

One Journey Better



Partnership for Active Travel 2nd October 2019 Notes

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate emergency: global temperatures are increasing, sea levels are rising, oceans are becoming increasingly acidic and there is an increase of extreme weather.

For every 1C temperature rise, rain intensity increases by 7%.

Inequality has decreased within countries, but between countries the divide is increasing.

Where there is a high population density, the impact of climate change is exaggerated.

There have been large decreases in labour productivity due to heatwaves and climate differences.

Frozen methane (one of the most environmentally damaging gases) being released by ice melting.

Important to discuss climate change and reframe it from a problem to a solution. Also measuring the impact by tangible methods ie air pollution.

Humans value loss. A study showed that the themes of what people view as fun are surprisingly congruent: parks, beaches, outside spaces etc. These are things which require hardly any consumption of resources.

Workplace Ideas- replace consumption and promote sharing.

Flexible

Robust

Economically viable/equitable

Equity (not shifting the risk)

AIR POLLUTION & YOU

- 9600 Londoners die prematurely each year as a result of air pollution
- 115 people in Brighton dying prematurely due to particular pollution (5% of annual deaths)
- Initial reports showed that as a result of London's 1952 week of smog, 4000 people died. Reanalysis conducted by Bell in 2001 estimated that 12000 people died. It was the first time that people saw short term effects from air pollution.
- 1993 the Six Cities Study showed that survival rates differ between cities. In the most polluted city, people were 1.3 times more likely to die early than the least polluted city.
- In the most polluted areas of London children's lungs have been shown to be growing smaller than average.

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- Majority of the particulate pollution that we breathe comes from a lot of different places across the world.
- PM2.5 in Brighton
- WHO set guidelines which Brighton generally meets. EU limits 25µg, US 12µg, & WHO 10µg per cubic metre. Health evidence does not support a threshold.
- There is a massive increase in emissions from diesel vehicles as opposed to petrol.
- Newest buses and vans seem to emit much less NO₂ than older vehicles.
- 39% of vans in London are less than ¼ full.
- **60% of journeys made in England are less than 5 miles, and 40% are less than 2 miles.**
- If everyone swapped 4km of driving for cycling the NHS could save an estimated £17billion.
- Benefit to risk ratio of 70:1.
- Brighton & Hove one of the least car-dependant cities in England
- Sussex Air and Air Alert show air pollution statistics. Just by changing your route to work you can halve the amount of air pollution you are exposed to.
- The problem needs to be fixed at the source, not just treating symptoms of the problem. Eg turning highways into green spaces.

BIKES FOR BUSINESS

MP Consulting are engagement specialists- act between transport bodies and schools/organisations.

Cargo bike campaign began in 2019. 23% of businesses use cargo bikes but 87% of businesses are interested in using them. Trust in the scheme is an issue.

Programme Structure

- Develop understanding of the market.
- Identify target businesses.
- Programme apparatus.
- Fund a subsidy (to cover switching costs etc)
- Deliver Engagement.
- Run cargo bike trials.
- Collecting feedback.

Results: 26 trials, 39 sign-ups, 190 engaged. Total: 388 participants.

Case studies:

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- Guys/St Thomas' inter-site shuttling.
- Hayford & Rhodes: new courier is cheaper, demonstrates that even delicate goods can be transported.
- Chameleon: inbound goods supplier switch.
- Bell & Sons: cargo bike fleet and operation, owner won new business because of using the cargo bike.
- Anthony Gold & Fulcrum Chambers: inter-site shuttling and courier supplier switch.

PANEL QUESTION NOTES

- What could workplaces do to reduce CO2 footprint? – change to a 4 day working week = more time available therefore less consumption, less waste and reduced emissions
- Brighton one of the first cities to introduce low-emission zones.
- Terminology used: air pollution over air quality. Scientific terms can be lost in language. Trying to unify people with language used. Individual air pollutants need to be identified, along with the general terms.
- 30% of emissions are from travel.
- National Grid decarbonising much quicker than transport, as measures taken need a longer time frame to show changes (ie modern vehicles producing lower emissions).
- State of crisis declared January of this year.
- Heating is another big issue, along with transport. Links with air quality.
- Focusing on reducing exhaust emissions means that wear from brakes and other factors are the biggest emission from vehicles now. Specific polluting particles and harmful metals are released.
- The most polluted areas are often the most deprived, despite people in poorer areas generally creating much less pollution than their richer counterparts.
- Carbon Intensity: cargo bikes are 90% less carbon intense to produce than electric cars.
- B&H buses have plans to replace their entire fleet with low/no emission buses in the next ten years.
- Due to announce future of hydrogen use in travel in 2025.

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The logo for Brighton & Hove City Council features a stylized illustration of three domes, likely representing the Royal Pavilion, set against a blue and white geometric background.