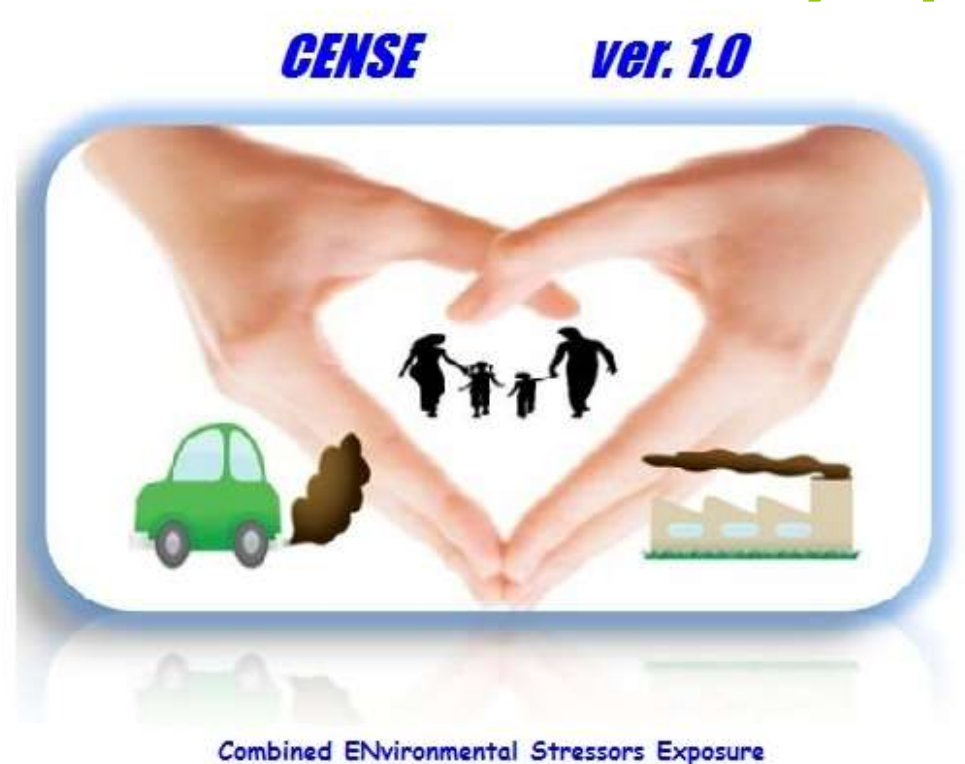


# Bridging the Gap between Microenvironmental Urban Quality and Participatory Processes: The CENSE Tool for Mobility Options




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Aristotle University of  
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## Introduction

- Our session: Assessment for Urban Solutions for Congested Roads.
- Air Pollution and Health Effects: Role and Perspectives of Simulation-Based Approaches by Dario Gregory.
- LIFE Index-Air: A Decision Support Tool to Reduce the Exposure to Air Pollutants and Improve the Health of Citizens Living in European Cities by Susana Marta Almeida.
- Urban areas  Combination of large number of citizens and their activities. Present high levels of Stressors.

Apart from air pollution:

- Physical stressors noise or radiation, is associated with annoyance&reduced quality of life / climate change (e.g. extreme cold or heat stress) / aeroallergens / EMFs, etc...

## Introduction

- Large number of health stressors yet to be discovered – current state of knowledge still has gaps and numerous uncertainties.
- Citizens are often exposed to a MIXTURE of pollutants/stressors, rather than only one.
- An urban (micro)environment needs to be characterized according to its HOLISTIC environmental quality.
- Exposure to stressors is most meaningful where there is high density of receptors (Congested Roads).
- Citizens spend substantial time in spaces where their corresponding activities are likely to induce emission of potentially hazardous stressors.

High density of emitters and receptors!

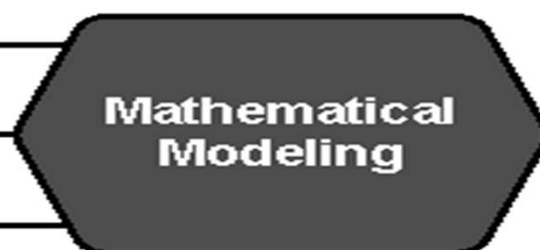
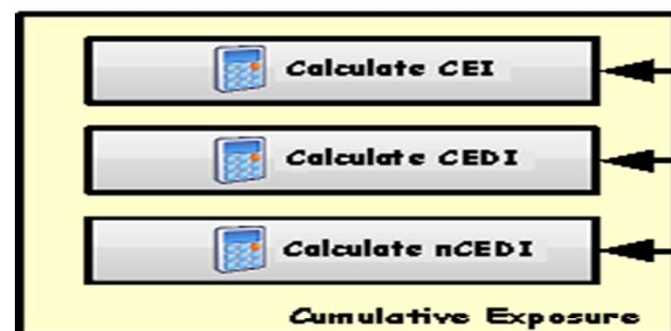
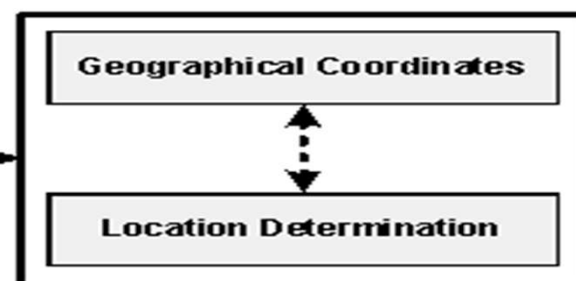




## Microenvironments

- The Combined ENvironmental Stressors' Exposure (CENSE) tool characterizes (micro)environmental urban quality in a holistic and integrated way.
- Multi-stressor, multi-modal approach, in discrete urban spaces with specific boundaries such as:
  - ❑ congested roads, street canyons, squares and pedestrian zones or a combination of those.
  - ❑ typical urban microenvironments such as the interior of a passenger car, traffic junctions, bus stations, crosswalks.
  - ❑ paths by taking into account different physical activities (e.g. walking, jogging) and/or different **mobility options** (e.g. cycling, motorcycling, public bus).



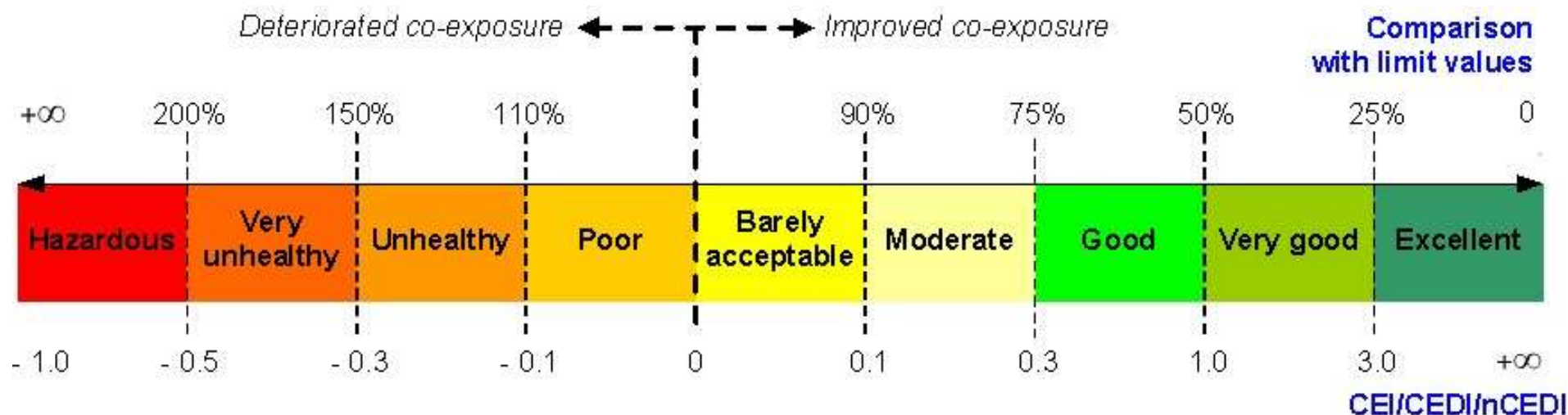


CENSE

Process —————→  
Data Entry - - - - -→

## Brief Methodological insights

### The scale of characterization:



## Brief Methodological insights

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### Cense: A tool to assess combined exposure to environmental health stressors in urban areas



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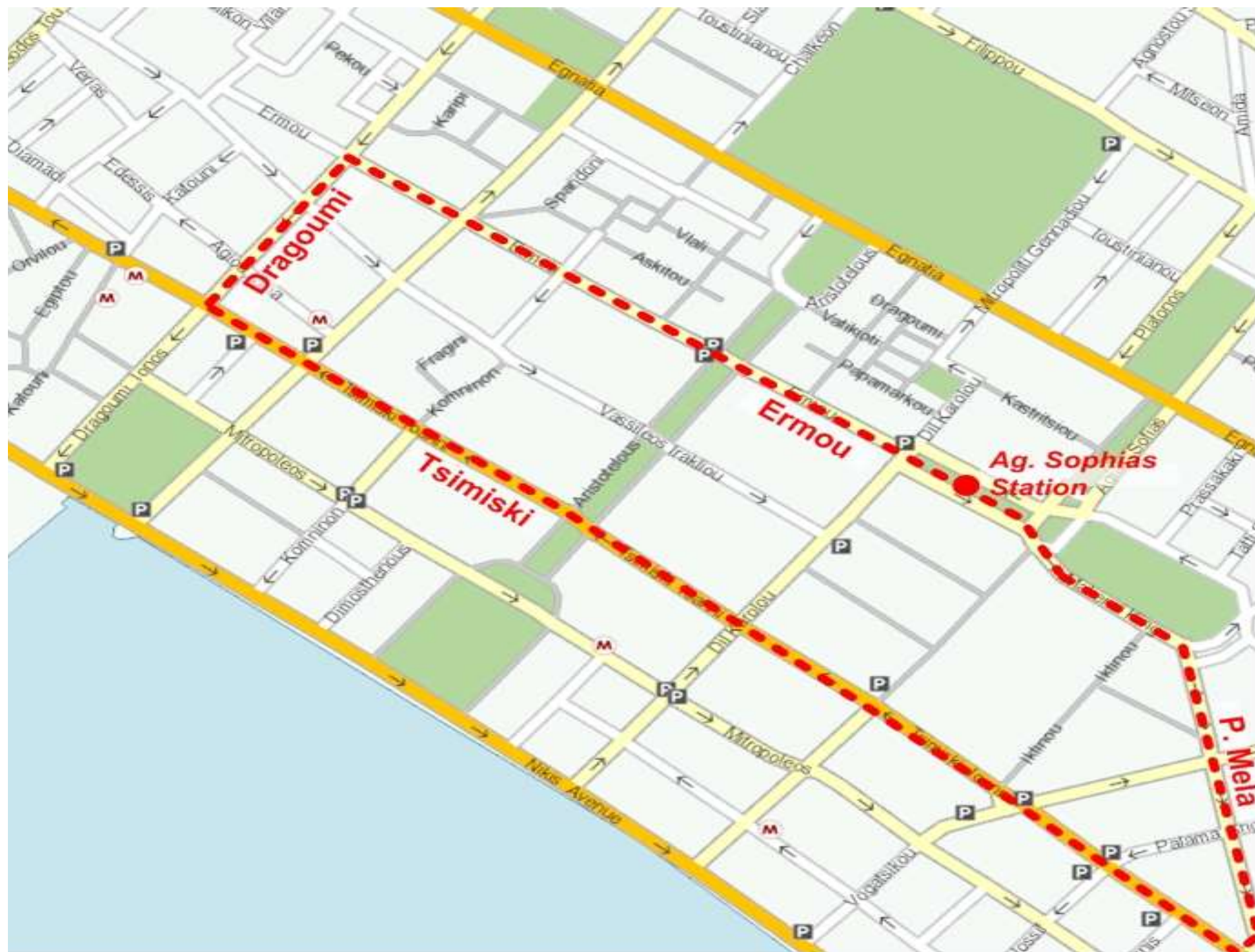














## Weighting factors and data

CENSE

Location Stressors Activities Results Report ? Help

Refresh Save Fields Load Fields

Mean Value: HOUR 8-HOUR  
Import Raw Data

Stressors	WF	TH	Measurement	Import
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PM <sub>10</sub>	0.295	90	48.94 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0	0	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> PM <sub>1</sub>	0	0	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon Monoxide	0.055	8.70	0.726 ppm	Import
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ozone	0.105	120	55.26 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen Dioxide	0.085	200	27.87 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen Oxides	0	0	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<b>Metal Po</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Arsenic	0	0	0 ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Cadmium	0	0	0 ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Nickel	0	0	0 ng/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Lead	0	0	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import

Stressors	WF	TH	Measurement	Import
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benzene	0.245	0	0.7179 ppb	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Toluene	0	0	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Xylene	0	0	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> EthylBenzene	0	0	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> PAHs	0	0	0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Import
<b>Additional Che</b>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VOCs	0.111	37.5	57.263 ppb	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	0	0	0	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	0	0	0	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	0	0	0	Import
<b>Physical Stres</b>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise	0.095	67	64.316 dB	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Radiation	0	0	0 C/kg	Import
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	0	0	0 Unit	Import

Please select the stressors for the assessment by checking the appropriate checkboxes. After doing so, click the "REFRESH" button and enter the values for the fields.

## Weighting factors and data















- **WFs: relative importance to each stressor, considering the local characteristics.**
  
- **An experts' group was set up to decide upon the WFs for this case study.**
  
- **The decision was made considering:**
  - ☐ **The association with specific health endpoints.**
  - ☐ **Perceived reliability of the available epidemiological associations.**
  - ☐ **Perceived status of each stressor in the area compared to environmental standards.**

## Activities tab

CENSE

Location Stressors Activities Results Report ? Help

Refresh Selected Activities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sitting-relaxing	9		<input type="checkbox"/> Car Riding(Traffic)	11	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing	11		<input type="checkbox"/> Car Driving	9.9	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking	24		<input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle Riding	11	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fast Walking	33		<input type="checkbox"/> Other Activity 1	0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Kid Playing Outdoors	17.5		<input type="checkbox"/> Other Activity 2	0	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cycling	25		<input type="checkbox"/> Other Activity 3	0	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fast Cycling	50		<input type="checkbox"/> Other Activity 4	0	

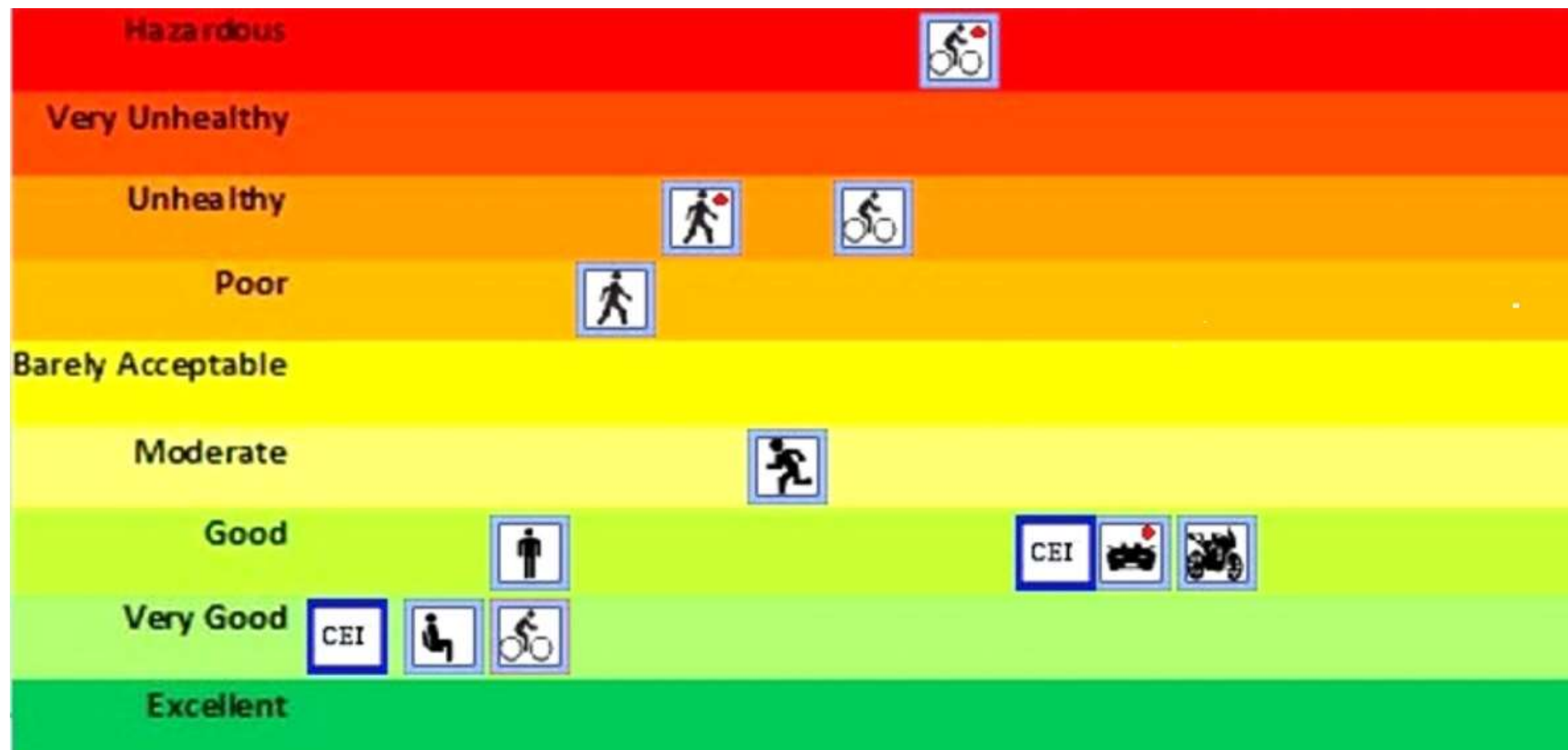
Please select the desired activities for the assessment with the respiratory rates in l/min, and click the refresh button.

Qmin (l/min)

9 ☐ Determine by Lowest Activity Score Selected



## Results tab



## Some discussion and impact

- CDEF for mild physical activities correspond to relatively good results compared to values for intense physical activities (e.g. when standing in a bus stop or sit in a state of rest compared to the jogger or the fast bicycler.)
- Counterpart within a local real community. The Bicyclists Union of Thessaloniki raised a question regarding how healthy bicycling is in heavy burdened streets of the urban center.
- This discussion, which was also communicated by the Greek press, led to a protection mask campaign to the members of this community.

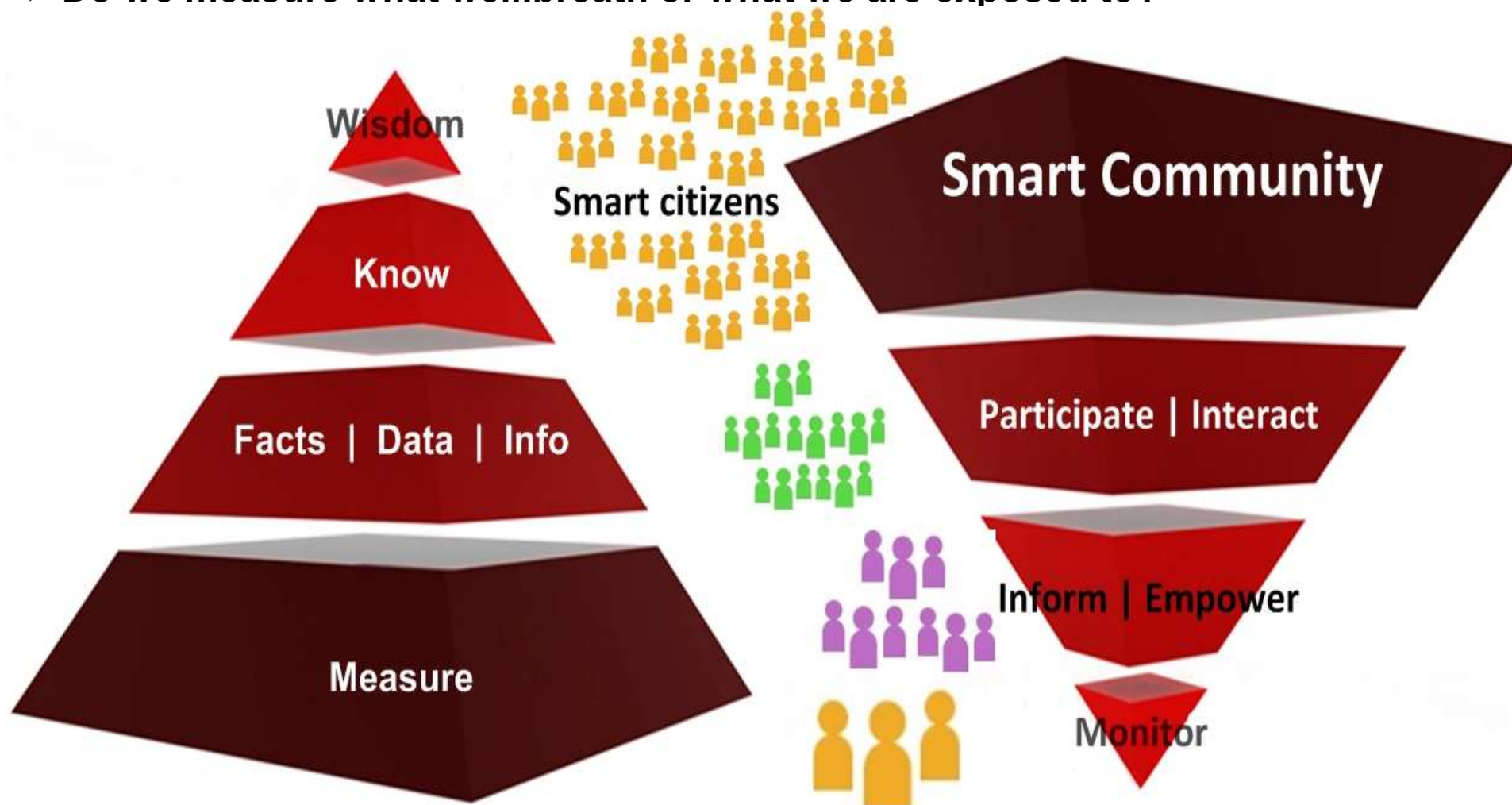
## Some discussion and impact

- ✓ A citizen standing for 10 min in a bus stop: excellent.
- ✓ A traffic policeman standing in the cross-road for 3 h: unhealthy to very unhealthy, when a typical residence time in the city center is 60 min.
- ❑ 35-55 min of bicycling and 20-27 min of fast bicycling: Good to barely acceptable.
- ❑ Car driving: very good both for with heavy (45 min) and normal traffic (20 min) conditions mainly due to low air volume rates that characterize the car driver inhalation.
- ❑ Motorcycling which is characterized by flexibility inside the traffic of the center: Very good for 25 min.
- ❖ Characterization of streets&urban paths (better to Walk in Ermou than P. Mela).



## CENSE input data and the participatory dimension

- Do we measure what we...breath or what we are exposed to?



## CENSE input data and the participatory dimension

- **Crowd-sourcing techniques to engage citizens in sharing knowledge and expertise and improve their quality of life.**
- **Tackle citizens’ opinions, willingness and knowledge regarding alternative behaviors/possible solutions (link to a CAP).**
- **Encounter sustainability threats: The combination of networks of people, knowledge and sensors.**



Grassroots users



Real Communities



Empowered citizens

Measure

Mobilized

Activated

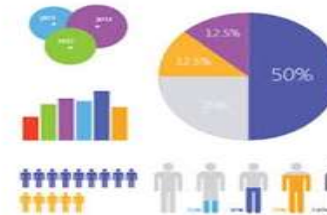
*e-democracy*



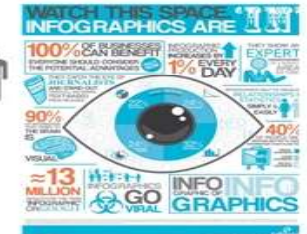
Share



Society



Influence



Visualization Engine

Inform

Co-create

Systems Thinking  
Complex Systems Science  
Games & Narratives

Interpret

Collective intelligence



Smart Citizens

Engaged



Smart Communities



## This is crucial, because problems still exist...

➤ Research has shown that an improvement of the individual and collective behavior can be obtained if citizens are more exposed to information, and engaged as part of a community.

➤ However, the participation of citizens is not sufficient enough.

## Meet-in-the-middle approach!

➤ Problems are usually addressed separately, with a top-down approach.

➤ Smart citizens approach is a bottom-up approach.

## Main conclusions

- ✓ **User friendly design, making it possible for inexperienced users.**
- ✓ **Authorities can determine priorities to decrease the impact of environmental stress on the urban population, based on the CENSE output.**
- ✓ **Decision to promote localized urban solutions: i.e. pedestrianization of the heavy burdened streets, designing of bicycle lanes, assess different mobility options in dense urban areas, etc.**
- ✓ **Beneficial to citizens, since it provides the basis for the selection of less polluted urban paths, where the individuals' co-exposure will be minimized.**



## Main conclusions

- ✓The **CENSE** tool promotes a “socially-oriented” hybrid approach / ICT is crucial for such an approach.
- ✓The importance of micro-environmental monitoring and characterization.
- ✓The necessity of considering environmental pollution in urban areas in a hybrid, holistic and micro-environmental way.
- ✓Motives and tools to enable citizens to become “smart movers”.
- ✓As the world population mobilizes - Smarter and more energy-efficient mobility options.
- ✓Inform, Empower, Participate, Interact towards collective intelligence...

**Thank you for your attention!**



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