

Health and Wellbeing Board

Monday 21 December 2020

5.00 pm

This will be a virtual meeting.

A meeting link will be circulated in advance.

Supplemental Agenda No. 1

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Contact

Poonam.Patel@southwark.gov.uk or via MSTeams
Webpage: www.southwark.gov.uk

Date: 16 December 2020

Item No. 6.	Classification: Open	Date: 21 December 2020	Meeting Name: Health and Wellbeing Board
Report title:		COVID-19 UPDATE Update on Southwark Council's Outbreak Prevention and Control Plan, December 2020	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Jin Lim, Acting Director of Public Health Kirsten Watters, Interim Deputy Director of Public Health	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Health and Wellbeing Board considers the implications of the recent COVID-19 surveillance data for Southwark (the COVID-19 dashboard will be presented with the most recent data on the day).
2. That the Health and Wellbeing Board receives the update (Appendix 1) from the Outbreak Prevention and Control Executive on the actions taken to prevent, identify and control the COVID-19 pandemic in Southwark.
3. That the Health and Wellbeing Board note that London is moving to Tier 3 restrictions from 16 December, and note the additional restrictions (Appendix 3); and supports the additional activities being proposed in paragraph 32 in relation to prevention and control.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4. Southwark Council published its Outbreak Prevention and Control Plan (OPCP) on 30 June 2020. In that document, the governance of Southwark's OPCP is established as being firstly Outbreak Prevention and Control Executive (OPCE) and ultimately both the Health and Wellbeing Board and Cabinet. This report to the Health and Wellbeing Board is the third update in reporting subsequent activity and progress pertaining to the OPCP.
5. Since the previous update presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board on 11 November 2020 both the epidemic itself and the response have evolved.
6. Autumn 2020 has seen Southwark fare better than many other London boroughs with detected infection levels consistently in the bottom quartile. While South East London has likely benefited from lower connectivity levels, Southwark has consistently reported lower rates than many

comparable boroughs. However, over the last 3 weeks, there are noticeable steep shifts with London and Southwark showing increasing incidence, with London now above the national rate. London was until recently in Tier 2. On 14 December, the Secretary of State announced that Tier 3 restrictions would come into force on 16 December.

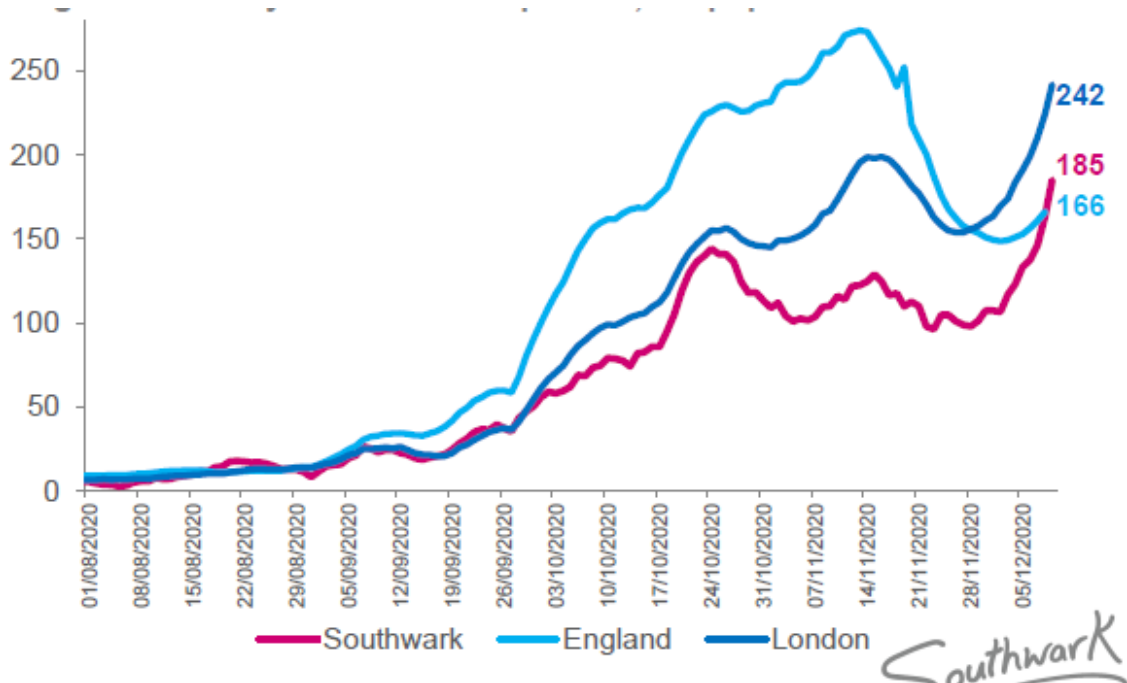


Figure 1 Weekly incidence rate per 100,000

PREVENT STRAND

7. Communications work has been led by Southwark's Communications team with support from Community Engagement, Public Health and Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) partners. A multi-disciplinary team including colleagues from the NHS and Community Southwark meets weekly to discuss local data patterns and behaviours, and adjust our communications strategy and messaging accordingly.
8. Using all our channels and networks we have continued to share key public health prevention messages with residents, staff and businesses, including information about new tiers and restrictions. This information has been targeted at specific groups as required (e.g. younger adults) and translated for distribution within our different communities.

9. We have also worked in partnership with Community Southwark to build a network of Community Health Ambassadors who are being trained to help us reach more residents with our messages from trusted voices in the community. To date we have recruited over 100 ambassadors, and are already benefitting from their local knowledge as we shape our communications going forwards. In response to feedback, the Ambassadors are also being trained in Mental Health First Aid.
10. A Small Grants Programme has been launched alongside the Community Health Ambassadors to support local communities to scale up their work on prevention. Further information is included in Appendix 2. Details on the application process is on the council web pages:

<https://www.southwark.gov.uk/health-and-wellbeing/coronavirus/vcs-covid-19-prevention-grants>

11. Regulatory Services continue with a programme of intelligence led surveillance and both proactive and reactive visits to licensed premises as well as other hospitality and retail venues across the borough, taking enforcement action as required. There are increasing incidents of non compliance and necessary actions are being taken. Concerns include:
 - Increasing riverside congregations and increased social activities with little social distancing at weekends.
 - Large crowd movements from Borough area (up to 80,000) to Druid street, Elephant and Castle, Bermondsey Street and other adjacent areas.
 - Licensed premises offering drink without food contrary to Tier 2 regulations.
 - The operation of shisha bars.
 - The re-starting up of unlicensed music events.
12. In response over the last 2 weeks, officers have taken tougher action and have served twenty prohibition notices and eight £1,000 fixed penalty notices. To date, 6,300 on site interventions have been carried out to ensure better compliance.
13. Work continues with local partners in social care, schools and universities to increase their preparedness, improve COVID-security, and facilitate an appropriate return to activities where it is safe and possible to do so.
14. In collaboration with the School of Public Health at Imperial College London, an organisation-wide online learning package about the COVID-19 pandemic in Southwark will be launched via My Learning Source for Southwark Council staff and partner organizations. This has been produced in-house by the Public Health Team.

15. Plans are currently underway in collaboration with health service partners for vaccine roll out to begin in December 2020. A number of hospital sites including local hospitals have taken delivery of the Pfizer vaccine and programmes are now up and running in vaccinating patients and staff. Care homes have also been contacted to begin the invitation process. The Council and CCG colleagues are working closely to identify community sites for extension of the vaccination programme.

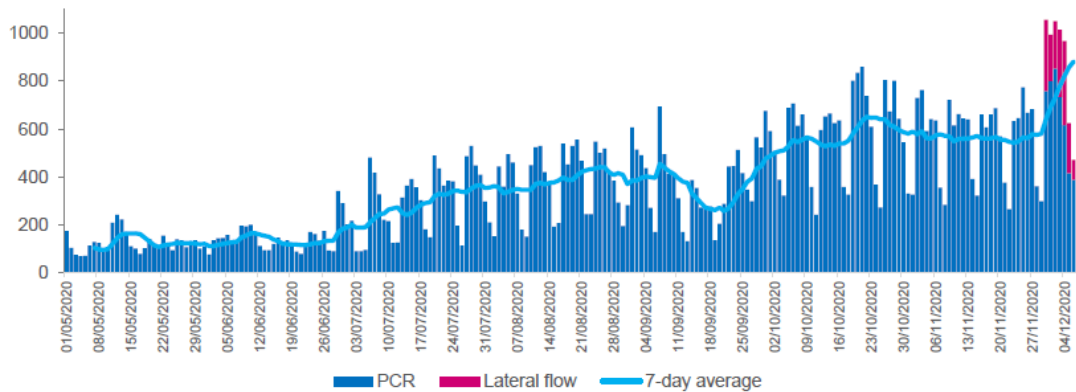
IDENTIFY STRAND (INCORPORATING INTELLIGENCE)

16. The Knowledge and Intelligence team continue to surveil the data and information coming into the council from a range of Joint Biosecurity Centre, Public Health England, NHS and other sources. Daily briefings are provided to the Public Health consultant on call and Director of Public Health.
17. Data for late November showed positive signs of a reduction in confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the borough, and across the country as a result of the national lockdown.
18. However more recent data for early December is indicating that the majority of boroughs across the capital are seeing a steep rise in case levels, and this includes Southwark. London now has a higher incidence than England as a whole.
- There have been 667 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Southwark in the week up to 10 December.
 - Southwark's 7-day incidence rate is now 209 per 100,000, lower than London as a whole, at 271 per 100,000.
 - Our incidence rate has increased by 77% in the last week, compared to an increase of 53% for London as a whole.
 - Positivity is also increasing, currently standing at 7.6%; lower than London at 9.9%. However testing via our various community pathways remains notably higher, at 10-12%.
 - Cases are increasing in all age groups, mirroring what we see in London, and in communities across the borough.
 - Across London, 29 boroughs have an incidence above 150 per 100,000, with 16 boroughs above 250 per 100,000. Havering has the highest incidence, at 545 per 100,000.

19. Southwark is one of three London boroughs to pioneer a local tracing partnership (LTP) since 21 September 2020. The service is called Test and Trace Southwark (TTS). Performance of TTS (together with national NHS Test and Trace) has maintained follow-up completion performance of $\geq 85\%$.
20. Since the middle of November call centre staff have been incorporated into day-to-day call handling. The mixed model of delivery will continue with Public Health continuing to lead TTS on a daily basis with the overall programme led by the Public Health consultant.
21. Development continues to incorporate a door-knocking capability (working with Environmental Health and Housing) for cases who the local team are unable to reach by telephone alone. There is ongoing use of SMS messaging and there is work taking place to develop a self serve digital form to make case reporting easier.
22. Symptomatic testing volumes have been broadly stable since the establishment of the Local Test Site (LTS) in Peckham Pulse car park. This facility works alongside the Mobile Testing Unit (MTU) located in Burgess Park (3 days a week). There continues to be good capacity at both the MTU and LTS. There is ongoing work to encourage 'on foot' users to attend Peckham Pulse which is more winter proofed than the Burgess Park site. Over the last 4 weeks, over 3,500 people have tested at Peckham Pulse.
23. Alongside the national testing scheme, which provides testing for people displaying symptoms of COVID-19, Southwark has been working closely with the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) to introduce targeted asymptomatic testing of key populations using rapid (results in within 30 minutes) Lateral Flow Test (LFTs) technology.
24. Population groups are being prioritised where a positive result leading to self-isolation may help protect vulnerable people (such as the recently announced national LFT testing programmes for care home visiting and domiciliary care workers). This will reduce the risk of an outbreak and improve the ability of people to work safely together. Our testing approach will follow national guidelines while being adapted to Southwark's needs.
25. The Public Health team have been working closely with universities and other educational institutions connected with the borough on the deployment of testing approaches to enable students to return home for Christmas 2020. Testing at London South Bank University facilitated by Public Health started on schedule on 30 November 2020. The Public Health team is investigating the feasibility of testing other key groups including special schools and council staff who may be in prolonged close contact with vulnerable residents or staff.

26. The local NHS Trusts have also introduced rapid testing for staff – both clinical and non clinical.
27. Overall testing continues to increase in the borough. Test numbers have increased by over half (52%) in the last 7 days; in 7 days there have been 6,175 Pillar 2 tests in Southwark. This increase is in part due to the introduction of lateral flow testing, with 1,612 tests in the last week.

Figure 1: Daily and weekly average Pillar 2 tests in Southwark



CONTROL STRAND

28. The Acute Response Team (ART) has operated since February 2020, with a seven-day consultant-led service operating 0900-1700hrs every day. The publichealth@southwark.gov.uk is a monitored group inbox that serves as the single point of contact to all coronavirus-related enquiries. The team meets every weekday at 1600hrs to manage situations and respond to enquiries from across Southwark Council and organisations across the borough.
29. The volume of enquiries has steadily risen over the last several months with queries largely emanating from schools, universities and hostels.
30. The ART continues to provide support internally too for the council. The team is working closely with the Health and Safety team and HR departments to support safe working practices within the organisation. Within this package of work, a monthly briefing is provided to trade unions updating them on the pandemic and the health protection response.

OUTLOOK

31. At the time of drafting this briefing, regulatory approval has been given for the Pfizer vaccine. While there is reason for optimism that the morbidity and mortality impact of COVID-19 will begin to diminish from late Spring / early Summer 2021 onwards, there are ongoing pressures on services (including Public Health, regulatory, communications and other council and partners involved in the OPCP workstreams).

32. In the absence of additional constraints or another national lockdown, we would not expect the need for continued OPCR operations to relent before summer 2021. Even with at-scale vaccine roll-out by mid-summer 2021, continued outbreaks of disease will likely continue into the spring / summer of next year. It remains unclear from national government what resourcing will be made available to the Council to support the COVID-19 response beyond April 2021.
33. On the 14 December, it was announced that London will be placed in Tier 3 from the 16 December. Further information on Tier 3 restrictions are included in Appendix 3 of this report. In response to this move, across South East London, work is taking place to develop enhanced actions. They include:
- Enhanced surveillance with a focus on hot spots and cross borough / boundary incidents and shared monitoring dashboards.
 - Strengthening messaging for Christmas and New Year festivities with additional information delivered to households, digital communication, social media and outdoor advertising.
 - Targeted work through the Community Ambassadors Programme in partnership with the VCS.
 - Additional enforcement activities over the holiday period.
 - Increasing testing capacity for symptomatic testing (PCR) with additional MTU deployment days.
 - Introducing with DHSC care home testing for visitors (in addition to weekly and monthly testing for staff and residents).
 - Extending the offer for PCR testing for domiciliary care.
 - Further capacity for local contact tracing by on boarding the Council Call Centre.
 - Introducing 'visits' for contacts not contactable by phone.
 - Piloting SMS and digital approaches to make contact tracing more effective.
 - Developing the offer for rapid (LFT) for universities and schools.
 - Submitting the business case for further resourcing to DHSC to step up mass testing facilities using LFT across the borough which can support more effective contact tracing, keep residents safe and help a return to reduced restrictions.

Community impact statement

34. The OPCP involves close collaboration with a range of VCS partners and explicitly recognises the differential impacts of the pandemic on different groups. The development of the OPCP and associated activities are informed by the ongoing work on health inequalities and the JSNA on COVID-19 Population Impacts previously received at the Health and Wellbeing Board, 27 July 2020. An evaluation strategy is in development to anticipate the risks for different communities, and to ensure that differential impacts are characterized and mitigated where possible.

Resource implications

35. In the same way that the pandemic has created new resource pressures across the public sector, the work driven by the OPCP has created unprecedented staffing and financial pressures across Public Health, Regulatory Services, Communities and Communications. Additional resource has been made available to these teams using the funding announced by Government to support the implementation of the local Outbreak Prevention Control Plans. There is uncertainty as to what funding will be available in the new financial year.
36. Ensuring the health and wellbeing of staff who have committed above and beyond their duties for more than 9 months is a priority. A sustainable approach that safeguards health and wellbeing is essential as we project the pandemic response into 2021 and beyond.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Southwark Outbreak Prevention Control Plan	Public health First Floor, Hub 1 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	publichealth@southwark.gov.uk
http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=365&MId=6771&Ver=4		
Covid 19 and the impact on health inequalities	Public health First Floor, Hub 1 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	publichealth@southwark.gov.uk
http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=365&MId=6771&Ver=4		

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Update report from the Outbreak Prevention Control Executive
Appendix 2	Community Grants Scheme: Prevention
Appendix 3	Tiers 1, 2, 3 summaries

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Caroline Bruce, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
Report Author	Richard Pinder, Consultant in Public Health Medicine	
Version	Final	
Dated	11 December 2020	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Director of Law and Democracy	No	No
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance	No	No
Cabinet Member	No	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team		15 December 2020

COVID-19 OPCE Report to Health & Wellbeing Board 21st December 2020

Outbreak Prevention and Control Executive

Outbreak Prevention and Control Plan

Southwark Public Health Division

10th December 2020

PUBLICATION INFORMATION

Report title:	COVID-19: OPCE Report
Status:	Public: Health & Wellbeing Board Appendix 1
Prepared by:	K Rawlings
Contributors:	C Williamson; L Colledge; S Marcus; K Hooper; D Edwards; R J Pinder; I Blackmore; K Rawlings; S Robinson
Approved by:	J Lim
Suggested citation:	COVID-19: OPCE Report. Southwark Council: London. 2020.
Contact details:	publichealth@southwark.gov.uk
Date of publication:	10 th December 2020

This OPCE report gives a brief summary of key information on COVID-19 in Southwark

BACKGROUND

Coronaviruses are common globally and have been known to cause infection to humans. COVID-19 is a new strain of coronavirus first identified in Wuhan City, China.

- Typical symptoms include fever and cough, and may progress to severe pneumonia with breathing difficulties.
- Symptoms are mild in most people, but a number of groups are classed as 'extremely vulnerable' to coronavirus, including:
 - Solid organ transplant patients
 - Those with certain cancers
 - Those with severe respiratory conditions
 - Those on immunosuppression therapies
 - Those with rare health conditions that increase the risk of infection

This report gives key information on the COVID-19 impact in Southwark, and the local response.

Reference

1. DHSC and PHE (2020) Coronavirus: latest information and advice. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19/guidance-on-shielding-and-protecting-extremely-vulnerable-persons-from-covid-19

The reduction in cases as a result of the November lockdown has stabilised, with signs of increasing numbers

KEY MESSAGES

There are now 63 local testing sites across London. While testing is increasing there remains significant under-utilised capacity in the system.

- There have been 6,175 community tests in Southwark in the last week.
- Testing across London is at 38% capacity for community testing.
- There has been a decrease in test turnaround time

Levels of contact tracing in Southwark are high: consistently above 80%.

- 85% of cases in Southwark are successfully followed up, compared to 88% for London as a whole.
- 81% of contacts in Southwark are successfully followed up, compared to 85% for London as a whole.

Although the November lockdown led to an initial reduction in cases, the impact has been limited. There are indications that cases across London are beginning to increase.

- Southwark had 392 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the week up to 4 December.
- 24 of the London boroughs are reporting an increase in cases in the last week.

There are signs that the number of NHS hospital inpatients with COVID-19 symptoms has begun to increase once again.

- Across London, over 1,600 hospital inpatients have confirmed COVID-19.

The reduction in cases as a result of the November lockdown has stabilised, with signs of increasing numbers

Key Southwark COVID-19 indicators

Test & Trace	Number of Pillar 2 tests in 7 days to 6 Dec	6,175
	Percentage of individuals testing positive (Pillar 1 & Pillar 2) in 7 days to 4 Dec	5.3%
	Completed cases (NHS T&T) from 28 May to 8 Dec	84%
	Completed contacts, Level 1 (HPTs) from 28 May to 8 Dec	91%
	Completed contacts, Level 2 (NHS T&T) from 28 May to 8 Dec	66%
Cases	Provisional number of total cases from 1 Jan to 4 Dec	5,221
	Confirmed number of new cases in 7 days to 4 Dec	392
	Confirmed 7-day incidence rate per 100,000 up to 4 Dec	123
	Confirmed 7-day incidence rate per 100,000 in 60+yrs up to 4 Dec	93
	Exceedance report RAG rating in 14 days to 7 Dec	Green
Outbreaks	Number of confirmed or suspected outbreaks reported in schools in 7 days to 9 Dec	2
	Number of confirmed or suspected outbreaks reported in care settings in 7 days to 9 Dec	1
NHS Indicators	Number of calls to NHS 111 with COVID-19 symptoms in 7 days to 5 Nov	108
	Number of GSTT COVID-19 admissions plus new inpatient diagnoses in 7 days to 8 Dec	18
	Number of KCH-DH COVID-19 admissions plus new inpatient diagnoses in 7 days to 8 Dec	17

References

1. NHS Test & Trace. London Daily Contact Tracing Report. Completed = given public health advice.
2. PHE. PHE Centre Daily COVID-19 Report (provisional numbers which may change due to retrospective revision); Regional Situational Awareness Report; Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 Exceedance Report; Power BI Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer (provisional numbers which may change due to retrospective revision); LSAT Line List; COVID-19 Epidemiology in London.
3. NHS Digital COVID-19 Local Authority Testing Dashboard..

New COVID-19 case rates are no longer falling in Southwark and London

HEADLINE FIGURES

5,601

Pillar 2 community tests in the week to 4 December

5.1%

Individuals testing positive in week to 1 December

342

New COVID-19 cases in week to 1 December

5,087

Total COVID-19 cases as at 2 December

257

Total COVID-19 related deaths as at 20 November

Figure 1: Confirmed daily cases in Southwark

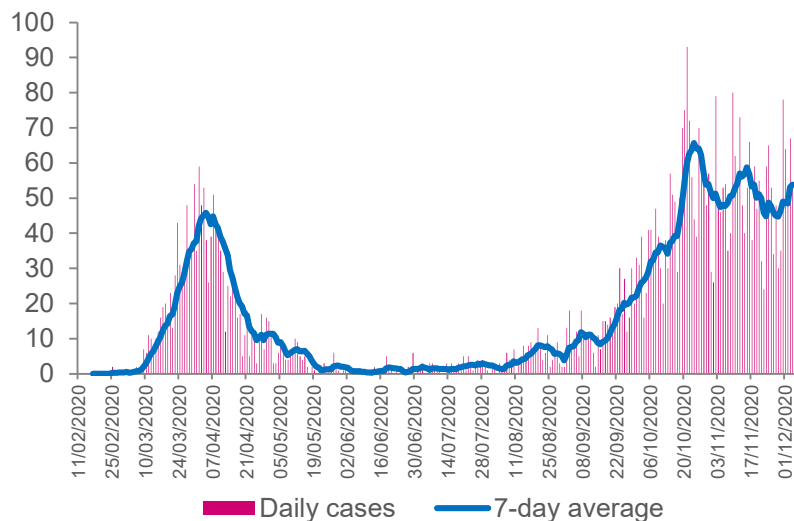
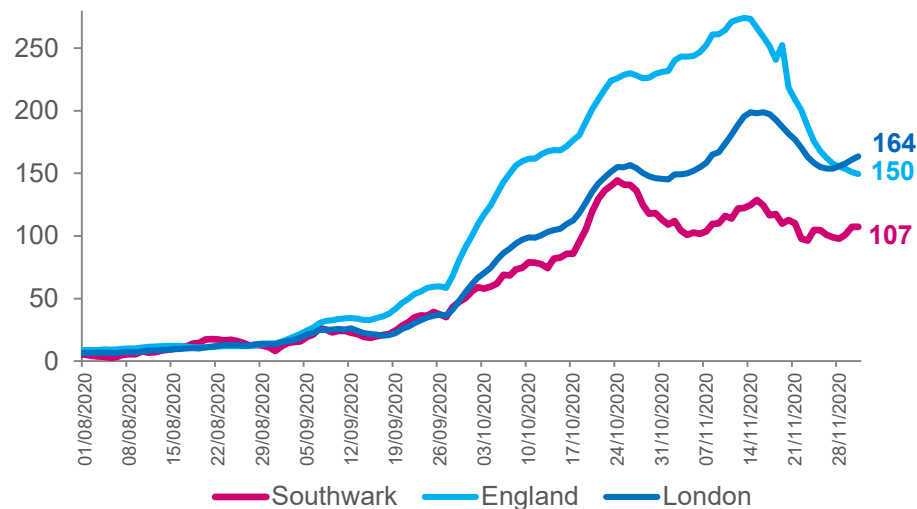


Figure 2: Weekly incidence rate per 100,000 population



References

1. NHS Digital. COVID-19 Local Authority Testing Dashboard. Data to 4 Dec.
2. PHE. London Situation Awareness Report. Data to 1 Dec.
3. PHE. London Daily Centre Report. Data to 2 Dec.
4. ONS. Deaths registered in England and Wales, provisional: week ending 20 Nov.

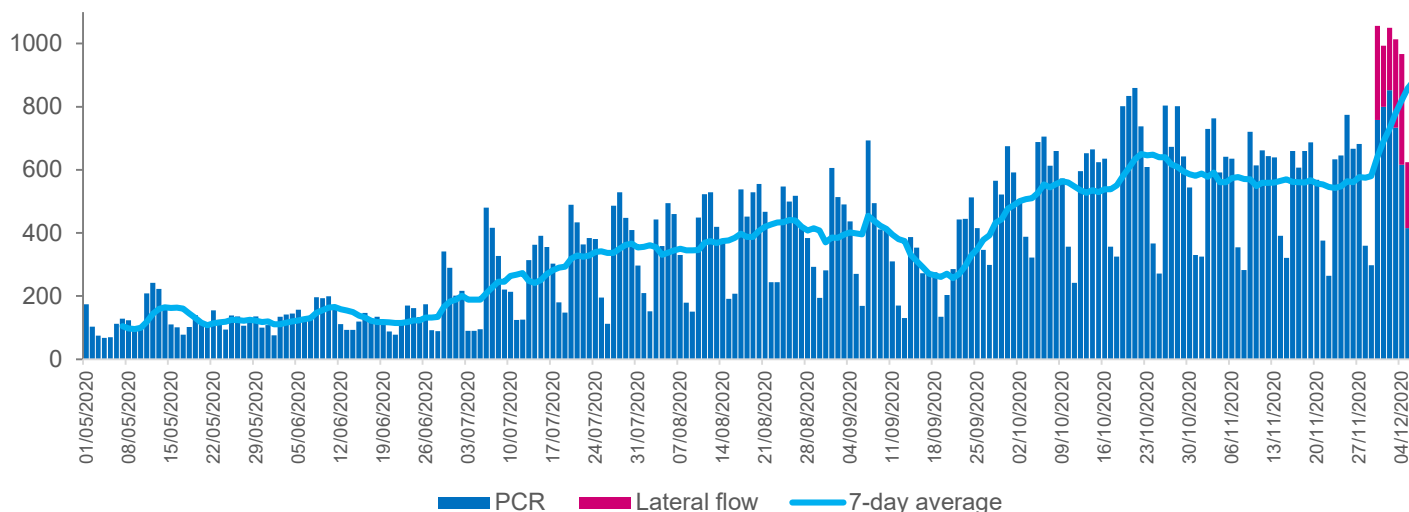
Community testing levels have recently increased with the addition of lateral flow testing

TESTING

Intended COVID-19 test provision comprises: Pillar 2 tests for the general public, via commercial laboratories; and Pillar 1 tests for health and care staff and those with clinical need, via NHS and PHE laboratories.

- Test numbers have increased by over half (52%) in the last 7 days ; in 7 days there have been **6,175 Pillar 2 tests** in Southwark. This increase is in part due to the introduction of lateral flow testing, with 1,612 tests in the last 7 days.
- Southwark's community testing rate is 278/100,000 in the last 7 days.
- Test positivity is 5.3% across Pillar 1 and 2.
- **The testing unit in Peckham is now operational: over 3,500 local residents have tested at this site in the last four weeks.**

Figure 1: Daily and weekly average Pillar 2 tests in Southwark



References

1. NHS Digital COVID-19 Local Authority Testing Dashboard. Data to 6 Dec.
2. PHE Regional Situation Awareness Report. Data to 3 Dec.

Case rates across age groups have converged, with recent increases in 0-17 and 60+ age groups

CASE DEMOGRAPHICS

As of 4 December, there have been 5,221 cases of COVID-19 in Southwark.

- Overall, cases have disproportionately been in 18–39 year olds and over-50s.
- The second wave of cases shows a different demographic profile to the first.**
 - The 18-39 age group no longer make up the majority of cases, with cases now distributed across age groups
 - The 0-17 age group currently has the highest 7-day case rate
 - Cases are increasing in the 60+ age group, with 37 cases in the past 7 days, the majority of which are in 60-69 group.

Figure 6: Southwark population proportions by age group: generally, for all COVID-19 cases, and for cases in last 7 days

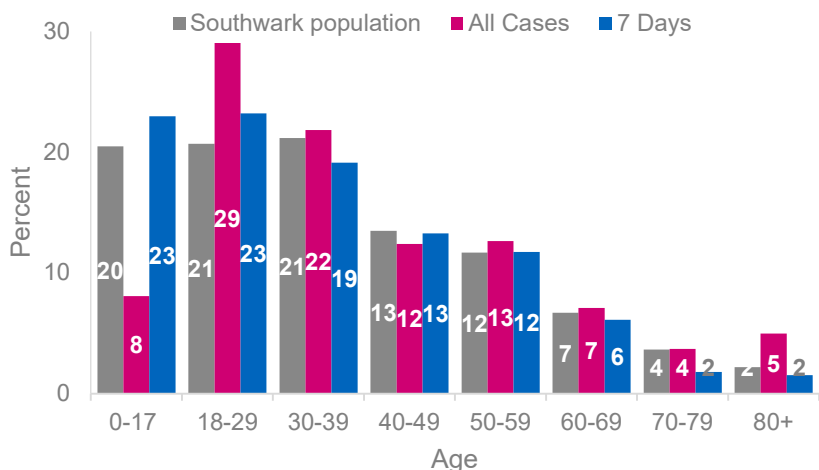
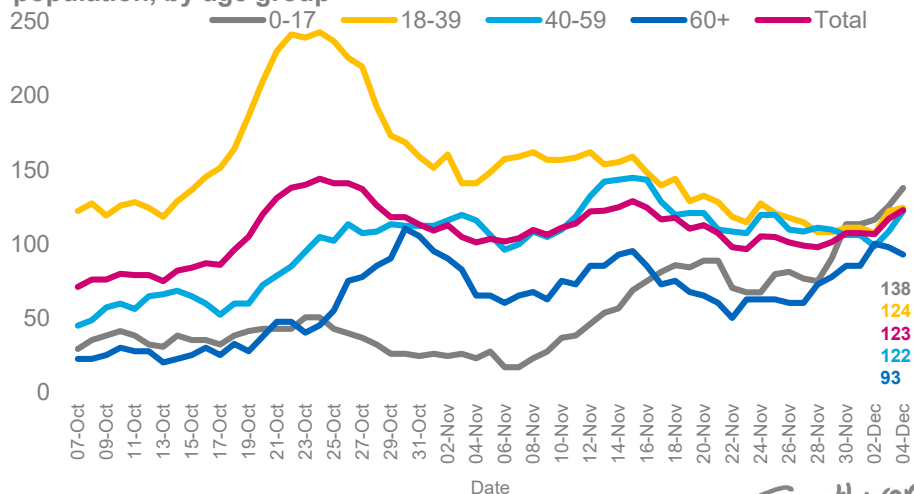


Figure 7: Southwark COVID-19 7-day incidence per 100,000 population, by age group



References

- PHE COVID Situational Awareness Explorer Dashboard. Data to 4 Nov
- ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates.

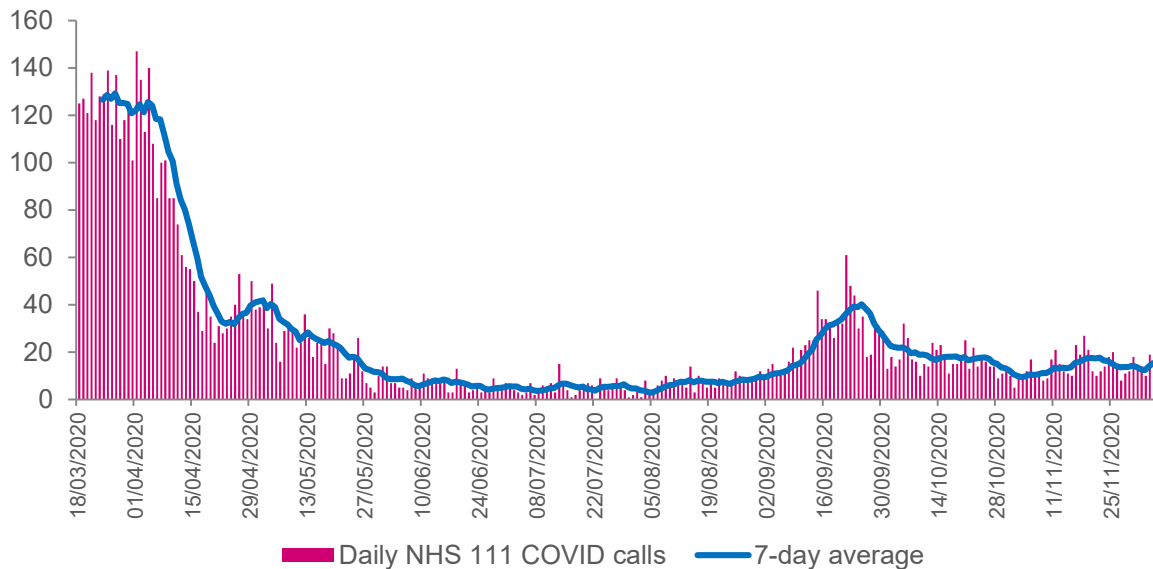
Southwark NHS 111 calls related to COVID-19 have stabilised

NHS 111

NHS Digital provides data on daily calls to NHS 111 involving reports of potential COVID-19 symptoms. This represents counts of calls not people.

- These data report triages and completed online assessments that have received a potential COVID-19 final classification based on reported symptoms (not test results).
- The 7-day average for calls has increased slightly (13%) compared with a week ago, and remains higher than the summer.

Figure 7: Southwark calls to NHS 111 with potential COVID-19 symptoms



108

Number of calls to NHS 111 reporting COVID-19 symptoms in the 7 days to 5 Dec 2020

Reference

1. NHS Digital COVID-19 Local Authority Testing Dashboard. Data to 5 Dec

The OPCE Report is structured around the three key strands, and supporting workstreams, of the OPCP

OUTBREAK PREVENTION & CONTROL PLAN

The OPCP is structured around three main strands (Prevent, Identify and Control) and the three cross-cutting workstreams.

AIM: Mitigate the impact of novel coronavirus on Southwark's population and communities, focusing on those most at risk.

ENGAGEMENT & COMMUNICATIONS

PREVENT

Work with communities and settings to prevent transmission, focusing on those with greatest vulnerability

IDENTIFY

Collate and interpret data to ensure that cases, clusters and outbreaks of disease are promptly identified and those affected appropriately supported

CONTROL

Manage outbreaks by providing health protection advice and the institution of control measures (for individuals and communities) so as to prevent onward transmission

INTELLIGENCE , EVIDENCE & EPIDEMIOLOGY

TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING

References

1. Southwark's Outbreak Prevention and Control Plan (OPCP), ([link](#))



Summary of key developments and next steps in Prevent workstream over the last 7 days

PREVENT – GENERAL COMMUNICATIONS

Workstream Activities / Updates

For residents

- Updated communications to reflect Tier 2 restrictions have been included on the Council website.
- Southwark Life updated with Tier 2 information and has now been distributed
- COVID-related webpages are being restructured for easier navigation

Internally

- Articles on the Source on the new Winter Wellbeing Plan and Toolkit, and support for continued remote working, and Christmas messaging in development

Looking ahead

- Looking towards Christmas and communicating the new rules.
- Considering what Comms are needed in relation to the vaccination roll-out

Author(s): Ginette Hogan, Public Health

Summary of key developments and next steps in Prevent workstream over the last 7 days

PREVENT – TARGETED COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Workstream Activities / Updates

Businesses

- The Business FAQs and key messages have been published on the Council website.
- Weekly comms to over 6500 businesses on effective prevention and available business support.

VCS

- Key information on COVID prevention, testing and support services has been translated into Spanish and Portuguese.
- VCS COVID prevention small grants programme has been launched. VCS organisations have been invited to submit applications for funding by 28th Dec so that projects can begin in Jan

Community Health Ambassadors

- 100 sign-ups to date.
- 45 Ambassadors have received Induction training with further sessions scheduled for 9th and 15th Dec
- Feedback from induction sessions being gathered to help inform future communications and support

Housing

- Tier 2 posters are ready and going onto housing estates via housing officers.

Universities/Young people

- Continuing close partnership working with schools, HE and FE institutions.

Looking ahead

- Looking at what we can offer Ambassadors for their learning and development
- Preparing for the next round of VCS network meetings that start at the end of the month
- Updating messages to account for new government system (tiers, what they mean etc.), whilst maintaining non-changing messages (mask, handwashing, rule of six etc.).
- Increasing reach to businesses in middle and south of the borough not covered by BIDs.
- Preparing content for Southwark Life on support on loneliness and mental health.
- Looking at updating general messaging with Christmas themes to try and combat message fatigue and remind people about avoiding crowds when shopping, even when outside.

Author(s): Ginette Hogan, Public Health / Kim Hooper, Comms / Danny Edwards, Local Economy Team

Summary of key developments and next steps in Identify workstream over the last 14 days

IDENTIFY

Test and Trace Southwark (TTS)

In the seven days **between 30 November and 07 December inclusive, 96 cases** were referred to Test and Trace Southwark for local contact tracing. Of these:

- **20 were contacted successfully;**
- **41 were not reachable**, because consent was not given once the LSCT team made contact (5); maximum attempts were reached (28); and staff were unable to contact due to insufficient information (8), or for any other reason (2).
- **35 cases were flagged as inappropriate** for the LSCT team to follow-up, because they were already contacted by the national system (5), duplicates (1), did not consent prior to referral to TTS (22), the case was older than 10 days (4) or for another reason (3).

Workstream Activities / Updates

- Call Centre staff are now providing daily capacity within TTS with operational leadership from Public Health.
- Following discussions with the Strategic Director for Environment, Leisure and Public Health, a way forward has been proposed around the risk assessments for door knocking. Subject to union engagement, it is expected that the door knocking will begin week commencing 14 December 2020.
- An A/B testing approach is suggesting that routine text notifications are yielding an increase in completion rates among Southwark residents.
- Lateral flow tests: London South Bank University programme. Care home visitors and domiciliary care – now national programmes. Other settings being explored (eg special schools, front-line council care and non-care staff) with varying success due to different factors.

Looking ahead

- Work continues to return the services to a seven day working pattern.
- Work is underway to develop an internal online questionnaire that will provide an option for cases to self-complete contact tracing where appropriate.
- Discussions are proceeding with the national team to establish working arrangements for the Christmas and New Year period.

Author(s): Richard Pinder, Consultant in Public Health. Isabelle Blackmore, Public Health Policy Officer

Summary of key developments and next steps in the Intelligence workstream

INTELLIGENCE, EVIDENCE & EPIDEMIOLOGY

Workstream Activities / Updates

- The daily monitoring report is now well established and is reviewed by the Public Health Acute hub each afternoon. Weekly updates are also provided to senior officers.
- Work is continuing to establish a framework for the monitoring and evaluation of the Outbreak Prevention & Control Plan and local contact tracing.
- A process has been established to review local confirmed cases against key high risk and vulnerable locations within the borough e.g. student halls of residents. This is monitored daily, and cases flagged with our Acute Response Team for follow up when they occur.

Looking ahead

- The team will be reviewing the initial Rapid Impact Assessment in light of the evolving nature of the pandemic. Additional intelligence relevant to Southwark that may be useful to our local response will be incorporated as appropriate.
- Further work is planned to look at the impact of the expansion of testing sites on the number of confirmed cases.
- We continue to work with intelligence colleagues across South East London to identify areas of best practice in the monitoring of COVID-19 and evaluation of local responses.

Author(s): Chris Williamson, Head of Public Health intelligence

Find out more at
southwark.gov.uk/publichealth

Southwark Public Health Division

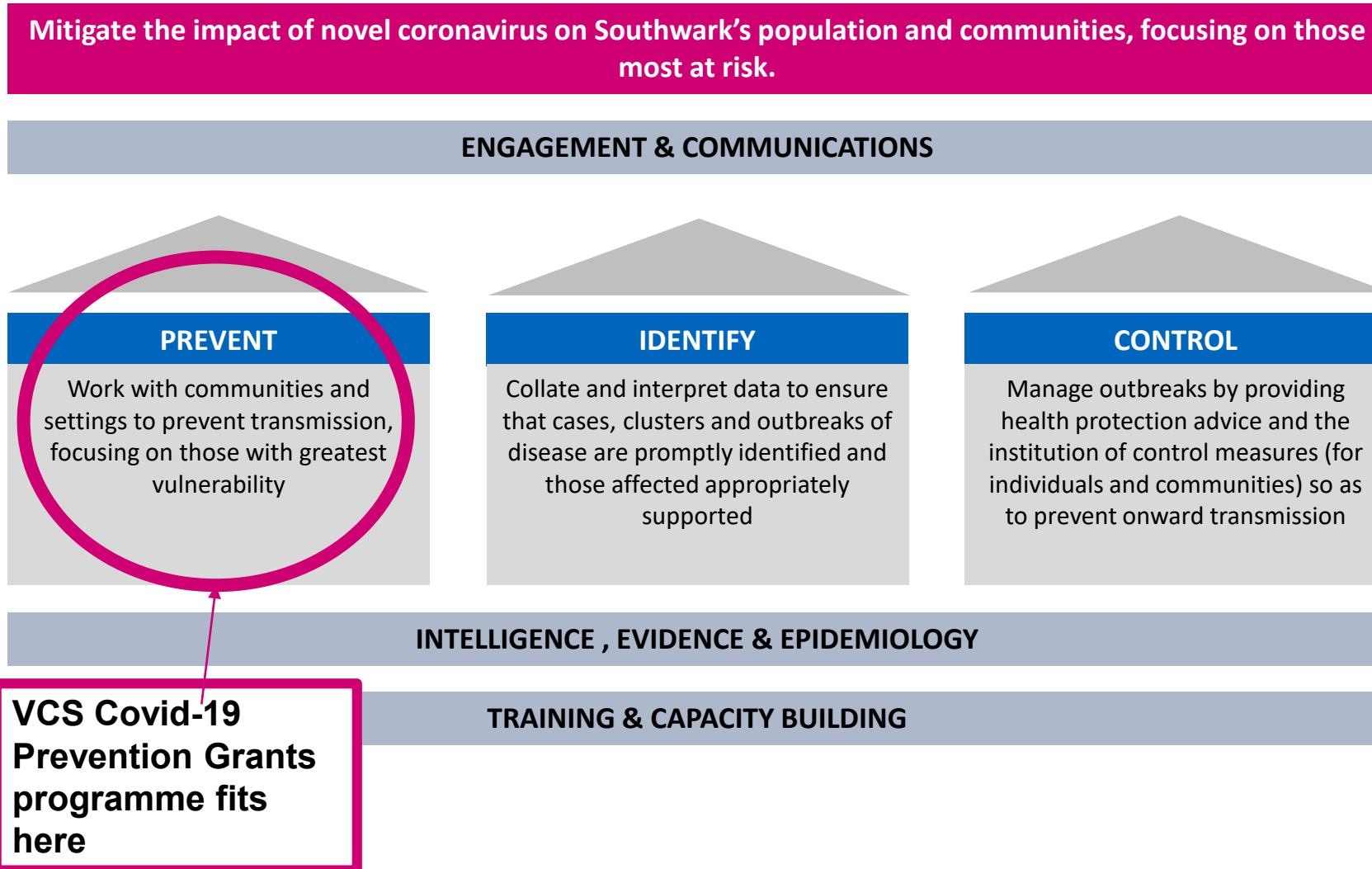
 @lb_southwark  facebook.com/southwarkcouncil

Southwark VCS Covid-19 Prevention Grants

26 November 2020

Southwark's Outbreak Prevention and Control Plan (OPCP) outlines our approach to both preventing and responding to local COVID-19 outbreaks

PLAN ON A PAGE



VCS Covid-19 Prevention Grants Programme

Objectives

- To identify barriers that vulnerable and high-risk communities face in receiving and following COVID-19 public health guidance
- To overcome barriers by assisting communities to more effectively protect themselves
- To amplify and improve messaging and engagement with community members to build trust and improve the effectiveness of public health initiatives and their delivery to specific communities

VCS Covid-19 Prevention Grants Programme

Proposal

- The Grant Programme will initially run a single round of £40,000 available for 10 applicants (£4,000 each). Applications will open on 3rd December and close on 24th December. Successful organisations will be notified by 7th Jan, allowing projects to take place in Jan / Feb.
- Depending on the evaluation of the first round, further rounds may be implemented.

Eligibility and Target Groups

To be eligible for a grant, applicants will need to:

- Be an organisation that operates in Southwark or supports Southwark residents
- Be an organisation that is registered as a Social Enterprise, Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO), a Community Interest Company (CIC), a charitable trust, an unincorporated charitable association, or a registered charity
- Be applying for funds to support a project that will help to prevent COVID-19

We will state that we will particularly welcome applications from organisations that are led by or support BAME people

The grants programme will be open to all, but we are aiming for 60% of the funding to be used on projects which target those at highest risk, specifically:

- People aged 18 - 39 (because they are at higher risk of contracting and transmitting COVID-19)
- BAME populations (because they are at higher risk if infected)
- People aged over 65 (because they are at higher risk if infected)

Preferred Types of Project

Applicants will be advised that the preferred types of project are those listed below, although we will take into account their expert knowledge about the communities they are working with:

- Recruitment, training, and/or support of employees or volunteers
- Practical distribution/promotion of key messages
- Identifying barriers and overcoming barriers to compliance with public health guidance, including prevention messages, uptake of vaccination (when available), self-isolation, and engaging with NHS Test and Trace
- Supporting communications

Application Form and Process

Applicants will be asked to demonstrate:

- How their proposed project will aid in the prevention of COVID-19, specifying intended impact, outcomes and outputs and how these will support at least one of the objectives of the grant programme
- Who they plan to support and why (are they vulnerable or a large group?), how they have existing connections with this group and how they plan to reach out to them
- A budget plan to indicate how they will use the funds applied for and timescale
- How they will monitor and evaluate their projects (*Community Southwark will assist successful grant recipients in monitoring and evaluation*)

Process













- Information about the Grant Programme will be detailed on the Council website.
- Applicants will apply via an application form with guidance notes to support them.
- Community Southwark will offer workshops to assist grant applicants with their applications and proposals.



TIER 1

MEDIUM ALERT

FROM 2 DEC

MEETING FRIENDS AND FAMILY  <p>Maximum of six indoors or outdoors, apart from with members of a single household or support bubble.</p>	BARS, PUBS AND RESTAURANTS  <p>Venues must be table service only. They must stop taking orders at 10pm and must close by 11pm.</p>	RETAIL  <p>Open.</p>	WORK AND BUSINESS  <p>Everyone who can work from home should do so.</p>
EDUCATION  <p>Early years settings, schools, colleges and universities open. Childcare, other supervised activities for children, and childcare bubbles permitted.</p>	INDOOR LEISURE  <p>Open.</p>	ACCOMMODATION  <p>Open.</p>	PERSONAL CARE  <p>Open.</p>
OVERNIGHT STAYS  <p>Permitted with household, support bubble, or up to 6 people.</p>	WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS  <p>15 guests for weddings, civil partnerships, wedding receptions and wakes; 30 for funerals.</p>	ENTERTAINMENT  <p>Open.</p>	PLACES OF WORSHIP  <p>Open, but cannot interact with more than six people.</p>
TRAVELLING  <p>Walk or cycle if possible, plan ahead and avoid busy times and routes on public transport. Avoid car sharing with those outside of your household or support bubble. Avoid travelling into a Tier 3 area, other than where necessary such as for work or education. Further exemptions apply.</p>	EXERCISE  <p>Classes and organised adult sport can take place outdoors, but must follow the rule of six indoors. Organised activities for elite athletes, under-18s and disabled people can continue.</p>	RESIDENTIAL CARE  <p>COVID-secure arrangements such as substantial screens, visiting pods, and window visits. Outdoor/airtight visits only (rollout of rapid testing will enable indoor visits including contact).</p>	LARGE EVENTS  <p>Sport, live performances and business meetings limited to 50% capacity or 4000 people outdoors (whichever is lower) and 50% capacity or 1000 people indoors (whichever is lower)</p>

Find out what support you can get

For example, if you're out of work, need to get food, or want to take care of your mental health.

[gov.uk/coronavirus](https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus)

If you have any coronavirus symptoms:

A high temperature • A new, continuous cough
A loss of, or change to, your sense of smell or taste

Get a test and stay at home

For more information and detailed guidance visit:
[gov.uk/coronavirus](https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus)



HANDS








FACE



SPACE

**TIER 2****HIGH ALERT****FROM 2 DEC**

MEETING FRIENDS AND FAMILY  <p>No mixing of households indoors, apart from support bubbles. Maximum of six outdoors.</p>	BARs, PUBS AND RESTAURANTS  <p>Pubs and bars must close, unless operating as restaurants. Hospitality venues can only serve alcohol with substantial meals. Venues must stop taking orders at 10pm and must close by 11pm.</p>	RETAIL  <p>Open.</p>	WORK AND BUSINESS  <p>Everyone who can work from home should do so.</p>
EDUCATION  <p>Early years settings, schools, colleges and universities open. Childcare, other supervised activities for children, and childcare bubbles permitted.</p>	INDOOR LEISURE  <p>Open.</p>	ACCOMMODATION  <p>Open.</p>	PERSONAL CARE  <p>Open.</p>
OVERNIGHT STAYS  <p>Permitted with household or support bubble.</p>	WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS  <p>15 guests for weddings, civil partnerships, wedding receptions and wakes; 30 for funerals.</p>	ENTERTAINMENT  <p>Open.</p>	PLACES OF WORSHIP  <p>Open, but cannot interact with anyone outside household or support bubble.</p>
TRAVELLING  <p>Reduce the number of journeys you make and walk or cycle if possible. Avoid busy times and routes on public transport. Avoid car sharing with those outside of your household or support bubble. Avoid entering a Tier 3 area, other than where necessary such as for work or education. Further exemptions apply.</p>	EXERCISE  <p>Classes and organised adult sport can take place outdoors, but cannot take place indoors if there is any interaction between people from different households. Organised activities for elite athletes, under-18s and disabled people can continue.</p>	RESIDENTIAL CARE  <p>COVID-secure arrangements such as substantial screens, visiting pods, and window visits. Outdoor/airtight visits only (rollout of rapid testing will enable indoor visits including contact).</p>	LARGE EVENTS  <p>Sport, live performances and business meetings limited to 50% capacity or 2000 people outdoors (whichever is lower) and 50% capacity or 1000 people indoors (whichever is lower)</p>

Find out what support you can get

For example, if you're out of work, need to get food, or want to take care of your mental health.

[gov.uk/coronavirus](https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus)

If you have any coronavirus symptoms:

A high temperature • A new, continuous cough
A loss of, or change to, your sense of smell or taste.

Get a test and stay at home

For more information and detailed guidance visit:
[gov.uk/coronavirus](https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus)



HANDS












FACE



SPACE

**TIER 3****VERY HIGH ALERT****FROM 2 DEC**

MEETING FRIENDS AND FAMILY  <p>No mixing of households indoors, or most outdoor places, apart from support bubbles. Maximum of six in some outdoor public spaces (e.g. parks, public gardens).</p>	BARS, PUBS AND RESTAURANTS  <p>Hospitality is closed, with the exception of sales by takeaway, drive-through or delivery.</p>	RETAIL  <p>Open.</p>	WORK AND BUSINESS  <p>Everyone who can work from home should do so.</p>
EDUCATION  <p>Early years settings, schools, colleges and universities open. Childcare, other supervised activities for children, and childcare bubbles permitted.</p>	INDOOR LEISURE  <p>Open. Group activities and classes should not take place.</p>	ACCOMMODATION  <p>Closed (with limited exceptions)</p>	PERSONAL CARE  <p>Open.</p>
OVERNIGHT STAYS  <p>We advise against overnight stays other than with household or support bubble.</p>	WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS  <p>15 guests for weddings, civil partnerships and wakes; 30 for funerals. Wedding receptions not permitted.</p>	ENTERTAINMENT  <p>Indoor venues closed.</p>	PLACES OF WORSHIP  <p>Open, but cannot interact with anyone outside household or support bubble.</p>
TRAVELLING  <p>Avoid travelling outside your area, other than where necessary such as for work or education. Further exemptions apply. Reduce the number of journeys where possible. Plan ahead and avoid busy times and routes on public transport. Avoid car sharing with those outside of your household or support bubble.</p>	EXERCISE  <p>Classes and organised adult sport can take place outdoors, but people should avoid higher-risk contact activity. Group exercise activities and sports indoors should not take place, unless with your household or bubble. Organised activities for elite athletes, under-18s and disabled people can continue.</p>	RESIDENTIAL CARE  <p>COVID-secure arrangements such as substantial screens, visiting pods, and window visits. Outdoor/airtight visits only (rollout of rapid testing will enable indoor visits including contact).</p>	LARGE EVENTS  <p>Events should not take place. Drive-in events permitted.</p>

Find out what support you can get

For example, if you're out of work, need to get food, or want to take care of your mental health.

[gov.uk/coronavirus](https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus)

If you have any coronavirus symptoms:

A high temperature • A new, continuous cough
A loss of, or change to, your sense of smell or taste

Get a test and stay at home

For more information and detailed guidance visit:
[gov.uk/coronavirus](https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus)



HANDS



FACE



SPACE

Item No. 8.	Classification: Open	Date: 21 December 2020	Meeting Name: Health and Wellbeing Board
Report title:		Air Quality Annual Status Report 2019	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Head of Regulatory Services	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Health and Wellbeing Board note the contents of the Southwark Annual Status Report 2019 (ASR 2019), presented as Appendix 1.
2. That the Health and Wellbeing Board share their views on establishing a Air Quality steering group which reports into the emerging Climate Emergency Strategy oversight arrangements.
3. That the Health and Wellbeing Board note paragraphs 42 to 46 of the report and considers how Guy's and St Thomas' Charity can best support the work of the board through their Health Effects of Air Pollution programme, and identify opportunities for partnership working and collaboration.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

4. The Environment Act 1995 required the UK Government to produce a national air quality strategy containing standards and objectives for improving air quality. The first national strategy was published in 1997.
5. The government revised the national air quality strategy in July 2007 and established a framework for achieving improvement in ambient air quality in the UK. It set health-based UK standards for 8 atmospheric pollutants with short and medium term objective levels. The national strategy identified actions national and international level to improve air quality, this included actions for local government.
6. The Environment Act 1995 introduced local authority duties for Local Air Quality Management (LAQM). Southwark completed the initial review and assessment and concluded the air quality objectives for Particulates (PM10) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) would not be met in the borough by the respective compliance dates of 2004 and 2010 without the creation of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). An area was formally declared in Southwark in January 2003.

7. Having declared an AQMA, Southwark is legally required to produce an Air Quality Strategy (AQS) and Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP). The latest version of the AQAP was approved in July 2017. That plan committed the Council to 113 initial actions to improve local air quality and work towards meeting all the national air quality objectives in Southwark.
8. Southwark currently meets the national air quality objectives for all pollutants listed by the government with the exception of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)
9. Southwark has declared an AQMA for breaching the NO₂ objective limit and thus is required to have an AQS & AQAP. We are also required to produce an Annual Status Review (ASR) each year which includes the air quality monitoring data for the previous year and details of progress against the AQAP commitments. As air quality improvement is a fast moving area of both policy and technological advancement, the ASR is also an opportunity to add new actions to the AQAP and include actions that have been developed and/or delivered over the last year that were not listed in the original AQAP.
10. Following the ASR for 2018 further actions and modified actions and targets were suggested for addition to the AQAP. The proposed actions and targets were then consulted with the service areas responsible for their delivery, finalised and attached to the AQAP. Further additions and modifications are suggested for addition in the ASR for 2019. Following consultation with the delivery services, these, potential actions will also be added to the AQAP.
11. The ASR 2019 was submitted to the Greater London Authority (GLA) and the Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) for their information and comment. The GLA's comments on the ASR can be found at Appendix 2, from page 4.
12. Southwark's AQS & AQAP contribute to the Council's objectives of making Southwark safer, cleaner and greener and to improving the health of the borough.
13. The Council's Public Health Team has published a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on Air Quality (JSNA-AQ), the recommendations of which have been included/are being considered for inclusion in the AQAP.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

14. The levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) are gradually falling across the borough as shown in the results for the automatic monitoring stations and at the diffusion tube locations. This trend is mirrored by a slow downwards trend in measurements from across London. Exceedance of the national air quality objective for NO₂ is still commonly found in busy road corridors in Southwark.

15. The levels of Particulate (PM10) are gradually falling across the borough as shown in the results for the automatic monitoring stations. This trend is mirrored by a slow downwards trend in measurements from across London. In Southwark, the levels of PM10 are well below the national air quality objective.
16. Southwark does not currently monitor PM2.5, a small fraction of particle known to impact on health or Sulphur Dioxide (SO2) but modelling and measured levels from elsewhere in the capital indicate that levels of these pollutants in Southwark are well below their national air quality objectives.
17. The majority of actions due in 2019 were delivered on target. Key actions met in 2019 include:
 - i. A reduction in emissions from Southwark Council's fleet vehicles, with 196 vehicles replaced, and procurement commenced for 11 full electric vehicles. Where diesel vehicles still have to be used, procurement is limited to Euro 6 emission standard vehicles;
 - ii. Southwark took part in vehicle idling awareness raising activities and has introduced vehicle idling enforcement. The Highways street works standard contract was amended to provide for anti-idling signage at temporary traffic signals. Ice cream van pitches in Southwark parks are now available for vans with electric hook up only, etc.;
 - iii. Southwark has introduced variable parking charges for lower emission vehicles for resident and staff parking permits and is working toward a similar regime for on-street and potentially estate parking;
 - iv. Southwark worked with the GLA to facilitate air quality audits at 2 primary schools and 3 nurseries and match funded the GLA grants to the schools to kick start the recommended improvement measures. 3 school streets were implemented and work was done with schools to promote school travel planning, considerably increasing the number of TfL Stars Gold accredited school travel plans;
 - v. Southwark continues to lobby and respond to local, regional and national consultations with a view of reducing emissions to air;
 - vi. Local air quality technical guidance for developers was updated and all planning applications with a potential air quality impact are scrutinised against the highest standards that can be reasonably imposed and defended; and
 - vii. Grant bids submitted in 2018 were largely successful meaning that more air quality improvement projects will be delivered in 2019/20.

18. Outside of Regulatory Services, there has been good liaison with other service areas with the responsibility for delivery of AQAP actions. The increased active involvement of Public Health, Parking, Highways and Transport Planning in delivery of the AQAP is notable.
19. Some actions are not yet achieved. They include:
 - i. The target to include Southwark's Air Quality technical guidance in Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) was not met due to delays in the adoption of the New Southwark Plan, the intention to deliver planning policy changes remains and this will move forward following the adoption and approval of the New Southwark Plan;
 - ii. The number of schools with a Silver STARs accreditation for their school travel plan has fallen partly due to schools that were Silver now achieving Gold. Overall there has been a significant improvement in the number and grade of school travel plan accreditation/s;
 - iii. Smarter driver training has not yet been included for the induction of all Southwark Fleet drivers;
 - iv. The target for air quality neutral developments approved was not met, but it is expected that performance in this regard will improve once appropriate SPDs are in place; and
 - v. The planned media campaign to raise public awareness regarding air quality issues was not executed in 2018 but was very successfully delivered in 2019.
20. New actions suggested for adding to the AQAP following consultation include:
 - i. A proposal to develop a cross-departmental air quality steering group or similar. This is in order to better manage the delivery of the AQAP commitments, the school air quality audits and other ongoing air quality improvement projects. The group could also ensure effective prioritisation of work streams, improved co-ordination of action, strengthened cross-service links and improved the capture of all relevant actions from across the council. This is hoped to be finalised when the reporting arrangements for the Climate Emergency work streams are finalized; and
 - ii. Air quality improvement projects around schools, to reducing private vehicle use, to address significant point sources e.g. Rotherhithe Tunnel) and to assess the feasibility of area heat and power schemes are under consideration.

21. The UK met the limit value for hourly mean Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) in all but two zones. Six zones were compliant with the limit value for annual mean NO₂. The remaining 37, including London, exceeded this limit value. London is expected to be the last region to meet the current air quality objectives. All the actions in the AQAP, and more, will need to be achieved as we work towards meeting the air quality objective for NO₂ in Southwark.
22. The air quality objectives for Particulates, Carbon Monoxide, Sulphur Dioxide, 1,3-Butadiene, Benzene and Lead continue to be met in Southwark, but, there are still many roadside locations where NO₂ levels exceed the annual mean objective limit.
23. Overall there has been a measurable improvement in air quality in Southwark and across London in 2019.
24. Progress on delivery of the AQAP is good. Many actions are being delivered on target, with only a few complex actions delayed in their delivery e.g. those involving planning policy and district heating. The intention to deliver these actions remains.

Policy implications

25. The AQAP was devised to be a living document, updated each year by the outcomes of the annual ASRs. This ensures the AQAP remains relevant and up to date over its 5 year lifespan by ensuring:
 - i. All actions of significance are captured, including actions undertaken that were not originally in the action plan;
 - ii. As actions become achieved or out-dated their targets can be revised; and
 - iii. If Southwark becomes aware of new ideas, knowledge or initiatives they can be considered for incorporation.

Community impact statement

26. All sectors of the community are affected by local air quality. A report by the Environment Agency found that areas of poor air quality significantly correlate with areas of deprivation. There are a number of deprived wards within Southwark that meet the Government definition of areas of deprivation. (Source - Official National Statistics).
27. Mortality linked to particulate air pollution is higher in Southwark than in London or England, accounting for 6.9% of all deaths in 2019¹.

¹ Public Health England website:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/air#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are/E09000028/iid/30101/age/230/sex/4>

28. 13,600 patients in Southwark have an asthma diagnosis and 4,400 patients have a diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder. People with long term health conditions are vulnerable to air pollution as there is evidence their conditions are exacerbated by exposure to pollutants.
29. The impact of poor air quality on health has been noted during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in the UK.

Consultation

30. Southwark's Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan 2017-22 was consulted extensively before being approved for adoption by the Council in July 2017.
31. The 2019 Annual Summary Report (ASR) was compiled with information from across all the departments and service areas responsible for delivery of the actions and from Southwark's air quality monitoring data, with further supporting data from the London Air Quality Network.
32. Comments were sought from the Director of Public Health, and these have been included within this report.

COMMENTS FROM THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

33. The AQAP and ASR are welcomed and strongly supported for the collaborative approach and the work that is taking place across service areas and organisations to improve the health of local neighbourhoods.
34. Air pollution poses a significant environmental risk to public health, with long-term exposure contributing to ill health and premature death.
35. Air pollution contributes to health inequalities as exposure to poor air quality has a greater impact on certain groups. Residents with respiratory conditions have a higher risk of ill health as air pollution can exacerbate their symptoms. For those with heart conditions, air pollution raises the risk of cardiovascular events. Children and older people are both more vulnerable to the health effects of air pollution due to vulnerabilities associated with their age². Communities living in areas with poorer air quality and low income groups are also disproportionately impacted³
36. To tackle air pollution and protect our most vulnerable residents, we are taking a public health approach to creating healthier environments with an overt focus on areas with the poorest air quality.
37. Through the School Superzones project, colleagues across Public Health,

² Air Quality in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA. Southwark Council: London. 2017.

³ [PHE. 2018. Health matters: air pollution.](#)

Highways, Transport Policy, Planning, Environmental Protection and Regeneration have taken a partnership approach to working with our Walworth Superzone School, University Academy of Engineering Southbank. School Superzones are 400m radius zones around schools in which actions are taken to address aspects of the urban environment to create healthier places for children and young people to live, learn and play.

38. Significant engagement has been undertaken (see Appendix 3) with children and young people through the Superzones work, culminating in an enhanced understanding of how children and young people perceive their local environment.
39. The School Superzones partnership has supported the development of additional projects within the Walworth area, including a successful bid to The Mayor's Air Quality Fund to deliver a Low Emission Neighbourhood in Walworth. In the last six months. Experimental traffic orders have been used to implement transport measures to reduce traffic across the neighbourhood. Additional measures to improve air quality will be implemented over the next year. It is anticipated that the layering of interventions will lead to a significant improvement in the local environment.
40. We are also working with external partners to shape healthier environments in Southwark. Guy's and St Thomas' Charity have partnered with Sustrans to explore how the built environment can increase children's physical activity through the West Walworth Space Change project. Sustrans are working with the Council and the local community to co-design street interventions that will encourage children's active travel and play. Whilst the project is primarily funded through the Charity's childhood obesity programme, there are clear co-benefits for our ambitions to improve air quality in the area.
41. Over the next year, we will build on this work and continue to collaborate to improve environments and create healthier places across Southwark.

CASE STUDY: GUY'S AND ST THOMAS' CHARITY HEALTH EFFECT OF AIR POLLUTION PROGRAMME

42. Guy's and St Thomas' Charity (GSTC) is an independent, place-based foundation. 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.
43. We are in the first year of 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.

44. In the develop stage of the programme we are seeking to:
 - i. Create a compelling case for change by generating high quality evidence;
 - ii. Engage and amplify voices of those most impacted;
 - iii. Reduce exposure to air pollution in environments people spend their time; and
 - iv. Work with businesses to find equitable solutions to reducing emissions.

45. We are working with a number of partners on local projects, including Southwark Council, Guy's and St Thomas's NHS Foundation Trust and The Social Innovation Partnership. Over the course of 2021, we are keen to expand our work with local authorities in the following areas:
 - i. Expanding the GLA's work on school air quality audits to other environments where we know groups vulnerable to the health effects of air pollution spend their time (nurseries, supported housing, care homes);
 - ii. Testing ways to address non-traffic sources of pollution (e.g. commercial cooking near schools, addressing domestic wood burning); and
 - iii. Testing ways to incentivise residents to give up or trade in cars in the run up to ULEZ expansion.

46. GSTC would like to understand how our programme can better support the work of the Southwark Health and Wellbeing Board, through the following questions:
 - a. Is more evidence or insight needed on the health impacts of pollution to drive action in Southwark? If so what evidence is needed?
 - b. Where do you think are the greatest opportunities for collaboration and partnership working?
 - c. Where could Guy's and St Thomas' Charity add the most value to work already underway locally?

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

47. This report is for noting, and no advice has been sought from other officers.

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Air Quality Annual Status Report 2019
Appendix 2	GLA comments on ASR 2019
Appendix 3	Insights gained from Schools Superzones and Spacechanger projects
Appendix 4	Impact on Health & Wellbeing
Appendix 5	Guy's and St Thomas's Charity Air Quality & Health Programme

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Caroline Bruce, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
Report Author	Paul Newman, Environmental Protection Team Leader	
Version	6 Final	
Dated	10 December 2020	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Director of Public Health	Yes	Yes
Director of Law and Democracy	No	No
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance	No	No
Cabinet Member	No	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team	14 December 2020	



Southwark Air Quality Annual Status Report 2019

May 2020

This report provides an overview of air quality in Southwark during 2019 and lists progress on the Air Quality Action Plan 2017 - 2022. It has been produced to meet the requirements of the London Local Air Quality Management Framework statutory process¹.

Contact details

Environmental Protection Team
Regulatory Services
Environment and Leisure Services
Floor 3 Hub 1
London Borough of Southwark
160 Tooley Street
London
SE1 2QH

Telephone 020 7525 4261

Email environmental.protection@southwark.gov.uk

¹ LLAQM Policy and Technical Guidance 2016 (LLAQM.TG (16)). <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/working-boroughs>

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Abbreviations

AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
BAM	Beta-Attenuation Particulate Monitor (a type of particulate monitor)
BEB	Buildings Emission Benchmark
CAB	Cleaner Air Borough
CAZ	Central Activity Zone
EV	Electric Vehicle
GLA	Greater London Authority
LAEI	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LLAQMF	London Local Air Quality Management Framework
NO₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_x	Oxides of Nitrogen
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
PM₁₀	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter
PM_{2.5}	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
SO₂	Sulphur Dioxide
TEB	Transport Emission Benchmark
TEOM	Tapered Element Oscillating Micro-balance (a type of particulate monitor)
TfL	Transport for London

National Air Quality Standards

Table A National Air Quality Standards and Objectives – Summary

Pollutant	Objective (UK)	Averaging Period	Date Enacted ²
NO ₂	200 µg.m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31 Dec 2005
	40 µg.m ⁻³	Annual mean	31 Dec 2005
PM ₁₀	50 µg.m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean	31 Dec 2004
	40 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean	31 Dec 2004
PM _{2.5}	25 µg.m ⁻³	Annual mean	2020
	15% reduction in concentration at urban background locations	3 year mean	Between 2010 and 2020
SO ₂	266 µg.m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15 minute mean	31 Dec 2005
	350 µg.m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1 hour mean	31 Dec 2004
	125 µg.m ⁻³ not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24 hour mean	31 Dec 2004

² Note: Date by which to be achieved by and then maintained thereafter.

1. Air Quality Monitoring

Southwark currently has 3 automatic air quality monitoring stations and 88 NO₂ diffusion tubes at 83 sites across Southwark³. Figure 1 on page 8 shows the 3 existing and 3 proposed locations of Southwark’s air quality monitoring stations. Figure 2 shows the locations of the NO₂ diffusion tubes monitoring sites.

1.1 Locations

Table B Details of Automatic Monitoring Sites operational in 2019

Site ID	Site Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Site Type	In AQMA	Distance from monitoring site to relevant exposure (m)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m)	Inlet height (m)	Pollutants monitored	Monitoring technique
SWK 5	Old Kent Road	534844	177515	Roadside	Yes	1	5	2.0	NO _x , NO ₂ & PM ₁₀	Chemiluminescence and BAM
SWK 6	Elephant & Castle	531884	178835	Urban Background	Yes	10	35	3.5	NO _x , NO ₂ , O ₃ & PM ₁₀	Chemiluminescence, UV Absorption & TEOM
SWK 8	Tower Bridge Road	533488	179804	Roadside	Yes	7	4m	1.7	NO _x , NO ₂	Chemiluminescence

³ There are 2 AQMS sites in the Borough with 3 co-located NO₂ tubes: Elephant & Castle and Old Kent Road. The remaining diffusion tube is used as a Travel Blank necessary for accurate analysis.

During 2020 Southwark will be installing PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} monitoring at the 3 existing air quality monitoring stations and installing 3 new automatic air quality monitoring stations, measuring NO_x, NO₂, PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}, at the following locations:

- South Circular Road
- Vicarage Grove Camberwell
- Lower Road

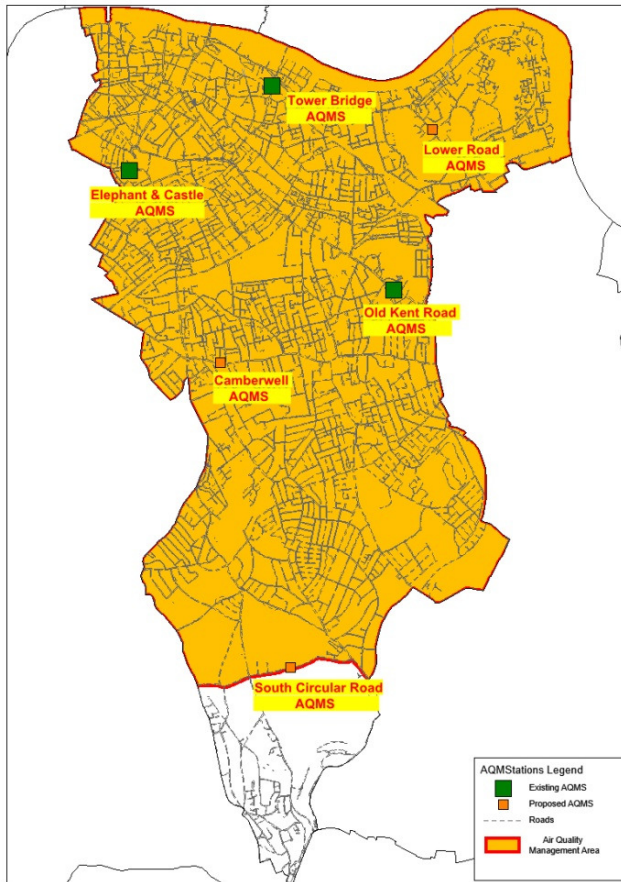


Figure 1 Southwark's existing & proposed automatic Air Quality Monitoring Stations

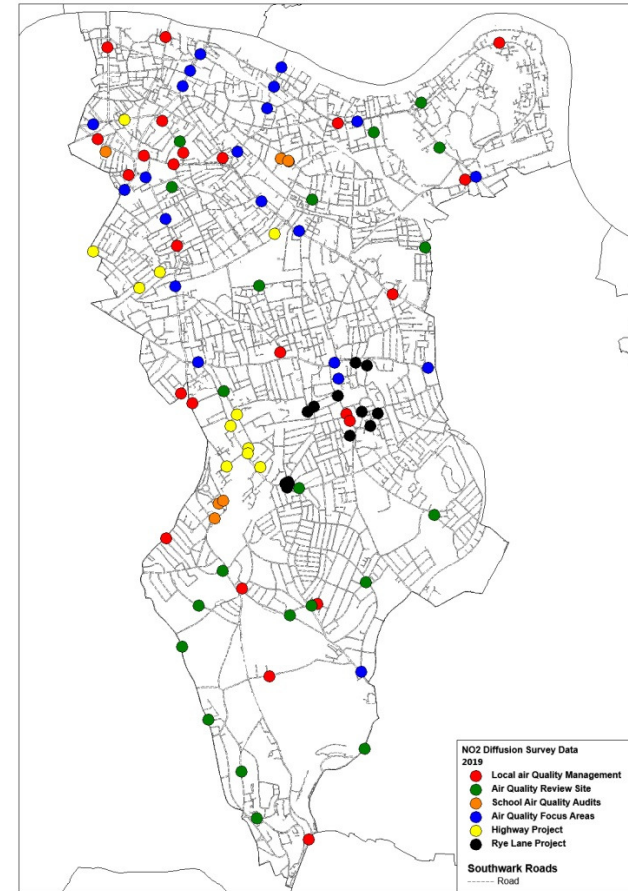


Figure 2 Southwark's NO₂ diffusion tube monitoring locations

Table C Details of Non-Automatic Monitoring Sites for 2019

Site ID	Site Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Site Type	In AQMA	Distance from monitoring site to relevant exposure (m)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m)	Affixed height (m)	Pollutants monitored	Tube co-located with an automatic monitor?
SDT 1	AQMS Old Kent Road - Tube 1	534849	177512	Roadside	Yes	1.0	5	2.5	NO ₂	Yes
SDT 2	AQMS Old Kent Road - Tube 2	534849	177512	Roadside	Yes	1.0	5	2.5	NO ₂	Yes
SDT 3	AQMS Old Kent Road - Tube 3	534849	177512	Roadside	Yes	1.0	5	2.5	NO ₂	Yes
SDT 4	Rotherhithe Old Road	535675	178796	Kerbside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 5	Drummond Road	534640	179336	Kerbside	Yes	6.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 6	Adjacent to 168 Queens Road	535253	176679	Kerbside	Yes	14.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 7	Adjacent to 167A Rye Lane	534333	176155	Kerbside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 8	Dunstan's Road	534553	174263	Kerbside	Yes	8.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 9	Dulwich Common	533470	173204	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 10	Adjacent to 2 Village Way	532940	174392	Kerbside	Yes	13.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 11	Adjacent to 11 Camberwell Church Street	532663	176740	Kerbside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 12	AQMS Elephant & Castle - Tube 1	531893	1788464	Urban background	Yes	10.0	35	2.5	NO ₂	Yes
SDT 13	AQMS Elephant & Castle - Tube 2	531893	1788464	Urban background	Yes	10.0	35	2.5	NO ₂	Yes
SDT 14	AQMS Elephant & Castle - Tube 3	531893	1788464	Urban background	Yes	10.0	35	2.5	NO ₂	Yes
SDT 15	Blackfriars Road	531641	180290	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 18	Tower Bridge Approach Tower Bridge Road	533599	180062	Roadside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 20	Tower Bridge School Tower Bridge Road	533520	179849	Kerbside	Yes	0.5	2.5	2.5	NO ₂	No

Site ID	Site Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Site Type	In AQMA	Distance from monitoring site to relevant exposure (m)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m)	Affixed height (m)	Pollutants monitored	Tube co-located with an automatic monitor?
SDT 24	Opposite Papa John's Tower Bridge Road	533444	179620	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 29	Opposite Haddon Hall Tower Bridge Road	533105	179117	Kerbside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 31	Bricklayers Arms West	532937	179043	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 37	Lamppost 1068/09 Wansey Street	532340	178711	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 38	Walworth Road opposite junction to Elephant Road	532074	178825	Kerbside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 39	Lamppost 3 New Kent Road north (Metro Central)	532053	179070	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 41	Lamppost 29 New Kent Road north side (Rodney Place)	532390	178974	Kerbside	Yes	20.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 42	St Peters Hills Primary School	536047	180343	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 48	Adjacent to Beechwood Court 3 Crystal Palace Parade	535514	178708	Kerbside	No	20.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 49	Lamppost 129/08 Lynton Road west	533873	178592	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 52	Kingsdale Foundation School Alleyn Park	533150	172123	Kerbside	No	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 54	Camberwell Grove	532951	176417	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 55	Lamppost 11A St Georges Way South	533350	177603	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 57	Notre Dame School	531531	179256	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 61	Junction of Brunel Road and Rupack Street	535176	179665	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 66	Adjacent to Prince of Orange Lower Road	535384	179161	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No

Site ID	Site Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Site Type	In AQMA	Distance from monitoring site to relevant exposure (m)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m)	Affixed height (m)	Pollutants monitored	Tube co-located with an automatic monitor?
SDT 77	Adjacent to steps to Park St Southwark Bridge Rd	532294	180406	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 81	Lamppost 02 Borough High Street	532690	180212	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 82	Lamppost 01 Adjacent to 125 Borough High St	532572	180029	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 84	Lamppost 8 Little Dorritt Park Entrance	532487	179850	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 87	Lamppost 0139/43 188A Lower Road	535795	178828	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 88	Lamppost 52 Jamaica Road	534457	179454	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 89	St James' CoE Primary School Jamaica Road	534241	179435	Roadside	Yes	0.5	2	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 90	Lamppost Adjacent to 375 Old Kent Road	533800	178220	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 91	Lamppost adjacent to 221 Old Kent Road	533379	178556	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 92	Ilderton Primary School Ilderton Road	535222	178032	Roadside	Yes	0.5	2	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 93	Lamppost 9 adjacent to 14 Hanover Park	534243	176558	Roadside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 94	Post adjacent to 88A Peckham High Street	534200	176736	Roadside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 95	Court Lane	533700	173892	Kerbside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 96	Lamppost adjacent to 201 Rye Lane	534371	176079	Kerbside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 97	Barry Road	533940	173998	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 98	Junction with Underhill Road South Circular Road	534503	173251	Kerbside	No	9.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 99	Etherow Street	534010	174018	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 100	Post adjacent to 1d Calton Avenue	533159	174191	Kerbside	Yes	2.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No

Site ID	Site Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Site Type	In AQMA	Distance from monitoring site to relevant exposure (m)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m)	Affixed height (m)	Pollutants monitored	Tube co-located with an automatic monitor?
SDT 101	Lamppost 307/19 Adjacent to 91 Herne Hill	532303	174756	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 102	Lamppost 1 De Crespigny Park	532599	176277	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 103	Lamppost 369/7 Coldharbour Lane	532471	176388	Kerbside	Yes	15.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 104	Lamppost 08 Newington Causeway	531835	178686	Kerbside	Yes	15.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 105	Lamppost adjacent to Oliver Goldsmith School entrance Southampton Way	533592	176851	Kerbside	Yes	0.5	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 106	Post adjacent to 80 Camberwell Road	532409	177597	Kerbside	Yes	18.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 107	Lamppost 1045/45 adjacent to 351 Walworth Road	532426	178051	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 111	Lamppost 31A/239 Walworth Road	532294	178354	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 112	Parking Sign Adjacent to 3 West Square	531621	179112	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 113	Lamppost adjacent to 43 Westminster Bridge Road	531481	179421	Kerbside	Yes	7.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 114	Lamppost 1 Goose Green / East Dulwich Road	533799	175324	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 115	Lamppost 2110/04 Nairne Grove	533966	176238	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 116	Lamppost 2111/03 Woodfars	533101	176152	Kerbside	Yes	15.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 117	Lamppost 2290/04 Dylways	533681	179010	Kerbside	Yes	9.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 118	Lamppost 2655L28 Bellenden Road	533966	176238	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 119	Lamppost 21 Camberwell Grove	533101	176152	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 120	Adjacent to Boucher CoE Primary School Grange Road	533681	179010	Kerbside	Yes	0.0	4	2.5	NO ₂	No

Site ID	Site Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Site Type	In AQMA	Distance from monitoring site to relevant exposure (m)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m)	Affixed height (m)	Pollutants monitored	Tube co-located with an automatic monitor?
SDT 121	Front Playground Boucher CoE Primary School	533683	179004	Background	Yes	0.0	6	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 122	Rear entrance Boucher CoE Primary School	533598	179036	Kerbside	Yes	0.0	1	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 128	Lamppost adjacent to 1 Consort Road	533682	175378	Kerbside	Yes	6.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT129	Lamppost 2465/31 Adjacent to St. Mary Magdalene Primary School	534677	176703	Kerbside	Yes	7.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 130	Lamppost 2493/11 Heaton Road	534606	176023	Kerbside	Yes	12.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 131	Lamppost 2744/11 50 Copeland Road	534508	176184	Kerbside	Yes	8.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 132	Lamppost 2732/01 adjacent to 117-125 Rye Lane	534237	176363	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 133	Lamppost opposite 65 Lyndhurst Way	533895	176186	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 134	Lamppost 2736/09 Nigel Road	534372	175911	Kerbside	Yes	9.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 135	Lamppost 2791/02 opposite Prince of Peckham 1-3 Clayton Road	534438	176736	Kerbside	Yes	14.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 136	Lamppost 2160/12 adjacent to Dog Kennel Hill School	533232	175775	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 137	Lamppost 2136/18 at the junction adjacent to Champion Hill	532987	175568	Kerbside	Yes	10.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 138	Lamppost 2127 11 Pytchley Road	533364	175561	Kerbside	Yes	8.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 139	Lamppost 2139 29 Grove Lane	533030	176022	Kerbside	Yes	4.5	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 140	Post near Dog Kennel Hill School entrance Dog Kennel Hill	533221	175715	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 141	ConnectKerb site Borough Road	531835	179473	Kerbside	Yes	8.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No

Site ID	Site Name	X (m)	Y (m)	Site Type	In AQMA	Distance from monitoring site to relevant exposure (m)	Distance to kerb of nearest road (m)	Affixed height (m)	Pollutants monitored	Tube co-located with an automatic monitor?
SDT 142	Lamppost 2640L05 Cheltenham Road	535321	175023	Kerbside	Yes	11.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 143	Lamppost Sydenham Hill	534537	172386	Kerbside	No	26.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 144	Lamppost 2087L04 Dulwich Wood Park	533328	171601	Kerbside	No	27.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 145	Lamppost 2544L08 Croxted Road	532777	172711	Kerbside	No	16.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 146	Lamppost 423-23 Croxted Road	532486	173535	Kerbside	Yes	5.5	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 147	Lamppost 1515 13 John Ruskin Street	532230	177756	Kerbside	Yes	7.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 148	Lamppost 1515 – 34 John Ruskin Street	532002	177578	Kerbside	Yes	21.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 149	Lamppost 1436L03 Kennington Park Place	531479	177990	Kerbside	Yes	21.5	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 150	Lamppost 2302L 14 Albany Road	533522	178187	Kerbside	Yes	36.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 151	Lamppost 2300 - L01 Junction of Townley Road & Lordship Lane	533660	174480	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 152	Lamppost 2300 - L19 Townley Road	533245	174655	Kerbside	Yes	14.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 153	Lamppost 2292 - L27 Dulwich Village	533123	173780	Kerbside	Yes	2.8	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 154	Lamppost (1125 - L37) at the junction of Portland Street / Albany Road	532836	177844	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 155	Junction of East Street / Portland Street	532597	178433	Kerbside	Yes	7.5	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 156	Lamppost (1107 - L07) Junction of Stead Street / Flint Street	532643	178677	Kerbside	Yes	5.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No
SDT 157	Lamppost (1027 - L03) adjacent to Braganza Street	531648	178257	Kerbside	Yes	3.0	0.5	2.5	NO ₂	No

1.2 Comparison of Monitoring Results with Air Quality Objectives

The results are presented following adjustment for both ‘annualisation’ and ‘distance to a location of relevant public exposure’. The details of the adjustments applied can be seen in Appendix A.

Table D Annual Mean NO₂ Results (µg.m⁻³)

Site ID	Site type	Valid data capture for monitoring period	Valid data capture 2019	Annual Mean Concentration (µg.m ⁻³)						
				2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SWK5	Roadside	98%	98%	55 (>90%)	38 (32%)	42 (69%)	53 (80%)	42 (97%)	41(85%)	35
SWK6	Urban Background	97%	97%	42 (85%)	37 (84%)	41(80%)	39 (90%)	34 (97%)	32(>90%)	30
SWK8	Roadside		47%							39

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean AQO of 40µg.m⁻³ are shown in **bold**.

The data in Table D shows that at the Old Kent Road site (SWK5), the annual mean concentration has exceeded the objective of 40µg.m⁻³ every year since its installation in 2011 to 2018, except in 2014. This site has met this objective in 2019 and is now compliant with the NO₂ objective.

Table D also shows that the annual mean concentration at the Elephant & Castle site (SWK6) remains under the NO₂ objective in 2019. There have been several re-development projects and the road layout has changed around the monitoring site in recent years. The introduction of the Mayor’s of London’s Low Emission Zone and Ultra-Low Emission Zone are helping to deliver a reduction in pollutant concentrations at this site. The Elephant & Castle site remains compliant with the NO₂ objective.

During 2019, Southwark re-commissioned an air quality monitoring station on Tower Bridge Road. This site was operational from June 2019. It is premature to make comment in respect of the annual mean at this location, due to the incomplete dataset from this station and the marginal annual mean concentration measured in 6 months.

In 2019, none of the sites breached 60 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$, the level that indicates a potential exceedances of the NO₂ hourly mean objective limit. Figure 3 below shows the historic data trends from Southwark automatic air quality monitoring stations, indicating a gradual improvement in Southwark's air quality since 2003.

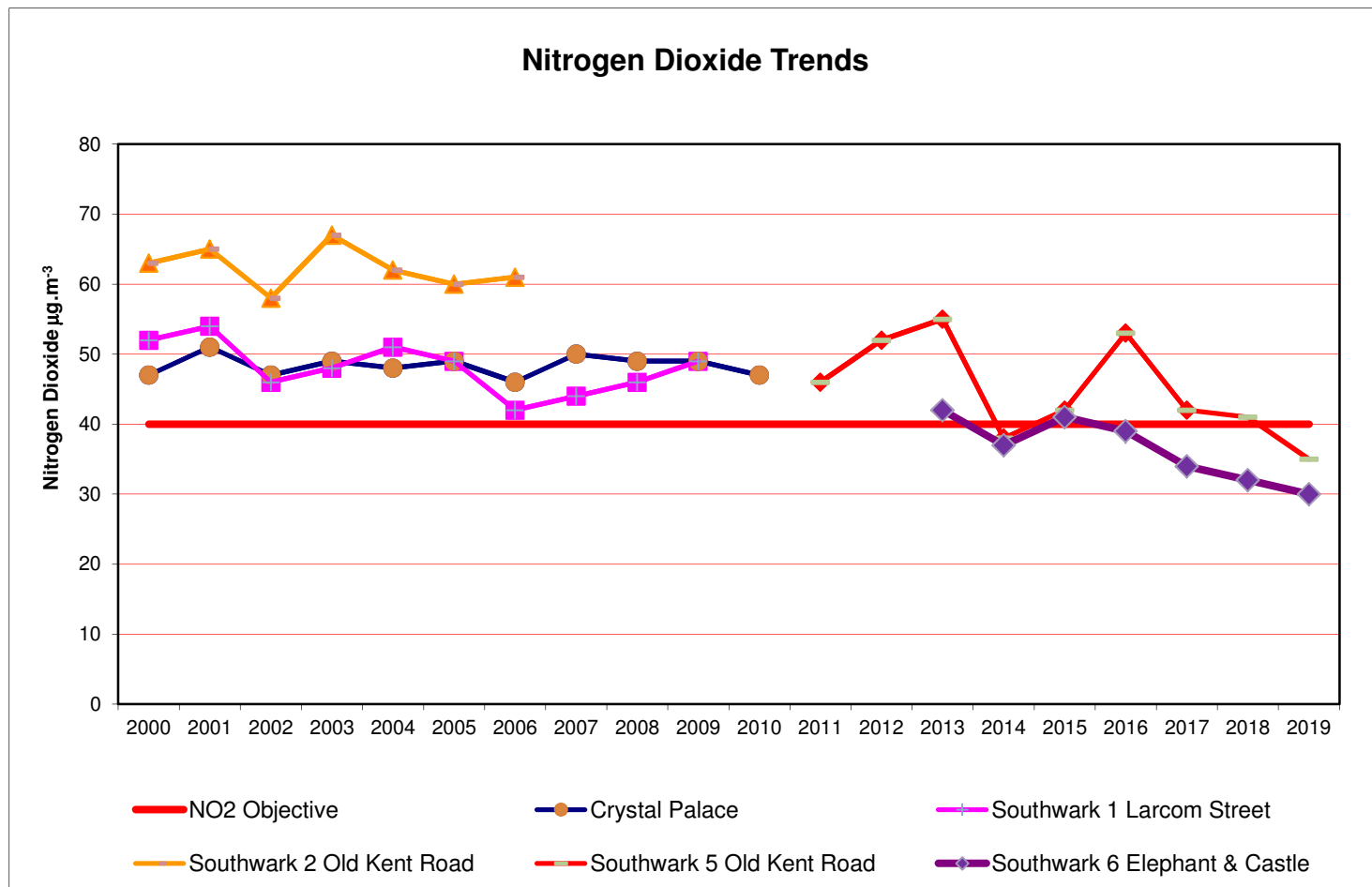


Figure 3 Trend in annual mean NO₂ concentrations at Southwark's air quality monitoring stations

Figure 4 shows the average monthly mean results from all roadside and background monitoring stations within the London Air Quality Network⁴.

The trend for background sites shows a gradual reduction to meet the objective. However, the trend for roadside locations is not noticeably reducing and almost universally exceeds the NO₂ objective.

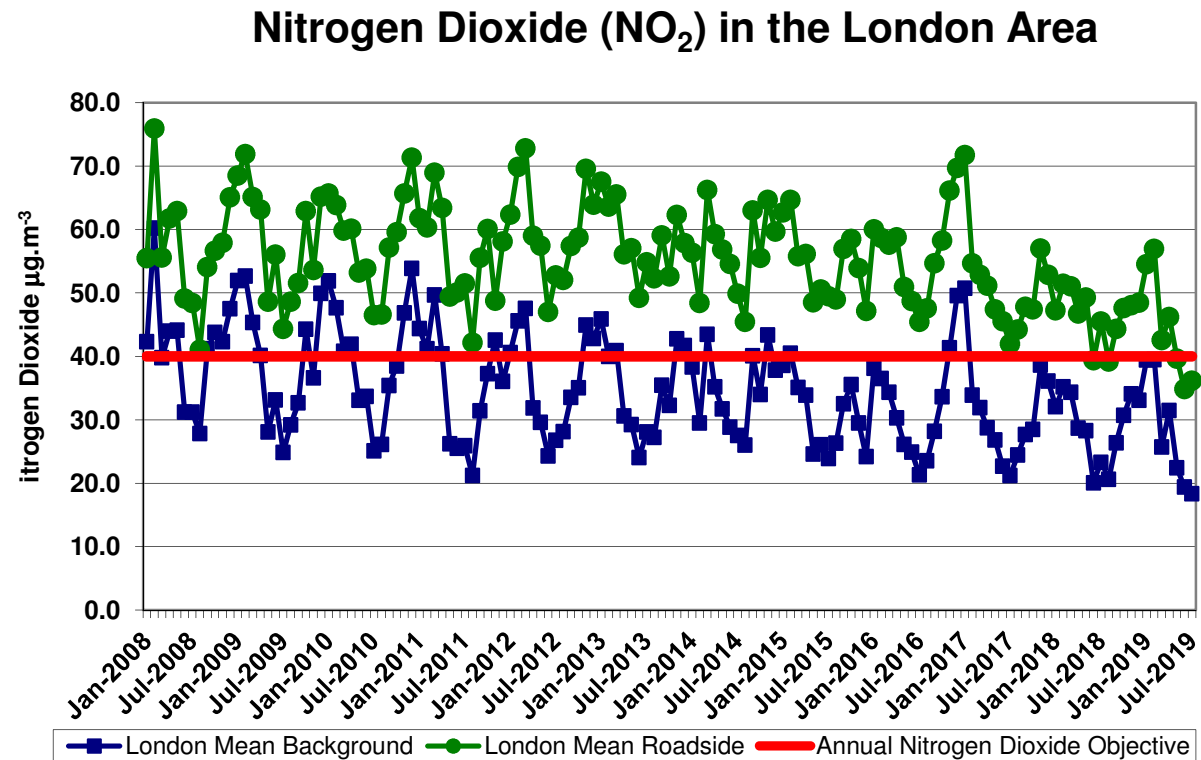


Figure 4 Monthly mean trend of NO₂ concentrations at London roadside and background sites

Source GLA accessed at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-average-air-quality-levels> (Accessed April 2020)

⁴ London Datastore - London Average Air Quality Levels accessed at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-average-air-quality-levels>

Table E NO₂ Automatic Monitor Results: Comparison with 1 hour objective

Site ID	Valid data capture for monitoring period	Valid data capture 2019	Number of hourly means measured > 200 µg.m ⁻³						
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SWK5	98%	98%	4 (>90%)	1 (32%)	1 (69%)	1 (80%)	0 (97%)	0 (85%)	0
SWK6	97%	97%	0 (85%)	0 (84%)	0 (80%)	0 (90%)	0 (97%)	0 (>90%)	0
SWK8		47%							0

Any exceedance of the NO₂ short term objective of 200µg.m⁻³ (over the 18 days per year permitted) would be shown in **bold**.

In Southwark in 2019, there were fewer than 18 exceedances of the hourly mean >200µg.m⁻³ as permitted by the objective, thus the NO₂ short term objective was met.

Since 2012 there has been a noticeable reduction in the number of exceedances recorded at roadside, attributable to reductions in vehicle fleet emissions.

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Table F Long term NO₂ Diffusion Tube Results (µg.m⁻³)

Site ID	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SDT 1 - 3	50.0	56.7	57.6	48.1	47.0	42.0	38.0	36.0
SDT 4	52.3	<u>61.9</u>	<u>63.5</u>	57.2	54.6	47.6	42.5	40.4
SDT 5	35.6	38.4	38.2	35.8	34.1	29.3	30.7 ⁵	31.75 ⁵
SDT 6	48.6	51.6	54.3	49.7	42.9	42.0	39.4	36.7
SDT 7	51.3	57.0	<u>61.5</u>	52.5	44.3	41.7	35.6	30.4
SDT 8	32.6	37.0	33.8	31.6	31.1	27.9	26.0	25.2
SDT 9	45.6	50.5	54.0	47.0	44.8	41.2	37.3	34.9
SDT 10	33.6	36.6	34.9	33.7	30.1	28.0	28.3	25.6
SDT 11	<u>72.0</u>	<u>80.1</u>	<u>78.1</u>	<u>70.4</u>	<u>60.0</u>	55.1	50.8	45.9
SDT 12 - 14	50.7	<u>66.3</u>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>65.7</u>	58.9	44.7	35.0	33.3
SDT 15	57.2	<u>66.0</u>	<u>66.4</u>	57.3	<u>63.5</u>	53.0	47.1	42.2
SDT 18	No Data	No Data	<u>71.8</u>	<u>65.1</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>61.6</u>	54.1	55.0
SDT 20			<u>72.1</u>	<u>62.2</u>	<u>63.9</u>	<u>61.4</u>	52.7	45.1
SDT 24			<u>72.2</u>	<u>67.5</u>	<u>67.6</u>	<u>69.6</u>	53.5	51.7
SDT 29			<u>72.1</u>	<u>68.4</u>	<u>72.2</u>	<u>75.4</u>	57.0	50.4
SDT 31			54.2	49.7	49.0	47.1	40.6	38.1
SDT 38			<u>82.6</u>	<u>80.8</u>	<u>65.2</u>	<u>64.6</u>	45.0	40.7
SDT 39			57.1	53.9	47.5	46.7	39.2	35.1
SDT 41			58.4	53.3	47.2	45.9	39.3	37.4

The results in **bold** are where exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean AQD of 40µg.m⁻³ have been monitored. The results in **bold and underlined** are where NO₂ annual means in excess of 60µg.m⁻³ have been monitored, indicating potential exceedance of the NO₂ hourly mean objective limit.

⁵ This result is lower than the background concentration in the Defra Background Maps, therefore it cannot be corrected for distance to a point of relevant exposure.

Table F, page 20, contains the results from the monitoring locations in Southwark where there are results for at least 5 years. The data has been corrected for distance to a point of relevant exposure, using the method in the LLAQM Technical Guidance TG (19).

The results at each site have varied due to weather and local conditions. However, the overall assessment is that there is a noticeable reduction in the number of locations that have exceeded the objective values. Compared to previous years there are more locations below the objective, as overall measured pollutant levels continue to slowly reduce.

Over recent years the NO₂ diffusion tube survey has been significantly extended to increase the spatial distribution of monitoring locations across the borough and for air quality improvement project evaluation. The survey now ensures all the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas in Southwark are monitored.

The full results of the all NO₂ diffusion tubes are presented in Appendix B. There are numerous sites showing the annual mean objective is being exceeded and a few sites indicating that the hourly objective may be being exceeded. However, higher than average readings would be reasonably expected from locations in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas.

Table G Annual Mean PM₁₀ Automatic Monitoring Results (µg.m⁻³)

Site ID	Valid data capture for monitoring period	Valid data capture 2019	Annual Mean Concentration (µg.m ⁻³)						
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SWK5	89%	89%	30 (85%)	23 (32%)	21 (60%)	24 (94%)	22	22 (80%)	24
SWK6	86%	86%	23 (80%)	19 (>90%)	20 (77%)	26 (79%)	19	20 (>90%)	17

Any exceedance of the PM₁₀ annual mean AQO of 40µgm⁻³ would be shown in **bold**.

The data collection from the PM₁₀ monitor at Old Kent Road (SWK5) did not achieve the 90% target due to a persistent issue with the HEPA filter and nozzle not sitting correctly on the tape in the BAM during August 2019. The data collection target at Elephant & Castle (SWK6) was affected by a faulty flow control board and/or flow sensor in the TEOM. Both are mature pieces of equipment that will be replaced in 2020/21.

The PM₁₀ annual mean concentrations measured meet the national air quality objective. The downward trend in concentrations has continued at Southwark 6, but there has been an increase at Southwark 5 as can be seen in Figure 5 this site is in an opportunity area that is seeing significant construction projects in the A2 corridor. Southwark 6 has been adjacent to construction sites for a few years, but the developments are now completed and the urban background site is now further away from the A3, on the edge of a park with completed residential blocks and a leisure centre behind it. Both sites currently are well below the air quality objective.

The trends for the London Air Quality Network roadside and background monitoring stations can be seen in Figure 6. These show that current PM₁₀ concentrations are well below the objective limit at both roadside and background monitoring locations.

64

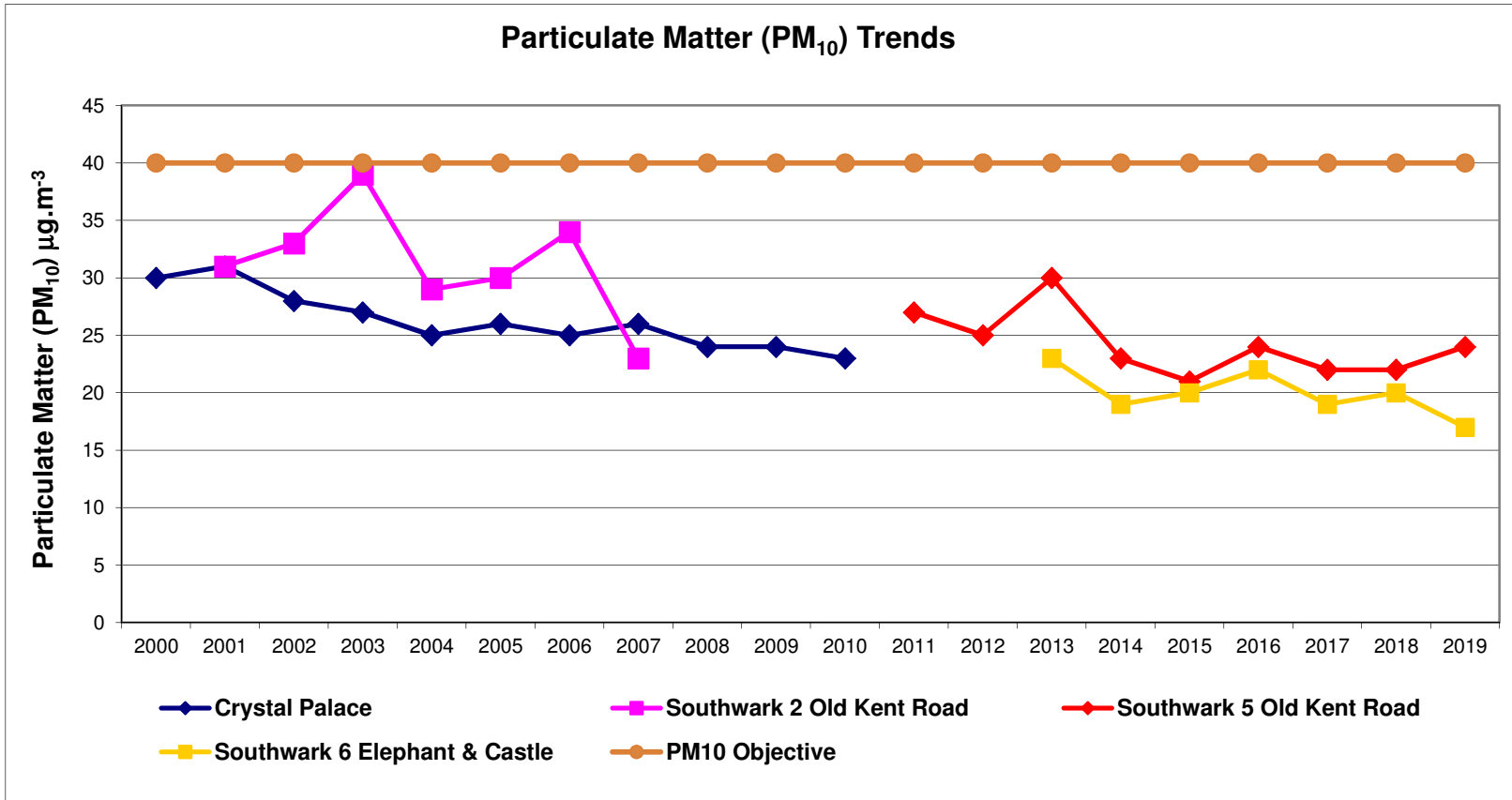


Figure 5 Trend for the Annual Mean PM₁₀ Concentrations of the Authority's PM₁₀ monitoring stations

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) trends

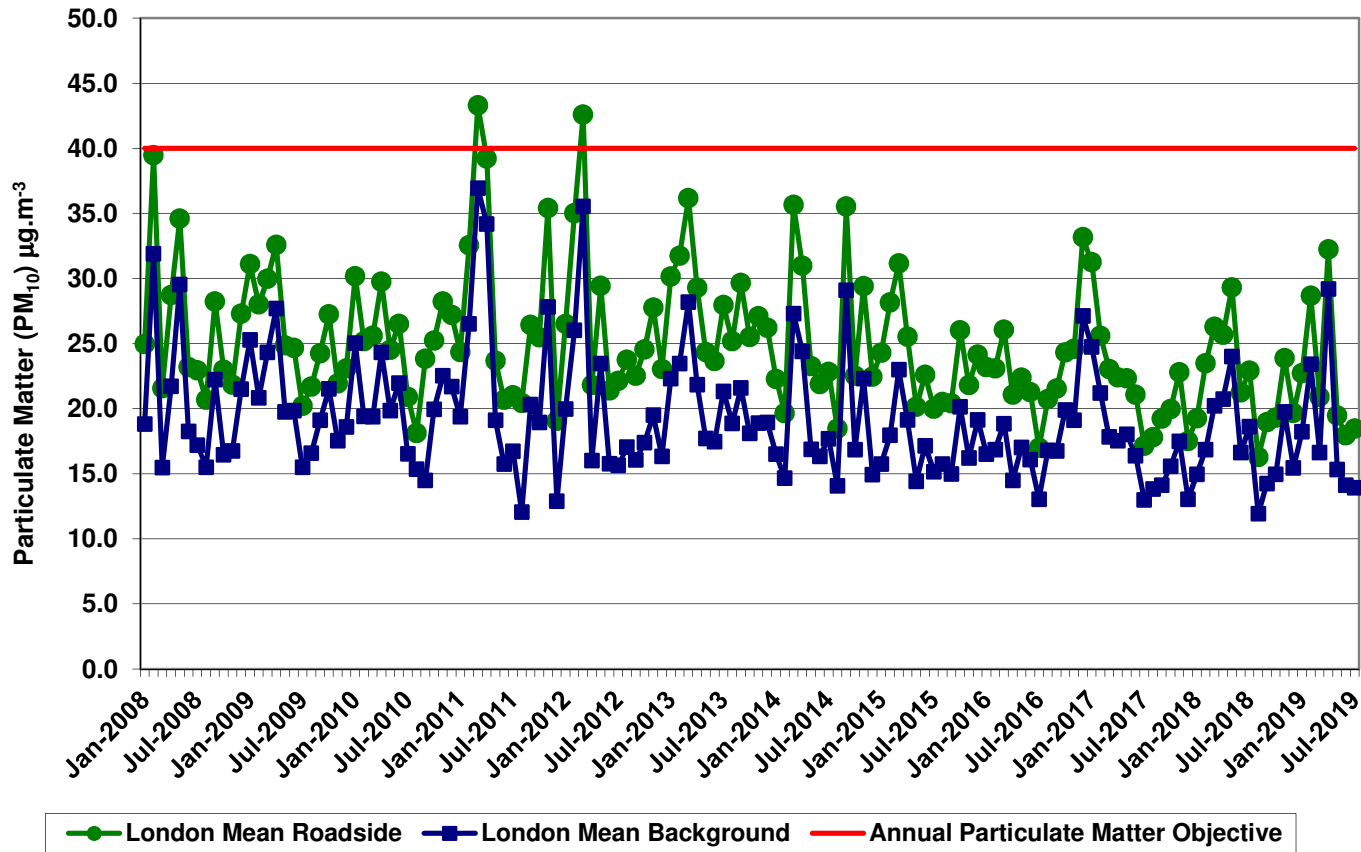


Figure 6 Trend for the Monthly Mean PM₁₀ concentrations at roadside and background sites in the London area
 Source GLA accessed at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-average-air-quality-levels> (Accessed April 2020)

Table H PM₁₀ Automatic Monitoring Results: Comparison with 24-Hour Mean Objective

Site ID	Valid data capture for monitoring period	Valid data capture 2019	Number of Daily Means > 50 µg.m ⁻³						
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
SWK5	89%	89%	30(85%)	10 (32%)	4 (60%)	18 (94%)	19 (91%)	8 (93%)	2
SWK6	86%	86%	3 (80%)	0 (>90%)	1 (77%)	21 (79%)	1 (99%)	2 (99%)	14

Exceedance of the PM₁₀ short term limit of 50µg.m⁻³ (over the permitted 35 days per year or where the 90.4th percentile exceeds 50µg.m⁻³) would be shown in **bold**.

There has been no exceedance of the short-term objective limit for PM₁₀ in Southwark in 2019.

Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Trends

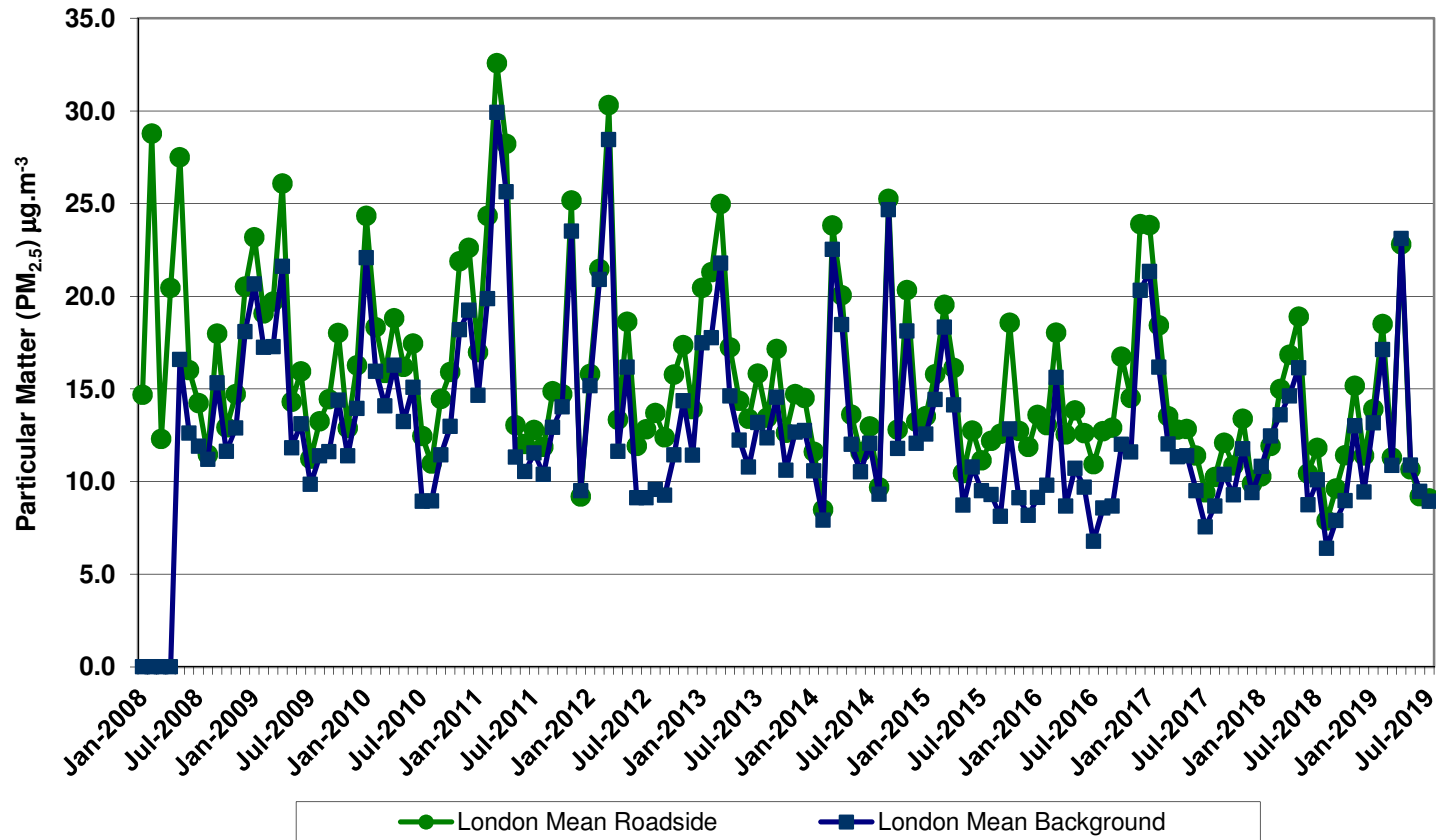


Figure 7 Trend of the monthly mean PM_{2.5} concentrations at London roadside and background sites

Source GLA accessed at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-average-air-quality-levels> (Accessed April 2020)

Southwark does not currently monitor PM_{2.5}, however, in 2020 Southwark will be introducing PM_{2.5} monitoring at the entire planned expanded network of 6 monitoring stations in the Borough. Figure 7 above shows the average concentrations of all the PM_{2.5} roadside and background monitors in the London Air Quality Network. The Air Quality Objective for PM_{2.5} is 25µg.m⁻³ by 2020. As can be seen from the graph above, the average PM_{2.5} is presently below the objective for London and has continued in a slow downward trend since 2011. The Mayor of London has made a commitment in the London Environment Strategy and as part of the Breathe London campaign, to meet the World Health Organisation target for PM_{2.5} by 2030.

A recent report for the GLA by Kings College London “PM_{2.5} in London: Roadmap to meeting World Health Organization guidelines by 2030”⁶ concluded that unless The Mayor of London and local authorities are given further powers to control PM_{2.5} this target level will not be met by 2030.

⁶ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/pm2.5_in_london_october19.pdf accessed February 2020

Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

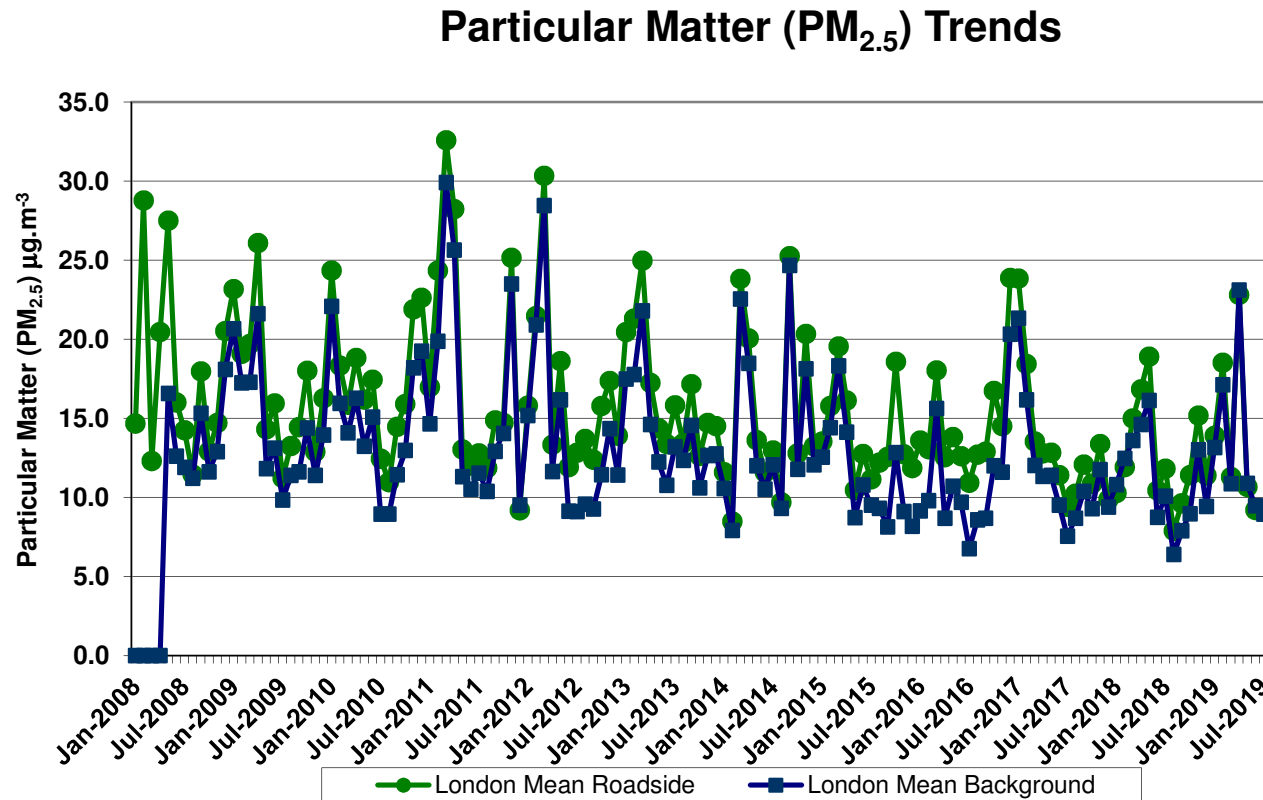


Figure 8 Trend of the monthly mean SO₂ concentrations at London roadside and background sites

(Source GLA at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-average-air-quality-levels>) (Accessed April 2020)

Southwark does not monitor for SO₂. Figure 6 shows the average concentrations of all the SO₂ roadside and background monitors in the London Air Quality Network. The concentrations are well below the various objective limits. The 24-hour mean objective, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year, is 125µg.m⁻³. This is well off the scale of the graph above.

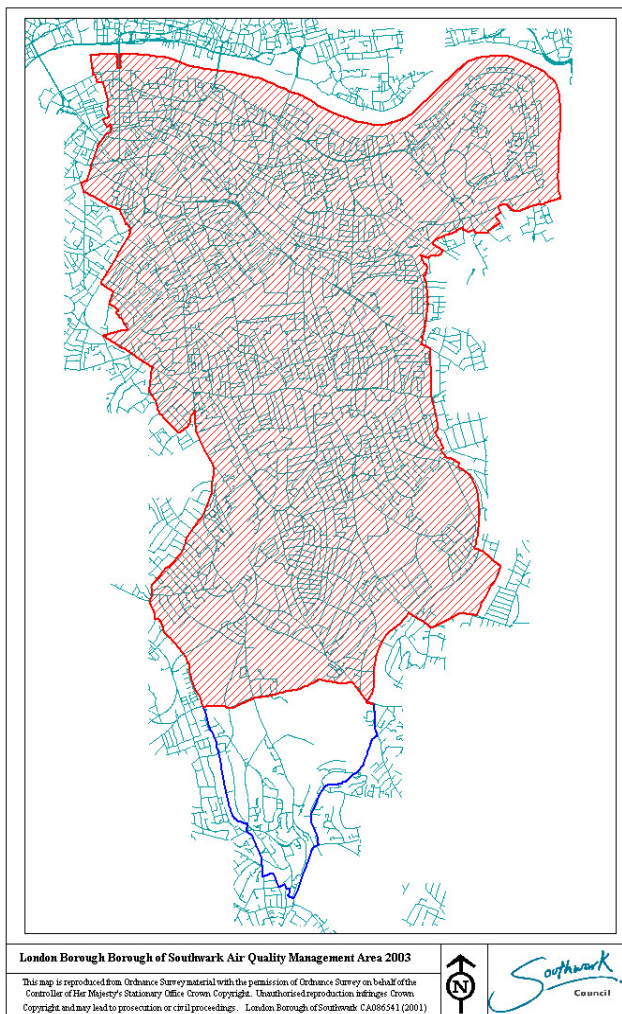


Figure 9 Map of Southwark's AQMA Boundary

1.3 Southwark's Air Quality Management Area

Figure 99 shows a map of the designated Air Quality Management Area in Southwark. This area was designated in 2003⁷ and has remained unchanged through several reviews since.

1.4 Air Quality Focus Areas in Southwark

Figure 10 , on the following page, shows the GLA Air Quality Focus areas in Southwark. For each GLA Air Quality Focus Area⁸, there are objectives in the Air Quality Action Plan to reduce emissions and/or exposure to pollutants.

⁷ <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/3635/Southwark-air-quality-management-area-order-2003.pdf>

⁸ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/laei-2013-london-focus-areas>

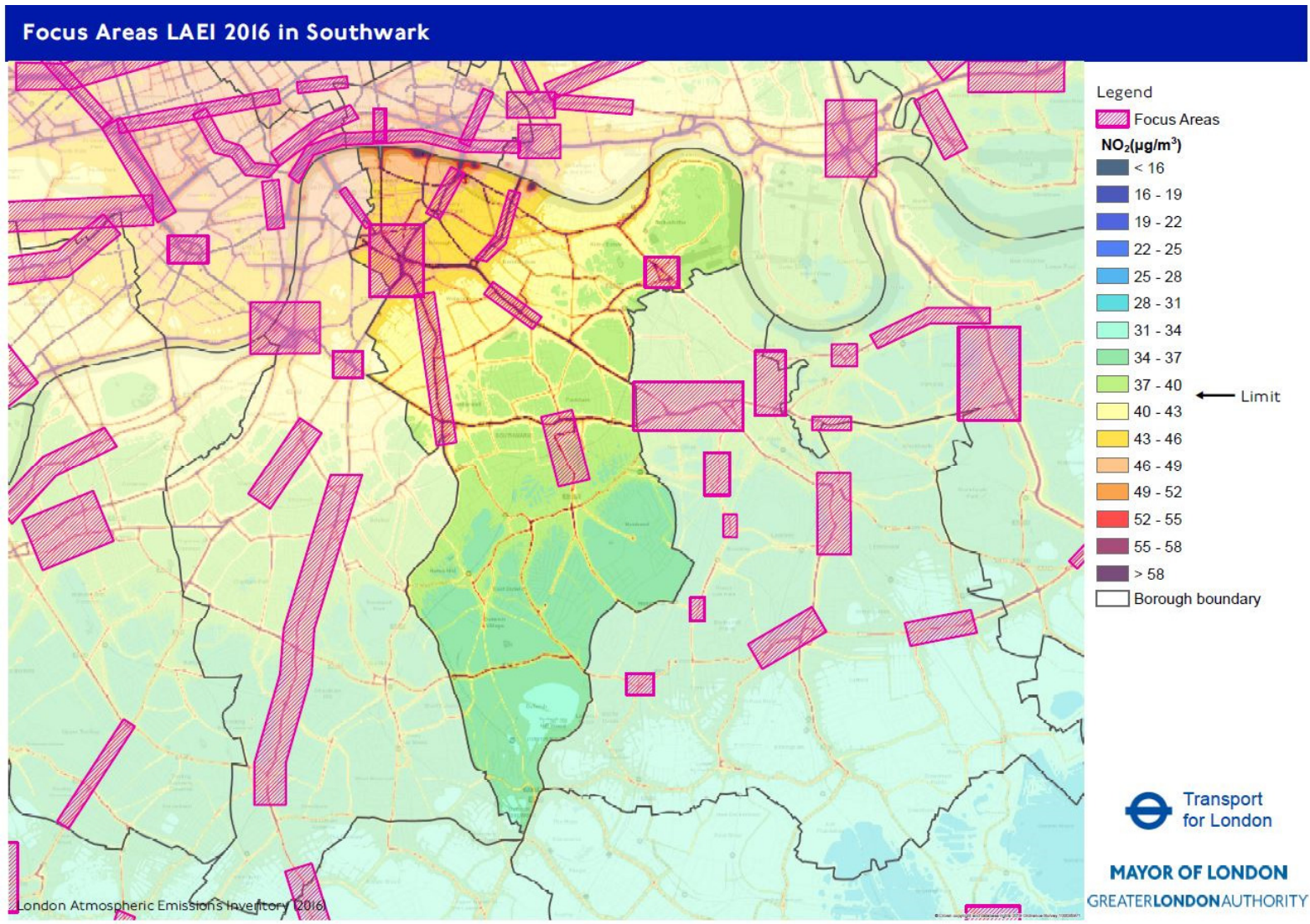


Figure 10 GLA Air Quality Focus Areas in Southwark

2. Actions to Improve Air Quality

2.1 Air Quality Action Plan – Progress

Table I provides a brief summary of progress against the Air Quality Action Plan, showing progress made this year.

Table I Delivery of Air Quality Action Plan Measures

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
1.1	Air quality monitoring	Maintain the continuous air quality monitoring stations	Ensure that the air quality monitoring stations at the Elephant & Castle, Old Kent Road & Tower Bridge are maintained, serviced and calibrated to current guidance	A third monitoring station was added at Tower Bridge Road during July 2019. 2 of the AQMS collected >90% for NO ₂ . For E & C & OKR sites the collection of PM ₁₀ fell just below the target at 89% and 86% respectively. The existing equipment is old and is increasingly difficult to maintain and service. All the existing equipment will be replaced during 2020 and 3 further stations will be added to the network	Target not yet met
1.2		Maintain the NO ₂ diffusion tube survey	Ensure that the NO ₂ diffusion tube monitoring is maintained in accordance with current guidance	NO ₂ diffusion tube monitoring has been maintained in accordance with current guidance.	Target met
1.3				Data for the NO ₂ diffusion tube monitoring is available at http://www.southwark.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/air-quality-data-monitoring-stations	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
1.4		Review the use of low-cost sensor technology to support air quality modelling	Support the University consortium 'Managing air for green inner cities' (MAGIC) project (London Road)	A new monitoring project was conducted during Summer 2019 around the Elephant & Castle measuring roadside concentrations and collecting the registration numbers using ANPR and speed cameras, currently awaiting the outcome of the survey.	Target met
1.5	London Local Air Quality Management Framework	Prepare and produce all London Local Air Quality Management Framework reports as required	All reports required by the London Local Air Quality Management Framework produced and submitted	This report to be submitted by the Framework deadline of 31 st May 2020.	Target met
1.6	London Local Air Quality Management Framework	Respond to all appropriate air quality consultations	Review all air quality consultation requests and respond where appropriate	During the year, the EPT received 8 air quality consultations, reviewed 100%, and responded to 7. 1 consultation required no comment. See list of consultations at Appendix C	Target met
1.7		Ensure the air quality action plan is current	Review the local air quality action plan to ensure it records achieved objectives and takes account of new evidence	The local air quality action has been reviewed	Target met
1.8		Have and continue to develop a communication plan and campaign of relevant air quality improvement topics	Devise an air quality communication plan and campaign	An annual air quality communication plan and campaign has been devised and delivered using the tag #onething	Target met
1.9		Support the Mayor of London's call for a government scrappage scheme for private diesel vehicle in line with JSNA recommendation to continue to advocate for wider, regional action to address air quality	3 public statement/s of support from Cabinet Member issued	In the response to the Government's Clean Air Strategy and the Mayor's Environment and Transport Strategies, Southwark has supported on the introduction of the scrappage scheme.	Action complete
1.10		Support the Mayor of London's call that the Government should modify the Vehicle Excise Duty regime to disincentive the purchase of diesel vehicles in line with the JSNA recommendation to advocate for wider regional action to address air quality	3 Public statement/s of support from Cabinet Member	In the response to the Government's Clean Air Strategy and the Mayor's Environment and Transport Strategies, Southwark has supported on the introduction of the scrappage scheme.	Action complete

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
1.11	Corporate responsibility	Support the introduction of a new or revised Clean Air Act that improves public protection from atmospheric pollution in line with JSNA recommendation to "Continue to advocate for wider, regional action to address air quality."	Explore whether there is support for new or revised Clean Air Act or a new London Act with the GLA and London Councils	Southwark has engaged with the City of London, London Councils and the first readings of two private Members Bills. There is now a commitment by the UK Government to introduce further clean air legislation in the Environment Bill. A new measure to ensure the provisions introduced in any Environment Bill is required.	Action complete
1.12	Corporate responsibility	Reduce the council's pension investment in fossil fuels	Southwark is cutting investment in fossil fuels and have agreed to place part of the pension fund into the "Blackrock Low Carbon Target Equity Fund"	Place part of our pension fund into the "Blackrock Low Carbon Target Equity Fund".	Action complete – further opportunities to work towards full divestment from fossil fuels are being pursued
1.13	Control of shipping emissions and use of shipping to mitigate land based transport emissions	Reduce emissions from shipping using the River Thames	Support the Port of London Authority in delivering its air quality action plan in relation to Southwark	Guidance for planners and developers to encourage greater use of the river and ensure best practice to reduce emission from river traffic being published in the spring 2020	Target met
1.14				The feasibility study has been completed, currently awaiting publication of the report	Target met
1.15	Environment Bill	Support the GLA, UK100 and London Councils	Lobby for strong commitments to air quality improvements and a robust regulatory regime in the forthcoming Environment Bill	Reviewed the Environment Bill 2019 and prepared a briefing. Government called an election so the Bill was not enacted. The Authority will continue to lobby the relevant organisations in 2020	Target met
1.16	Clean Air Bill	Support the GLA, UK100 and London Councils	Lobby for strong commitments to air quality improvements and a robust regulatory regime in the forthcoming Clean Air Bill	The Authority has reviewed the various Clean Air Private Members Bills and the City Of London Emission Reduction Bill. Government called an election so the Bills were not enacted. The Authority will continue to lobby the relevant organisations in 2020	Target met
1.17	Air quality standards	Borough commitment to WHO targets	Produce a report to lead member regarding adoption of WHO targets for PM _{2.5} by 2030	Report not yet prepared It has taken longer than expected to install PM _{2.5} monitoring equipment, and the report will be produced once we commence measurement of this parameter.	Target not yet met

No.	Measure		Action	Progress	Further information
1.18	Improved air quality	Biodiversity 'Net Gain' measure	Explore how implementation of 'Net Gain for Biodiversity' methodologies, in GLA Environment Strategy, can support air quality improvement	Biodiversity Net Gain is considered in the Southwark Nature Action Plan. Accessed at http://modern.gov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s86152/Appendix%201%20SNAP%202020.pdf	Target met
1.19	Air Quality management framework	Air quality steering group	Set up a cross service air quality steering group to manage and oversee delivery of the AQAP actions and AQ improvement projects	The air quality agenda is currently reported up through a lead member to cabinet and the Health & Wellbeing Board. A briefing paper on potential changes to the reporting arrangement has been completed and is currently being considered by senior management. Discussions regarding how air quality agenda reporting will fit with the emerging Climate Emergency agenda reporting are ongoing. In the interim, through various air quality improvement projects, the environmental protection team work very closely with public health, transport planning, highways, development policy & control, corporate comms, biodiversity and the climate emergency teams.	Target met – but evolving

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
2.1	Local Air Quality Assessments	Ensure that Southwark Council's air quality technical guidance provides the latest advice on air quality assessment and mitigation	Devise air quality technical guidance	Air Quality Technical guidance been reviewed at the end of 2019, for publication in early 2020.	Target met
2.2		Include the air quality technical guidance standards in an SPD	Air quality will be reviewed in the carbon reduction action plan (due late 2020). Planning Policy are considering a Sustainability SPD of which Southwark's current air quality technical guidance will be a part	Target not yet met	
2.3	Environmental Standards	Planning applications assessed to ensure that all developments will meet the requirements of the local air quality technical guidance	Assessment of 100% of all relevant planning applications with reference to the air quality technical guidance	All relevant planning applications have been assessed to ensure the developments will meet local air quality technical guidance standards	Target met
2.4	Increase the awareness of residents, businesses & visitors of the need to reduce emissions to atmosphere	Promote the reduction of total emissions to atmosphere	Public information campaign on domestic or commercial heating fuel type and fuel economy	An article prepared and published in the Authority's Winter 2019 edition of "Southwark Life" advising against burning wood and coal on an open fire or in an appliance. The authority also produced a poster and useful leaflet to be displayed at retail units selling logs and solid fuels, reminding buyers that the borough is entirely covered by a designated Smoke Control Area	Target met
2.5	Low Emission Neighbourhood	Review the GLA Low Emissions Neighbourhoods pilot projects to support the JSNA recommendation to maintain our multi-agency approach to air quality.	Review and learn from the evaluation reports of the MAQF Low Emission Neighbourhood schemes	A watching brief on the previous MAQF Low Emissions Neighbourhoods has been kept, and any lessons learnt are being incorporated into Southwark's Walworth Low Emission Neighbourhood.	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
3.1	Encourage residents and those working in the borough to walk and cycle	Encourage children and parents to walk or cycle to school or nursery	Promote School Travel Plans & increase the number of schools attaining TfL STARs Silver or Gold accreditation each year	During the year the authority had 6 silver accredited schools	Target met
3.2				The Authority has increased the number of Gold accredited by 17 schools, resulting in 31 Gold accredited schools in the Borough	Target exceeded
3.3		Encourage Southwark staff to commute by walking or cycling	Promote the Authority's Travel Plan	A revised travel plan is being developed by Environment & Leisure Directorate for issue in 2020.	Target not yet met
3.4			Provide greater access to cycles for staff	The use of pool bikes is stable, CFM oversee a bicycle user group. A new advertising campaign will be launched on The Source in March 2020	Target met
3.5				At the end of 2019, the current facilities are meeting the demand of the cycling staff	Target met
3.6		Encourage employees of businesses in Southwark to commute by foot or cycle	Encourage employees of businesses in Southwark to walk or cycle through the promotion of business specific travel plans		Target not met – see revised action at 3.17
3.7		Encourage residents to walk or cycle in the Borough	Promote active travel through relevant public health work streams and services including physical activity and healthy weight	Healthy Weight Implementation Group continues to meet. Active travel explored within the Schools Superzones project in Walworth. Public health providing continuing input into the Space Changers project where Sustrans are co-designing physical improvements to the public realm around 3 primary schools to increase active travel, with improvements implemented by the Highways team.	Target met
3.8	Increase public awareness of air quality forecasting and information on avoidance of high levels of pollutants	Public aware of how to access AirText, CityAir and Walk-it apps	Promotion of availability of AirText, CityAir and Walk-it apps especially to vulnerable groups	All listed are routinely promoted on the website and on all relevant email correspondence. EPT and PH staff is exploring avenues to improve current AirText product, with a view to bidding for funding in partnerships with other local authorities to support product development with CERC. An option will be finalised in 2020	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
3.9	Evidence based policy	Ensure action to tackle the health impact where air quality information is intelligence led and evidence based	Provide PH advice and guidance on the health impacts of air quality and mitigating actions	Review in progress to incorporate any new medical evidence and update any data. Any further recommendations will be implemented and monitored from 2020	Target met
3.10	Web information on air quality	Southwark website content has comprehensive air quality information and guidance	Ensure web-based information is accurate and up to date	Last updated in September 2019. Air Quality to be included in public health's new digital health and wellbeing hub which is currently in development	Target met
3.11	Increase awareness of air quality issues	Public and businesses aware of the impact of their actions on air quality	Communication campaign on personal or business behaviour change to improve air quality	#onething campaign continued throughout the year, with production of solid fuel posters and promotion of electric charging points in the Borough	Target met
3.12		Provide general public with advice on what they can do to improve air quality	Prepare guidance for general public on what they can do to improve air quality	Web pages updated with information on what public can do. Clean Air Day and Car Free Day were promoted in the borough to increase awareness	Target met
3.13		Notify all 5 Community Councils of revised Air Quality Strategy 2017 – 2022 in support of JSNA recommendation to "Maintain our multi agency approach to air quality."	Present Air Quality Strategy 2017 – 2022 at all Community Councils		Action completed
3.14	Protect health vulnerable groups including children, the ill and the elderly from poor air quality	Ensure those advising people in poor respiratory health have advice on reducing personal exposure to atmospheric pollutants	Work with clinicians via Breathlessness Group of CCG to ensure GPs and other health professionals have access to appropriate prompts, advice and information for use in GP surgery consultations	Produced a series of 5 leaflets on Air Pollution & Health for health professionals. Presentation delivered to the Nurses forum to launch the leaflets. Link to the leaflets has been disseminated through the GP bulletin and awareness of the pack raised in relevant protected learning events. Scoping is underway to assess how the information can be best embedded into current GP practice systems	Target met
3.15		Provide advice to schools and nurseries with regard to improving air quality in and around their premises and on how to avoid exposure to high pollution environments	Devise advice to schools on air quality		Action completed

No.	Measure		Action	Progress	Further information
3.16	Reduce traffic emissions	Reduce Business use of vehicles	Work with BIDs to develop improved measure of business sector transport	<p>Better Bankside BID ran a cargo bike trial with businesses via the 'Bikes for Businesses' scheme funded by TfL. The trial was taken up by 5 businesses and will continue in 2020.</p> <p>Better Bankside conducted 6 detailed delivery and servicing reviews, including one for the multi-tenanted Blue Fin Building. The review data is currently being analysed.</p> <p>Better Bankside and Team London Bridge organised several freight engagement events with local businesses.</p>	Target met
3.17 (revised 3.6)	Encourage employees of businesses in Southwark to commute by foot or cycle	Work with BIDS to encourage employees of businesses in Southwark to walk or cycle through the promotion of business specific travel plans		<p>Better Bankside worked with Dr Bike to support employees of businesses choosing to cycle to work. Workplace Dr Bike surgeries were delivered in 2 businesses.</p> <p>A free 'Brompton Cycles' loan scheme It was arranged for those wanting to try cycling to work</p> <p>Better Bankside worked with 'Runfriendly' (Airbnb for showers) to link up cycle commuters without access to showers with premises with underused showers</p>	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
4.1	Reducing Emissions from Delivery and Servicing	Develop a freight consolidation solution for Southwark	Carry out a joint feasibility study with Lambeth, Wandsworth and Croydon	Feasibility study indicated minimal or no benefit from implementation of a consolidation solution - Action complete	Action complete
4.2			If the feasibility study is positive, monitor the preferred solution	N/a	
4.3			If the feasibility study is positive, evaluate the preferred solution	N/a	
4.4		If consolidation centre opens –All Southwark Council suppliers to use the proposed freight consolidation solution where possible	Ensure in-contract documentation that all Southwark Council suppliers are required to use any implemented consolidation solution	N/a	
4.5	Reducing Emissions from Delivery and Servicing	All non-consolidation solution suppliers, to the Authority, with a large fleet to join the Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) and obtain Silver accreditation as a minimum	Insert within standard contract documentation that all suppliers of large fleet are required to hold Silver accreditation of the Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) or it be achieved within six months of the contract being signed, along with an ongoing commitment to use ULEV's	The FORS scheme was incorporated into the new Fairer Future Procurement Framework (FFPF) that was approved by Cabinet in June 2019 and is incorporated into the contract terms by colleagues in Legal Contracts. The FFPF can be found at: https://www.southwark.gov.uk/business/procurement/policy-and-guidance-for-procurement	Target met
4.6		To support sustainable logistical measures in the north of the Borough	Work with stakeholders to promote rationalisation of deliveries and using low & zero emission vehicles and local distribution hubs for final stage delivery. Explore the feasibility of new technologies for smart deliveries	Better Bankside and Team London BID's have been working with the business in their area to use low and zero emission vehicles for the final stage. Further innovation will be trialled and evaluated in the Walworth LEN project	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
4.7	Reduce commercial emissions. Southwark fleet	Switch to use of low or no emission vehicles	Vehicles in the Authority's Fleet were renewed during 2018 and 2019 with electric and ULE compliant vehicles	Target met	
4.8		Produce mileage and efficiency guidance for services	Guidance for services has been delayed due to the introduction of the new fleet management system and a delay in the implementation of the vehicle telematics system. Interim guidance is being produced	Target not fully met	
4.9		Introduction of telematics on commercial fleet	Install telematics on commercial fleet	The telematics equipment has been installed on all the new commercial fleet in 2019 and the policy to use it will be introduced during 2020	Target not fully met
4.10		Smarter Driver Southwark fleets Training for drivers of all	Introduce Smarter Driver training requirement for all current fleet drivers	In 2020, we will be introducing many new Driver requirements to Fleet Services for all drivers throughout the council. There will be new licence check measures and based on points/endorsements related to individual drivers there will be various training modules which will need to be completed. This will be either by online or skill based and practical training	Target met
4.11		Smarter Driver Training for drivers of all Southwark fleets	Introduce Smarter Driver training requirement for all new fleet drivers		Target met
4.12	Travel planning	Maintain an up to date Council Travel Plan consistent with the aims of the air quality action plan	Undertake survey of staff travel arrangements	Staff travel survey being conducted in January / February 2020	Target not yet achieved
4.13		Review the Authority's Travel Plan	Following an analysis of the travel survey, the Authority's travel plan will be reviewed in 2020	Target not yet achieved	
4.14	Reducing emissions from Taxis & Private Hire Vehicles	Smarter Driver Training for drivers of all taxis and private hire vehicles	Ask the GLA & TfL to introduce a requirement that all PCO licences include a Smarter Driver training element in line with JSNA recommendation to maintain our multi-agency approach to air quality	No new consultation opportunity has arisen in 2019 to request the introduction of Smarter Driver Training for PCO licences. The authority has requested this requirement be considered in a letter to the GLA	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
4.15		Support the Mayor of London's requirement that all newly licenced taxis be zero emission capable from 2018 in line with JSNA recommendations	Support TfL in the identification and installation of EV charging points in line with JSNA recommendations to maintain our multi agency approach to air quality	TfL currently installed 11 rapid charging points, further potential locations identified to TfL	Target met
4.16	Reducing vehicle emissions	Reduce emissions from buses in the borough in line with JSNA recommendations	Work with TfL & GLA to deliver low emission bus zones in Southwark in line with JSNA recommendations to maintain our multi agency approach to air quality	Low Emission bus corridors delivered - Camberwell to New Cross from Camberwell New Road (from the junction with Brixton Road), along Peckham High Street to Deptford Bridge Station	Target met
4.17	Reducing vehicle emissions	Work with TfL and other London Boroughs to extend the Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) to the South Circular initially, with a long term option to extend to the M25 in line with JSNA recommendations	Respond to all consultations and via any relevant forums on the ULEZ recommending the ULEZ be to the South Circular initially with a long term option to extend to the M25		See measure 7.14
4.18		Reduce fine particle emissions from tyre, brake and clutch components in line with JSNA recommendation to Continue to advocate for wider, regional action to address air quality reduce re-suspension of road dust	Engage with appropriate researchers and industries to increase research to reduce fine particle emissions from tyre, brake and clutch components in line with JSNA recommendation to maintain our multi agency approach to air quality		Action Complete
4.19	Reducing vehicle emissions	Reduce re-suspension of road dust	Explore possibilities for more extensive wet road cleaning techniques		Action Complete
4.20		Vehicle idling awareness	Run public awareness campaign		Action Complete
4.21		Enforcement of the provisions of the Road Traffic Act	Authorise street based enforcement staff		Action Complete
4.22			Enable the Parking Enforcement staff to undertake enforcement through current contract		Action Complete

No.	Measure		Action	Progress	Further information
4.23			Authorise other street based staff to undertake enforcement		Action Complete
4.24	Emissions from vehicles	Variable vehicle parking charges to promote use of less polluting vehicles	Review the charges for on-street parking & permits	<p>The council operate a scheme whereby green vehicles (Electric and Hybrid) receive a 75% discount on their permit compared to fossil fuel vehicles. Residents pay £31.25 annually for a green vehicle instead of £125 annually for petrol and diesel vehicles. Officers have also started a scheme which applies to our business parking permit holders and to our car clubs operators who will receive discounts for operating electric vehicles. The council is planning to remove its remaining 120 parking machines which are on-street this will benefit from Paybyphone's Meters for trees scheme and result in Paybyphone off setting 12 tonnes of carbon dioxide through a verified carbon standard audited project. Please see: https://park.paybyphone.com/metersfortrees/</p> <p>In addition to this once the meters are removed the council plans to implement a diesel surcharge on its Paybyphone parking areas where diesel vehicles will pay 25% more than normal vehicles.</p>	Target met
4.25			Review the charges for Housing Estate parking permits	<p>This will be reviewed in 2020. As part of the review, we will be looking at bringing estate parking charges in line with those for on street parking which we hope will have an impact on the use of less polluting vehicles on our estates. Further discussion will be held with senior management and cabinet member before implementation</p>	Target not yet met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
4.26		Promote the reduction of total emissions to atmosphere	Public information on alternative fuels for fleets/cars	The authority has installed numerous charging points using lamp posts, information placed on Southwark's website When exploring whether the location of the electric charging points in the Borough are on one map it was found that there is no consistent information between the different sources. Therefore by the end of 2020, the Authority is producing information listing all the charging points in Southwark in 1 location.	Target not yet met
4.27	Air quality around schools	Reduce parent & carer parking close to primary schools and nurseries	Pilot School Streets at 5 primary schools or nurseries (by 2022)	In the Borough, there are 2 permanent school streets. 3 schools are awaiting a decision to make their trial schemes permanent. At 2 schools the trial closure is being analysed. There are 29 schools on the Borough's waiting list	Target exceeded
4.28		GLA Air Quality Audits for primary school/s	Air Quality Audit/s facilitated		Action completed
4.29			Identify funding to implement the Air Quality Audit recommendations	Recommendations being considered by Authority's Highway section.	Target met
4.30	Air quality around schools	GLA Air Quality Audits for primary school/s	Encourage schools to implement the GLA Air Quality Audit recommendations and inform schools about funding sources for implementation	The 2 audited schools have implemented the school based audit recommendations by using GLA and LBS Air Quality Starter Grants. All schools have also been provided with a long list of other potential grant sources	Action completed
4.31			Facilitate Air Quality Audits at 34 Southwark maintained schools as listed by the GLA	The contract for the School Air Quality Audit will now start in September 2020	Target not yet met
4.32		Southwark Air Quality Audits for primary schools	Provide access to AQ Audits to all non-community schools in the Borough that are on the GLA list	When the contract has been awarded, an invitation letter will be sent to all the eligible non-community schools	Target not yet met

No.	Measure		Action	Progress	Further information
4.33			Identify funding to implement the Southwark Air Quality Audit recommendations	When the full School Air Quality Audit report has been received by the authority, it will be analysed and the funding will be sought (Update – Successful Capital Bid made for funds in early 2020)	Target not yet met
4.34			Ensure school air quality audit reports are received within performance management targets specified in contract	These measures have not started, due to the contract commencing in September 2020	Target not yet met
4.35			Ensure the overarching priority recommendations report is received within performance management targets specified in contract		
4.36			Promote and share actions that will improve air quality for the school community through Southwark and GLA Air Quality for Schools Networks	These measures have not started, due to the contract commencing in September 2020.	Target not yet met
4.37	Reduce private vehicles in the Borough	Promote the use of shared mobility in Southwark	Continue to promote & encourage shared mobility systems	Reviewed and amended car club operation in the borough to expand offer.	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
4.38	Reduce traffic emissions	Movement Plan impact assessment	Monitor whether implementation of the Movement Plan achieves the reductions in NO _x , PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} sought by the Mayor of London Transport Strategy outcome 4	TfL funded schemes e.g. Liveable neighbourhood programme in Bramcote Park SE16 will be monitored for their effectiveness against the Movement Plan objectives. For example Mission 4 of the Movement Plan - Reduce Traffic can be monitored using the traffic volume indicator. The amount of traffic on our streets has a negative impact and if a scheme can be shown to reduce traffic then it follows that a reduction in NO _x , PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} can also be expected	Target met
4.39		Reduce re-suspension of road dust	Explore possibilities for more extensive wet road cleaning techniques	This measure is being explored in the MAQF project to ascertain the degree that wet road cleaning will reduce the re-suspension of particles	Target met
4.40	Reduce emissions from Rotherhithe Tunnel	Reduce pollutant levels at tunnel vent shaft outlets and portals	Work with TfL's Tunnel Team and Tower Hamlets officers to monitor air quality in the tunnel and around the tunnel vents and portals	TfL's Tunnel Team and Officers have monitored the air quality in the tunnel and at the tunnels vents and portals, regular meetings to review the data. Redesign of the tunnel ventilation system is in progress	Target met
4.41			Work with TfL's Tunnel Team and Tower Hamlets officers to identify improvements to the tunnel current ventilation system	TfL Tunnel Team has reduced the vehicle types using the tunnel and has carried out work to the ventilation shafts in consultations with Southwark and Tower Hamlets.. Monitoring has shown pollutant levels have reduced.	Target met
4.42			Lobby TfL to fund and develop a plan to refit the tunnel ventilation system	Funding has been approved by the TfL Board and the new tunnel ventilation system is being designed	Target met

No.	Measure		Action	Progress	Further information
5.1	Reduction of carbon emissions	Require developers to contribute to reducing atmospheric emissions in line with JSNA recommendations to build on existing Council work to further address air quality locally	Achieve minimum 35% regulated carbon emissions reduction on Part L of 2013 Building Regulations on all new major developments in line with JSNA action to continue to develop and adopt robust planning policies that require high standards from new development proposals, particularly in identified areas such as Opportunity Areas or Air Quality Focus Areas	More than 80% of major planning applications approved in 2019 achieved this target. Where applications did not achieve the target for a valid reason (usually relating to limitations on site), The developers have agreed to pay offset charges to the Green Fund. The Authority is writing a strengthened policy with a higher target of a 40% reduction against the baseline. This target will be included in the adopted version of the New Southwark Plan. The Authority believes that ongoing technological advancements and a growing economy of scale will make it easier for developments to achieve a higher target above 35% and that this will encourage greater innovation.	Target met
5.2			Any of the 35% minimum CO ₂ reduction not achieved on-site to be secured through S106 for the "Green Fund" (carbon off-setting projects) for the equivalent remaining regulated carbon emission savings in line with JSNA action to "Continue to develop and adopt robust planning policies that require high standards from new development proposals, particularly in identified areas such as Opportunity Areas or Air Quality Focus Areas"	All applications which have not achieved a 35% on site reduction will pay an offset charge to the Green Fund to mitigate the carbon produced. This includes all residential applications which have not achieved the reduction criteria.	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
5.3			New homes on all major developments to be zero carbon as per London Plan policy 5.2, achieved either on-site or via financial contributions for off-setting in line with JSNA action to continue to develop and adopt robust planning policies that require high standards from new development proposals, particularly in identified areas such as Opportunity Areas or Air Quality Focus Areas	There are ongoing discussions taking place at present to decide where the off-setting funds should be spent. As of April 2020, the fund total is £4,432,891.80. It is likely that a significant amount will be spent on retrofitting existing estates in the borough to reduce energy demand by improving building fabric and fittings	Target met
5.4			All major developments to achieve Air Quality Neutral Standards onsite in line with JSNA action to continue to develop and adopt robust planning policies that require high standards from new development proposals, particularly in identified areas such as Opportunity Areas or Air Quality Focus Areas	100% of major developments are either confirmed to achieve Air Quality Neutral standards at the point of application, or are granted with conditions which will ensure that these standards are achieved	Target met
5.5	Reduction of carbon emissions		Where Air Quality Neutral standards are not achieved on-site, off-setting funds secured through section 106 to be used to ensure development meets the air quality neutral standard equivalent	All development met the Air Quality Neutral Standard therefore no off setting funding was collected	Target met
5.6		Require developers to contribute to reducing atmospheric emissions in line with JSNA recommendations to build on existing Council work to further address air quality locally	Commit and spend all off-setting funds on carbon off-setting projects	In 2019 the Southwark's Carbon off setting fund has collected approximately £468,000, however the planning team are capturing historic agreements into new planning system, there are further contributions to collect when the schemes are implemented. Southwark is setting up a carbon off-setting board to manage the funds.	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
5.7	Improve the energy efficiency in Southwark homes	Promote reduced energy consumption and bills	Promote low cost energy efficiency measures	Heat meters being installed as part of any new development where district heating is provided. Smart meters continue to be rolled out via energy providers.	Target met
5.8		Maximise funding streams available to improve energy efficiency	Bid for funding where it will be beneficial to energy efficiency and fit in with the overall council objectives	This measure is linked to 5.10 below.	Target met
5.9	Improve energy efficiency in Southwark homes	Install ultra-low NO _x boilers in council & TMO housing	Install ultra-low NO ₂ boilers when boilers are replaced in council and TMO housing	On course to install 1,600 ultra-low NO ₂ boilers by year end - 861 installed as at 31/10/19	Target met
5.10		Develop & implement a strategy for communal boiler upgrades and renewals within council housing	Develop & implement the strategy for communal boiler upgrades and renewals	This is a progression of the work to deliver a district heating strategy that provides modern district heating to our residents and levers in the investment required to deliver it. Heat mapping and master planning complete, now working up schemes to install ground source heat pumps at three estates, and working with Veolia to explore expansion of SELCHP. Report approved at Cabinet in July to develop strategies further. Heat network governance board meets monthly. This is a progression of the work to deliver a district heating strategy that provides modern district heating to our residents and levers in the investment required to deliver it.	Target met
5.11		Monitor the effect of energy efficiency improvements in the Council's social housing planned renewal programme	Implement monitoring regime for improvement programme in the social housing planned works programme	The Energy module is running in Apex, providing a SAP score for properties and updating in line with Major Works completions.	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
5.12	Promote the use of renewable energy and minimise the energy demand of Southwark estate	Reorganise the use of space in operational council buildings to reduce overall energy demand	Improve the use of Council buildings making them more sustainable, flexible, cost & space efficient	Southwark facilities management are working with workplace to provide buildings that are modern bright and safe for staff. The Tooley Street Building has been trialling a range of new furniture and working practices that will be rolled out across the council as part of the modernise agenda	Target met
5.13		Be aware of the energy used and generated by the Authority's operational buildings	Publish on-line information of the energy used and any generated by the Authority's operational buildings	The Council is in the process of developing a Climate Emergency Strategy by Summer 2020 which will also be targeting energy use and carbon from the council's operational buildings. A new baseline for the borough will be proposed. The council has commissioned extensive engagement with residents early in 2020. A new approach and action plan will form part of the strategy and new targets will be set. Additionally the option for purchasing 100% renewable energy for our largest operational buildings is being explored.	Target will be revised when new strategy is in place
5.14	Promote the use of renewable energy and minimise the energy demand of Southwark Housing	Explore the opportunity to install renewable energy technologies in Southwark housing	Through extra funding, explore the opportunities for installing renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency measures and insulation retrofitting	The measure is linked to 5.10 above	Target met
5.15			Explore options to set up community energy schemes on estates	The Authority commissioned feasibility studies of 3 resident-led solar pilot projects. These showed that retrofitted solar is probably not viable on our estates. Southwark is proceeding with the development of the corporate decarbonisation strategy to provide the framework for promoting community-led renewable energy initiatives	Target met

No.	Measure		Action	Progress	Further information
5.16			Explore use of low energy alternatives and motion sensor systems to major repairs to lighting systems on estates	Developing strategy to roll out LED installation to estates across the borough - currently replacing fail units with LED's. Investment programme does not cover estate lighting yet, but through term contracts lamps are replaced with LED type	Target met
5.17	Ensure new developments minimise their impact on local air quality and climate change	Develop robust air quality planning policies	Develop robust air quality planning policies in the New Southwark Plan, Old Kent Road Opportunity Area Plan & any new and revised Neighbourhood Plans in line with JSNA recommendations to "Commission an air quality study for the Old Kent Road Opportunity Area"	New Southwark Plan (NSP) is complete. OKR Area Action Plan is under review and we will ensure strength of air quality policies within the document before it is submitted in Dec 2020	Target not yet met
5.18		Highlight design guidance for best practice in reducing emissions to air	Develop a revised Sustainable Design and Construction SPD that includes up to date guidance on improving air quality	No work has started yet on the new Sustainable Design and Construction SPD	Target not yet met
5.19	Increase number of Southwark Council Homes using renewable energy	Increase no. of Southwark Council Homes using renewable energy from SELCHP	Connect more dwellings to SELCHP	Part of 5.10 above. Nearing agreement of Memorandum of Understanding with Veolia in order to fully explore potential for wide expansion	Target not yet met
5.20	Area and Heat Power Network	Provide an Area Heat and Power Scheme in the Borough	Explore how Southwark can replicate the "Croydon Central Area Heat and Power Scheme" within the Borough's Opportunity Areas	Discussed briefly in Energy background paper but no work begun yet	Target not yet met
5.21	Zero Emission Network	Provide a Zero Emission Network in the Borough	Explore how Southwark can develop a Zero Emission Network	Energy background paper provides guidance based off NSP policies P68 and P69	Target not yet met
5.22	Reduction of carbon emissions	Revised measure for Air Quality Neutral	Working with planning services to better define and measure progress against target.	Air quality will be reviewed in the carbon reduction action plan (due late 2020)	Target not yet met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
6.1	Smoke Control Zone	Enforcement of the Clean Air Acts	Ensure that all retail premises selling wood and coal are aware that the whole of Southwark is a Smoke Control Area	A survey of solid fuel retail premises was carried out during November 2019 and all the appropriate retailers were provided with an on-site information officer visit, a poster for customers and explanatory leaflets for staff. An evaluation report for the project is currently being prepared to ascertain the effectiveness of the project with regard to behaviour change	
6.2		Discourage burning of logs and house coal	Undertake a public communication campaign during Autumn 19 to highlight pollution caused by using non-smokeless fuels		
6.3	Emissions from industrial premises	Regulation of EPA Part B processes	All IPPC premises in the Borough inspected in accordance with their risk assessment	Achieved	Target met
6.4	Green infrastructure	Increase the amount of green infrastructure	Explore all opportunities to install green infrastructure	The Council is delivering various items of "green" sustainable transport infrastructure in 2019, including: 2km of accessible cycle route, 42 cycle hangars, 20 uncontrolled and 7 controlled crossings, as well as working to encourage behaviour change. This include working with schools to develop travel plans and so encourage more children and parents to travel to school sustainably (now 61%) and also training nearly 3500 children and adults in Bikeability to improve cycling confidence. New Green infrastructure is planned as part of the Walworth LEN	Target met
6.5	Healthy Streets	Assess the Borough's Highways against the criteria in TfL's Healthy Streets approach	Highway projects to be assessed against the TfL's Healthy Streets criteria	Southwark Highway's procedure for all Highway developments is that all schemes are assessed against the Healthy Street Criteria	Target met
6.6	Emissions from development	Emissions from construction minimised	Ensure that all strategic and major developments are aware of the Authority's Technical Guidance for Demolition & Construction	Comments included on all appropriate planning consultations. The Demolition & Construction Technical Guidance will be revised and updated in Spring 2020	Target met
6.7	Emissions from construction equipment	Ensure all Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) complies with the GLA SPG	Ensure that all strategic & major construction sites are on the on-line NRMM register	Regular updates of all strategic & major construction sites provided to L.B. Merton	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
6.8		construction criteria	All strategic and major construction sites inspected for NRMM compliance	The Authority has commissioned L.B. Merton to inspect the Borough's Strategic and Major Construction sites, in 2019 12 sites were visited and found 2 were non-compliant	Target met
6.9	Emissions from developments and premises	Enforcement of the provisions of the Environmental Protection and Clean Air Acts	Apply the provisions of Clean Air Act 1993 S.14 (chimney height) to appropriate developments	No applications received this year	Target met
6.10		Enforcement of the provisions of the Environmental Protection and Clean Air Acts	Investigate all reports of bonfires & open burning	All reports investigated	Target met
6.11	Emissions from waste management process	Enforcement of the Permit conditions at waste management sites in the Borough	Liaise with Environment Agency to ensure appropriate controls are being used to minimise and mitigate the creation of dust and fume at waste management sites in line with JSNA recommendation to maintain our multi-agency approach to air quality	No complaints received regarding waste management sites in the borough this year, so no inter agency liaison was required.	Target met
6.12	Improved air quality	PM _{2.5} from catering sources	Revise the air quality technical guidance for planning applications	Air Quality Technical Guidance has been reviewed and is due to published in early 2020	Target met
6.13			Apply revised technical guidance standards with regards to complaints regarding emission from commercial kitchens		Target met
6.14			Ensure all planning applications for catering premises include adequate provision for exhaust gas filtration and/or treatment		All planning applications for developments with any catering included in the scheme are assessed against the EMAQ guidance for catering premises

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information		
7.1	GLA Air Quality Focus Areas	Ensure that local air quality is monitored in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas	Diffusion tube survey expanded to include all GLA Air Quality Focus Areas	Action completed		
7.2		Improvement of air quality in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas	Implement an air quality improvement project in each GLA Air Quality Focus Area. Ensure they are linked to relevant regeneration plans and build on any existing relevant initiatives to encourage modal shift towards public transport, cycling & walking	GLA AQ Focus Area 147 – Peckham Town Centre	This area is bisected by the Camberwell to New Cross Low Emission Bus Zone, TfL has consulted in January 2020 for highway safety work on Peckham High Street	Target met
7.3				GLA AQ Focus Area 148 – Tower Bridge Road	An air quality monitoring station being re-commissioned on Tower Bridge Road and Southwark has investigated the impact of bridge lifts on idling queuing traffic	Target met
7.4				GLA AQ Focus Area 149 – London Bridge Area	Better Bankside and Team London Bridge jointly ran a Business Low Emission Neighbourhood. Report to be produced in Spring 2020	Target met
7.5				GLA AQ Focus Area 150 – Old Kent Road	Proposals are being explored with various departments and external organisation to implement improvement measures in the area	Target not yet met
7.6				GLA AQA 151 – Elephant & Castle Area	Southwark has been successful in obtaining a MAQF grant to ascertain whether extra road sweeping in the area would reduce particulates and improve the air quality in the area	Target met
7.7				GLA AQ Focus Area 152 – Walworth Road / Camberwell Road	Southwark has been successful in obtaining a MAQF grant for a 'Low Emission Neighbourhood' in the Walworth Road area, and it has applied for a Good Growth Bid for the Camberwell area	Target met
7.8				GLA AQ Focus Area 153 – Lower road	Southwark has consulted on a Controlled Parking Zone and new cycling provisions for the Rotherhithe Area and removing the Lower Road gyratory system, to make the one way roads into two way with a bus gate	Target not yet met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information
7.9			In Air Quality Focus Areas 152, & 153 and 157 explore using geo-fencing for TfL buses to only use the bus in an electrical mode	Action completed
7.10			Ensure that the implemented air quality projects in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas are assessed	Target met
7.11			Ensure that local air quality projects in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas are comprehensively evaluated	Target met
7.12			Ensure that air quality projects implemented in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas are regularly reviewed	Target met
7.13	Cleaner Air Borough	Ensure full consideration of GLA air quality policy changes	Take all actions required by GLA to retain Cleaner Air Borough status in 2019	Application will be made in June 2020 for Southwark to retain Cleaner Air Borough status Target met
7.14	The extension of the ULEZ	Council policy is to support the extension of ULEZ to the south circular and in future for it to include the whole borough or be extended to the M25	Respond to GLA consultations expressing the Southwark policy stance	Duplicate measure see 4.17
7.15	Support GLA planning policy with regard to air quality	Ensure full consideration of GLA planning policy changes that relate to air quality	Ensure GLA air quality policy is considered in all planning decisions	Planning policy regarding environmental and sustainability issues is currently under revision Target not yet met
7.16	Mayor's Air Quality Fund	Identify projects suitable for Mayor's Air Quality Fund	Review the Mayor's Air Quality Fund funding guidance & apply for funds when possible	Kept under regular review – successful bids made in all bid application rounds to date Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information	
7.17	Clean Air for Londoners	Work, with the GLA, TfL and other organisations, towards meeting the national air quality objectives in line with JSNA recommendation to advocate for wider regional action on air quality	Review all external opportunities to participate in air quality improvement projects and respond to all air quality consultations	Achieved and on-going	Target met
7.18	GLA Air Quality Focus Areas	Target the improvement of air quality in the GLA Air Quality Focus Areas	Implement an air quality improvement project in each GLA Air Quality Focus Area. Ensure they are linked to relevant regeneration plans and build on any existing relevant initiatives to encourage modal shift towards public transport, cycling & walking. Deliver Walworth LEN	Social regeneration charters being prepared by the Public Health Team for each of the regeneration areas and the appropriate air quality indicators are included in the charter and will encourage the developers to implement air quality improvement projects	Target met

No.	Measure		Action	Progress	Further information
8.1	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	The JSNA includes air quality and has up to date information on its health impacts	Produce an air quality section for the JSNA		Action complete – see further measure 8.8
8.2			Review the air quality section of the JSNA annually		Action complete
8.3	Air Quality & Public Health	Retain local air quality as a public health priority	Provide up to date information in connection with air quality	Local air quality has been declared a Southwark public health priority Regular Cabinet (Lead) member reports produced and presented during 2019. An update report to the Health & Wellbeing Board re progress on delivery of the AQAP is due in 2020	Target met
8.4	Embed Air Quality Policy	Ensure that local air quality is considered within all relevant complementary council policy developments	All relevant new policies to incorporate air quality improvement objectives	All the (50+) policies have been listed and when the policies are due to be reviewed the appropriate air quality improvement objectives will be recommended	Target met
8.5	Air Quality Alerts	Provide a poor air quality alert to Southwark Council staff caring for health vulnerable persons with particular emphasis on nurseries, primary schools and care homes	Instigate a poor air quality cascade is in line with the GLA Air Quality Alert system		Action complete
8.6			Continue to develop the air quality communications plan	To be reviewed in the Winter 2020	Target met
8.7			Maintain and strengthen the poor air quality alert cascade	SWOT analysis of GLA AQ Alert system and Southwark system undertaken with recommendations. Work ongoing to improve value and reach of alerts	Target met
8.8			Each organisation receiving GLA AQ alerts should provide feedback to the GLA	Encourage the GLA to request feedback	GLA has not yet been requested to encourage feedback from different organisations receiving the alerts
8.9	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	The JSNA includes air quality and up to date information on the health impacts of poor air quality	Monitor the implementation of the recommendations in the air quality JSNA	Current recommendations from the 2018 JSNA have been embedded into the AQAP and will be monitored by current and future governance arrangements for the AQAP. All new recommendations from the JSNA review will be incorporated into the AQAP and monitored	Target met
8.10			Review bi-annually the air quality section of the JSNA	Review in progress, will incorporate new medical evidence and update	Target met

No.	Measure	Action	Progress	Further information
			recommendations	
8.11	Air Quality Monitoring Data Find out whether PHE are aggregating and analysing air quality monitoring data and local hospital data for impacts for respiratory and cardiovascular disease	Review the progress of recommendation 13 of the Chief Medical Officers report 2017 a) Southwark Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) Groups should analyse local air quality monitoring data for breaches of air pollution standards, and publish these alongside the local hospital data for impacts on admissions for respiratory and cardiovascular disease and b) Public Health England should aggregate and analyse progress annually for a national public report to NHS England	Meeting held with PHE to discuss in August 2019. PHE Lead agreed to look into this and have been chased for information - A response has yet to be received	Target not yet met

3. Planning Update and Other New Sources of Emissions

Table J Planning requirements met by planning applications in Southwark in 2019

Action	Number	Notes
a) Number of planning applications where an air quality impact assessment was reviewed for air quality impacts	37	
b) Number of planning applications required to monitor for construction dust	75	
c) Number of CHPs/Biomass boilers refused on air quality grounds	1	
d) Number of CHPs/Biomass boilers subject to GLA emissions limits and/or other restrictions to reduce emissions	8	
e) Number of developments required to install Ultra-Low NO _x boilers	1	
f) Number of developments where an AQ Neutral building and/or transport assessments undertaken	1	
g) Number of developments where the AQ Neutral building and/or transport assessments not meeting the benchmark and so required to include additional mitigation	0	
h) Number of planning applications with S106 agreements including other requirements to improve air quality	0	
i) Number of planning applications with CIL payments that include a contribution to improve air quality	0	
j) NRMM: Central Activity Zone and Canary Wharf Number of conditions related to NRMM included. Number of developments registered and compliant. Please include confirmation that you have checked that the development has been registered at www.nrmm.london and that all NRMM used on-site is compliant with Stage IIIB of the Directive and/or exemptions to the policy.	9 26 Yes	There are several developments sites that have not started in the Borough so will not appear on the NRMM register
k) NRMM: Greater London (excluding Central Activity Zone and Canary Wharf) Number of conditions related to NRMM included. Number of developments registered and compliant. Please include confirmation that you have checked that the development has been registered at www.nrmm.london and that all NRMM used on-site is compliant with Stage IIIA of the Directive and/or exemptions to the policy.	62 32 Yes	There are several developments sites that have not started in the Borough so will not appear on the NRMM register

3.1 Other new or significantly changed sources

The energy plant at the Elephant Park development is complete and the plant (24 boilers and 2 CHPs) was commissioned during 2019 along with the energy centre at Maple Quays. Both have been authorised by the Environment Agency, see the details below:-

- E.ON Energy Solutions Limited, 40 Rodney Road, London, SE17 1FJ – Permit number EPR/SP3500PP.
- E.ON UK PLC Maple Quays Energy Centre B2, Montreal House, Surrey Quays Road, London, SE16 2XU – Permit number EPR/JP3403PR

A large energy plant has been proposed at the redevelopment of the London College of Communication, which is part of the Elephant & Castle Shopping Centre redevelopment proposals. This scheme was granted planning permission in December 2019 and will come on line in due course.

There were no significant changes to the Borough's road layout in 2019.

Appendix A – Details of Monitoring Sites QA/QC

A.1 Automatic Monitoring Sites

The Authority is a member of the London Air Quality Network. All monitoring data is ratified in accordance with Kings College London QA/QC procedures for the network. The Authority has out-sourced the Local Site Operator role to ERG at King's College London. They are contracted to calibrate the all the pollutant monitors fortnightly.

A.2 Diffusion Tube Quality Assurance / Quality Control

Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors

The Authority incorporates 2 local co-location diffusion tube studies, by exposing triplicate tubes at 2 automatic air quality monitoring stations at the Elephant & Castle (Urban Background) and the Old Kent Road (Roadside). The Local Air Quality Management bias spreadsheet to obtain the bias factors for Gradko (2019 = 0.93), is included in the results presented in section 1.2 of this report.

QA/QC of Diffusion Tube Monitoring

The Authority has appointed Gradko International Ltd. to provide and analyse the Nitrogen Dioxide diffusion tubes. The laboratory supplies the Authority 20% TEA in water diffusion tubes. The laboratory has confirmed that it follows the procedures set out in the Practical Guidance. On the next page are the results for Gradko International from the Air Proficiency Testing (AIR PT) scheme (Table K). The Didcot Laboratory of Environmental Services Group and Gradko International submit two sets of results, whereas the other laboratories in the scheme only submit one set of results.

The AIR PT scheme has up 38 regular different samples and 3 different trial standards for the analytic laboratories to analyse. LGC Ltd has a programme to send out different combinations of the 41 samples in six rounds throughout the year. (The trial samples were available for one round only.) Sample 11 contains 4 dynamically loaded Palmes type diffusion tubes. The summary of the diffusion tube precision from the national database for Gradko International is detailed on page 61 in

Table L

Table K Performance of Gradko Laboratory AIR NO₂ PT rounds AR001, to AR029.

Air PT Round	AR001	AR003	AR004	AR006	AR007	AR009	AR010
Round conducted in the period	Apr – May 2014	Jul – Aug. 2014	Oct. – Nov. 2014	Jan. – Feb. 2015	Apr – May 2015	July – Aug 2015	Oct – Nov 2015
Gradko International	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Air PT Round	AR012	AR013	AR015	AR016	AR018	AR021	AR022
Round conducted in the period	Jan – Feb 2016	Apr – May 2016	Jul – Aug 2016	Sept – Oct 2016	Jan – Feb 2017	Apr – May 2017	Sept – Oct 2017
Gradko International	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Air PT Round	AR024	AR025	AR027	AR028	AR031	AR033	AR034
Round conducted in the period	Jan – Feb 2018	Apr – May 2018	Jul – Aug 2018	Oct – Nov 2018	Apr – May 2019	Jul – Aug 2019	Sept – Nov 2019
Gradko International	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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Table M Short-Term to Long-Term Monitoring Data Adjustment

Site ID	Valid data capture for monitoring period %	Valid data capture 2019 %	Annual Mean NO ₂														Annual mean – raw data	A _m /P _m	Annualisation data
			Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec					
SDT 89	66.67	66.67	53.18	40.40	42.35	50.22		37.75	31.57				47.96	37.18	42.58	0.94	39.88		
SDT 123	100.00	16.67	55.32	54.96											55.14	0.83	45.64		
SDT 124	100.00	16.67	38.24	33.67											35.96	0.83	29.76		
SDT 125	100.00	16.67	41.65	31.64											36.65	0.83	30.33		
SDT 127	100.00	16.67	36.29	52.59											44.44	0.83	36.78		
SDT 147	75.00	50.00					33.15	31.80		29.78	32.06		47.06	36.87	35.12	1.08	37.9		
SDT 148	100.00	66.67					27.51	34.92	36.02	27.04	35.96	37.47	51.45	39.45	36.23	1.09	39.4		
SDT 149	100.00	66.67					33.24	29.71	30.80	27.76	24.41	34.88	44.67	34.17	32.46	1.09	35.3		
SDT 151	100.00	41.67								18.38	25.10	30.46	43.26	30.69	29.58	1.07	31.8		
SDT 152	60.00	25.00										31.10	42.13	35.28	36.17	0.95	34.5		
SDT 153	100.00	41.67								20.72	28.29	28.24	37.63	26.00	28.18	1.07	30.3		
SDT 154	100.00	41.67								31.79	39.87	39.63	52.57	40.78	40.93	1.07	43.9		
SDT 155	100.00	41.67								24.04	31.31	31.66	42.89	32.25	32.43	1.07	34.70		
SDT 156	60.00	25.00								30.06		41.13	58.02		43.07	1.01	43.50		
SDT 157	100.00	41.67								29.09	33.33	37.12	35.28	36.51	34.27	1.07	36.8		

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Data Adjustment

Table M on page 62 shows the raw data, the annual mean raw data and ratio value (R_A) of the annual mean to the period mean. The methodology used to calculate the ratio value A_m / P_m is found in Box 4.9 of the LLAQM TG (16)⁹. The annual data was calculated from the Old Kent Road automatic monitoring station..

The methodology for calculating the R_A ratio (annual mean to the Period mean (A_m/P_m)) was applied to each diffusion tube site. The measured period mean concentration was multiplied by the R_A ratio to produce the annualised average. After the annualisation average was obtained the values were then factored using the bias value.


⁹ London Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance 2016 (LLAQM.TG (16)) accessed at <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/working-london-boroughs>

Table N Example of the annualised average of the data in Table M

Start Date	End Date	OKR Continuous Data for the period C1	D1 = SDT XXX	C1 when D1 is available
09/01/2019	06/02/2019	34.68	No data	No data
06/02/2019	06/03/2019	37.62	"	"
06/03/2019	03/04/2019	36.07	"	"
03/04/2019	01/05/2019	32.97	"	"
01/05/2019	05/06/2019	34.70	"	"
05/06/2019	03/07/2019	24.21	"	"
03/07/2019	07/08/2019	29.93	"	"
07/08/2019	04/09/2019	27.32	"	"
04/09/2019	02/10/2019	28.59	42.98	28.59
02/10/2019	06/11/2019	35.30	45.22	35.30
06/11/2019	04/12/2019	34.10	45.89	34.10
04/12/2019	08/01/2020	32.65	45.63	32.65
Average		32.34	44.93	32.66

Distance Adjustment

The results of the long-term diffusion tube monitoring in the borough are shown in Table F. The concentration data for the various years and locations has been calculated using the distance calculator available from the LAQM Support website¹⁰.



Enter data into the pink cells

Step 1	How far from the KERB was your measurement made (in metres)?	0.5	metres
Step 2	How far from the KERB is your receptor (in metres)?	2.5	metres
Step 3	What is the local annual mean background NO ₂ concentration (in µg/m ³)?	31.95573	µg/m ³
Step 4	What is your measured annual mean NO ₂ concentration (in µg/m ³)?	58.3	µg/m ³
Result	The predicted annual mean NO ₂ concentration (in µg/m ³) at your receptor	50.8	µg/m ³

¹⁰ <https://laqm.defra.gov.uk/tools-monitoring-data/no2-falloff.html>

Appendix B Full Monthly Diffusion Tube Results for 2019

Table O NO₂ Diffusion Tube Results

Site ID	Valid data capture for monitoring period %	Valid data capture for monitoring period %	Annual Mean NO ₂													Annual mean – raw data	Annual mean – bias adjusted
			Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec			
SDT 1	100.00	100.00	48.32	41.71	43.04	51.90	36.47	32.67	32.82	29.68	33.12	34.34	46.53	35.70	38.86	36.14	
SDT 2	91.67	91.67	55.55	43.76		51.31	38.50	35.25	31.14	27.38	36.35	40.22	56.29	36.60	41.12	38.24	
SDT 3	100.00	100.00	40.07	41.97	45.43	47.35	34.80	33.53	33.62	28.71	36.76	39.96	43.52	30.32	38.00	35.34	
SDT 4	91.67	91.67	57.13	49.82	54.66	65.16	47.34		45.59	42.87	46.89	41.73	51.15	41.73	49.46	46.00	
SDT 5	100.00	100.00	48.21	40.32	38.16	29.34	23.73	23.71	25.73	27.23	25.68	31.74	42.26	53.64	34.15	31.75	
SDT 6	100.00	100.00	74.39	58.51	64.66	60.99	48.93	55.06	53.30	50.90	53.75	51.55	69.20	49.94	57.60	53.57	
SDT 7	91.67	91.67	41.37	34.84	30.87	31.60	23.97	37.71	34.84	36.61	37.95	24.67	47.84		34.75	32.32	
SDT 8	100.00	100.00	44.12	39.56	33.00	36.42	27.46	23.80	22.31	19.26	27.05	30.13	34.53	32.54	30.85	28.69	
SDT 9	100.00	100.00	57.98	53.60	44.49	49.52	41.63	39.64	42.78	39.91	42.03	47.09	51.94	40.20	45.90	42.69	
SDT 10	100.00	100.00	39.76	37.51	34.43	41.72	27.83	29.09	26.41	23.82	30.03	23.63	36.92	30.30	31.79	29.56	
SDT 11	75.00	75.00	63.65	55.46	64.61		52.37	57.89	52.09	41.42	59.16		64.61		56.81	52.83	
SDT 12	91.67	91.67	42.46		47.96	36.52	32.94	37.61	29.14	26.95	34.46	34.55	36.75	33.34	35.70	33.20	
SDT 13	100.00	100.00	57.52	47.88	36.08	32.39	32.25	29.03	33.29	29.51	32.43	35.3	42.89	30.75	36.61	34.05	
SDT 14	100.00	100.00	51.9	45.06	31.1	33.89	26.53	33.65	31.36	27.87	34.03	29.77	41.38	33.08	34.97	32.52	
SDT 15	100.00	100.00	68.57	56.21	49.49	37.16	34.00	40.39	38.75	42.70	51.72	52.54	61.04	52.32	48.74	45.33	
SDT 18	100.00	100.00	66.88	80.35	65.03	72.06	66.33	76.25	70.96	64.15	62.19	69.05	69.17	62.10	68.71	63.90	
SDT 20	100.00	100.00	55.09	58.38	54.73	58.78	55.24	53.56	56.08	42.39	54.59	55.89	59.36	47.32	54.28	50.48	
SDT 24	91.67	91.67	72.58	65.44	68.52	48.52	62.06	67.98	76.16	61.38	65.92	71.79	74.48		66.80	62.12	
SDT 29	100.00	100.00	67.2	64.21	70.81	48.61	68.06	63.30	64.63	48.49	67.38	63.57	71.28	62.16	63.31	58.88	
SDT 31	91.67	91.67	54.49	53.57	45.58	52.61	42.74	48.99	38.03	38.30		61.45	61.11	40.90	48.89	45.57	
SDT 37	100.00	100.00	44.01	38.06	30.78	30.83	23.32	23.07	18.76	20.97	29.99	33.24	35.49	32.67	30.10	27.99	
SDT 38	91.67	91.67	54.56		48.20	40.58	43.23	53.32	54.31	41.35	50.82	51.29	47.6	48.59	48.53	45.13	
SDT 39	91.67	91.67	50.22	52.97	47.12	37.31	40.32	35.71	41.45	34.37	43.13		33.78	43.77	41.83	38.90	

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Site ID	Valid data capture for monitoring period %	Valid data capture for monitoring period %	Annual Mean NO ₂														Annual mean – raw data	Annual mean – bias adjusted
			Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec				
SDT 41	100.00	100.00	61.60	64.62	53.44	52.93	56.68	60.75	60.14	48.19	61.74	45.73	66.84	53.94	57.22	53.21		
SDT 42	100.00	100.00	55.01	49.48	41.85	38.55	27.41	31.44	28.54	35.14	36.93	34.48	47.73	42.64	39.10	36.36		
SDT 48	91.67	91.67	52.86	53.96	51.21	47.79	46.84	39.49	48.53	44.62	45.31	44.14		40.88	46.88	43.60		
SDT 49	100.00	100.00	46.60	37.17	30.52	34.63	20.17	22.27	19.64	24.08	26.99	31.19	37.65	31.90	30.23	28.11		
SDT 52	100.00	100.00	45.41	38.70	30.73	29.07	21.18	20.89	19.52	22.43	24.76	27.74	36.57	25.84	28.57	26.57		
SDT 53	100.00	100.00	40.85	31.85	28.00	32.00	22.39	20.49	20.14	19.18	19.59	25.44	30.98	23.01	26.16	24.33		
SDT 54	100.00	100.00	42.33	45.48	32.94	33.60	24.50	24.60	21.93	24.99	25.85	27.78	34.58	34.22	31.07	28.90		
SDT 55	83.33	83.33	49.59	42.01	29.07		29.15	26.32	27.24	26.81	32.58		42.85	39.37	34.50	32.90		
SDT 57	91.67	91.67		46.70	42.06	41.83	33.89	30.98	30.57	29.08	40.05	42.33	47.01	35.83	38.21	35.54		
SDT 61	100.00	100.00	50.85	39.72	38.58	37.11	27.71	30.70	29.58	33.40	33.06	37.87	41.09	34.83	36.21	33.68		
SDT 66	100.00	100.00	43.87	34.91	34.03	45.61	26.20	29.42	28.59	23.21	30.46	30.57	42.72	31.83	33.45	31.11		
SDT 77	100.00	100.00	64.6	61.01	51.09	45.26	36.49	35.74	36.14	45.52	48.85	46.19	56.89	41.98	47.48	44.16		
SDT 81	100.00	100.00	76.52	78.19	73.52	76.53	63.29	59.6	60.2	64.99	63.97	60.62	68.24	44.21	65.82	61.21		
SDT 82	83.33	83.33	66.23	65.2	52.19	59.92	39.12	46.23		47.54	45.91	52.42	57.32		53.21	49.49		
SDT 84	83.33	83.33	59.99	47.92	42.89	41.60	33.93	32.47	37.36	43.31	41.84	48.35		78.79	47.60	44.27		
SDT 87	91.67	91.67	81.34	66.16	63.38	49.60	53.43	59.28	58.08	66.76		62.37	63.35	58.52	62.02	57.28		
SDT 88	100.00	100.00	70.25	64.77	65.91	53.56	41.05	45.51	49.97	56.51	49.19	59.80	60.25	37.18	54.50	50.69		
SDT 89	66.67	66.67	53.18	40.40	42.35	50.22		37.75	31.57				47.96	37.18	42.58	38.09		
SDT 90	100.00	100.00	78.19	61.38	57.01	76.05	58.70	56.43	50.87	52.46	54.52	45.51	67.14	53.98	59.35	55.20		
SDT 91	100.00	100.00	73.38	58.73	62.96	72.73	63.22	55.33	54.55	49.28	56.19	63.69	65.34	47.73	60.26	56.04		
SDT 92	75.00	75.00	67.47	55.73	54.44	50.79	42.01		47.69	42.59	42.45	53.61			50.75	47.20		
SDT 93	83.33	83.33	84.44	45.78	34.16	43.78	36.81	52.07	58.00	6.84	57.18	47.71			46.68	43.41		
SDT 94	83.33	83.33	139.04	93.94	70.38	84.52	70.67	68.90	74.57	75.86	66.79	57.92			80.26	74.64		
SDT 95	91.67	91.67	35.98	36.05	27.65	29.09	21.93	19.96	21.31	32.78		25.16	36.78	28.65	28.67	26.66		
SDT 97	91.67	91.67	56.31	54.36	49.92	49.50		40.55	41.28	41.86	39.04	38.21	51.03	37.09	45.38	42.20		
SDT 98	100.00	100.00	68.48	58.12	62.69	54.03	50.98	52.12	45.66	48.76	41.68	43.75	56.51	48.85	52.64	48.96		
SDT 100	100.00	100.00	49.57	51.93	39.22	36.37	29.57	39.30	27.94	23.60	36.07	34.18	41.77	40.05	37.46	34.84		
SDT 101	91.67	91.67	52.48	48.82	39.03	44.63		33.29	29.71	28.56	32.34	29.99	45.28	34.42	38.05	35.39		
SDT 102	91.67	91.67	44.80	41.15	35.66		35.53	33.19	29.46	28.51	35.36	32.12	46.62	32.34	35.89	33.38		

Site ID	Valid data capture for monitoring period %	Valid data capture for monitoring period %	Annual Mean NO ₂													Annual mean – raw data	Annual mean – bias adjusted
			Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec			
SDT 103	91.67	91.67	57.46	57.71	43.98		37.06	42.56	41.09	35.20	41.41	42.20	37.13	44.09	43.63	40.58	
SDT 104	75.00	75.00	73.16	71.59	59.87	66.12	60.37	66.52	60.91				65.33	59.13	64.78	60.25	
SDT 105	100.00	100.00	51.32	53.54	38.81	40.32	36.78	35.30	33.20	36.50	37.00	40.61	44.08	41.08	40.71	37.86	
SDT 106	83.33	83.33		64.06	56.31		28.41	45.00	50.87	46.37	56.01	47.24	59.05	56.97	51.03	47.46	
SDT 107	91.67	91.67	56.35	46.92	35.79		34.50	31.84	34.61	30.15	36.98	38.33	47.31	38.84	39.24	36.49	
SDT 111	91.67	91.67		49.95	42.79	40.11	38.09	46.18	43.55	37.14	45.63	51.28	53.63	48.45	45.16	42.00	
SDT 112	100.00	100.00	40.72	18.77	27.18	34.86	18.46	19.37	19.46	18.97	27.03	30.32	42.92	31.19	27.44	25.52	
SDT 113	100.00	100.00	81.37	83.09	62.19	58.18	53.13	61.76	61.40	34.26	69.7	65.46	67.88	48.37	62.23	57.87	
SDT 114	100.00	100.00	51.05	52.59	37.44	36.07	28.37	27.47	27.85	27.57	30.16	32.72	40.43	43.18	36.24	33.70	
SDT 115	100.00	100.00	36.53	31.06	26.89	28.78	17.46	15.99	15.49	17.42	19.63	24.08	34.59	26.59	24.54	22.82	
SDT 116	83.33	83.33	38.39	34.50	26.48	28.22	17.71	17.36	15.50		21.11		39.51	26.45	26.52	24.66	
SDT 117	91.67	91.67	38.80	31.65	25.35	25.25	15.02	16.66	14.65	16.58	19.22	24.65	33.67	25.46	24.34	22.64	
SDT 118	91.67	83.33	53.82	50.70	41.91	46.23	40.11	36.12	38.05	22.92	40.58		42.50		41.29	38.40	
SDT 119	91.67	83.33	47.41	37.61	32.73	34.74	21.13	24.50		25.79	27.76	32.92	40.92		32.55	30.27	
SDT 120	91.67	91.67	53.18	44.58	39.17	42.55	29.18	28.54	27.27	28.00	24.03	38.79		32.49	35.25	32.78	
SDT 121	75.00	75.00	44.48	37.57		32.96	25.09	15.58	44.74			27.89	40.64	31.26	33.36	31.02	
SDT 122	100.00	100.00	44.62	37.27	32.73	28.80	18.44	22.05	18.36	22.17	26.97	34.28	39.43	30.92	29.67	27.59	
SDT 123	100.00	16.67	55.32	54.96											55.14	42.45	
SDT 124	100.00	16.67	38.24	33.67											35.96	27.68	
SDT 125	100.00	16.67	41.65	31.64											36.65	28.21	
SDT 127	100.00	16.67	36.29	52.59											44.44	34.21	
SDT 128	90.00	75.00	53.11	46.50	41.13	45.07	35.00	33.81	33.12	37.7		33.78			39.91	37.12	
SDT 129	90.00	75.00	54.08	46.34	36.72	45.01	34.89	30.52	27.51		32.64	34.98			38.08	35.41	
SDT 130	90.00	75.00	54.26	45.53	39.04	40.83	31.36		24.48	24.99	30.11	25.46			35.12	32.66	
SDT 131	100.00	83.33	52.32	46.53	42.87	49.53	36.26	33.60	29.66	31.79	33.78	38.59			39.49	36.73	
SDT 132	83.33	83.33	39.79	34.18	27.83	31.26	23.25		40.43	39.25	39.63	35.74	51.54		36.29	33.75	
SDT 133	100.00	83.33	45.15	38.26	31.01	34.93	25.36	27.02	33.28	36.67	26.37	35.76			33.38	31.04	
SDT 134	100.00	83.33	50.96	45.78	34.40	36.71	27.17	27.00	27.49	28.79	29.52	30.56			33.84	31.47	
SDT 135	90.00	75.00	77.32	68.88	58.58	46.36	47.79	57.86	58.83		35.11	47.67			55.38	51.50	
SDT 136	100.00	100.00	53.87	51.55	42.12	36.88	22.28	30.35	29.68	30.74	32.20	32.56	49.17	34.45	37.15	34.55	

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Site ID	Valid data capture for monitoring period %	Valid data capture for monitoring period %	Annual Mean NO ₂													
			Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual mean – raw data	Annual mean – bias adjusted
SDT 137	83.33	83.33	41.94		29.38	32.83	20.60		17.79	18.38	24.04	26.57	37.78	27.92	27.72	25.78
SDT 138	100.00	83.33			38.06	38.63	26.14	26.78	26.88	29.21	36.27	34.63	40.96	43.96	34.15	31.76
SDT 139	100.00	83.33			40	45.18	35.65	31.27	29.86	27.57	34.92	38.73	41.76	39.61	36.46	33.91
SDT 140	100.00	83.33			34.07	41.92	28.58	29.12	31.41	28.61	36.88	33.11	46.72	34.05	34.45	32.04
SDT 141	100.00	83.33			41.78	40.15	32.10	32.37	32.98	29.84	37.27	44.03	47.67	32.70	37.09	34.49
SDT 142	100.00	75.00				39.48	21.25	19.95	25.00	23.33	28.30	27.68	47.06	26.42	28.77	26.76
SDT 143	100.00	75.00				29.99	25.10	23.57	22.50	23.46	26.56	37.72	36.78	28.68	28.26	26.28
SDT 144	100.00	75.00				49.75	40.74	35.30	31.72	30.95	31.92	34.51	43.18	33.62	36.85	34.27
SDT 145	100.00	75.00				34.71	23.15	21.22	21.95	25.65	27.99	21.92	38.39	32.11	27.45	25.53
SDT 146	100.00	75.00				41.57	30.75	31.78	27.22	26.30	30.94	32.21	37.49	33.80	32.45	30.18
SDT 147	75.00	50.00					33.15	31.80		29.78	32.06		47.06	36.87	35.12	35.25
SDT 148	100.00	66.67					27.51	34.92	36.02	27.04	35.96	37.47	51.45	39.45	36.23	36.64
SDT 149	100.00	66.67					33.24	29.71	30.80	27.76	24.41	34.88	44.67	34.17	32.46	32.83
SDT 150	100.00	75.00				52.68	39.54	41.69	41.17	35.59	38.03	43.72	44.30	39.17	41.77	38.85
SDT 151	100.00	41.67								18.38	25.10	30.46	43.26	30.69	29.58	29.57
SDT 152	60.00	25.00										31.10	42.13	35.28	36.17	32.09
SDT 153	100.00	41.67								20.72	28.29	28.24	37.63	26.00	28.18	28.18
SDT 154	100.00	41.67								31.79	39.87	39.63	52.57	40.78	40.93	40.83
SDT 155	100.00	41.67								24.04	31.31	31.66	42.89	32.25	32.43	32.27
SDT 156	60.00	25.00								30.06		41.13	58.02		43.07	40.46
SDT 157	100.00	41.67								29.09	33.33	37.12	35.28	36.51	34.27	34.22

Exceedances of the NO₂ annual mean AQO of 40µg.m⁻³ are shown in **bold**.

Exceedances where there is potential for the hourly mean to be exceeded i.e. over 60µg.m⁻³ are in **bold and underlined**.

Appendix C Air Quality Consultations 2019

National Consultations

Aviation 2050 – The future of UK Aviation

Review of Environment Bill 2019

The Introduction of Green Number Plates for Ultra-low Emission Vehicles

Regional Consultations

GLA – London Local Air Quality Management Framework – Policy Guidance

GLA – London Local Air Quality Management Framework – Technical Guidance

Heathrow Airport

London Environment Directors' Network and Association of Directors of Public Health London Position: Cleaning up London's Air

Local Consultations

Southwark Council – Rotherhithe Movement Plan



Contact

Environmental Protection Team
Regulatory Services
Environment & Leisure Services
3rd Floor, Hub 1
P.O. Box 64529
London
SE1P 5LX

Telephone 020 7525 4261
Email environmental.protection@southwark.gov.uk
Web www.southwark.gov.uk/airquality

GREATER **LONDON** AUTHORITY

Good Growth

Kevin Fenton

Strategic Director, Place and Wellbeing

Via email to: kevin.fenton@southwark.gov.uk

Cc: Environmental Protection Team

environmental.protection@southwark.gov.uk

Department: Good Growth

Date: 13/07/2020

Dear Kevin,

Thank you for submitting your Annual Status Report (ASR) for 2019 in fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995.

As part of the London Local Air Quality Management (LLAQM) system introduced in April 2016 and updated in 2019, the power to approve these reports sits with the Mayor of London, pursuant to Part IX of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.

Please see below for the outcome of your report assessment and some other important updates.

Assessment of your report

On the basis of the evidence provided by the local authority, the conclusions reached are **accepted** for all sources and pollutants.

Please see the notes attached at the end of this letter for detailed comments on your report.

GLA update

I wanted to take this opportunity to thank you for your ongoing efforts to tackle air pollution in your borough, especially in the current challenging times. Your work to clean up our air has become more important than ever, as it supports respiratory health and enables active travel. Please see below for some of the work the GLA has been doing to progress reductions in air pollution, and to respond to air quality issues raised by the pandemic.

- **Borough-led Monitoring:** It is important that boroughs continue to prioritise monitoring and reducing pollution wherever possible. We worked to ensure that maintaining the automatic monitoring network was classed as essential work by the Government during lockdown. We have provided letters to this effect for the organisations running the network, as well as for boroughs who undertake their own calibrations. During lockdown we also agreed some advice with Defra and the other devolved authorities which provided flexibility around the setting out of NO₂ diffusion tubes, where this could not be done safely.

- **GLA evaluation of lockdown impacts:** A few weeks into lockdown we produced [a report](#) which details the impact of lockdown on pollution concentrations. The report demonstrates how reduced traffic added to the benefits already delivered by the ULEZ in terms of NOx reductions. However, the increase in PM2.5 concentrations highlight the need to urgently address non-road sources, an area in which the boroughs have a very important role to play. We are requesting more powers from Government to help tackle these sources at both a regional and local level (see Environment Bill section below).
- **LLAQM statutory duties:** We have suspended Cleaner Air Borough applications until next year and provided some flexibility around deadlines for the submission of your statutory reports in light of the pressures faced as a result of the pandemic. Many thanks to all the boroughs who managed to get their reports in by the May deadline. All of the latest templates and supporting documents for the LLAQM are [available here](#). We plan to deliver another of our air quality seminars virtually in early autumn, which we would encourage relevant borough officers to attend.
- **Charging Schemes:** At the start of the crisis we temporarily suspended Congestion Charging, the Low Emission Zone (LEZ) and the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) to enable essential deliveries and for key workers to drive to work. These charging schemes have since been reinstated to prevent excess traffic and pollution, but with a reimbursement options for NHS and care home workers. There are a number of changes to these schemes as a result of the crisis:
 - From the 22nd June the Congestion Charge increased to £15 and its hours of operation extended to 7am-10pm 7 days a week. This will help to cut pollution and increase available space on the streets of central London for walking and cycling.
 - The tighter standards for heavy vehicles in the London-wide LEZ will come into force on the 26th October 2020 as planned, but [no new charges or penalties will be levied until the end of February 2021](#). This is to give the freight industry more time to meet the new standards as it is currently managing the intense demands from the coronavirus pandemic.
 - There are no changes to the central London ULEZ, which has proven to be incredibly effective, reducing roadside concentrations of NOx by a third. The Mayor is fully committed to ULEZ expansion in October 2021, it is a critical for bringing London's pollution down to legal and safe levels, and to protect respiratory and heart health.
- **Streetspace Plan, School Streets and safe travel to school:** To support social distancing and a safe return to work, the Mayor is working with the boroughs to deliver his new Streetspace Plan which will remove traffic in a number of locations to provide more space for walking and cycling. TfL are also working with schools and boroughs to embed new ways of getting to school that are safe and sustainable, including rolling out more School Streets. We encourage you to deliver as many School Streets as possible to

maximise reductions in child exposure to air pollution. TfL has produced guidance on School Streets which is [available here](#).

- **Breathe London:** GLA officers plan to monitor air quality impacts of the Streetspace Plan, including the additional School Streets, using sensors from the Breathe London network and will work with boroughs to identify the most appropriate locations to undertake this monitoring. Some of the biggest improvements in air quality will be delivered at schools on busier roads with ambitious closures. These schools will be prioritised for monitoring. City Hall also encourages boroughs to use their own monitors to measure the air quality impact of School Streets through diffusion tubes and will work with boroughs wishing to do so. For further information please contact: airqualitylondon@london.gov.uk.
- **Non Road Mobile Machinery Low Emission Zone (NRMM LEZ):** The next phase of the NRMM LEZ is due to come into force on 1st September. Not only will this raise the standards for all NRMM subject to the LEZ it will also expand the areas where tighter standards apply to include Opportunity Areas.

While the GLA are confident that construction sites will be able to comply with the current standards as they return to work, it has become apparent that meeting the new standards in September may be more challenging. This is because factories producing newer model construction equipment and the retro-fit systems needed to meet the new standards have been closed or running at reduced capacity. At the same time, potential project overruns arising from the lockdown period and future slower working conditions mean that some equipment cannot be redeployed as expected.

To mitigate the effects of this the GLA will be introducing a new type of exemption which will be available for new deployments between September this year and February 2021. The exemption will allow machines to be used if they meet the previous standard in that zone but, unlike other exemptions, is not transferable from site to site. Retrofitted machines will still have to meet the new standards.

- **Environment Bill:** We are continuing to lobby for some of the changes needed to make sure that this is useful and ambitious legislation. Any lobbying action from yourselves or through your networks would be helpful. Our key asks relating to air quality are:
 - Inclusion of the World Health Organization guidelines for PM_{2.5} as an explicit target included in the Bill to be met by 2030 at the latest. As drafted, the Bill only requires that a target for PM_{2.5} must be set by 2022 and be achieved by a date 15 years after that.
 - Simplification of the new civil offences (fines) for smoke control area offences and making it an offence to use a non-approved appliance. The current proposals mean that in order to issue a fine for smoke offences, the Council must issue two separate notices, each with their own appeal period and procedure, for a

maximum penalty of £300. In our view this is unlikely to make it easier for willing boroughs to reduce solid fuel emissions.

- Refinements to the “Clean Air Partners” concept to include a strategic role for the Mayor (and other Metro Mayors elsewhere in England). This would allow the Mayor, in concert with the boroughs, to help facilitate co-operation between the boroughs and authorities such as Highways England or the Environment Agency on a Londonwide basis. This would reduce the need for each borough to negotiate independently for co-operation from these agencies and also encourage coordinated Londonwide action.
- **Mayor’s Air Quality Fund (MAQF):** As you are no doubt aware this is an extremely challenging time for TfL’s finances. However we are delighted that the majority this fund has been secured for the next 6 months at least, although this is subject to final confirmation in July. Work to establish the potential impact of the current crisis on the MAQF is an ongoing and evolving process. We will keep you informed as it develops, and thank you for your input on impacts of the current crisis on your outputs and spend. We thank you for your patience and support with this process.

Kind regards,



Philip Graham
Executive Director
Good Growth

Comments on the London Borough of Southwark’s Annual Status Report

1. The council has provided a detailed ASR that covers the required content.
2. London Borough of Southwark declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in 2003 for exceedance of the annual mean objective for NO₂ and the 24-hour mean objective for PM₁₀, citing road traffic as their primary source of concern. The AQMA does not currently encompass the entire borough.
3. Automatic monitoring was undertaken at 3 sites during 2019, covering both roadside and urban background exposure types. The council have also detailed plans to implement additional automatic monitoring stations at several locations, which is commended. Inclusion of a map showing the proposed new monitoring locations is a useful visual aid.
4. The borough has included maps of current and proposed monitoring locations, which is commended, however the addition of labels corresponding to the IDs provided in Table C is encouraged.

5. Trends in monitoring data are discussed, and annual mean NO₂ and PM₁₀ data from the council's monitoring sites are also displayed graphically, which is commended. Included within the discussion of trends are graphs of the London mean roadside and London mean background particulate matter concentrations. The council are encouraged to continue to provide a detailed discussion of their monitoring data and may also wish to include additional graphs to highlight the trends in non-automatic monitoring data in addition to what is already provided. This would provide a more in-depth insight into borough-wide trends and show progress made.
6. Non-automatic monitoring was undertaken via a network of 88 diffusion tubes at 83 sites across the borough. Comparison of monitoring results to national air quality objectives has been provided. There are 34 exceedances of the annual mean objective for NO₂, of which 5 of these exceed 60 µg/m³, indicating a likely exceedance of the short-term mean objective for NO₂ in these locations. Careful consideration should be given to the specific management of air quality in these areas. The 1-hour mean objective for NO₂ has not been exceeded at any site, with all sites recording 0 hourly means >200 µg/m³.
7. It would appear that there is one exceedance outside of the AQMA, SDT 98 monitoring 48.96 µg/m³. The council could therefore consider the introduction of additional monitoring sites in this area to determine the extent of the exceedance, and should the exceedance persist, seek to develop and implement actions to tackle this exceedance. An expansion of the AQMA boundary could also be considered in the event the exceedance persists.
8. Long-term trends are provided where available, however the council have not provided within the main body of the text the results at each monitoring site for 2019, and instead have presented this for the first time within the appendix. In accordance with the current prescribed template, the bias-adjusted and distance-corrected results for all sites should be presented in the main body of the report. It is important that this be rectified.
9. The borough has developed actions to tackle air quality in each of their GLA AQFAs, which is to be commended.
10. Table I: Delivery of Air Quality Action Plan Measures has been completed in significant detail and contains all key measures outlined within the LLAQM Borough Air Quality Action Matrix. The borough has provided a detailed progress update for the majority of measures within their AQAP, and have indicated any delays in implementation and also highlighted the success of many measures. This is to be commended, and this level of detail and commitment is encouraged for all future reports.
11. During 2019 the Council have made substantial progress on many of their AQAP measures. Of note:
 - a) Vehicles in the Authority's Fleet were renewed during 2018 and 2019 with electric and ULE compliant vehicles;
 - b) The Authority has increased the number of TfL STARS Gold accredited by 17 schools, resulting in 31 Gold accredited schools in the Borough;
 - c) A third monitoring station was added at Tower Bridge Road during July 2019. Two of the AQMS collected >90% for NO₂. For E & C & OKR sites the collection of PM₁₀ fell just below the target at 89% and 86% respectively. The existing equipment is old and

is increasingly difficult to maintain and service, and there are plans in place to replace all existing equipment during 2020 and a further 3 stations are to be added to the network.

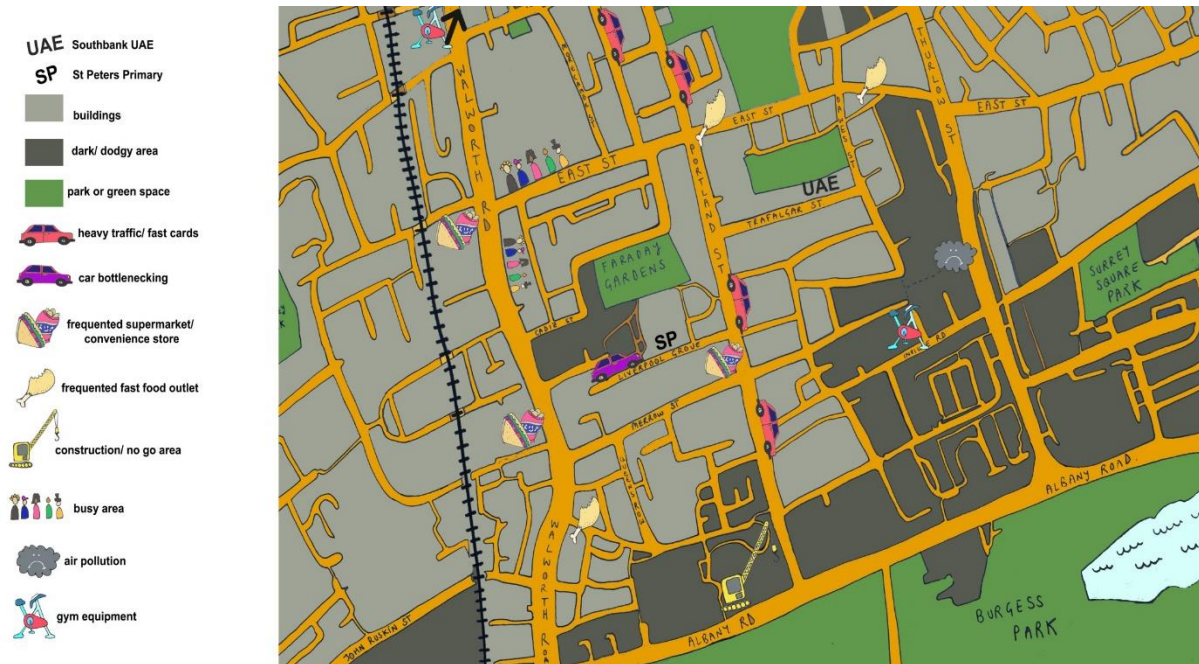
- d) Web-based information updated in September 2019. Air Quality is to be included in public health's new digital health and wellbeing hub which is currently in development.

12. The report states that QA/QC of monitoring data has been carried out, and brief details have been provided. The Council have not however provided sufficient evidence for all procedures, in particular bias adjustment factor calculation. The report is unclear and does not specifically state which factor has been applied to the results, however brief calculations by the appraiser indicate the national factor of 0.93 was utilised; evidence showing the derivation of this factor is not provided. It is however possible that this evidence has been omitted in error, as the report states it to be within section 1.2, but this is not the case. The stated factor matches that in Diffusion Tube Bias Adjustment Factors Spreadsheet for March 2020 for the lab and preparation method selected by Southwark. The Council are required to include supporting evidence for national and/or local bias adjustment factor calculation, in the form of screen captures of the respective completed spreadsheets. This must be rectified in all future reports.
13. The council note that there are several co-location studies ongoing within the borough, and therefore may wish to consider calculating a local bias adjustment factor, as this may provide a clearer indication of air quality within the Borough. The provision of both factors and supporting discussion and justification of choice is an example of good practice and is therefore to be encouraged where co-location studies are possible.
14. The council have identified two new or significantly changed industrial/other sources of air pollution within the borough in 2019 and have provided a brief overview of these. This is useful and to be commended.
15. 15 of the council's non-automatic monitoring sites had a data capture of <75%, of which 4 sites ha only 2 months of data for 2019 and therefore do not have sufficient data for calculation of an annual mean. The Council have annualised the data from these sites in accordance with LLAQM TG16, however the four sites with only two months of data - SDT123, SDT124, SDT125 and SDT127 - have also been annualised, which is incorrect and potentially misleading. Where less than 3 months of data are collected, the Council must state that annualisation cannot be carried out due to insufficient data, and therefore the results must be viewed with caution. Supporting discussion and example calculations for annualisation have been provided, however individual calculations for each site would be useful.
16. Distance correction has been carried out, however results are not provided for all sites. Additionally, the inclusion of supporting calculations (screen captures of the LAQM tool) for all sites where distance correction has been calculated have not been provided. This should be included in next year's ASR.

APPENDIX 3

Examples of insights gathered through School Superzones project and Sustrans West Walworth Space Changer project

Map developed by an artist, in collaboration with children and young people at our 2 Walworth Superzone Schools, St Peter's Primary School and UAE Southbank.



Notes from St Peter's workshop 19/7/19

Safe spaces:

- Nursery Park Row
- Faraday Gardens
- Surrey Square Park [parks were suggested by parents as positive places to the young kids]
- Poundland
- Club 100 - Giraffe House Centre - Burgess Park
- Church - Liverpool Grove

Unsafe places:

- Portland Street -traffic is fast and dangerous - parents talked of walking with their children on the inside of the pavement due to driving speeds
- Corner of Merrow St/Portland St - 'cars drive really fast'
- Not bike friendly in the area between Inville Rd/ Beaconsfield Rd/ Albany Rd
- Building works near Faraday School
- Anne Marie the head-teacher said that the fact that the street is closed at the end is good, however means that it bottlenecks with the school run traffic particularly after school

Notes from UAE Southbank workshop 19/7/19

What could be improved?

- Sports areas - some of the outdoor gym equipment is outdated and Surrey Square could be improved
- Better bus connections with Elephant & Castle, or more frequent buses
- Lots of areas could be improved especially areas where robberies and crimes are most likely to happen

Let's Ear It Walworth

As part of the school superzones evaluation, in August our academic partner LSHTM commissioned artist Rachel Sale to undertake a community engagement project in Walworth. 'Let's Ear It' aimed to gather residents stories, thoughts and opinions on how neighbourhood life had been impacted by COVID-19. The online exhibition is now live and available [here](#).

Sustrans West Walworth Space Changer project

Sustrans have completed their Discover phase, and their report is available [here](#).

Air Quality: Impact on Health

Southwark Health and Wellbeing Board Meeting

Place Team

Southwark Public Health Division

Dec 2020

Air quality is a high priority due to its impact on a range of policy areas, including health

INTRODUCTION

Air quality has become a high priority across the world

- A wealth of new evidence in recent years has shown that poor air quality affects a wide range of policy areas, including health, putting air quality on the agenda globally

The impact of air pollution on health costs* the UK more than £20bn every year¹

- This is just under 16% of the current annual NHS budget

Air pollution affects everyone who lives and works in London

- The majority of pollutants within London are now at concentrations below national air quality standards however, levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) continue to exceed these standards in some areas and locations

Tackling air quality contributes to a wide range of outcomes

- Measures to improve air quality not only improve health and reduce health inequalities, they also bring benefits for the economy, wider environment and assist with climate change adaptation & mitigation

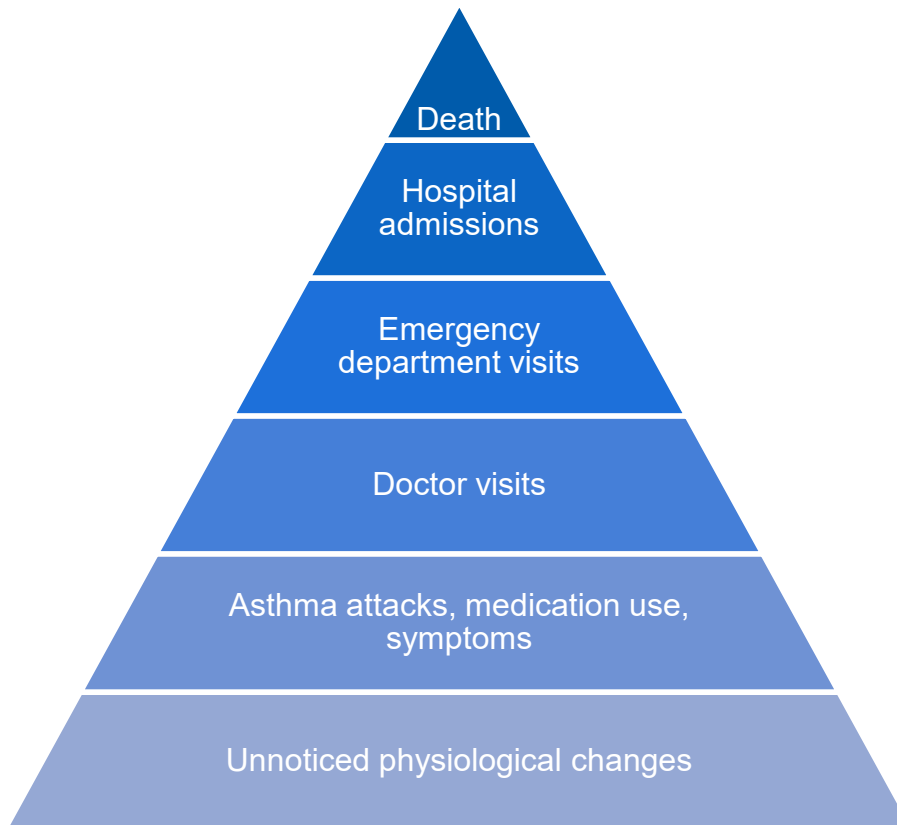
*This includes costs to society and business, health services, illness and premature death

References

1. RCPCH. [Every breath we take: the lifelong impact of air pollution](#) 2016

People's health may be affected by poor air quality even if they never experience any noticeable effects

INTRODUCTION



Exposure to poor air quality is associated with both ill health and premature death¹

- Numerous studies, replicated across the world, agree that breathing air of poor quality impacts on people's health
- Air pollution can cause short-term symptoms and long-term effects
- Many people will not notice the effects of air pollution on their health, however, long-term exposure can contribute to the development of chronic diseases and can increase the risk of respiratory illness
- Children, older people and those with heart and respiratory conditions are most affected and are considered vulnerable groups
- Any improvement in air quality will have positive health consequences, however, it is recognised that there is no absolutely 'safe' level of particulates²

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References

1. WHO. [Quantification of the Health Effects of Exposure to Air Pollution](#) 2000
2. WHO. Review of evidence on health aspects of air pollution – REVIHAAP Project: [technical report](#) 2013

Slide 3

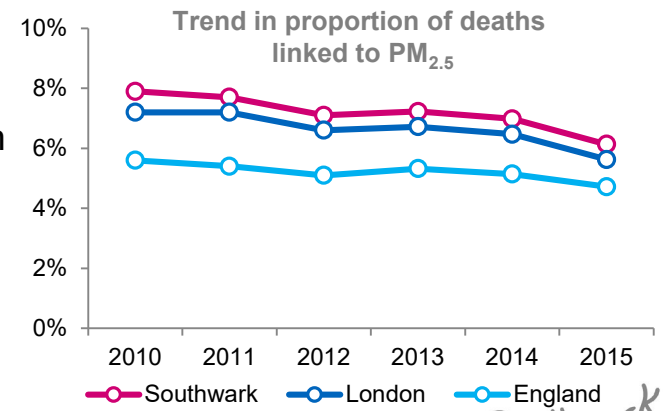
Air pollution is a significant risk factor for mortality and ill-health in Southwark

THE LOCAL PICTURE



There is a strong body of evidence showing that exposure to high levels of air pollution can have a range of adverse health effects

- Air pollution can exacerbate respiratory conditions, such as asthma and chronic respiratory disease, and increase the risk of cardiovascular events like heart attacks and stroke
- Long-term exposure can also increase the risk of premature mortality and PM_{2.5} is thought to have an effect equivalent to over 80 deaths per year in Southwark, comparable to the number of deaths caused by lung cancer
- The effect of PM_{2.5} on mortality is higher in Southwark than in London or England, but is on the decrease
- There is no other health data available locally



More than 1 in 4 people in Southwark are at an age that makes them more vulnerable to poor air quality

THE LOCAL PICTURE

Children

- There are 55,500 children in Southwark aged 0-14 and this is projected to increase to 62,000 by the year 2026
- Children are more vulnerable to air pollution because their lungs are still developing and, for their size, they breathe more air each minute than an adult
- There are relatively high numbers of children living in some of our air quality focus areas, namely around Peckham, Old Kent Road and Camberwell Road

Older people

- There are 25,000 older people in Southwark aged 65+ and this is projected to increase to 33,000 by the year 2026, an increase of a third
- Older people are more vulnerable to air pollution because their lungs are less elastic and therefore less able to filter out polluted air
- Older people are also more likely to have a long term condition that can be exacerbated by air pollution
- While older people tend to live in less polluted areas of the borough, some do live on or close to main roads and air quality focus areas, particularly around Elephant & Castle and Peckham

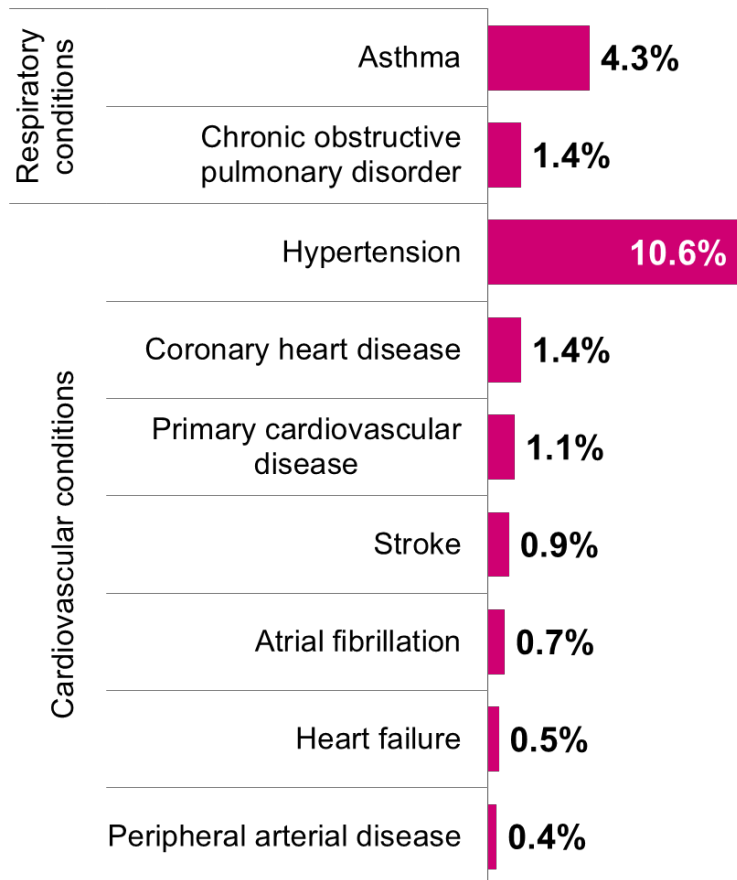
Data source

ONS mid-year population estimates 2016

ONS population projections 2016

1 in 25 people in Southwark have asthma, making them more vulnerable to poor air quality

THE LOCAL PICTURE



Over 4% of people registered with a GP in Southwark have diagnosed asthma

- 13,600 patients in Southwark have an asthma diagnosis and 4,400 patients have a diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder
- People with long term conditions are vulnerable to air pollution because their conditions are likely to be exacerbated by the air pollutants entering their bodies
- We know which GP practices these people are registered with but we don't know where they live, or if they are Southwark residents
- Some of these people could also be in a vulnerable age group

There is inconclusive evidence of the link between air pollution and COVID-19 mortality

AIR QUALITY AND COVID-19

Whilst there have been a plethora of studies exploring whether air pollution increases the risk of COVID-19 mortality, the current evidence is inconclusive.

- The Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE) have endorsed the ONS analysis of air pollution in England and COVID-19 mortality
 - ONS analysis showed that long-term exposure to air pollution may correlate to increased COVID-19 mortality rates, but that the association found is much smaller than in other studies
 - We can't infer causation, as there are a number of confounding factors that are uncontrolled – in particular, location, socio-economic factors and ethnicity
- Many studies looking into air quality and COVID-19 have not been peer reviewed due to the initial rush to publish results. We should be tentative about drawing conclusions too early as there are still many gaps in the evidence base.

References

1. SAGE. 2020. Minutes from 50th meeting.
2. ONS. 2020. Coronavirus (COVID-19) related mortality rates and the effects of air pollution in England
3. SAQN. 2020. Coordinating research action: Air Quality and COVID-19

Find out more at
southwark.gov.uk/publichealth

Southwark Public Health Division

 @lb_southwark  facebook.com/southwarkcouncil

Health Effects of Air Pollution

Presentation to Southwark Health and Wellbeing Board December 2020

Who we are

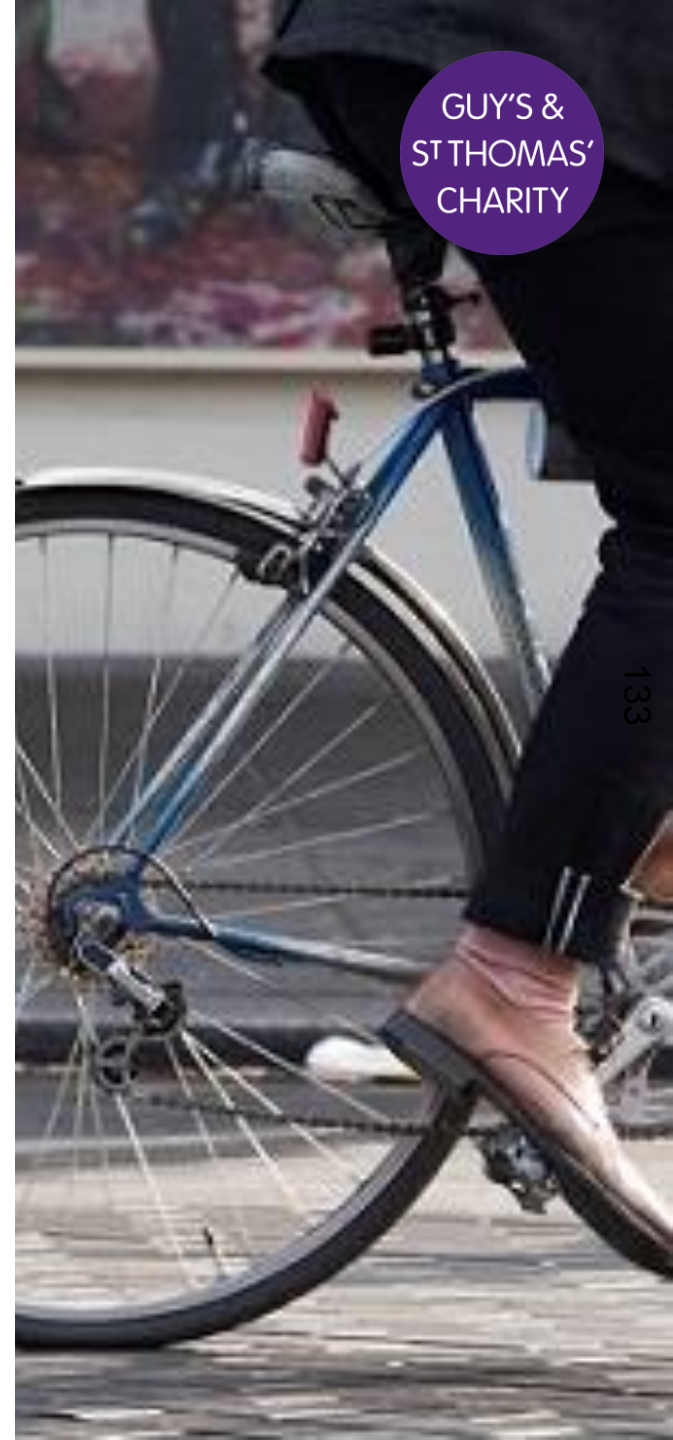
Guy's and St Thomas' Charity is an **independent, place-based foundation.**

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.**

For **over 500 years** we've been based 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 containing the text 'GUY'S & ST THOMAS' CHARITY' in white, uppercase letters.

GUY'S &
ST THOMAS'
CHARITY



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**



Why air pollution

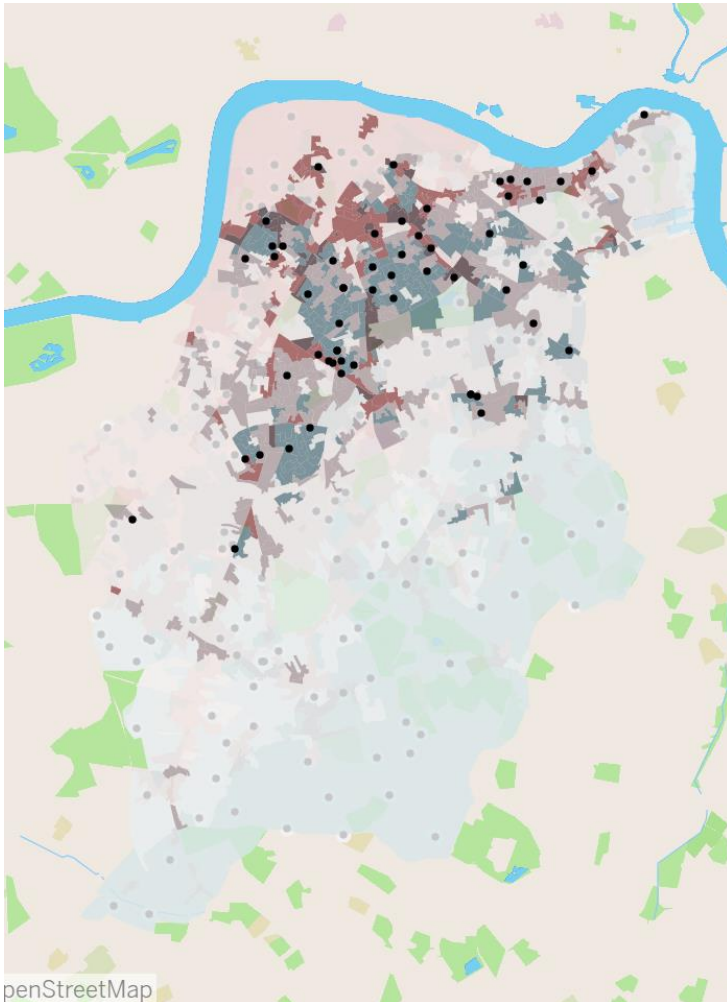
We see tackling air pollution as key to addressing some of the **systemic causes of health inequalities** in urban communities.

We know the air is particularly polluted in inner-city areas, and in particular our boroughs. We think both indoor and outdoor pollution are impacting on people's health.

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



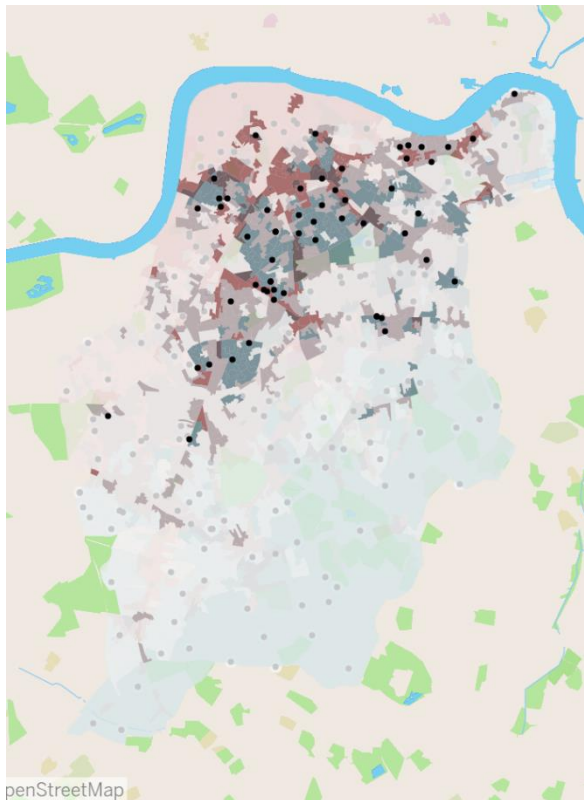
Which communities are most impacted?



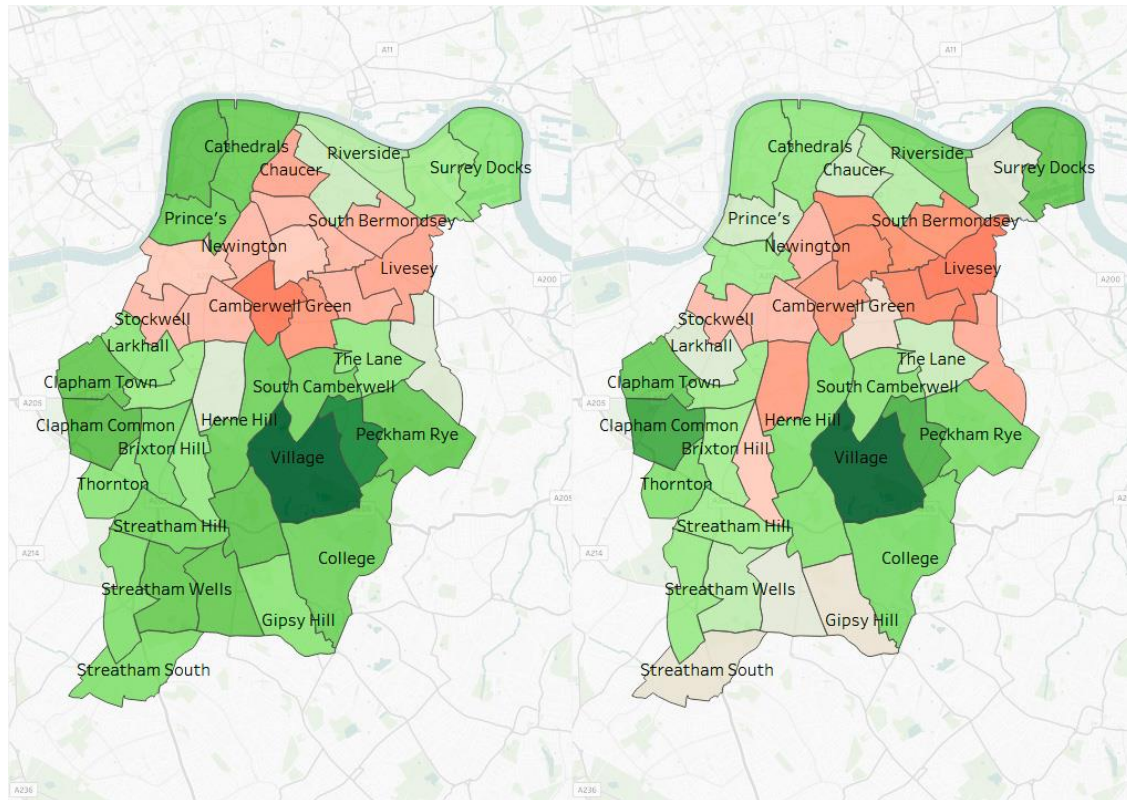
We think that air pollution has the biggest impact on people's health where there are both **high levels of exposure** and a **high proportion of susceptible people** (children, people with heart and lung conditions, older people).

The map to the left shows the communities in Lambeth and Southwark where there are high levels of air pollution and a proportion of susceptible groups.

These communities are also impacted by other causes of ill health



High exposure and susceptibility



Prevalence of obesity at year 6

Median household income

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

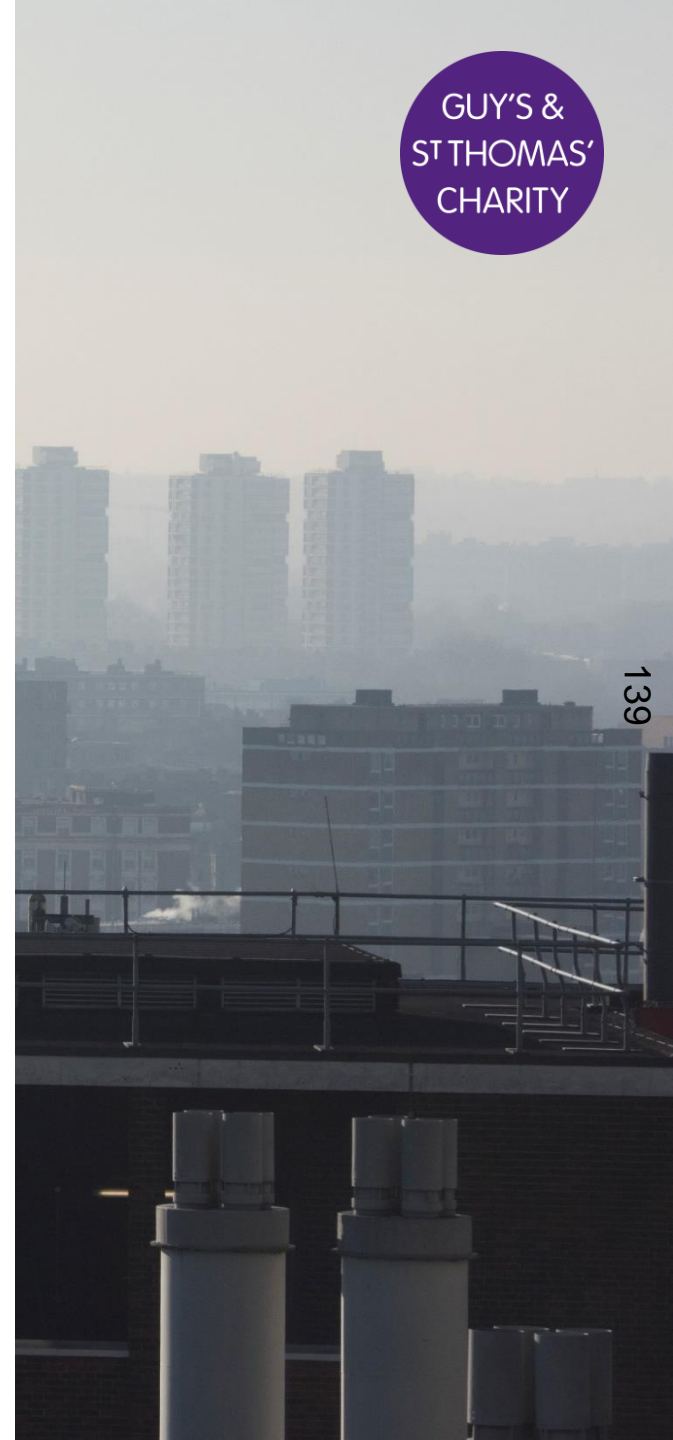


Our programme

We are in the **first year of 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.



Key areas of focus

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

Examples of what we're supporting locally

Clean Air Schools

Supporting five schools in Lambeth to make changes to reduce children's exposure to air pollution



Community-led research

Community-led research to understand how the issue of air pollution resonates with underrepresented communities



Redesigning AirText

Better understanding how air pollution information can be useful for people whose health is most at risk



Clean Air Hospitals

Supporting local hospitals to make changes to reduce local air pollution



Southwark Healthy Streets

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

Examples of future projects

- Understanding the impact of **indoor air pollution on susceptible groups** and testing solutions
- Understanding **exposure of pregnant women** to air pollution
- Working with local business improvement districts to **scale solutions to inner city freight**
- **Working with local construction sites** to develop low emission exemplars



Key opportunities for 2021

There is energy to address air pollution across London. However we think there are areas where Southwark could go faster, sooner:

- **Expanding the GLA's work on school air quality audits** to other environments where we know groups vulnerable to the health effects of air pollution spend their time (nurseries, supported housing, care homes)
- Testing ways to address **non-traffic sources of pollution** (e.g. commercial cooking near schools, addressing domestic woodburning)
- Testing ways to **incentivise residents to give up or trade in cars** in the run up to ULEZ expansion

We are keen to work with our local authority partners on these areas.

Questions for Southwark's Health and Wellbeing Board



- Is more evidence or insight needed on the health impacts of pollution to drive action in Southwark? If so what evidence is needed?
- Where do you think are the greatest opportunities for collaboration and partnership working?
- Where could Guy's and St Thomas' Charity add the most value to work already underway locally?

www.gsttcharity.org.uk
@GSTTCharity

Item No. 11.	Classification: Open	Date: 21 December 2020	Meeting Name: Health and Wellbeing Board
Report title:		Health and Wellbeing Board Work Plan Forward Plan – three months	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Jin Lim, Acting Director of Public Health	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Health and Wellbeing Board consider and approve the proposed forward plan for the next 3 months (Appendix 1) subject to any amendments.
2. To agree that a workshop with partners is organised in early Spring to further develop the forward work plan for the rest of the year to reflect partnership priorities.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3. The forward work plan enables the board and officers to have strategic oversight of matters pertaining to the future work of the board and to keep track of issues arising following consideration of items.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

4. Attached at Appendix 1 is a draft work plan for the Health and Wellbeing Board for the next 3 months.
5. The work plan will over the next 6 months have a COVID-19 update as a standing item to reflect the board's function as the pandemic oversight board.
6. It is proposed that a workshop is organised for early Spring to develop and scope the work plan for the rest of the year. This will allow the work plan to take into account the emerging COVID-19 related issues over the coming months particularly in relation to recovery process and the impact on health inequalities and the further development of the SE London Integrated Care System (ICS).
7. The workshop is also an opportunity for wider partners to shape the priorities for the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments for the coming year.

8. The work plan is considered a working document and will be submitted to each meeting to enable the board to consider any necessary changes or additional items as appropriate.

Policy implications

9. This report is not considered to have direct policy implications. Relevant policy implications will be set out in the individual items when considered by the board.

Community impact statement

10. Community impact will be addressed when considering the individual items.

Resource implications

11. There are no direct resource implications in this report.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

12. None.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Previous health and wellbeing board agendas and minutes	Constitutional Services Law & Governance Finance and Governance 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Constitutional.Team@southwark.gov.uk
Link: http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?Committeeld=365		
Health and Wellbeing Board Work Plan 2018-20	Constitutional Services Law & Governance Finance and Governance 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Constitutional.Team@southwark.gov.uk
http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=365&MId=6237&Ver=4		

Refresh of the Council Plan 2018 – 2022	Constitutional Services Law & Governance Finance and Governance 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH	Constitutional.Team@southwark.gov.uk
http://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=302&MId=6662&Ver=4		

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix 1	Proposed work plan – 3 months

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Caroline Bruce, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
Report Author	Jin Lim, Acting Director of Public Health	
Version	Final	
Dated	04 December 2020	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments sought	Comments included
Director of Law and Democracy	No	No
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance	No	No
Cabinet Member	No	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team		15 December 2020

Health and Wellbeing Board Work Plan [3 months]

STANDING ITEMS

1. COVID-19 Pandemic Oversight

- Surveillance: Southwark picture
- Overview of the implementation of the Outbreak Prevention Control Plan
 - o Update on actions taken in relation to prevention, identification and control
 - o Consideration of issues arising and actions

2. Partnership and recovery

- Health and social care (NHS, Council and VCS) items for consideration

3. Health Watch

- Receive reports as relevant

THEMATIC SESSIONS

These sessions will be shaped by the early Spring workshop. Examples of themes may include:

- **Health inequalities:** report back and shaping the implementation of the health inequalities framework
- **Prevention and health improvement:** screening, immunizations, prevention & early detection of common long term conditions, healthy weight, smoking, sexual health & HIV, mental health and well being
- **Life course:** Children & young people, working age, older people
- **Health care and integration**
- **Health and wellbeing performance:** Updates on health and wellbeing indicators

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**HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD REPORTS FOR INFORMATION
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MUNICIPAL YEAR 2020/21**

NOTE: Amendments/queries to Poonam Patel, Constitutional Team,
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Councillor Jasmine Ali	1		
Sarah Austin	1		
David Bradley	1		
Cassie Buchanan	1		
Councillor Helen Dennis	1	Total:	18
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		Dated: 16 December 2020	