

An aerial photograph of London, showing the River Thames winding through the city. In the foreground, the Mortlake Brewery is highlighted with a yellow box. The background shows a dense urban landscape with many buildings and green spaces.

Local Air Quality & Effects of Air Pollution on Health

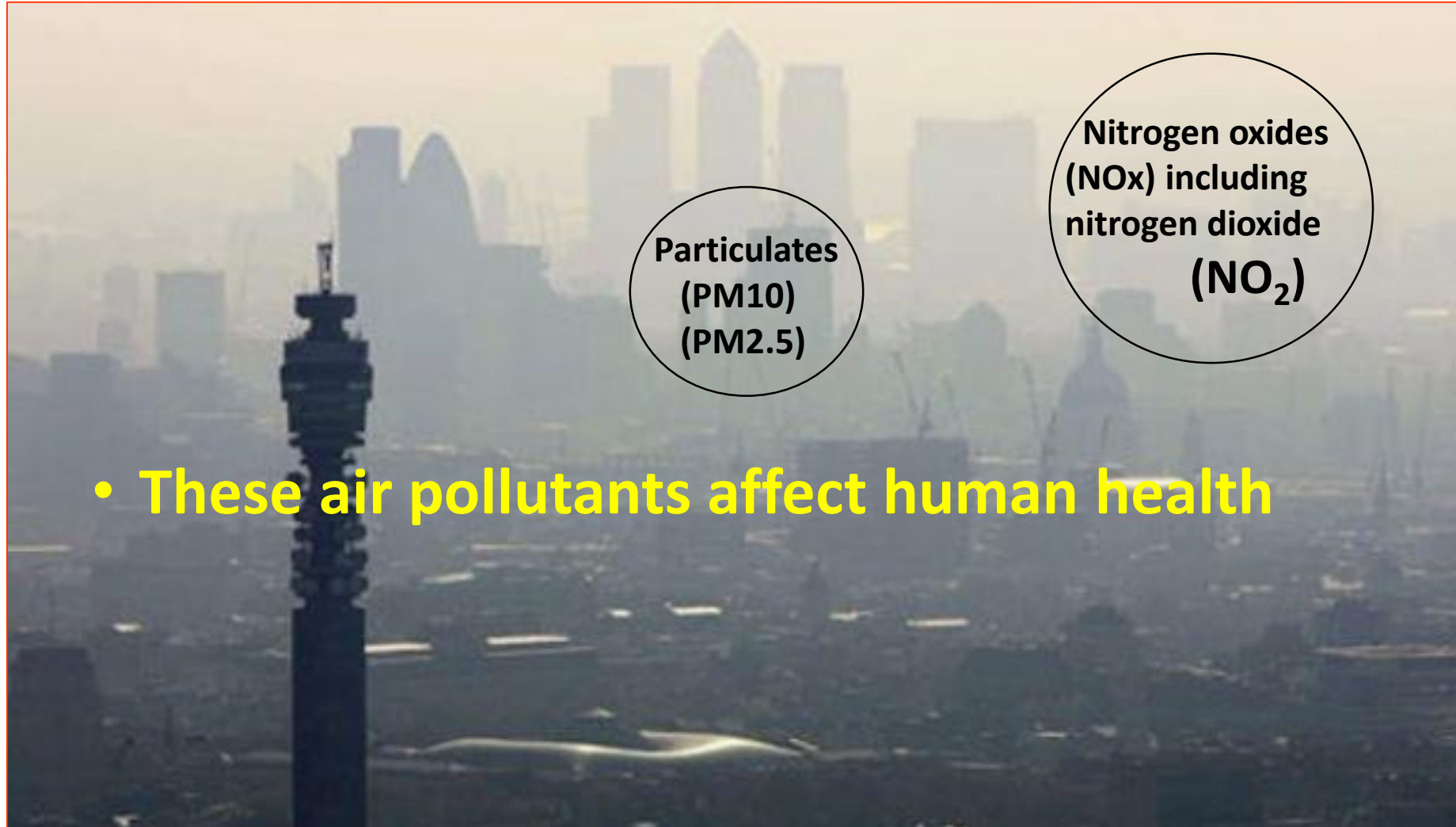
MBCG 13th February 2019

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Emeritus Professor, Dept. Medicine, Imperial College
London

Mortlake Brewery

What is air pollution?

- WHO definition. Contamination of the environment by any chemical, physical or biological agent that modifies the natural characteristics of the atmosphere.



WHO, EU/UK , recommend maximum levels of pollutants safe for health

	EU/UK	WHO
NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	40	40
PM10 (µg/m ³)	40	20
PM2.5 (µg/m ³)	25	10



Smog over London January 19th 2017
London Evening Standard

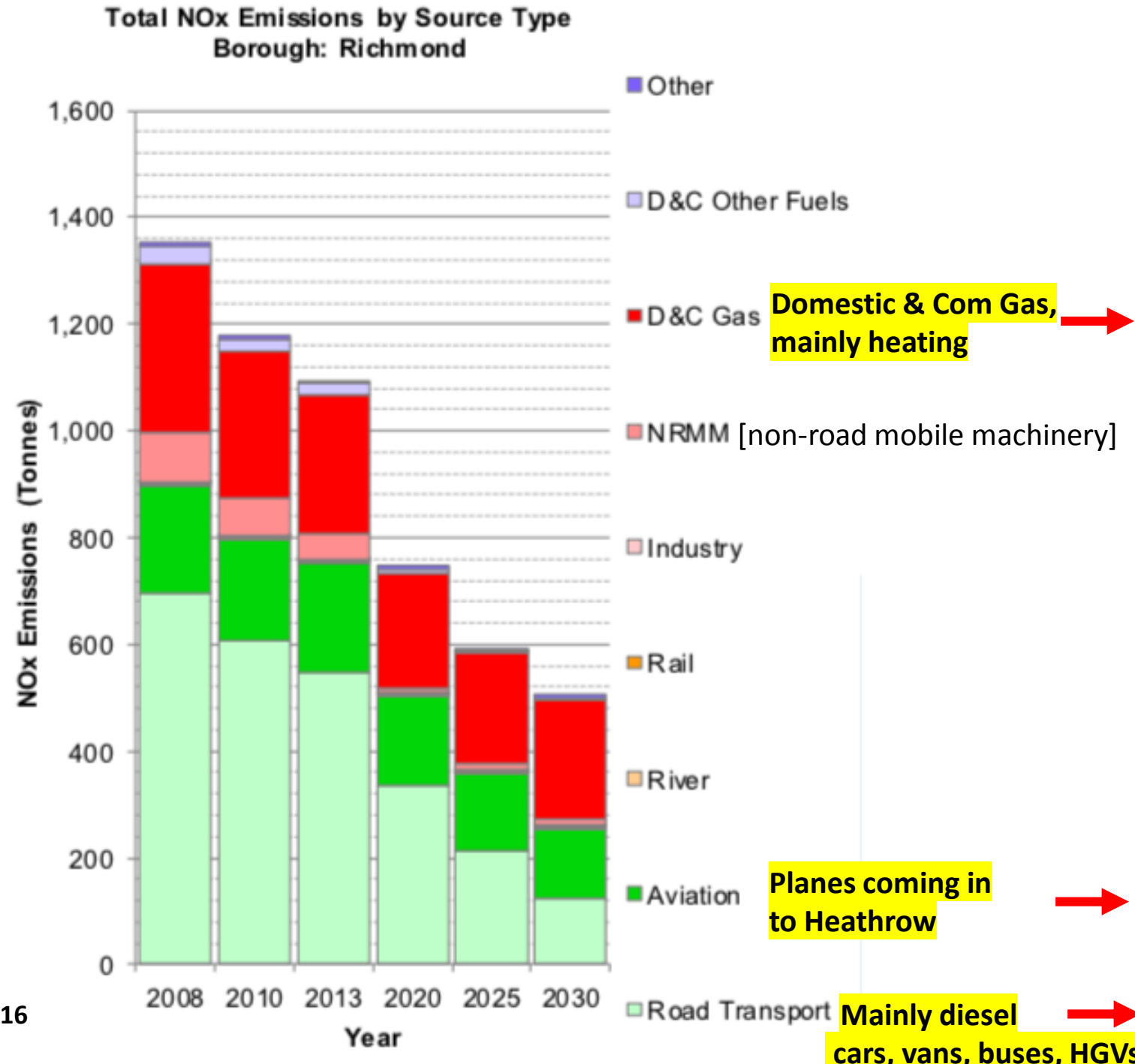
Is poor air quality a problem where we live?

Air pollution data, London Borough of Richmond, 2017

- 65 sites monitored by LBRuT for NO₂. 75% of sites **exceed 40 µg/m³ annual mean legal limit**
- 13.2% of residents are exposed to over 40 µg NO₂/m³ where they live – risking health
- 5 sites **exceed short term 1 hour Air Quality Objective for NO₂** – risks health of all present
- PM10 concentration **exceeds annual mean objective** on main roads and in town centres

Source: LBRuT Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022. published summer 2017

Where does our pollution come from?

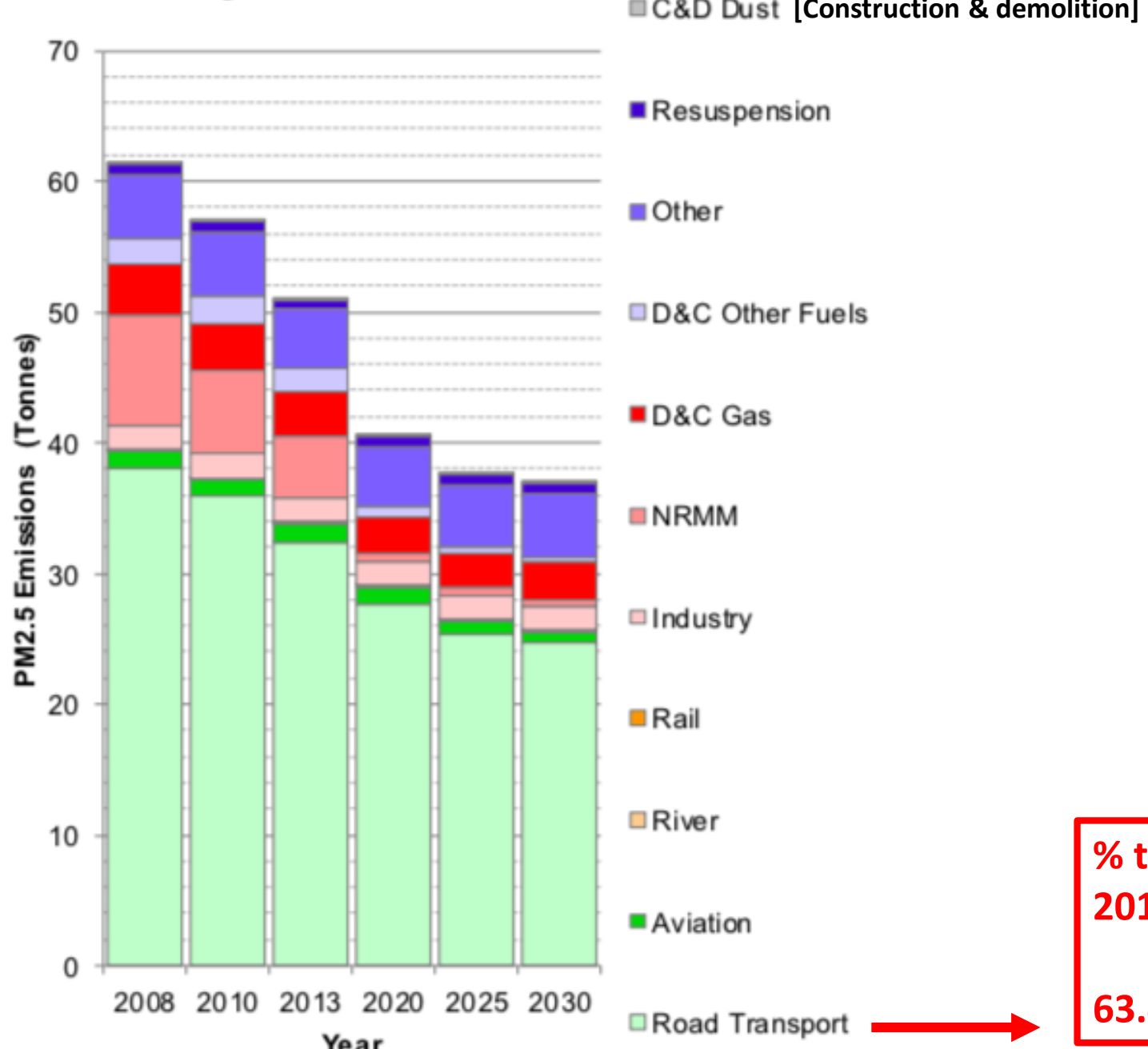


% total NOx	
2013	2020
23.7	28.9
18.6	22.5
50.0	45.1

Source:
London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2016
GLA/ Mayor of London

Where does our pollution come from?

Total PM2.5 Emissions by Source Type
Borough: Richmond



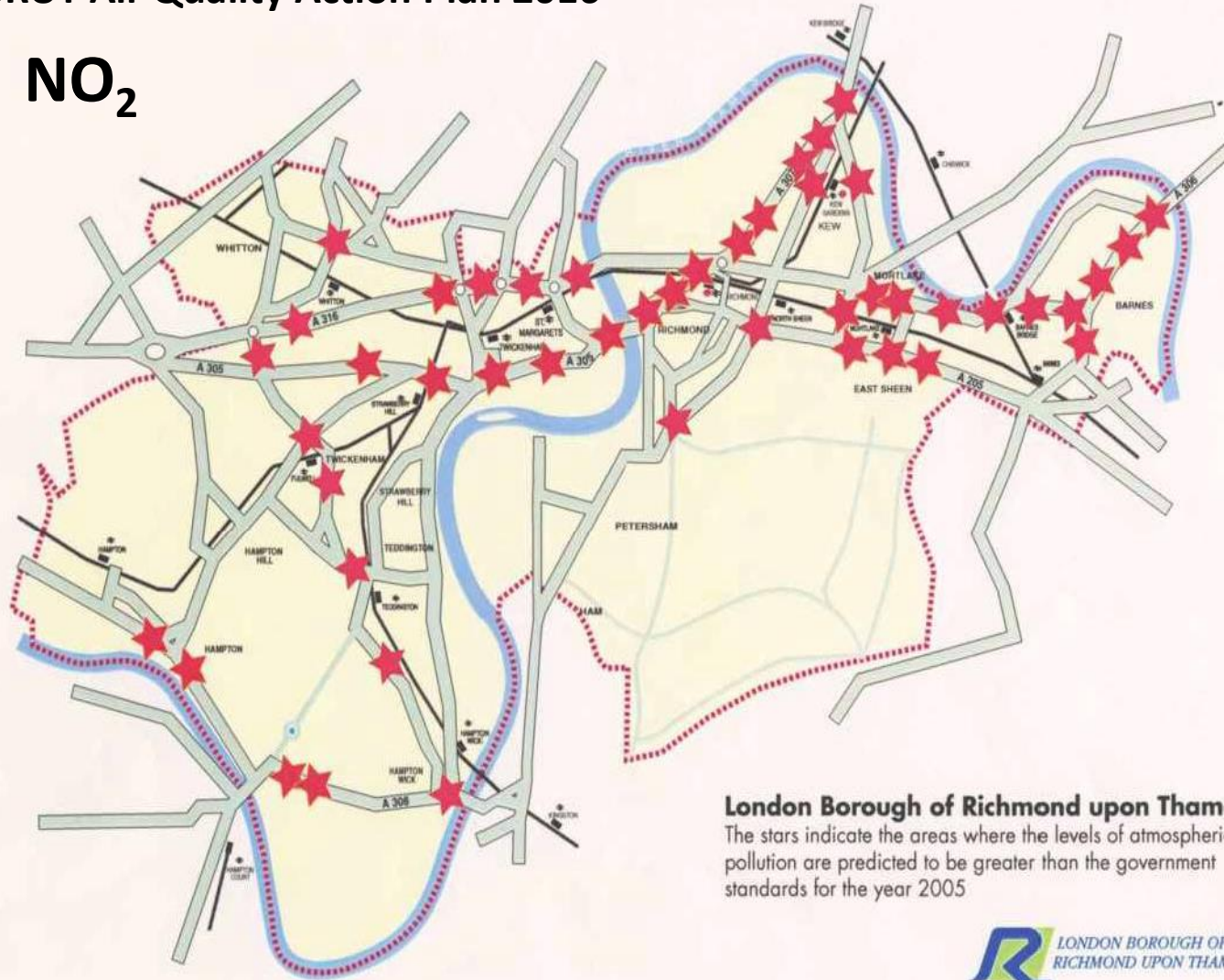
% total PM2.5	
2013	2020
63.4%	68.4%

Source:
London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2016
GLA/ Mayor of London

Where are the air pollution hotspots in Richmond ?

LBRUT Air Quality Action Plan 2016

NO₂

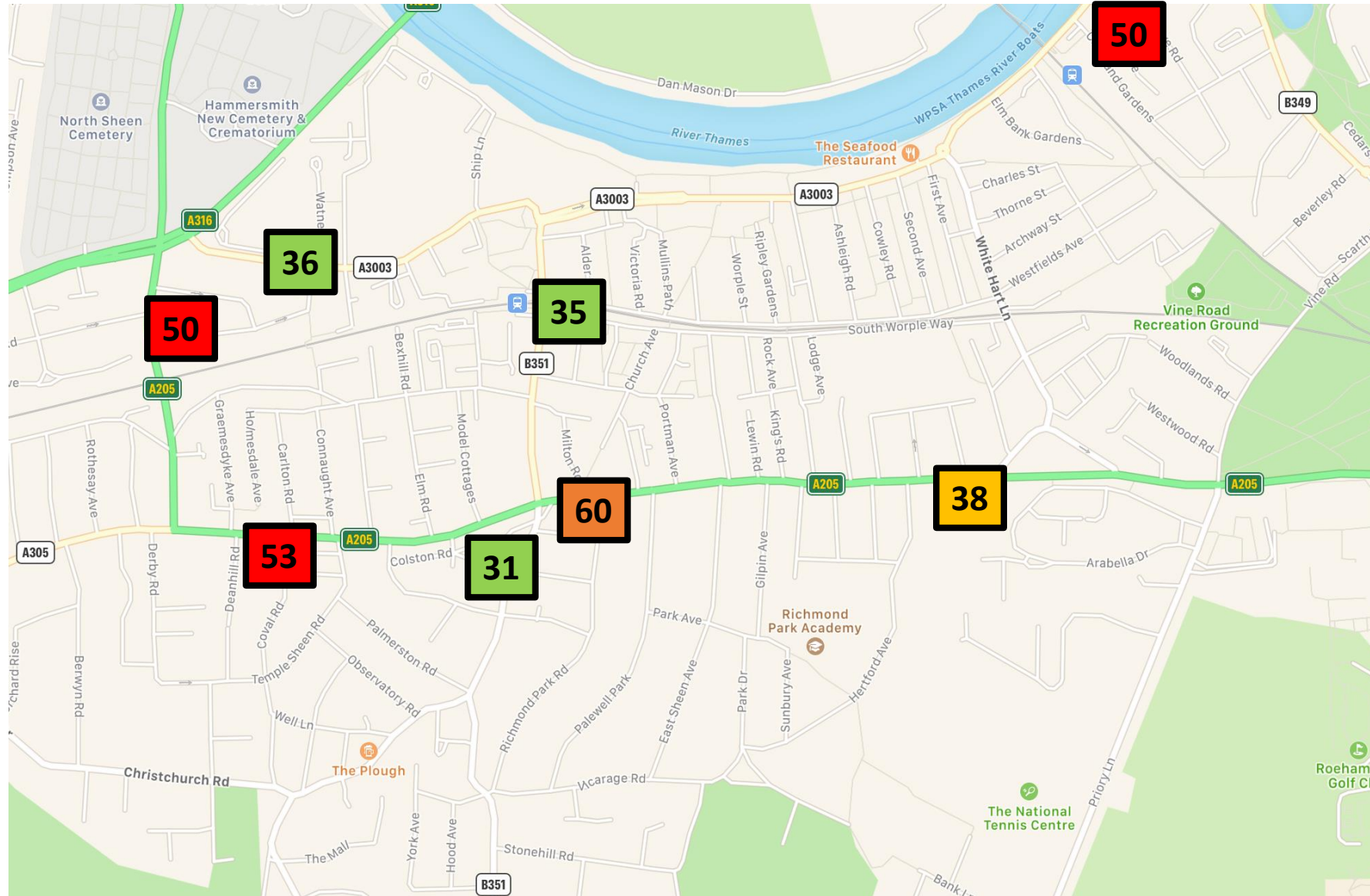


London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

The stars indicate the areas where the levels of atmospheric pollution are predicted to be greater than the government standards for the year 2005

East Sheen 2017

Annual Mean NO₂ Concentrations (ug/m³)



UK legal limit
40ug/m³

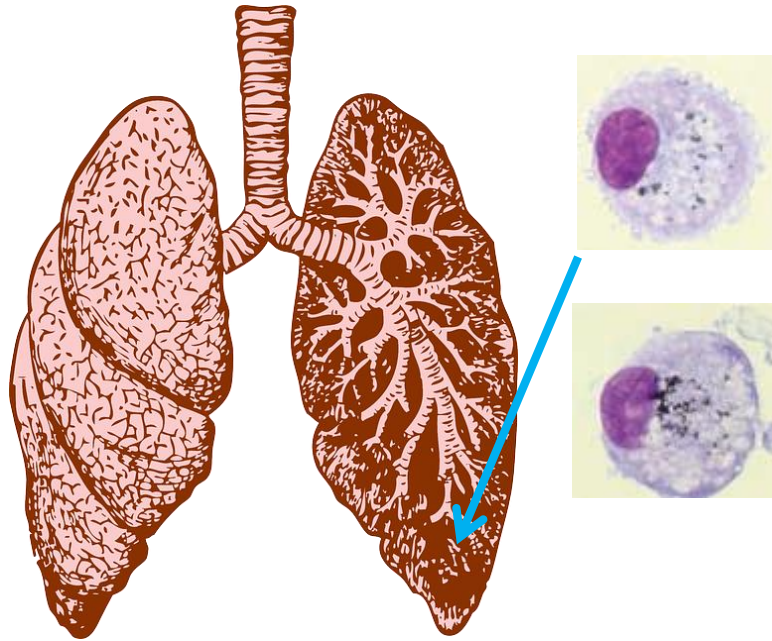
Adverse effects of air pollution begin in the womb



- **INCREASED PM2.5 EXPOSURE IN PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES AT FULL TERM [$<2.5\text{kg}$]**
- **Low birth weight complications**
 - difficulty with feeding / gaining weight
 - difficulty maintaining body temperature
 - infection
 - neurological , respiratory complications, etc.
- **Low birth weight babies need special care units (£)**
- **Reducing PM2.5 to $10\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ would decrease low birth weight at term by 22% in UK**

Adverse effects of air pollution on lungs in childhood

Pollution reduces lung growth and function



Macrophage cells recovered from lower airways of children living in Leicester

Black spots = PMs

[Kulkarni N et al. *N Engl J Med* 2006;355:21–30]

- Increased PMs in lungs of “healthy” children associated with decreased lung growth and lung function [FEV₁]
- Exposure to elevated NO_x exacerbates complications

Complications

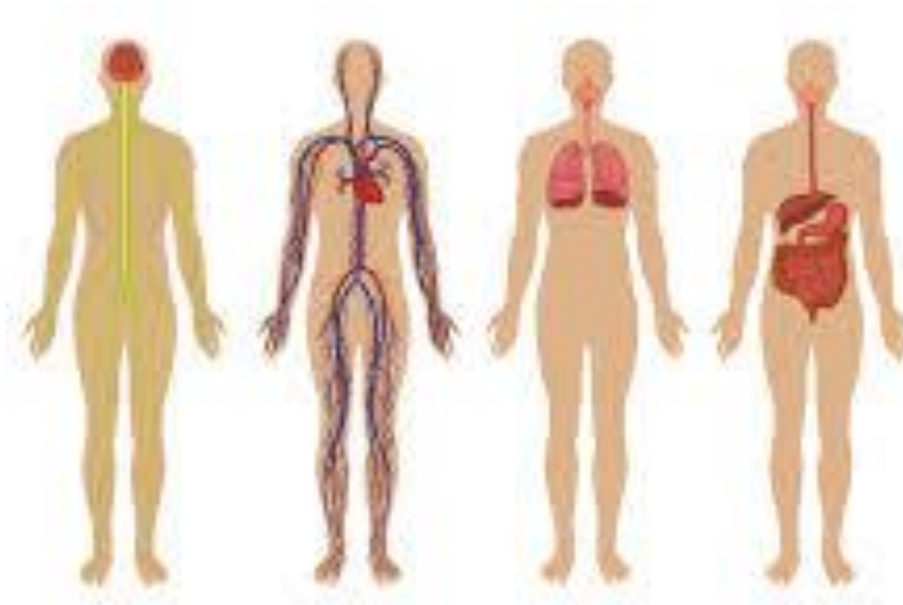
- Increased wheezing
- Increased severity of asthma attacks
- Increased respiratory infections (e.g . bronchitis, pneumonia)

Royal College of Physicians Report 2016

Air pollution affects multiple organs and systems

Brain

- **Pregnancy** : severe air pollution → reduction in baby's brain growth → **slowing of speech and movement** (RCP report 2016)
- **Adults** : prolonged living in polluted areas → **decreased cognitive function** (RCP report 2016)
- **Elderly**: women exposed to high PMs → 2x more likely to develop **Alzheimer's Disease**



Metabolism

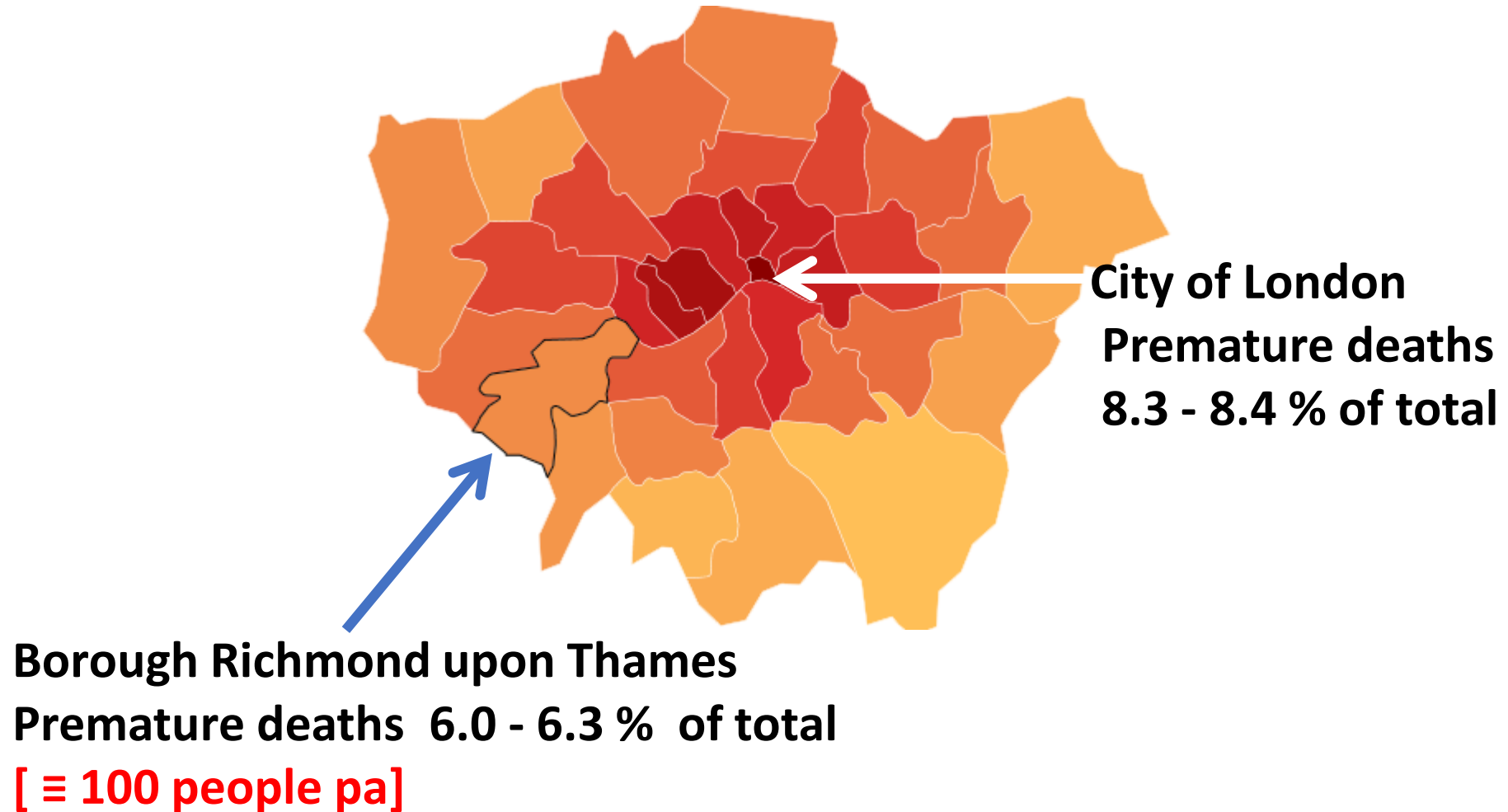
- **Adults**: long term exposure to traffic pollution → **increase in Type 2 diabetes**

Blood vessels and heart Lungs

- **Pregnancy**: increased risk of **pre-eclampsia** (Pedersen et al (2017) Epidemiology)
- **Children and adults**: air pollution → **exacerbates pre-existing asthma**. → **may induce new onset asthma** (RCP report 2016)
- **Adults**: long term exposure to air pollution → **12-13% increase in heart attacks (MI)** → **19% increase in strokes** (Cesaroni et al (2014) Brit Med J)
- **Adults**: air pollution exposure → **25% increase in lung cancer** (International Agency for Research on Cancer (2013) Monograph)
- **Adults**: on day of exposure to air pollution → Increased **heart failure** (Shah et al (2013) Lancet)

Can air pollution actually kill you?

Premature deaths (%) attributed to PM2.5 pollution
Public Health England data for years 2013 & 2014



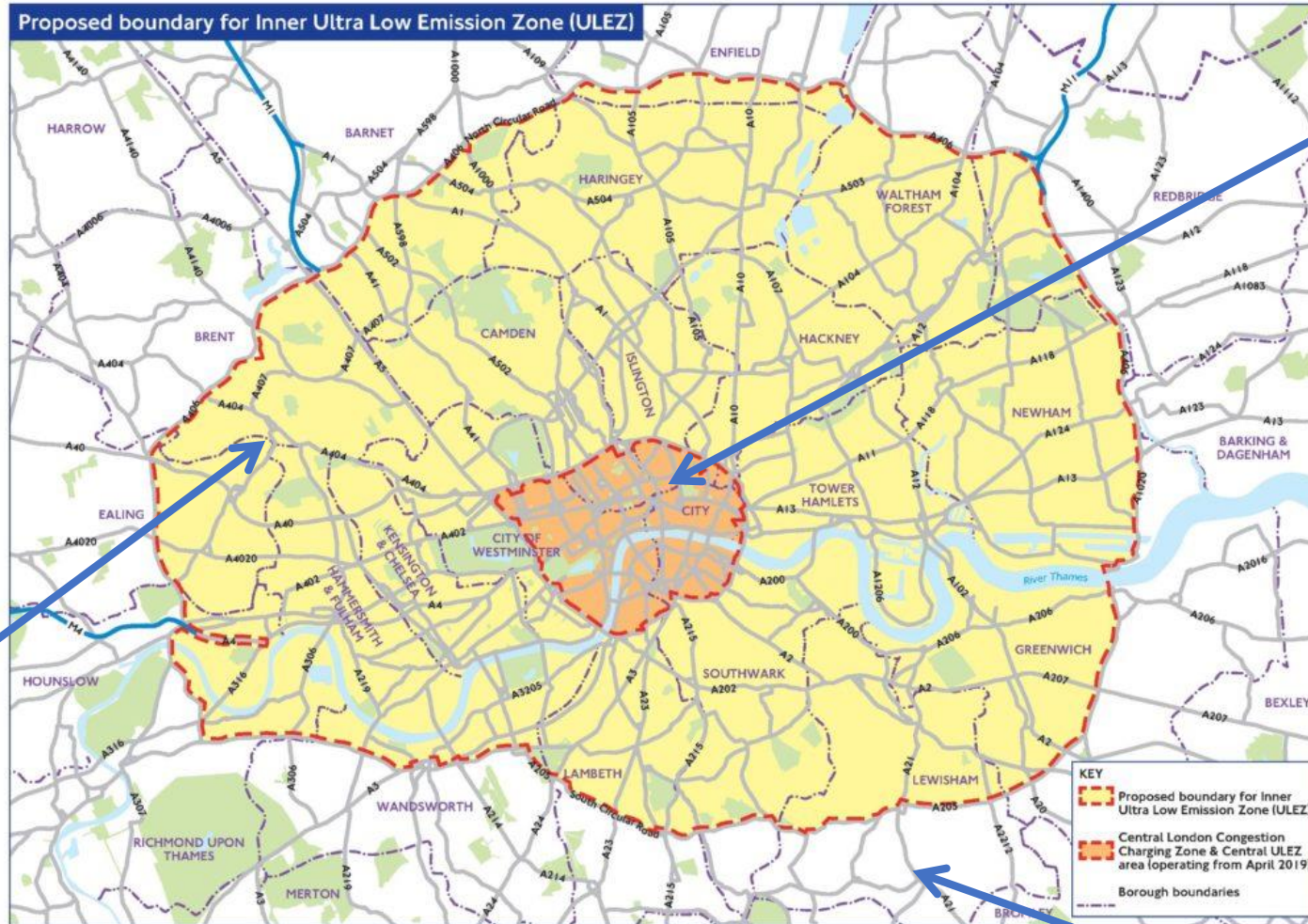
Is there anything we can do?



BIG SCHEMES

e.g. The Ultra Low Emission Zones (ULEZ)

Vehicles must meet exhaust emission standards – or pay to enter a ULEZ



2019
Central ULEZ
Cars, Vans
£12.50/day
Coach, Bus, HGV
£100/day

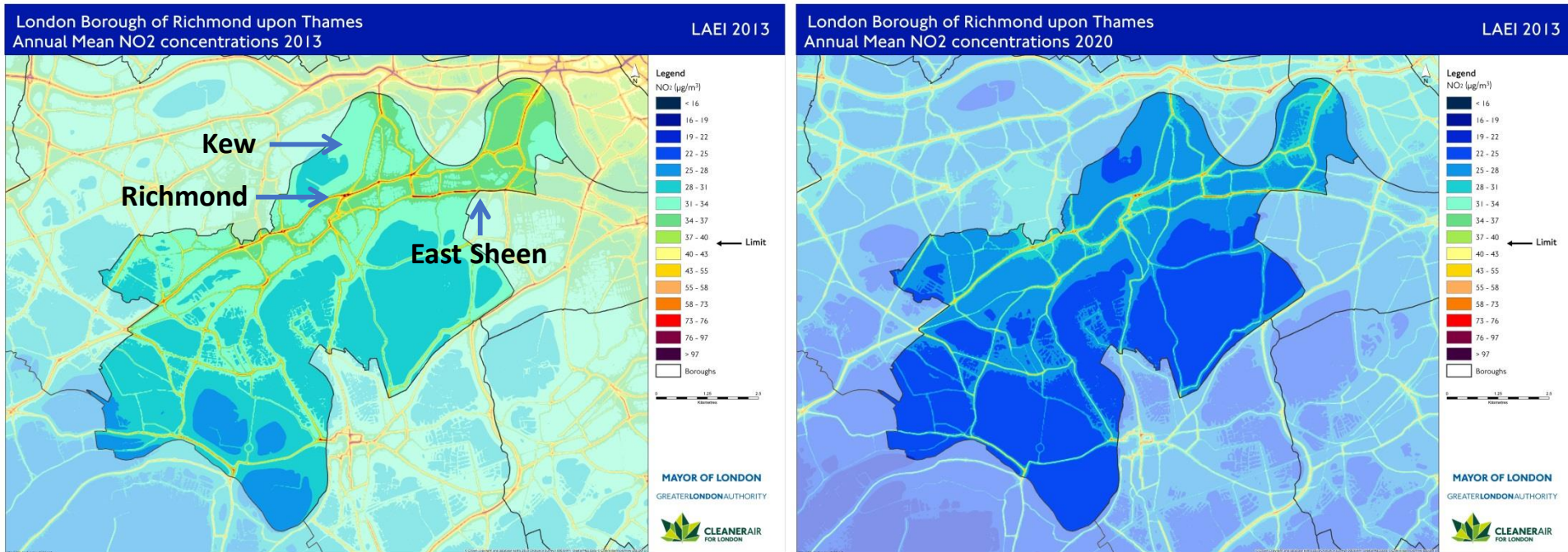
2021
Inner London ULEZ
Cars, Vans
£12.50/day
Coach, Bus, HGV
£100/day

2020
Whole of Greater London ULEZ
[to outer boundary of all London Boroughs]
Only Coach, Bus, HGVs
£100/day

What effect will ULEZ have on NO₂ levels in our area?

NO₂ in 2013

Predicted NO₂ in 2020



Mayor predicts ULEZ will decrease Nox London-wide by 20% in 2020 and 30% by 2030

PERSONAL ACTIONS TO IMPROVE AIR QUALITY, OR AVOID ADVERSE EFFECTS

- **Use sustainable transport**
walk, cycle, scoot, use public transport – has implications for provision of walking routes, cycle paths, good public transport, etc.
- **Leave the car at home for the school run**
NO₂ concentration inside cars is 2X greater or more than on the pavement
Plan a route away from main roads if possible
- **Switch off your engine when stationary**
e.g. at level crossings, in traffic jams, at traffic lights, encourage others to do the same
- **When you change your car, buy electric, hybrid, or petrol rather than diesel.**
Diesel purchase down from 45% to 30% in last quarter. Charge points are increasing
- **Use only DEFRA – approved wood burning stoves and fuels at home**
- **Have your on-line orders delivered to a pickup point, not to home**