#brumbreathes
Putting buses at the heart of air quality.

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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 (NOx)

- 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
  - Linked to: Still births, Infant deaths, Low birth weight, Organ damage, Premature deaths

- Children in high pollution areas: 4 times 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

Making a positive difference every day to people’s lives

Birmingham City Council
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

46% Diesel cars account for almost half of the NOx emissions in the city

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

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

Making a positive difference every day to people’s lives
Putting Buses at the heart of air quality – key actions

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

- 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