Title of study		Air Quality in North Tyneside
Name of sub committee/study group		Environment Sub-committee
Membership		All Members of the Environment Sub-Committee
1	Focus of study	
		eption that air quality in North Tyneside is poor and ting the health of residents.
2	Objectives	
	pollution	nine to what degree there is a problem with air in North Tyneside and if so to explore what steps can in to improve air quality for residents.
		ore the regulatory systems in place to ensure the air quality for residents of North Tyneside.
	To exam Tyneside	nine the public perception of air quality in North e
3	Key questions	
	and Willi how doe is sugge	a link between air pollution in the area of East Howdon ington Quay and ill health among the residents and es this compare with other areas of North Tyneside? It ested that residents in the East Howdon Area suffer ortionately from Cancers, Asthma and Chest as.
	Royal Q take plac	monitored in relation to air quality in East Howdon, uays and Willington Quay, when does this monitoring ce and is wind direction taken into account? It is ed that air pollution is worse in the summer months.
		emissions from the various industrial processes and eatment sites around the area monitored?
	monitore	the fumes from the traffic at the Tyne Tunnel ed to ensure that they do not have an adverse impact ents of East Howdon and Willington Quay and wider

	 Have the cumulative effects of the emissions from the various industrial and commercial processes on residents and air quality in the area been assessed? 		
4	Obtaining evidence		
	Desktop research Interviewing the regulators i.e. Environment Agency and EHO's Interview Public Health Academia Analysis of published data Invite the views of the public and interest groups Meeting 1		
	Presentation by Environment Agency on its regulatory role in relation to maintaining good air quality in North Tyneside		
	Meeting 2		
	Presentation by Atmospheric Pollution expert from one of the Universities on the current situation in North Tyneside and whether there is an issue which needs to be addressed.		
	Presentation from Director of Public Health re air pollution and residents health		
	Meeting 3		
	Interviews with members of the public Interviews/presentation from Greenpeace/other organisations		
	Meeting 4		
	Assessment of the evidence presented Drafting 1 st version of report		
	Meeting 5		
	Agree final version of the report.		
5	Support required by the group/sub committee		
	Democratic Support		

6	Consultees for draft report	
	All participants	
7	Date draft report required	
-	Bate draft report required	
8	Date final report required	
9	Evaluation	
9	Any recommendations reported to Cabinet will require a response	
	within 2 months, under the requirements of Section 122 of the Local	
	Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. Cabinet will	
	be asked to clearly state whether or not it accepts the	
	recommendations and the reasons for this decision. Cabinet must	
	indicate what action, if any, it proposes to take.	
	If recommendations are accepted by Cabinet, the proposed action to	
	implement the recommendations can be monitored by the sub-	
	committee.	