

Review of the Air Quality Strategy

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Outline

- Background
- Scope of review
- Process
- Exposure reduction/PM_{2.5}
- EU developments
- Consultation
- Next steps



Background

- Air Quality Strategy sets out short- to mediumterm policy framework for air quality in Scotland and rest of UK
- First published in 1997
- Policies have been effective in improving air quality and have generated significant health benefits



■ 100,000+ life years saved p/a

4,000+ deaths brought forward avoided p/a

 But....clear that we must do more to achieve NO₂ and PM₁₀ objectives



Vision & Scope

- Previous reviews have concentrated solely on objectives – setting and changing
- This review will focus more on policies......
 - how effective have current policies been?
 - do we need additional policies?



Review Drivers

- Effectiveness of current policies are they delivering cost effective health benefits?
- Analysis of additional measures
- Extend scope of AQS to 2020 (quantitatively) and beyond (qualitatively)
- Reflect developments at EU level



Vision and scope

- Will also:
 - assess progress in working towards existing objectives
 - consider case for reviewing existing objectives and setting new ones



Process

- Considerable amount of preparatory work over last 12-18 months:
 - UK Govt and DAs' Interdepartmental Groups on Air Quality (IDG) and Costs & Benefits (IGCB)
 - stakeholder involvement through UK Air Quality Forum and May 05 workshop organised by NSCA



Measures

- Effectiveness of existing measures has been assessed
- Preliminary assessment of long list of additional policy measures
- Detailed analysis of shorter list of most promising measures – these taken through to final consultation



Additional measures

A: Euro standard V/VI – low scenario

B: Euro standard V/VI – high scenario

C: Programme of incentives for early uptake of Euro V & VI

D: Incentives to phase out most polluting vehicles

E: incentives to increase penetration of LEVs into UK fleet

F: Impact of road user charging schemes on air quality

G: LEZ implemented in London + 7 largest urban areas in UK



Additional measures contd.

H: Retrofitting of Heavy Duty Vehicles with diesel particulate filters

I: Domestic combustion switch from coal to natural gas/oil

J: Domestic combustion – product standards for gas fired appliances

K: Large combustion plant measures

L: Small combustion plant measures

M: Reducing national VOC emissions by 10%

N: Shipping measures

O: combined scenario – measures C+E

P: combined scenario – measures C+L

Q: combined scenario - measures C+E+L



Assessment of measures

- Detailed costs & benefits analysis
- Compliance with objectives
- Habitats & ecosystems critical loads
- Qualitative assessment
- Overall analysis driven by costs & benefits



'Traffic Lights' Assessment

Measures	Monetary Costs and Benefits analysis	Exceedences assessment	Ecosystem assessment	Qualitative assessment ¹
A New Euro Standard V/VI – Low intensity	G	G	G	SI+
B New Euro Standard V/VI – High intensity	Α	G	G	SI+
C Programme of incentives for early uptake of Euro V and VI Standards	G	G	G	SI+
D Programme of incentives to phase out the most polluting vehicles (e.g. pre-Euro)	R	Α	Insignificant effects	SI+, N+, H+
E Programme of incentives to increase penetration of low emission vehicles (LEV)	G	Α	Insignificant effects	SI+, N+
F Impact of national road pricing scheme on air quality	G	G	Insignificant effects	SI+, N+
G Low Emission Zone in London and 7 largest urban areas	Not yet available	Α	Insignificant effects	SI+, N+, C-, SB-
H Retrofit (Diesel Particulate Filters) DPFs on HDV and captive fleets (buses and coaches)	R	n/a	Insignificant effects	SI+

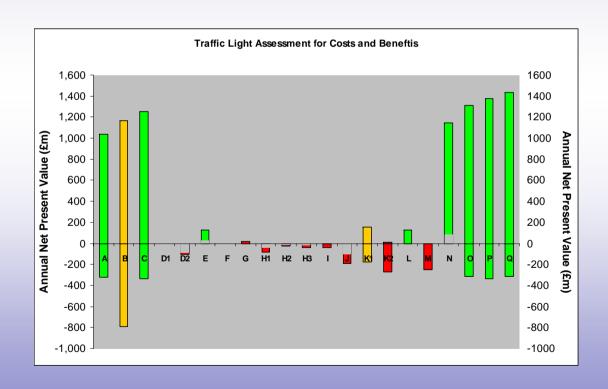


'Traffic Lights' Assessment

I Domestic combustion: switch from coal to natural gas or oil	R	N/a	Insignificant effects	SI+, H+. C-, SB-
J Domestic combustion : Product standards for gas fired appliances which require tighter NOx emission standards.	R	Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects	SI+
K Large combustion plant measure	R	A	G	C-
L Small combustion plant measure	G	Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects	SI+, SB-
M Reducing national VOC emissions by ~9%	R	N/a	Insignificant effects	
N Shipping Measure through IMO	G	Α	G	
O Combined measures C + E	G	G	G	SI+, N+
P Combined measures C + L	G	G	G	SI+, SB-
Q Combined measures C + E + L	G	G	G	SI+, SB-, N+



Overall Costs & Benefits Impact





Exposure reduction

- Increasing recognition that not all pollutants have a 'safe' level below which human health effects can be considered insignificant – e.g. particles
- Means that health benefits can be gained for whole population by reducing levels everywhere – not just focusing on hotspots



Exposure reduction

- If adopted, exposure reduction will require a universal percentage reduction from current particles levels exact amount to be decided
- Whatever is decided at EU level will follow in UK and Scotland
- However, domestic targets may be introduced in advance
- Will operate in tandem with existing objectives to ensure hotspots are still addressed



PM2.5

- Other main development will be new focus on PM2.5 alongside PM10
- Increasing recognition of particular health effects of smaller particles



Clean Air for Europe

- September 2005 EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution: Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) published
- Aims to provide an overview of current knowledge of major air pollutants and their effect on human health



Clean Air for Europe

- CAFE also proposes to combine Framework
 Directive and current three DDs update,
 streamline and simplify the various
 provisions
- 4th DD will be incorporated at a later date



Consultation & Next Steps

- Consultation due to be published on 5 April
- Three month consultation period until 11 July
- Likely to be another stakeholder workshop during consultation period
- Aim to publish revised Strategy by end 2006