



**CO-BENEFITS,
COMPROMISES,
CHALLENGES**

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CLEAN AIR NET ZERO

Clean Air Net Zero (CANZ) – what are the benefits and trade offs of ‘policy packaging’

IN FOCUS: WOOD BURNING

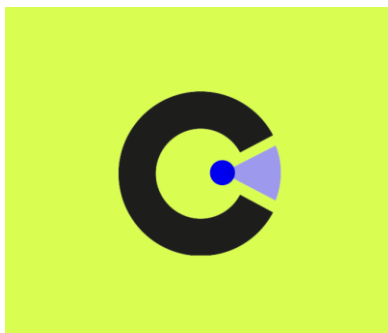
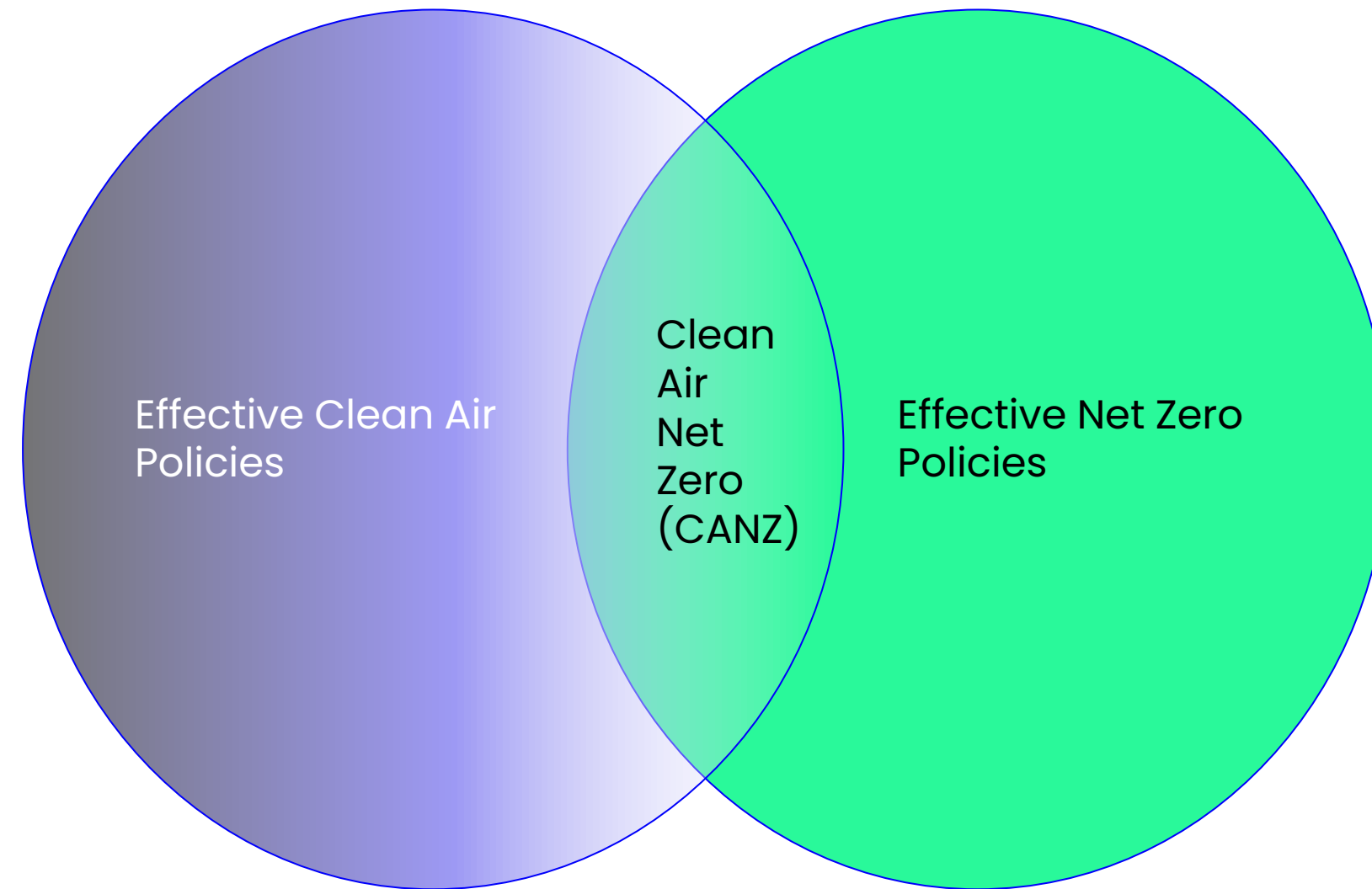
Current policy landscape:
Defra, Office of Environmental Protection, Local Authorities

CALL TO ACTION

What needs fixing? Targets, resources, data, urgency



CLEAN AIR NET ZERO



CLEAN AIR NET ZERO

- > Health and wellbeing
- > Economic benefits
- > Levelling-up
- > Engagement with communities
- > Future proofing innovation



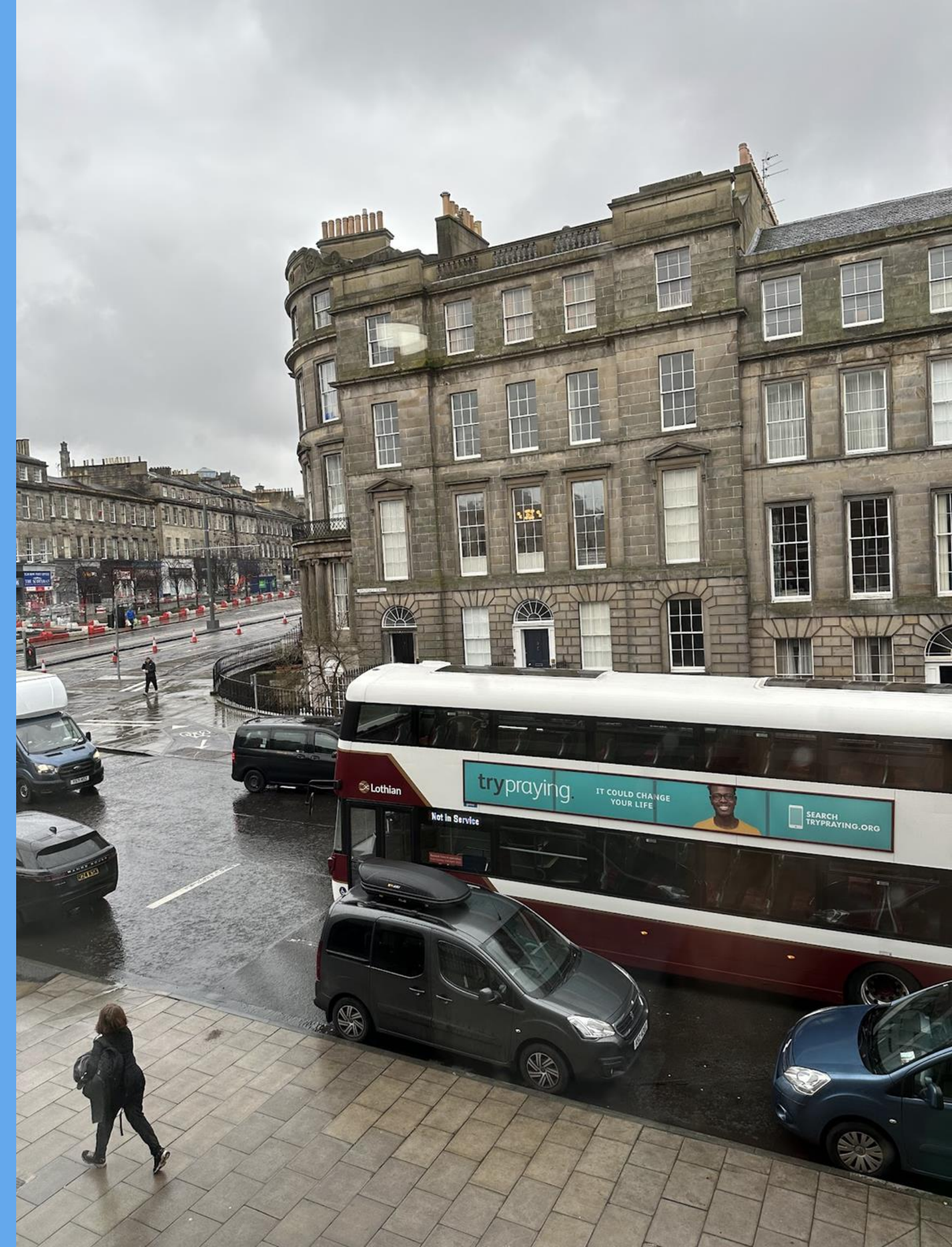
WIN-WINS

- ✓ Transport modal shift
- ✓ Heat reduction & decarbonisation
- ✓ Agricultural nitrogen management
- ✓ Empowering communities with air quality data



CHALLENGES

- ? Low carbon fuel combustion
- ? Road vehicle choices
- ? Tree planting design
- ? Indoor air quality



RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ A clearer **ambition** and new narrative: nationally and locally
 - ✓ Sustained **support for local action**: longer term, dedicated funding
 - ✓ Good **local governance** supported by a **national regulatory framework**
 - ✓ Better access to **data**: air pollutants and GHGs
 - ✓ Identifying key 'moments' and **partnerships** for local CANZ alignment
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- ✓ *Better grid access for local renewables*
 - ✓ *Upskilling medical practitioners*



WHAT'S GOING ON?

- ✓ Select local authorities innovating on CANZ
 - Particulate matter (PM)/Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) targets missing from NZ strategies
 - References to Clean Air in Net Zero strategies high-level/focused on co-benefits
 - Limited discussion of contradictions/trade-offs
 - CANZ = transport sector
 - Heat decarbonisation and indoor air quality emerging
 - Agriculture are frequently overlooked.
 - Strategic planning and structural changes = better integration



STEPS TO ACTION

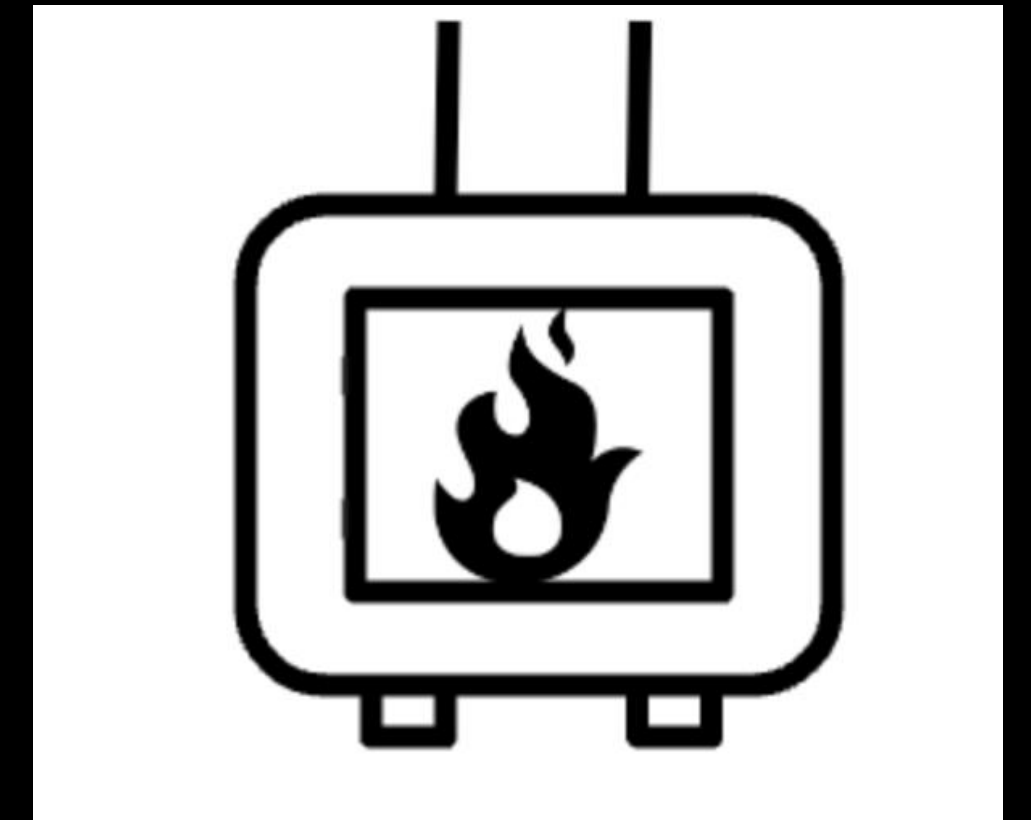
- ✓ A clear mandate for local action, such as a statutory duty to act on and report progress
- ✓ Appropriate resources for local planning and delivery
- ✓ Strengthen links between work on air quality and Net Zero
- ✓ Sustained financial and policy support



IN FOCUS

WOOD BURNING

- Environment Improvement Plan – PM_{2.5} is ‘most harmful to human health’
- Environment Act 2021 – penalties for Smoke Control Areas from May 2022
- Mums for Lungs FOI request Dec 2023 –
10,600 complaints: 1 prosecution, 3 fines
- 80 local authorities not using measures
- 47 local authorities – “doesn’t apply to us”



IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

- Existing legal provisions to manage domestic air pollution are not being enforced
- Limited scope of new provisions
- Identifying, investigating and monitoring emission sources
- Local authority responsibility – stickers and retailers
- Inconsistency in follow-up
- No coherent processes
- No central database



LANDSCAPE CHALLENGES

- Environment Improvement Plan – ‘tighten limits from 5g smoke/hour to 3g
- No ‘how’/further information 15 months later
- Aug 2023 – ‘look to strengthen’
- Dec 2023 – ‘still being developed’
- PM_{2.5} target – 2040 – removing provisions of National Emissions Ceiling Regulation

- *Office of Environmental Protection – AQ not strategic priority for next 2 years*



WHAT'S REQUIRED?

- ✓ Clarity on the tightening of the smoke limits
- ✓ Smoke control area monitoring
- ✓ Guidance and common reporting frameworks
- ✓ Phase out wood burners
- ✓ Air pollution – policy priority
- ✓ Research to fill in knowledge gaps



CALL TO ACTION

- ✓ Targets – align with WHO
- ✓ Resources – dedicated, long-term, aligned to duty
- ✓ Data – consistency, clarity, real time
- ✓ Certainty – policy clarity and detail
- ✓ Urgency



The logo features the word "CLIMATE" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The letter "C" is stylized with a blue dot at its center and a yellow wedge extending from its right side. Below "CLIMATE" is the word "INSIGHTS" in a black, sans-serif font with wide letter spacing.

CLIMATE
INSIGHTS