



#brumbreathes

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Putting buses at the heart of air quality.

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Cabinet Member for Transport and the Environment



Improving Air Quality

Birmingham context

Birmingham is a growing city, forecasting 150,000 population growth up until 2031- and also the youngest city in Europe, with almost half of the population under 30 and 30% under 20.

We have an ambitious growth strategy as set out in our local plan, the Birmingham Development Plan, which aims to provide:

- 100,000 new jobs
- +1.5 million sqm. commercial floor space
- 51,000 new homes
- £4bn infrastructure investment

But – at the same time, we need to tackle Air Quality

- Poor air quality is a major public health issue
 - Up to 900 deaths per year in Birmingham are linked to man-made air pollution
 - Transport is the biggest source of pollution
 - Contributing on average to approximately 80% of nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

- UK Government has obligations under EU and domestic legislation to set out a national strategy and plans to improve air quality to meet legal limits. In 2015 Client Earth took the Government to the Supreme Court over its inaction to address air quality-
 - Government were instructed to develop an air quality plan to achieve reductions of NO₂ in the shortest possible time in line with legislative requirements.
 - National Air Quality Plan issued in December 2015 - Identified five cities including Birmingham as being non-compliant beyond 2020.

- Ministerial Direction issued in December 2017
 - Required the council to submit a business case for a scheme in September 2018.

The effects of air pollution on Birmingham's citizens

Up to

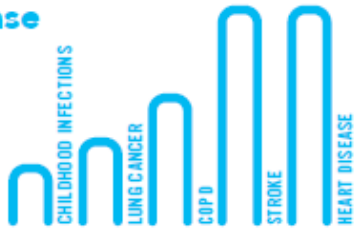
900 DEATHS



per year linked to man-made air pollution

LINKED TO

Heart disease
Diabetes
Asthma
Obesity
Cancer
Dementia



Deaths due to air pollution worldwide per year

LINKED TO

Still births
Infant deaths
Low birth weight
Organ damage
Premature deaths



CHILDREN IN HIGH POLLUTION AREAS

x4



more likely to have reduced lung function when they become adults



61%

OF JOURNEYS TO WORK ARE BY CAR OR VAN

Exposed to 21% higher levels of pollution



Affects the

VULNERABLE & DEPRIVED

areas most



BUS & TAXI DRIVERS

are exposed to

3x



more pollution than anyone else

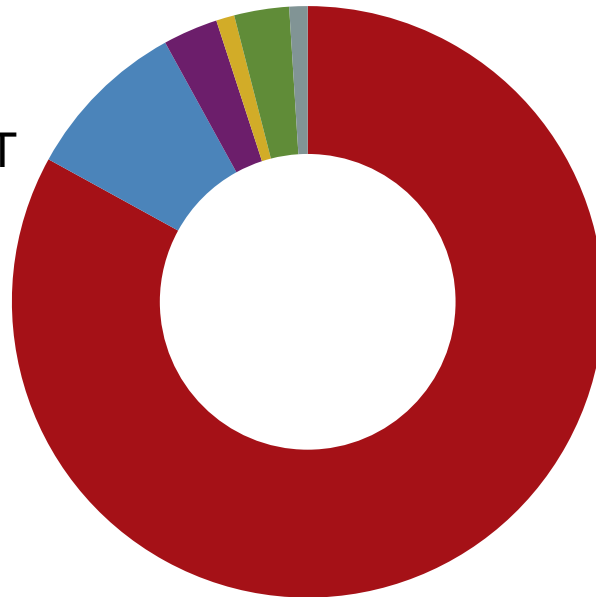
The challenge for Birmingham

The composition of our vehicle fleet and the emissions created provide Birmingham with a significant challenge- CAZ compliant and ULEV buses are key to addressing the challenge of modal shift to public transport.

83%

The majority of Birmingham's vehicle fleet are cars

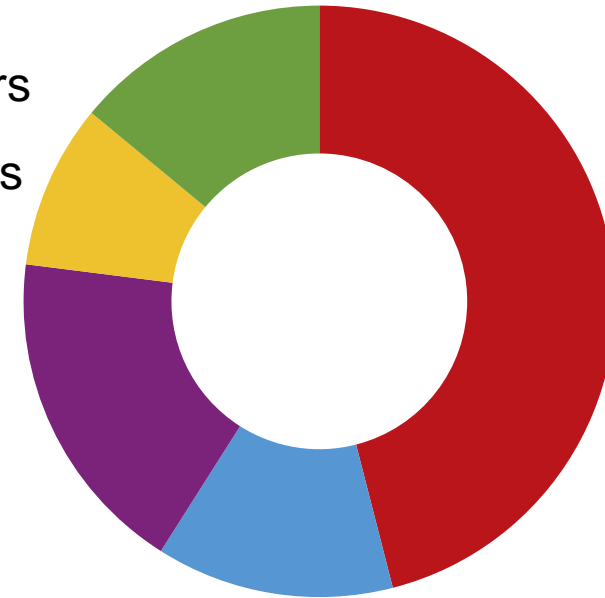
- Car
- LGV <3.5T
- OGV
- Taxi
- Bus
- Other



46%

Diesel cars account for almost half of the NOx emissions in the city

- Diesel cars
- Petrol cars
- Vans
- Buses
- HGVs



Putting Buses at the heart of air quality – key actions

- CAZ area (A4540)
- Air Quality Strategy
- Collaboration with TFWM
- Collaboration with Tyseley Energy Park
- Collaboration with TFL and network of UK cities and bus operator partners

1

Reduce

The amount of journeys that need to be made.

2

Shift

Journeys to public transport, walking and cycling.

3

Improve

Clean up the emissions of the trips which are essential – stimulating take up of cleaner vehicles

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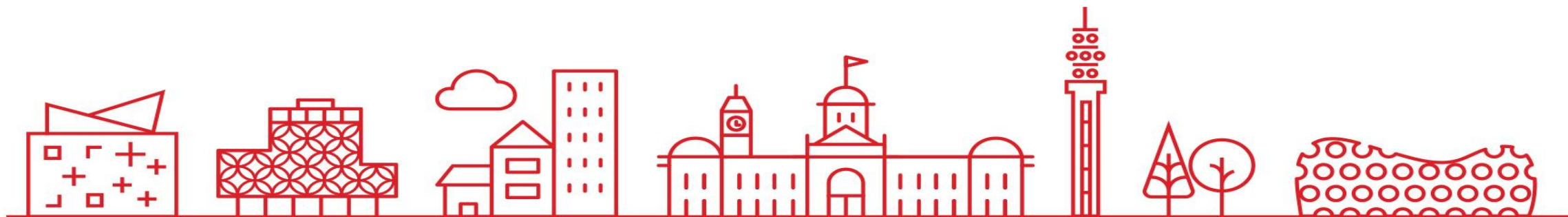
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Making a positive difference every day to people's lives