Green Week 2013

London: improving air quality through transport-based measures
The main transport impacts on health

Physical Inactivity: £9.8bn
Air Pollution: £10.6bn
Road collisions: £8.7bn

Costs to UK society

Social gradient
Challenges
Pollution sources in London – 2010 PM10

- Ground-based transport: 66%
- Cars: 54%
- LGV: 14%
- HGV: 12%
- Buses and coaches: 6%
- Taxis: 4%
- Rail: 5%
- Ground-based aviation: 4%
- Shipping: <1%
- NRMM - construction: 15%
- Part B processes: 5%
- Other: 14%
Pollution sources in London – 2010 NOx

Ground-based transport: 63%

- Cars: 28%
- Taxis: 3%
- LGV: 9%
- HGV: 18%
- Buses and coaches: 16%
- Ground-based aviation: 12%
- Rail: 12%
- Shipping: 1%
- Motorcycles: <1%
- NRMM - construction: 12%
- Domestic gas: 7%
- Non-domestic gas: 9%
- Part A: 6%
- Other: 3%
Solutions 1

**Congestion charge**
- Since 2003
- Central London
- Removed 70,000 vehicles
- Reduced PM and NOx emissions by 16%

**Low Emission Zone**
- Since 2008
- Covers 98% of London
- From 2012 Euro IV for HGVs, buses, coaches
- From 2012 large vans and minibuses included (Euro III)
Solutions 2

**Taxis**
- From 2012 15 year age limit retiring 2,300 taxis (10% of fleet)
- Minimum Euro V standard
- Ultra Low Emission taxi from 2020

**Buses**
- 450 hybrid buses
- 1,600 by 2016 (20% of fleet)
- Hydrogen and electric bus trials
- SCR retrofit programme for up to 1,000 older buses

**Bikes**
- £1 billion cycling investment
- 25km
Solutions 3

Ultra Low Emission Zone

Congestion charging zone?

Charging hours (7am – 6pm)?

Different approach for different vehicles?