Imperial College London Dr Gary Fuller

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**Towards a smog free city** 



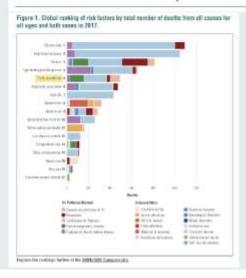
Part 1 – A health emergency



#### Air pollution is a global health emergency\*

Air pollution is the fifth leading risk factor for mortality worldwide. It is responsible for more deaths than many better-known risk factors such as malnutrition, alcohol use, and physical inactivity. Each year, more people die from air pollution—related disease than from road traffic injuries or malaria.





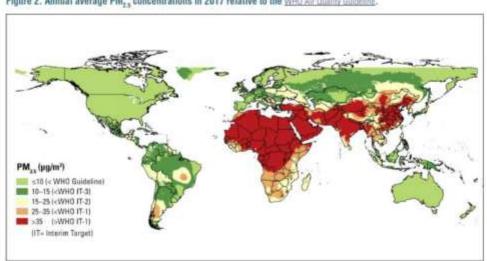
4.9 million early deaths, each year

\* Says WHO

### Air pollution is a global health emergency



Figure 2. Annual average PM2, concentrations in 2017 relative to the WHO Air Quality Guideling.



#### Health impacts in the UK (annual)

Estimates of annual deaths attributable to air pollution in the UK

- 29,000 (COMEAP, 2011) (PM2.5)
- 40,000 (RcP 2016) (PM2.5 and NO2)
- 55,000 (EEA, 2017) (PM2.5, NO2 and 03)
- 28,000 36,000 (COMEAP, 2018) (PM2.5 and NO2)
- 64,000 Lelievel et al 2019 using new global air pollution impact analysis
- 99,000 from global estimates Vohri et al 2021

Local estimates for 2014 for PM2.5 only

- Brighton 115 or 5.4% for all deaths
- . Lewes 48 or 4.6 %



Estimating Local Mortality Burdens associated with Particulate Air Pollution

3,600 to 4,100 deaths estimated to be attributable to humanmade PM2.5 & NO2 in London, annually

Ella Kissi-Debrah – 1<sup>st</sup> person in UK to have air pollution listed as a cause of death.

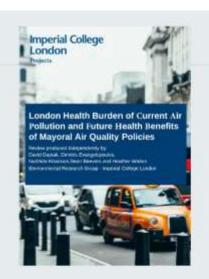




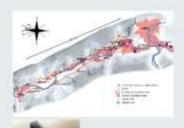
Photo Ella Roberta Fumily Foundation

#### Where does the health evidence come from?

- Near Liege, the Meuse Valley smog of 1930 killed 60 people in 3 days (Firket, 1936, Nemery, 2001).
- Their demise was horrific; painful chests, coughing and breathlessness followed in some cases by foaming at the mouth and vomiting before total heart failure. Many cattle had to be slaughtered and others were only saved by herding them up the hillsides, above the fog.



- Poza Rica, Mexico (1950)
- But they didn't have measurements, or in the case of London in 1948, they ignored them.







#### London 1952

#### - it took a disaster for air pollution and health to be finally connected

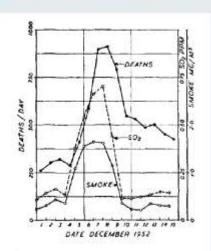


Figure 1. Daily air pollution and deaths.

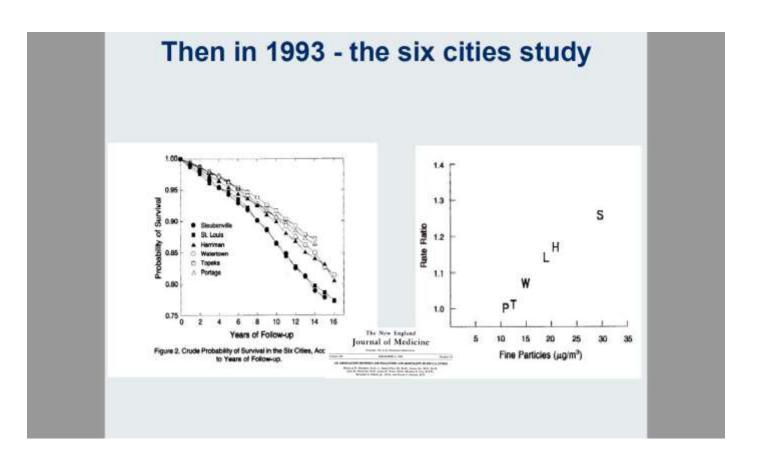
Air pollution aspects of the London fog of December 1952

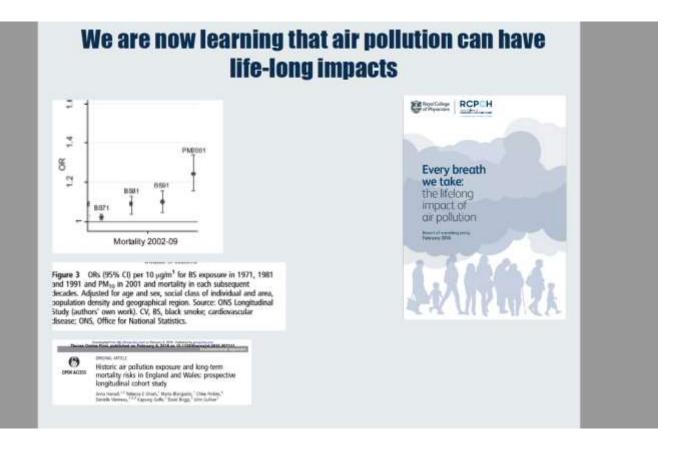
To E. T. Williams Committee Dates, Red Serger, Committee Committee

MoH report (1954) - 4,000 deaths Bell et al 2001 - 12,000 deaths

They have no memorial except in the 1956 Clean Air Act and a book (last slide)









"Within London's LEZ, a smaller lung volume in children was associated with higher annual air pollutant exposures."

(With all credit to Jim Gauderman et al for pioneering this type of study)









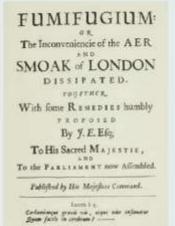
#### **Normally the story starts in Medieval London**



In 1664 the writer, gardener and discist John Evelyn scots a letter and ensay to the King Charles II and performent

'Indeed, this smoke is so heavy with soot that it falls upon the city where it disperses and aproads, making Lendon look like Troy after the Greeks sadied it."

Reports French vines being killed by smoke from England



THE RINGS MOST SACRED

MAIESTY-

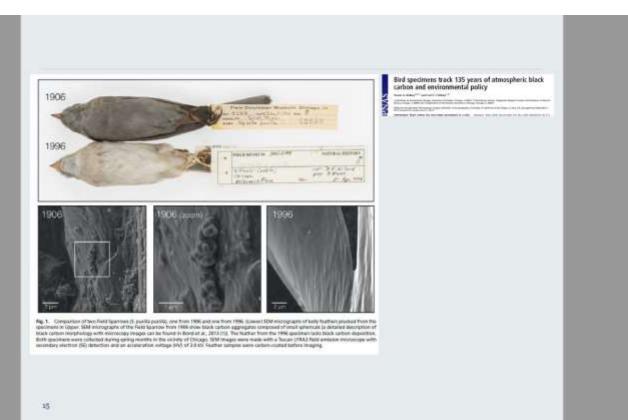
Twas one day, as I was Walking in Your MAJESTIES Palace at WHITE-HALL (where I have sometimes the honour to refresh my self-with the Sight of Your Illastinous Presence, which is the Joy of Your Peoples hearts) that a presumptuous Smoake issuing from one or two Tunnels neer Northumberland-Howse, and not far from Scatland-yard, did so invade the Court; that all the Rooms, Galleries, and Places about it were fill d and infested withit; and that to such a degree, as Men could hardly discent one another for the Glowd, and note could support, without manifest Inconveniency. It was not this A 2 which

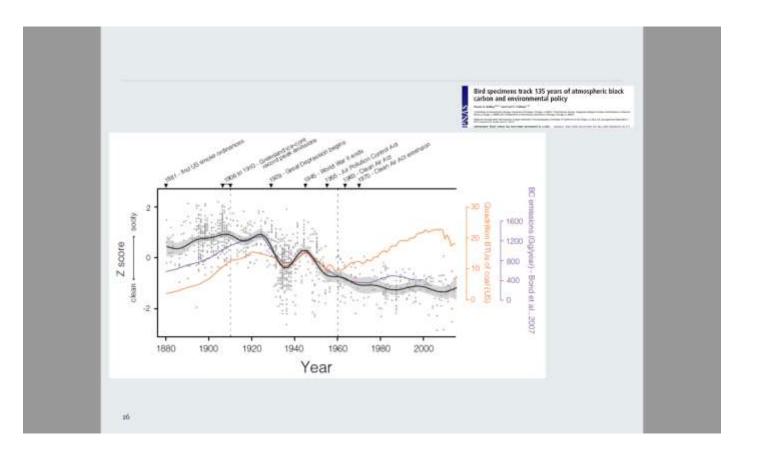
## It is hard to know what this looked like, let alone what past concentrations were..

Claude Monet, London, The Waterloo Bridge, 1800, Oil on canvas. The Carnegi Institute, Museum of Art, Mitsburgh, USA.

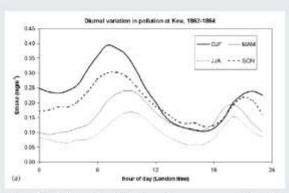


Imperial College London





#### London in the 1860's



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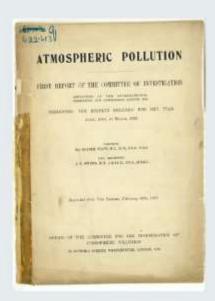
Used electrical properties of the atmosphere as a surrogate from Whipple (1929).

Also some measurements are available from John Read, 10 Parkside, Knightsbridge from 1789 – 1791 showing two daily peaks between 100 – 200 ug m³ – Harrison (2009)

~150 ug m annual mean would have been in the top 10 for PM2.5 but less than our cyclist in India!

12

#### The world's first air quality network - started in the UK in 1912



The world's first national air pollution measurement network was started in the UK in 1912.

A voluntary group of local authorities and smoke abatement societies (NGOs), later supported by industry and government.

Aimed to make systematic measurements that were "comparable from place to place, month to month, season to season and for different places over the same time period"

Huge thanks to Alison Loader & Ricardo for their kind donation to the King's library.

## Where is the data?







#### Pilot project

- to assemble a 100 year PM dataset for key UK cities (with Pam Davy)

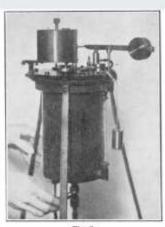
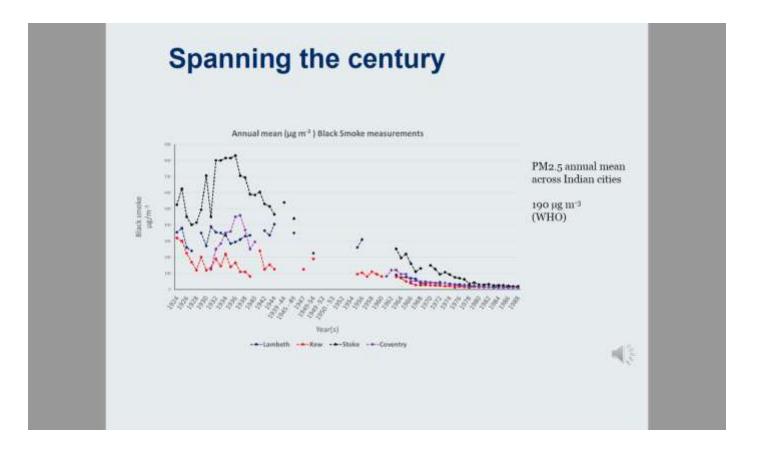


Fig. 2.







## Spanning the century

| Camparison between their 1st London and 1st Standard an

London implemented the 1956 Clean Air Act ahead of rest of the UK allowing us to examine policy impacts on health and environment.



#### The worst air pollution ever?



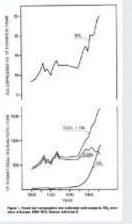
Probably not...

Millions of Indians are living with PM2.5 nearly 20 times WHO Guidelines.

We know what their future may be without robust actions.

And there's other pollutants too....

#### So 1956, that was air pollution all sorted?





Smokeless fuels and tall chimneys did nothing for sulphur emissions.

In the 1970s more sulphur was falling from the skies in Norway than Norway emitted!

Brynjulf Ottar, 1976,1977



#### So that was air pollution all sorted?

#### Columbo - Dagger of the Mind (1972)





#### So that was air pollution all sorted?





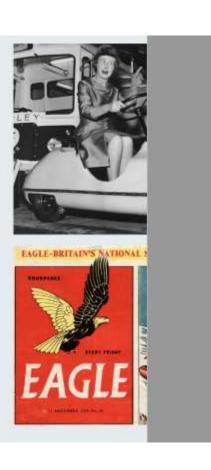










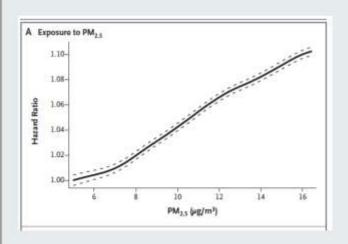


#### Measurement focuses on determining legal limits



#### Health evidence does not support a threshold

Health effects found to the lowest levels measured and well below current EU Limits 25  $\mu g$  m<sup>-3</sup>, US limits of 12  $\mu g$  m<sup>-3</sup> and WHO Guidelines of 10  $\mu g$  m<sup>-3</sup>



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#### Perils of focusing on limit values?

Allowing pollution up to the limits

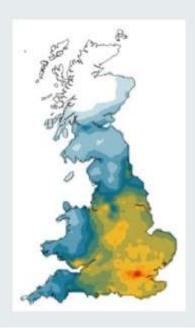


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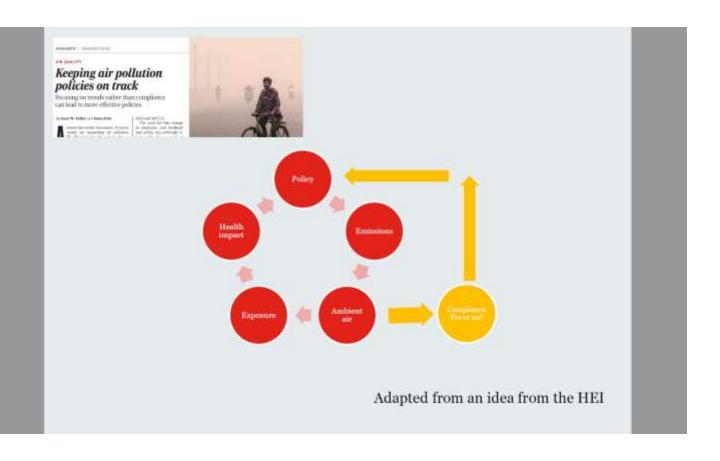
Long term average Concentration at receptor in assessment year	% Change in concentration relative to Air Quality Assessment Level (AQAL)				
	1	2-5	6-10	+10	
75% or less of AQAL	Negligible	Negligible	Slight	Moderate	
76-94% of AQAL	Negligible	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	
95-102% of AQAL	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Submernal	
103-109% of AQAL	Moderate	Moderate	Substantial	Substreetial	
110% or more of AQAL	Moderate	Solutareal	Submannal		

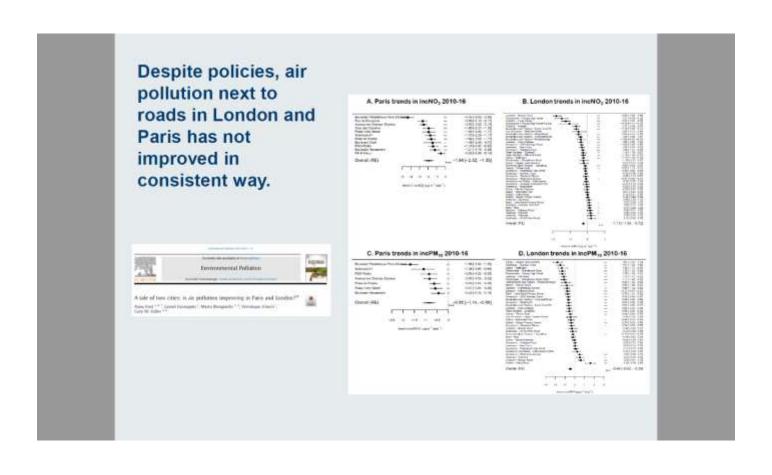
#### WHO Guideline for PM2.5 in UK law?

It's great but it only benefits 2/3 of England and south Wales.

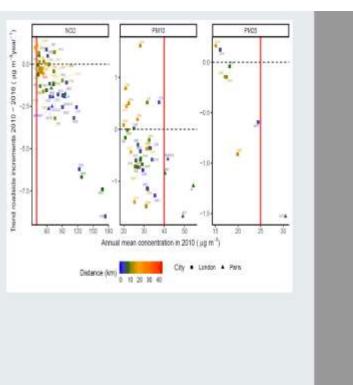


0 4 6 8 10 12 14 16



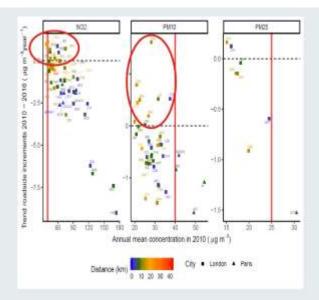




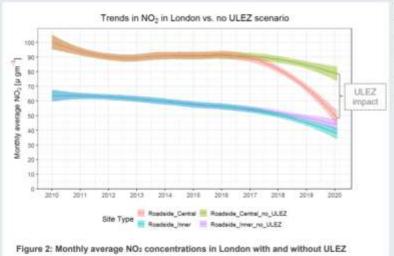


Despite policies, air pollution next to roads in London and Paris has not improved in consistent way.



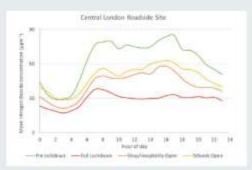


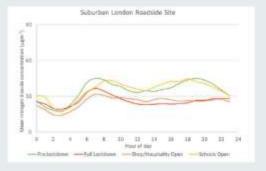
#### 2003 CONGESTION CHARGING SCHEME 2008 LONDON LOW EMISSION ZONE 2019 LONDON ULTRA LOW EMISSION ZONE

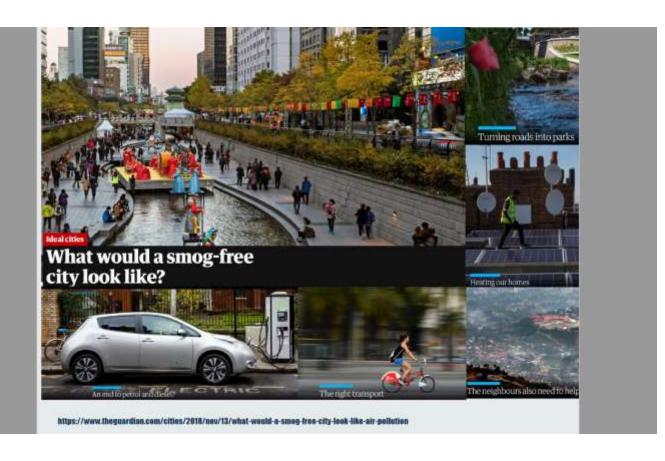




#### Covid and NO<sub>2</sub>









60 % are less than 5 miles 23 % are less than 2 miles

## 260,000 UK workers studied for five years

Cyclists commuters were living longer.... Walking commuters had less heart disease...

#### Compared to car commuters

Celis-Morales et al 2017



Improving the health of future generations

## benefit to risk ratio = 70:1!

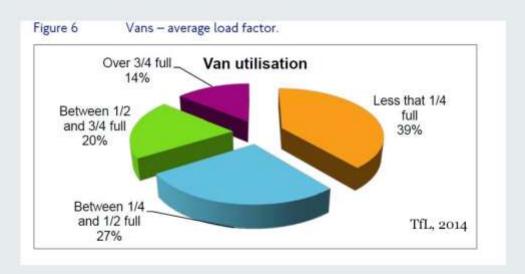
Rojas-Rueda et al 2011 BCN photo labu Martinez, Santander bikes,







## Let's think about deliveries



One solution is to consolidate your orders for supplies



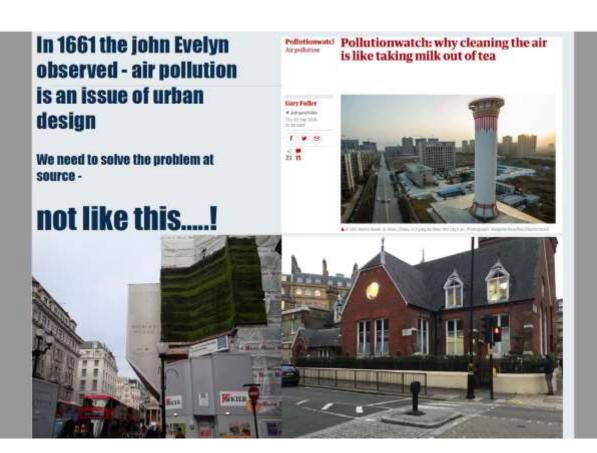
## Euston → St Pancras via London's first Wellbeing route



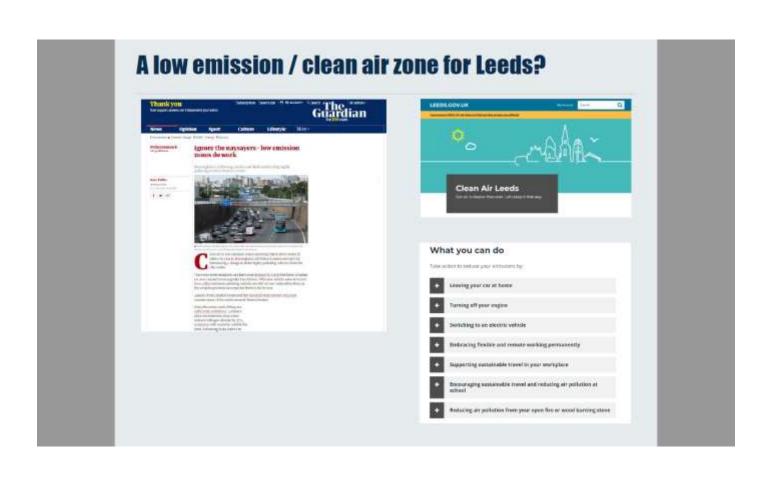


# 51% less air pollution compared to walking along Euston Road

Urban Partners, black carbon measurements by Andrew Grieve, King's College London







#### **Un-building roads - Cheonggyecheon River project**















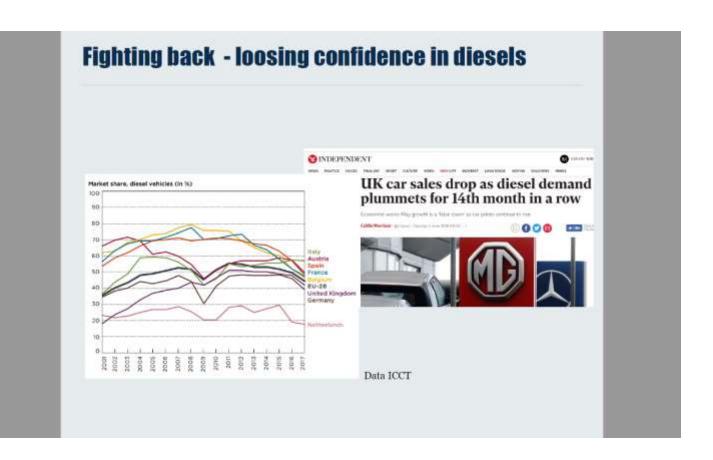




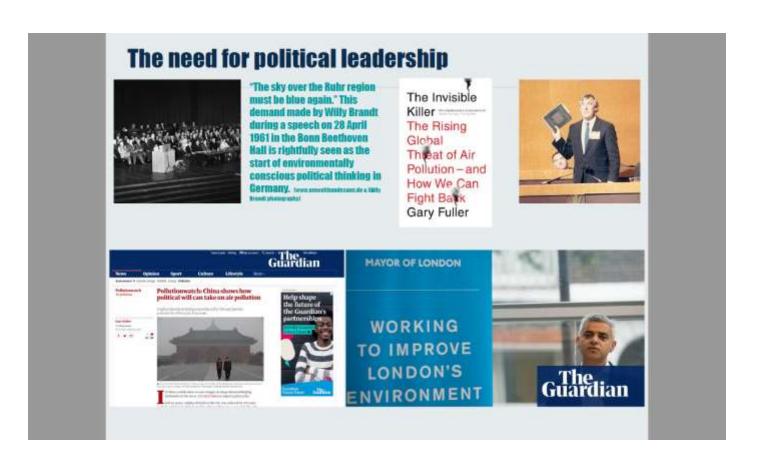


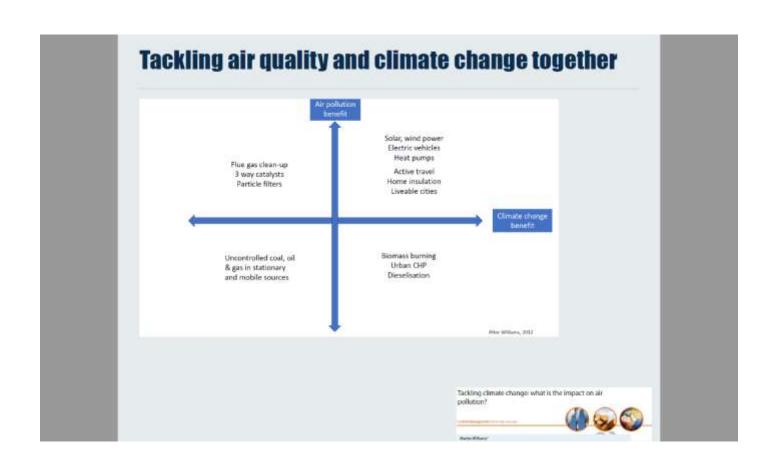


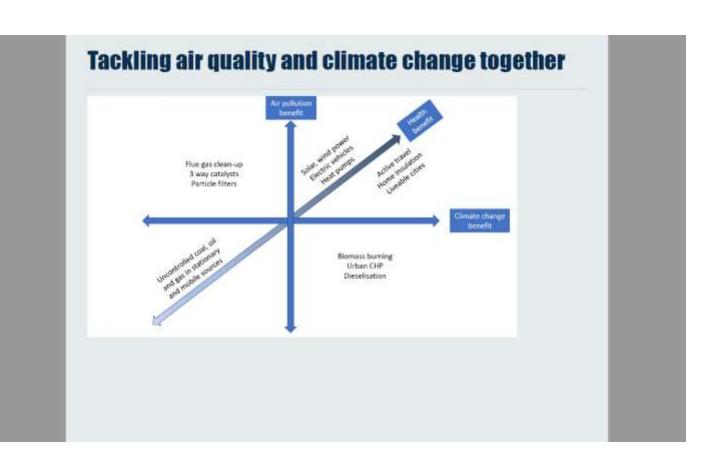


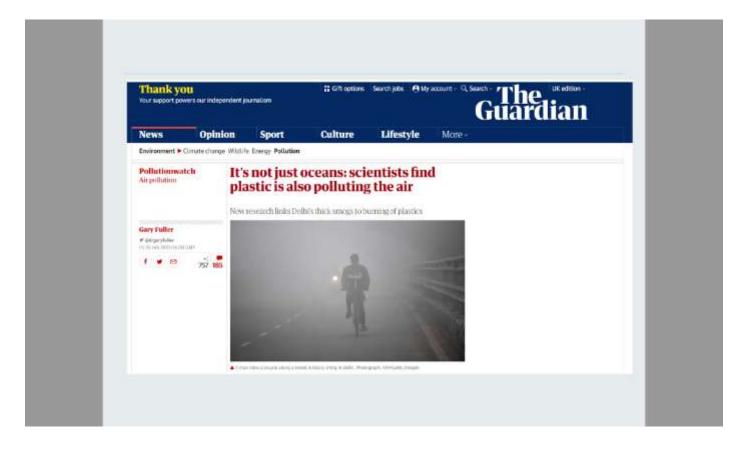














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