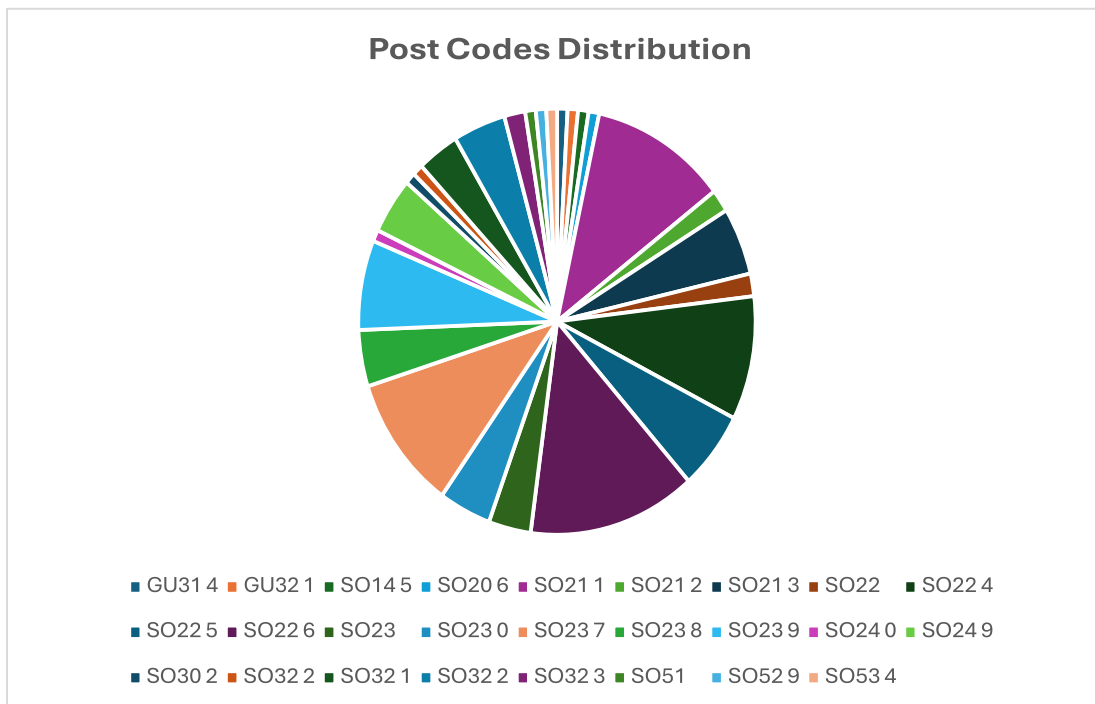


### Appendix 3 – Summary of the public consultation

#### A summary of the key points from the public and stakeholder consultation on Winchester’s proposed draft Air Quality Strategy

Overall 132 sets of consultee comments were received to the following question set.

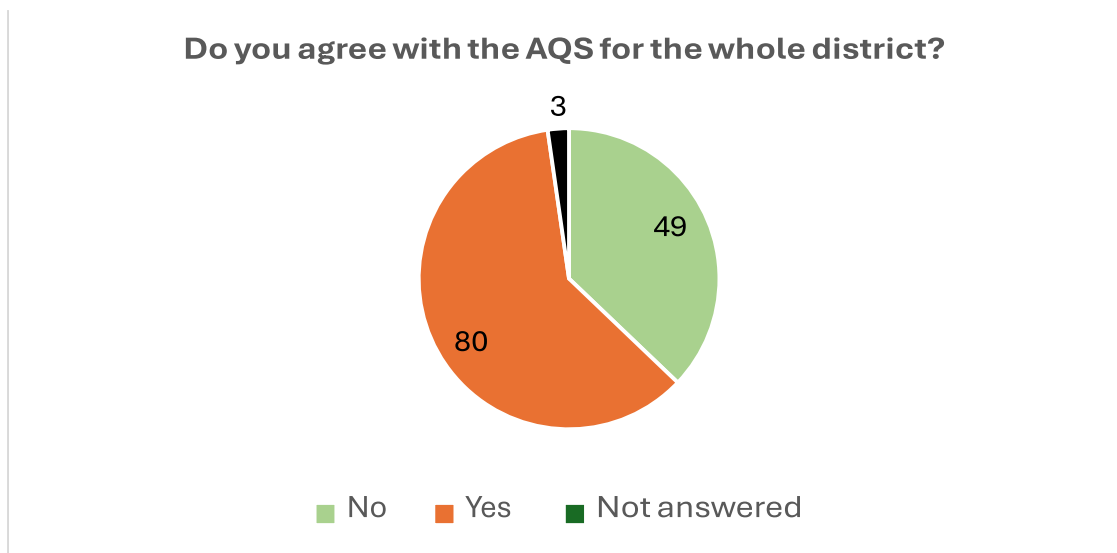
**Q1: Please can you provide the first 5 characters of your postcode?**



The main post responses are from:

- 16 SO22 6
- 13 SO21 1
- 12 SO23 7
- 11 SO22 4

**Q 2: Do you agree with the vision we have set out in our Air Quality Strategy for the whole of the Winchester District?**



**Q3: What are your thoughts on the vision set out in our Winchester district AQS?**

1. Traffic and Public Transport:

- Concerns about insufficient progress in limiting inner-city traffic.
- Issues with roundabout systems causing traffic jams.
- Public transport buses are still polluting, with suggestions for smaller, more efficient buses and cheaper monthly tickets to encourage use.

2. Pollution Sources:

- Concerns about pollution from wood-burning stoves and poor farming practices.
- Criticism of allowing polluting companies to expand, contributing to poor air quality.

3. Clean Air Zones:

- Support for declaring the entire district a clean air zone, including rural areas.
- Calls for greater efforts to reduce agricultural dust and control open fires and bonfires.

#### 4. Vision and Implementation:

- The vision is seen as good but wordy; suggestions for more succinct messaging.
- Emphasis on distinguishing between locally produced pollution and that from external sources like the M3/A34.

#### 5. Social and Health Impacts:

- Importance of considering the social benefits of events like Bonfire Night.
- Personal accounts of health issues due to indoor and outdoor air pollution.

#### 6. Public Transport and Infrastructure:

- Suggestions for improving public transport and infrastructure, including subsidies for electric vehicle charging in rural areas.

#### 7. Regulation and Enforcement:

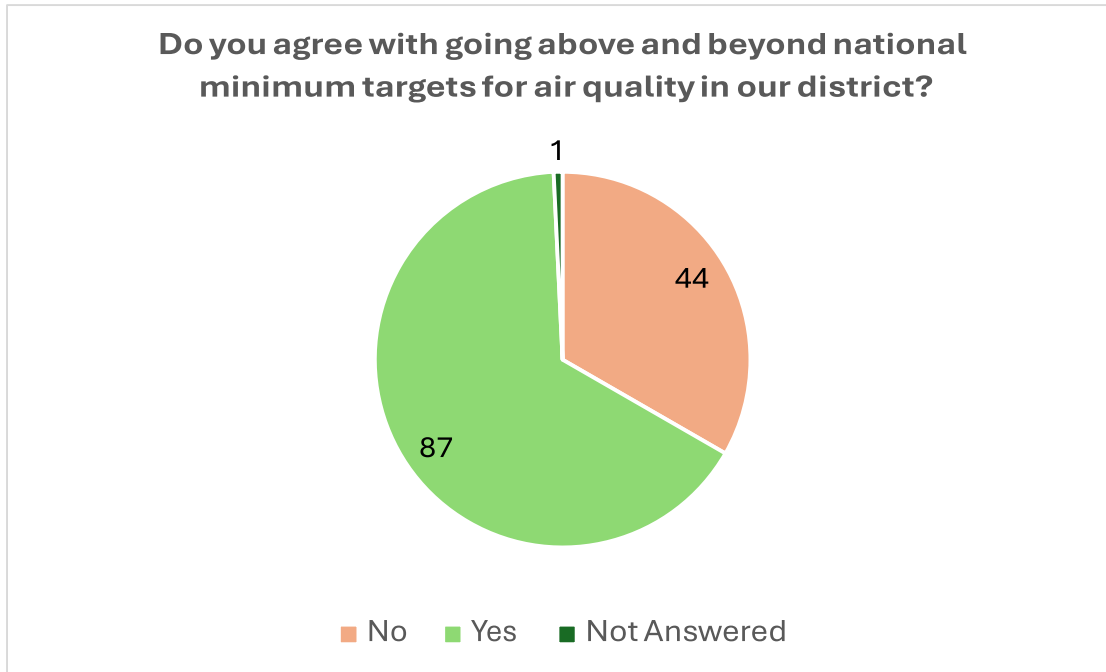
- Concerns about the ability to enforce new regulations given current resource constraints.

#### 8. General Support and Criticism:

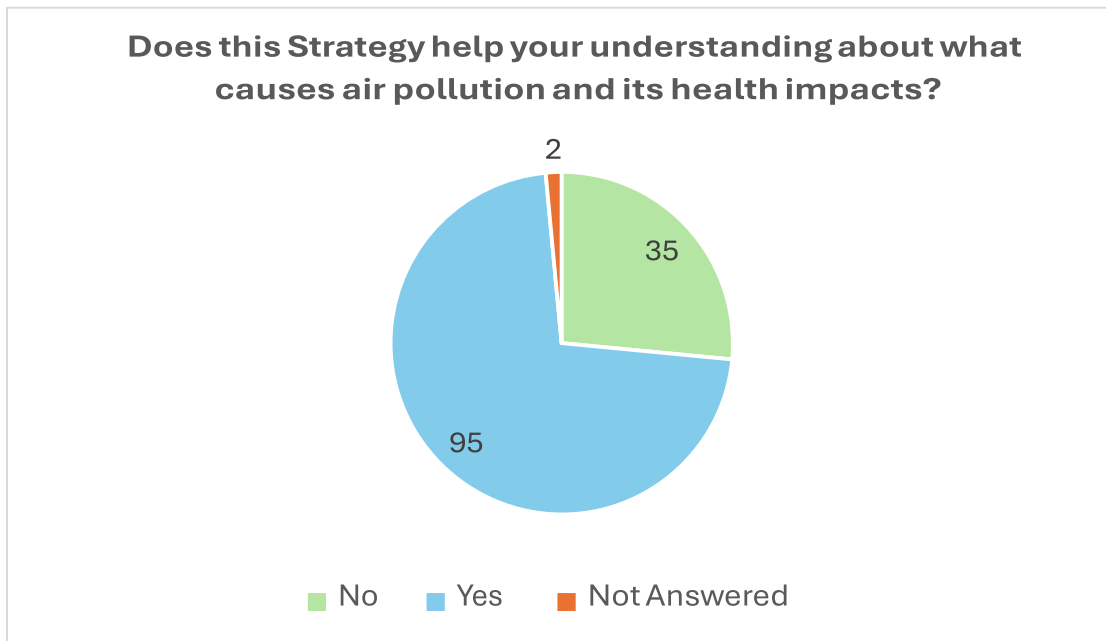
- General support for the strategy but calls for more decisive action and better communication.
- Criticism of perceived on overreach and restrictions on personal freedoms.

Overall, while there is support for the air quality strategy, there are significant concerns about its implementation, effectiveness and the need for more decisive action to address pollution sources.

**Q4: We want to go above and beyond national minimum targets for air quality in our district. Do you agree with this?**



**Q5: Does this Strategy help your understanding about what causes air pollution and its health impacts?**



**Q6: Does this strategy help your understanding about what causes air pollution and its health impacts? If not, what do you think is missing or poorly explained?**

The feedback provided highlights across several key points about the strategy on air pollution and its health impacts. Here's a summary of the main themes:

1. Specificity and Local Relevance:

Many comments suggest that the strategy is too generic and should be more specific to Winchester. Including local data and specific challenges faced by the area would make the strategy more relevant and impactful.

2. Clarity and Simplicity:

There is a call for the information to be presented in plain English, avoiding technical jargon that might be hard for the average person to understand. Simplifying the message and focusing on a few key health impacts of air pollution could make the information more digestible.

3. Public Education and Enforcement:

The need for stronger public education on the harms of solid fuel burning and stricter enforcement of related regulations is emphasized. Clearer messaging on the dangers of wood and coal burning and the benefits of alternative heating methods is necessary.

4. Balanced and Comprehensive Approach:

Some feedback suggests that the strategy should address all sources of air pollution, including traffic, industrial activities, and residential heating. A more balanced approach that doesn't overly focus on one source would be more effective.

5. Realistic Goals and Phased Implementation:

Setting achievable targets and a phased approach to improving air quality is recommended. Starting with meeting current UK targets before aiming for more ambitious goals could be more practical and credible.

6. Scientific Detail and Evidence:

Including more scientific data and evidence, such as specific pollutants and their health impacts, would strengthen the strategy. References to studies and real-life cases, like the Ella Kissi-Debrah ruling, could help make the case more compelling.

## 7. Public Engagement and Feedback:

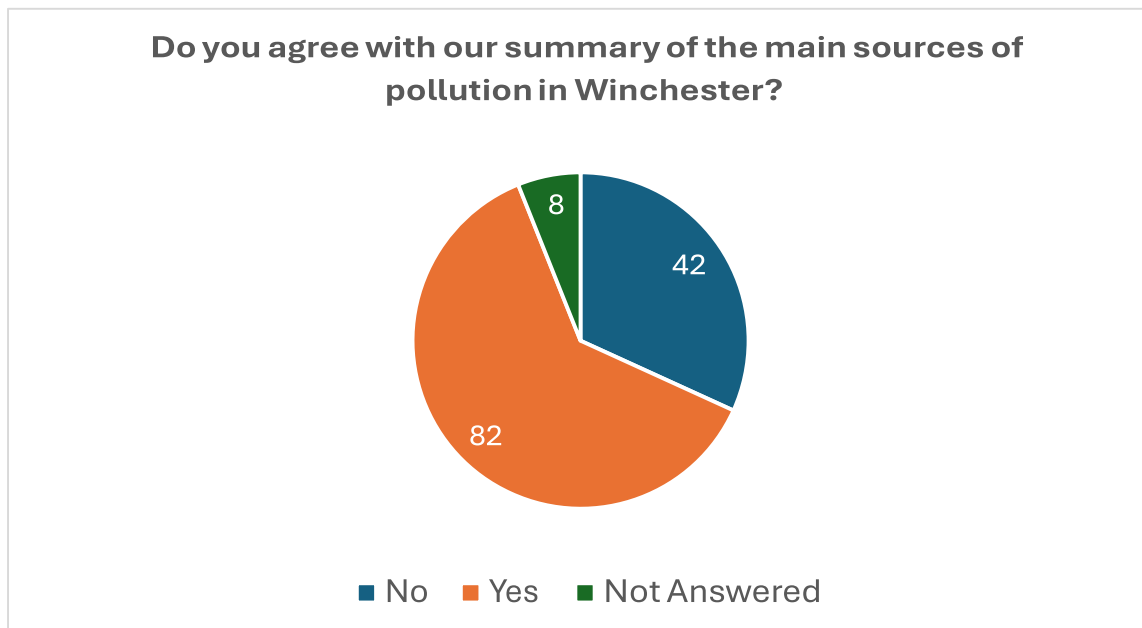
Engaging with the public and considering their feedback is crucial. Addressing concerns about the practicality and fairness of proposed measures can help build support for the strategy.

## 8. Broader Environmental Context:

Some comments highlight the need to consider broader environmental policies and the impact of other pollution sources, such as aviation and shipping, even if they are not directly within the local council's control.

By addressing these points, the strategy could become more effective in raising awareness and driving action to improve air quality in Winchester.

### **Q7: Do you agree with our summary of the main sources of pollution in Winchester?**



**Q8: Do you agree with our summary of the main sources of pollution in Winchester (Section 3.2)? - If not, what do you think is missing or poorly explained?**

The feedback on Section 3.2 of the Winchester Air Quality Strategy highlights several important points:

1. Specificity and Local Focus:

Many comments suggest that the strategy should focus more on specific areas within Winchester where air quality is lower. Conducting thorough investigations to identify root causes in these areas would be beneficial.

2. Residential Wood Burning:

There is a strong emphasis on the need to address residential air pollution from solid fuel burning, particularly wood and coal. This source of pollution is significant and affective entire neighbourhoods. Education and enforcement of regulations are needed to mitigate this issue.

3. Broader Scope of Pollution Sources:

Some feedback indicates that the strategy should consider additional sources of pollution, such as non-exhaust emissions from braking systems and tires, as well as pollution from construction activities and trains. Including these sources would provide a more comprehensive view of urban pollutants.

4. Monitoring and Data Collection:

There are concerns about the current monitoring practices, which seem to be confined to the city centre. Expanding monitoring to other areas, such as roads with heavy traffic congestion, and providing more detailed data on different types of emissions (e.g., from cars, buses, lorries) would improve the strategy.

5. Public Education Campaigns:

Suggestions include starting campaigns to educate the public on actions they can take to reduce pollution, such as not using wood-burning stoves, avoiding BBQs, and not leaving cars idling.

6. Impact of New Housing Developments:

There is a need for more modelling on the likely effects of new housing developments, both during construction and once they are occupied.

7. Indoor Air Pollution:

Some comments highlight the issue of indoor air pollution, particularly from fine dust and poorly insulated houses using heat pumps. Addressing these concerns through better insulation and planning policies is important.

8. Other Pollution Sources:

Feedback also mentions the impact of farming, chemicals from golf courses, and the aviation industry on air quality. Including these sources in the strategy would provide a more holistic approach.

9. Clarity and Simplicity:

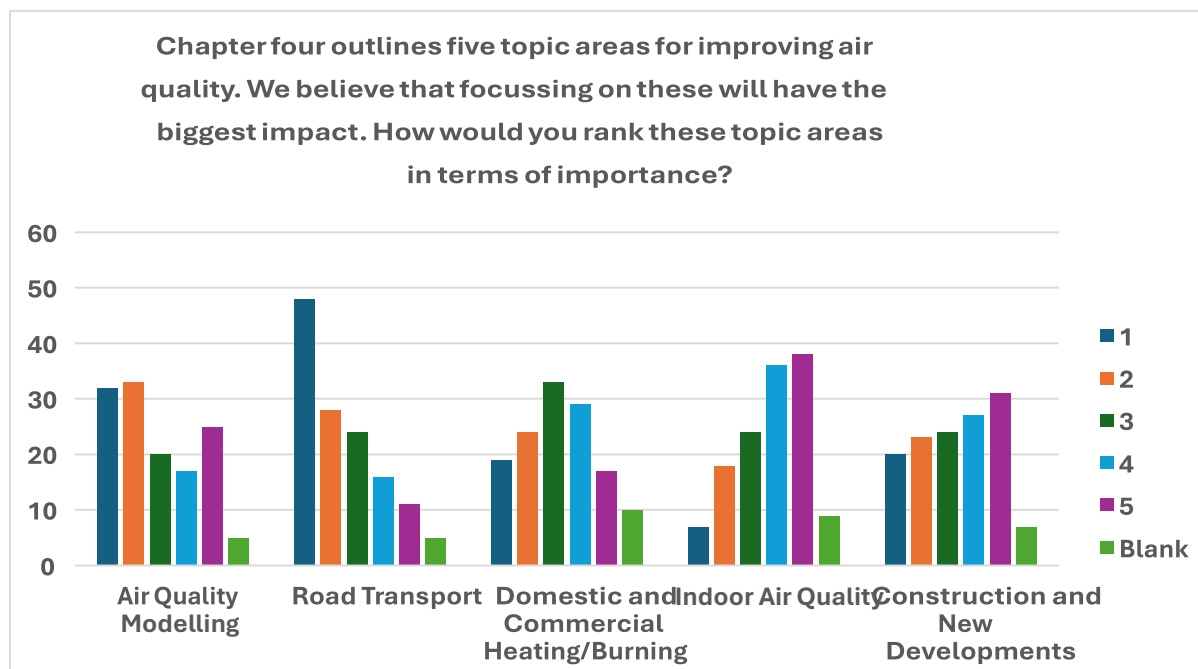
The strategy should be explained in simple language to make it more accessible to the public. Clearer icons and explanations in diagrams would help convey the message more effectively.

10. Future Changes:

The strategy should consider future changes and developments that could impact air quality, ensuring it remains relevant and effective.

By addressing these points, the Winchester Air Quality Strategy can become more comprehensive and effective in tackling air pollution and its health impacts.

**Q9: Chapter four outlines five topic areas for improving air quality. We believe that focussing on these will have the biggest impact. How would you rank these topic areas in terms of importance?**





**Q10: There are 13 proposed Actions that come from 5 topic areas. Do you have any comments on these actions?**

Here's a summary of the comments on the 13 proposed actions from the five topic areas in Winchester's air quality strategy:

1. Stop Burning in Households and Gardens:

Strong support for banning burning due to its impact on health, especially for those with existing conditions.

2. Children's Health:

Concerns that children, a vulnerable group, are not prioritized in the plans.

3. Discouraging Car Use:

Calls for more aggressive measures to discourage car use for short journeys and multiple car ownership. Suggestions include higher costs for secondary parking permits and improved walking routes.

4. Monitoring Network:

Importance of improving the pollution monitoring network and engaging residents to support behaviour change.

5. Specific Actions:

Mixed reactions to specific actions, with some applauded and others criticized as ineffective or unnecessary.

6. Public Transport and Infrastructure:

Suggestions for better electric public transport, smaller buses, and improved cycling infrastructure. Concerns about the impact of closing refuse sites on driving miles.

7. Regulation and Enforcement:

Mixed views on enforcement policies, with some seeing them as necessary and others as overreach.

8. Construction and Development:

Concerns about the impact of construction on air quality and calls for restrictions on building dust emissions.

9. Rural Considerations:

Acknowledgment of the unique challenges in rural areas, such as reliance on wood-burning stoves during power cuts and lack of public transport.

#### 10. Communication and Transparency:

Need for clearer communication and transparency in data collection and strategy implementation.

#### 11. Road Transport:

Emphasis on lowering traffic speeds and enforcing idling policies to reduce emissions.

#### 12. Electric Vehicle Charging:

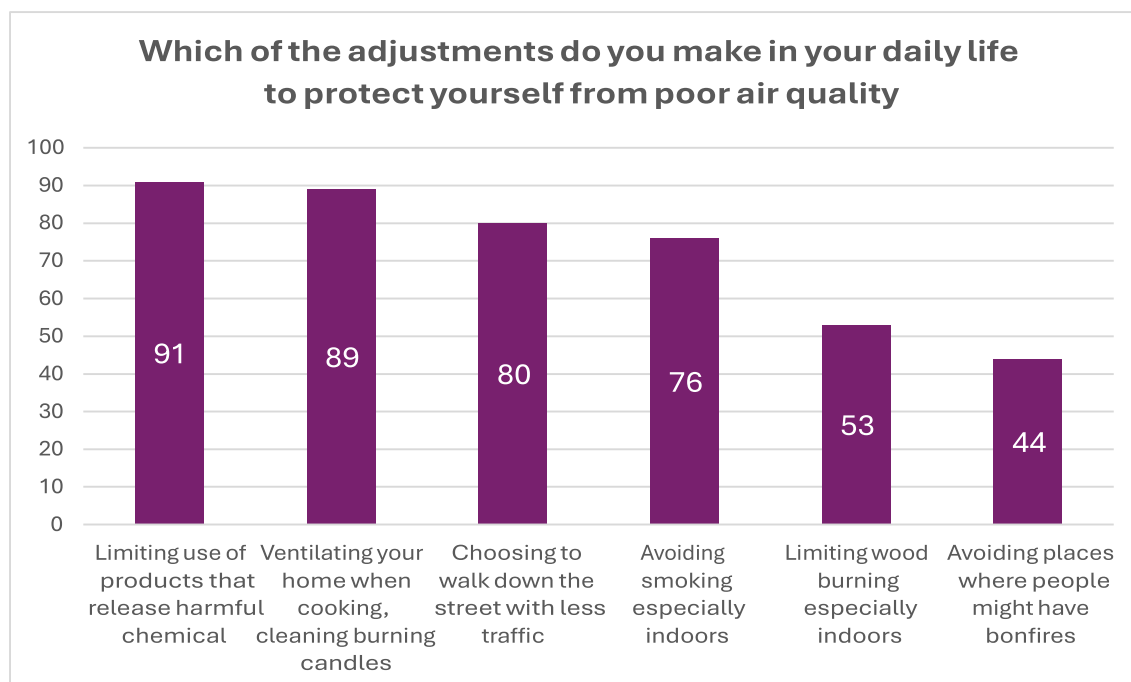
Concerns about the availability of charging facilities for electric vehicles, especially for those without driveways.

#### 13. New Developments:

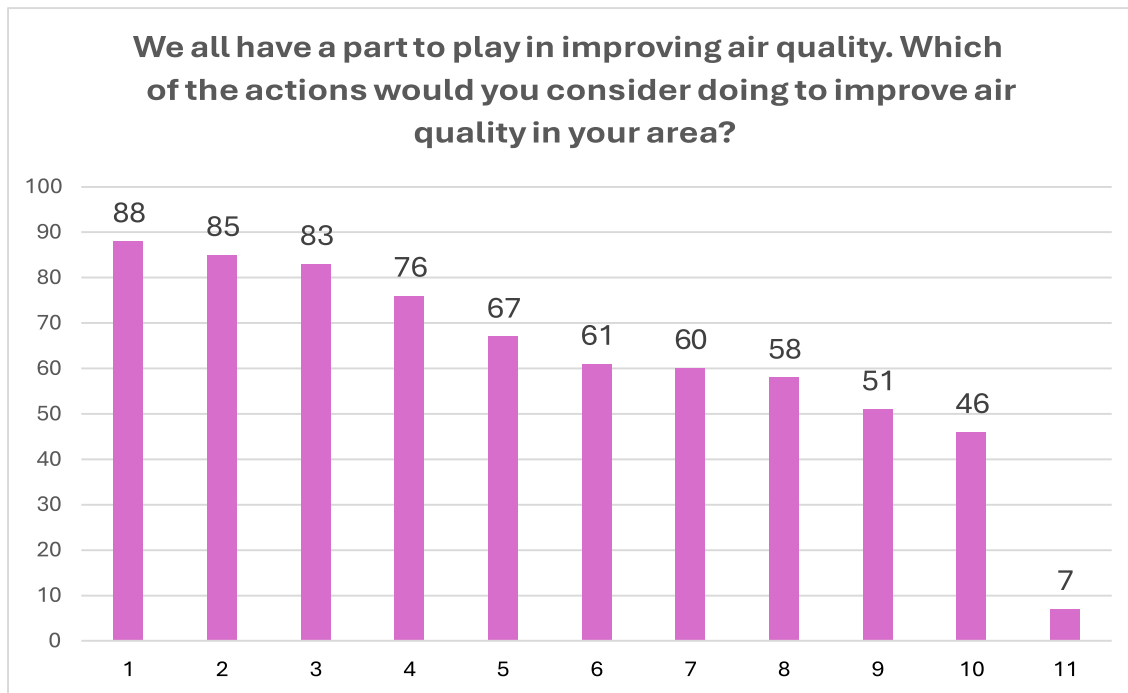
Support for incorporating sustainable features like solar panels and heat pumps in new developments.

Overall, the feedback highlights a desire for more decisive action, better communication, and consideration of both urban and rural needs in improving air quality.

#### Q11: Which of the adjustments do you make in your daily life to protect yourself from poor air quality:



**Q12: We all have a part to play in improving air quality. Which of the actions would you consider doing to improve air quality in your area?**



**Key – To Q12 Graph In order of responses**

No	Action
1	Maintaining your vehicle and driving efficiently
2	Planting greenery or contributing to local green space initiatives
3	Choosing Active Travel alternatives such as walking and cycling
4	Using hybrid or electric vehicles
5	Avoid having bonfires to get rid of garden waste
6	Supporting local pollution reducing campaigns and initiatives
7	Carpooling or using public transport
8	Encourage others to adopt cleaner practices
9	Reduce the use of solid fuels and use energy efficient appliances
10	Ensuring wood burning appliance is serviced regularly
11	None of the above

**Q13: What other actions if any do you think people could take to improve air quality and reduce their exposure?**

Here are some additional actions people could take to improve air quality and reduce their exposure:

1. Use Park and Ride:

More discounts and facilities for park and ride services to reduce city centre traffic.

2. Information Sharing:

Educate communities about air pollution and ways to reduce it.

3. Stop Burning Solid Fuels:

Avoid using wood or coal for heating to reduce harmful emissions.

4. Reduce Car Use:

Leave cars at home for short journeys and consider carpooling.

5. Active Travel:

Encourage walking and cycling, though safety improvements are needed in high-traffic areas.

6. Improve Home Insulation:

Better insulation and low-emission heating systems in homes.

7. Ban Bonfires:

Make bonfires illegal to reduce particulate pollution.

8. Innovative Building Solutions:

Allow solar panels on listed buildings and use modern, efficient building materials.

9. Public Transport Improvements:

Better electric public transport options and smaller buses for narrow streets.

10. Avoid Dust-Producing Activities:

Minimize activities that produce dust and fumes.

11. Enforce Anti-Idling Policies:

Raise awareness and enforce policies against idling vehicles.

12. Electric Vehicles:

Transition to more efficient or electric vehicles.

13. Recycling Accessibility:

Make recycling centres more accessible to reduce the need for bonfires.

14. Community Engagement:

Encourage residents to learn about air pollution and share information.

15. Traffic Management:

Implement measures like 20 mph speed limits and anti-idling enforcement to reduce emissions.

16. Support for Vulnerable Areas:

Ensure traffic management plans protect areas near schools, hospitals, and care facilities.

17. Ban Smoking and Vaping in Public:

Restrict smoking and vaping in public spaces to reduce air pollution.

18. Promote Local Products:

Encourage buying local to reduce transportation emissions.

19. Reduce Air Travel:

Avoid unnecessary air travel and cruises.

20. Avoid Indoor Pollutants:

Reduce the use of air fresheners and other indoor pollutants.

21. Improve Public Transport Availability:

Extend bus services to weekends and later hours.

22. Consider Disabled Access:

Ensure air quality measures consider the needs of disabled individuals.

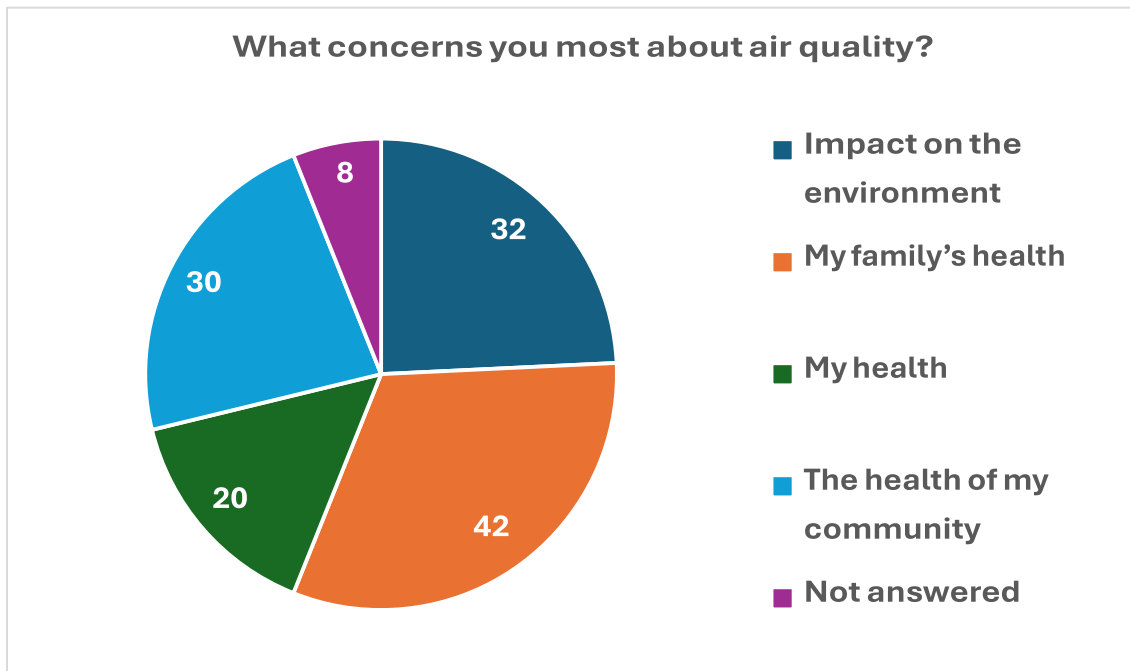
23. School Travel Plans:

Encourage walking, cycling, or public transport for school journeys.

24. Stay Informed:

Keep up-to-date with environmental news and policies.

These actions, combined with community efforts and policy changes, can significantly improve air quality and reduce exposure to pollutants.

**Q14: What concerns you the most about air quality?****Q15: Are there any other comments you would like to make on our proposed strategy?**

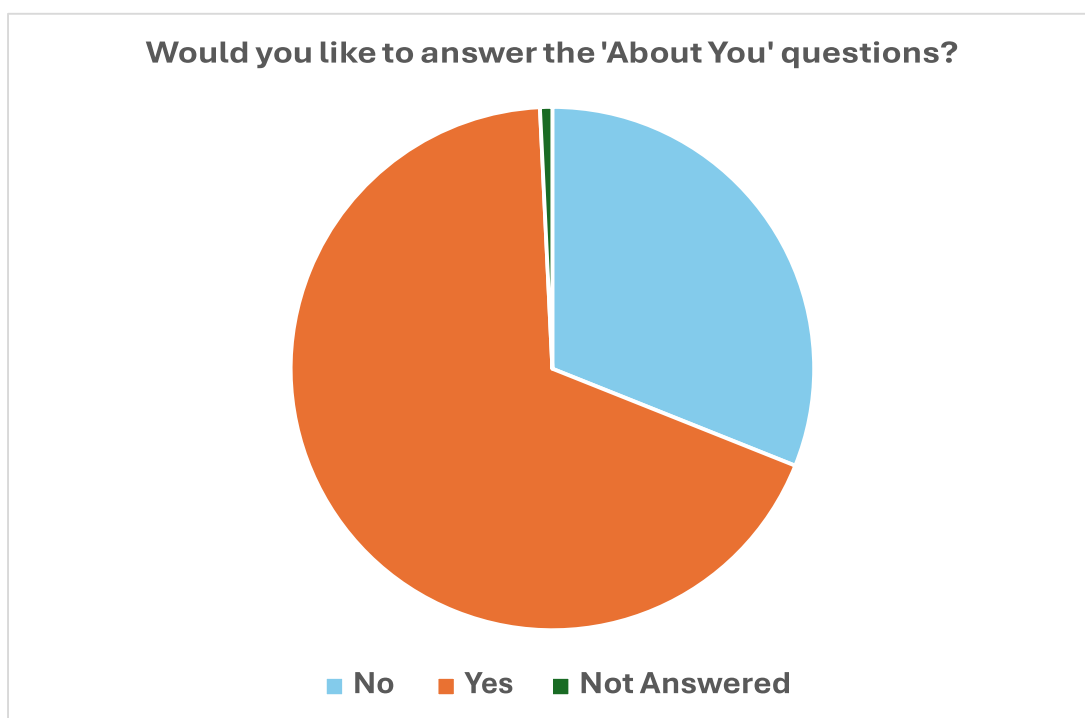
Thank you for sharing your thoughts on the proposed Air Quality Strategy. Here are some key points from the feedback:

1. **Effectiveness and Progress:** Some residents feel that little progress has been made in improving air quality, as evidenced by persistent issues like soot on walls.
2. **Public Education and Enforcement:** There is a strong call for better public education on the harms of residential air pollution from solid fuel burning and stricter enforcement of related regulations.
3. **Traffic and Transport:** Suggestions include increasing the cost of secondary parking permits, closing certain city centre roads to standard cars, and focusing more on walking routes, especially to schools. There is also a desire for more green public transport and reducing traffic congestion.
4. **Rural Considerations:** Feedback highlights the need to consider the unique challenges faced by rural areas, such as limited public transport, lack of access to mains gas, and the practicality of using heat pumps in poorly insulated homes.
5. **Monitoring and Data:** Expanding air quality monitoring beyond the city centre to include other areas with heavy traffic congestion and providing more detailed data on different types of emissions would improve the strategy.

6. Construction and Industrial Pollution: Concerns about pollution from construction sites and industrial activities, such as dust from building sites and emissions from trains, need to be addressed.
7. Community Involvement: Encouraging community involvement and input from organizations like the Safe Air Schools Foundation can help improve the strategy.
8. Legislation and Policy: There are calls for stronger legislation and policies to reduce pollution, such as banning bonfires, fireworks, and certain pesticides, and implementing stricter controls on vehicle emissions.
9. Economic Considerations: Some residents are concerned about the financial impact of the strategy and suggest focusing on more urgent issues like housing provision and carbon emissions reduction.
10. Vision for the Future: There is support for a long-term vision that includes making Winchester a globally recognized city for clean air and health, with minimal traffic and great street culture.
11. Practical Solutions: Practical suggestions include installing charging points in lampposts, creating safe walking and cycling routes, and considering the impact of new housing developments on air quality.

By addressing these points, the Air Quality Strategy can become more comprehensive and effective in improving air quality and public health in Winchester. Thank you for your valuable input!

**Q 16: Would you like to answer questions about yourself?**



**Q 17: How old are you (1)?**

