

## COUNCIL – 27 JUNE 2017

### AMENDMENT TO MOTION SUBMITTED BY COUNCILLOR A V SMITH

#### 1.0 PROCESS

- 1.1 A motion was submitted by Councillor S Sheahan as set out on page 2 of the Council agenda.
- 1.2 Councillor A V Smith has submitted an amendment to the original motion submitted by Councillor S Sheahan. Paragraph 2 sets out the proposed amendments to the original motion. Additions are shown in blue, and deletions are shown stricken out in red.
- 1.3 Members are firstly asked to vote on these changes to the original motion.
- 1.4 Should these changes be accepted, members will then be asked to vote on the motion as amended, shown in paragraph 3 overleaf.
- 1.5 Should the changes not be accepted, members will be asked to vote on the original motion as set out in the agenda.

#### 2.0 PROPOSED CHANGES

“This Council notes ~~with concern~~ the most recent figures (2015) released by Public Health England on air quality in North West Leicestershire. They show that ~~5.8 % of deaths of residents of~~ North West Leicestershire ~~has the worst mortality rates (5.8%)~~ are attributable to fine particulate air pollution. ~~of any Council area within the East Midlands.~~ ~~Source~~ – <http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/0/gid/1000043/pat/104/at/101/are/E07000131> This does not mean that air pollution was the cause of those deaths, it means that air pollution was a factor in those deaths. Sources of PM2.5 air pollution include diesel vehicles, quarrying, and agriculture, and it is the case that North West Leicestershire hosts quarrying and agriculture activities, which employ thousands of residents.

The Council will, in line with DEFRA LAQM Policy Guidance PG16 April 2016, and this Council’s latest Air Quality Annual Status Report, actively engage with the County Council and specifically the Director of Public Health to –

- better understand why the mortality rate in North West Leicestershire due to man-made PM2.5 particulates is worse even than the East Midlands’ largest cities of Leicester and Nottingham
- ~~if as a result it is considered to be necessary,~~ ~~bring forward~~ support the development of an Air Quality Action Plan, identifying new priority measures to tackle PM2.5 emissions and concentrations”.

It is worth noting that, while the percentage of deaths within this district, for which PM2.5 particulates are a factor, is higher than the equivalents for Leicester and Nottingham, the average life expectancy here is higher than it is in Leicester and Nottingham. An appropriate balance will therefore need to be struck between taking steps to tackle air pollution, and the knock-on impacts such as increasing unemployment, if quarrying and agriculture were to be reduced as a result.

### **3.0 AMENDMENT TO MOTION IN ITS ENTIRETY**

“This Council notes the most recent figures (2015) released by Public Health England on air quality in North West Leicestershire. They show that 5.8 % of deaths of residents of North West Leicestershire are attributable to fine particulate air pollution. This does not mean that air pollution was the cause of those deaths, it means that air pollution was a factor in those deaths. Sources of PM2.5 air pollution include diesel vehicles, quarrying, and agriculture, and it is the case that North West Leicestershire hosts quarrying and agriculture activities, which employ thousands of residents.

The Council will, in line with DEFRA LAQM Policy Guidance PG16 April 2016, and this Council’s latest Air Quality Annual Status Report, actively engage with the County Council and specifically the Director of Public Health to –

- better understand why the mortality rate in North West Leicestershire due to man-made PM2.5 particulates is worse even than the East Midlands’ largest cities of Leicester and Nottingham
- if as a result it is considered to be necessary, support the development of an Air Quality Action Plan, identifying new priority measures to tackle PM2.5 emissions and concentrations”.

It is worth noting that, while the percentage of deaths within this district, for which PM2.5 particulates are a factor, is higher than the equivalents for Leicester and Nottingham, the average life expectancy here is higher than it is in Leicester and Nottingham. An appropriate balance will therefore need to be struck between taking steps to tackle air pollution, and the knock-on impacts such as increasing unemployment, if quarrying and agriculture were to be reduced as a result.