



Courtesy: TfL

## Improving London's Air Quality

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- **The first priority towards improving London's air quality is reducing emissions at source i.e. reducing general traffic.** Minimising exposure to emissions will further improve health outcomes.
- **Green infrastructure is valuable for urban air quality, not to remove pollution per se, but to control its distribution close to source, when used strategically and selectively.** Under the right conditions, vegetation barriers can reduce exposure to local sources of pollution by as much as 50%.
- **Optimised control of signal timings for the bus network has the potential to deliver improvements in air quality** through reduced congestion and queue relocation to areas with fewer pedestrians. This improves bus journey times, making them more frequent and reliable.
- **Low Emission Neighbourhood projects should prioritise community engagement and co-design.** Proper research and baseline data collection, including attitudinal surveys, can be useful in helping shape designs that reflect local community needs and priorities.
- **Air quality monitoring data collection can be complex and careful assessment is needed** - short-term measurements, weather and seasonal patterns may confuse the picture. Comprehensive analysis of key air quality metrics provides the opportunity for an evidence-based approach towards making sustainable interventions.

### Speakers:

Erwan Cofa, TfL

Yvonne Brown, TfL

James Levine, University of Birmingham

Jennifer Melbourne, TfL

Victoria Spashett, LB Barking and Dagenham

Paul Newman, LB Southwark

Attendees: 110