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The Clean Air Strategy 2019

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019>



Development of strategy

- Consultation draft issued in May 2018
- Closed August 2018
- To be published by March 2019
- Largely unchanged



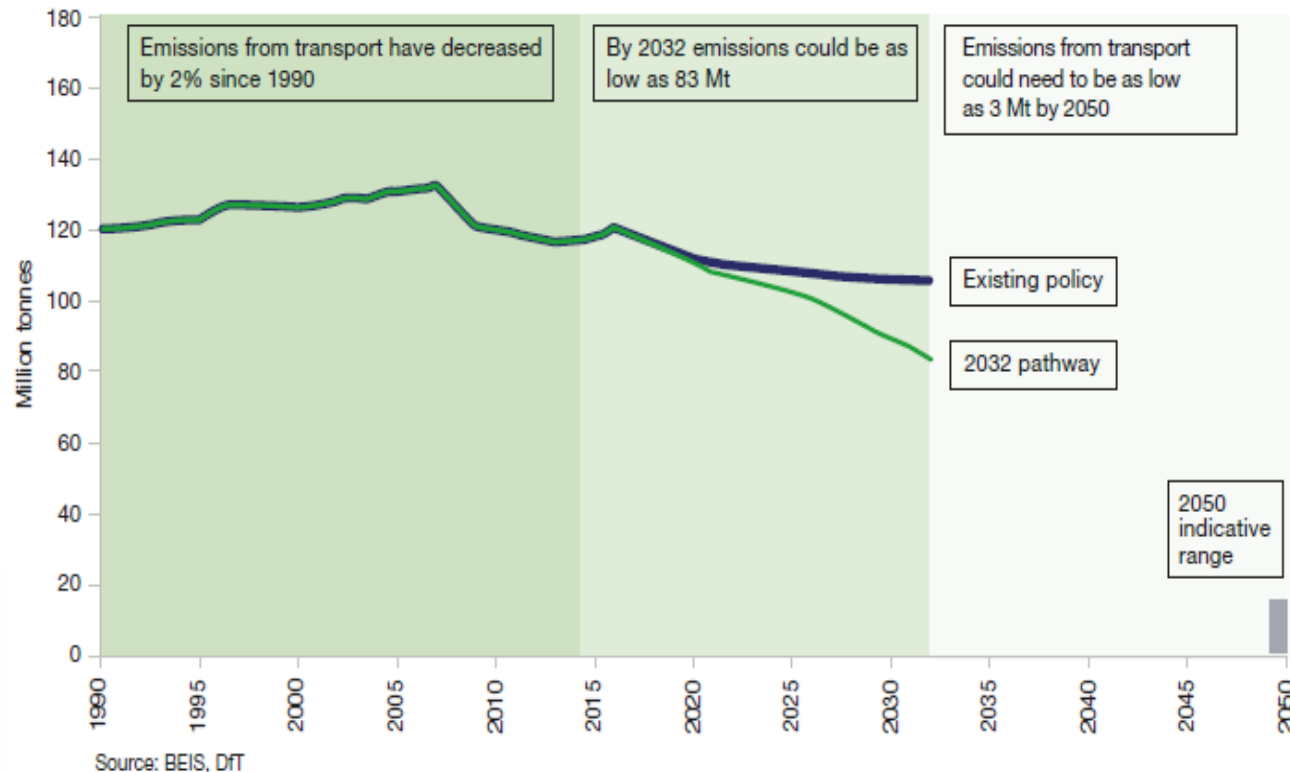
- To be viewed alongside the
 - Industrial strategy
 - Clean growth strategy
 - 25 year environment plan
- Covers all pollution
- Focus on range of pollutants and carbon reduction



Accelerating the shift to low carbon transport

- 115,000 ULEVs on UK roads.

Figure 22: Actual and projected emissions in transport, taking into account the clean growth pathway, 1990-2050



Understanding the problem

- £10 million investment to improve modelling, data and analytical tools.
- Increased transparency by bringing local and national data together.
- Improving information available to the public.
- Catalysing public engagement through citizen science.



- End the sale of conventional fuel cars and vans by 2040.
- £1 billion supporting uptake of ultra-low emission vehicles.
- Develop one of the best EV charging networks in the world.
- Work with industry to accelerate the transition to zero emission vehicles.
- Shift freight off roads.

Protecting the nations health

- Poor air quality largest environmental risk in UK.
- Effective communication of health message can make a significant difference to emissions.
- Aim – reduce number of people living in locations above WHO guideline of 10ug/m³ reduced by 50 by 2025.
- Provide powers to enable targeted local action.
- Updated appraisal tool to provide health impact of policy

Protecting the Environment

- The natural environment, natural resources
 - Habitats
 - Water bodies
 - Wildlife
- Recognises that air pollution impacts on natural environment
 - Climate change
 - Reduced crop yields
 - Polluting oceans



Secure clean growth and innovation

- To make the UK a world leader in the development, use and export of goods and services focused on tackling air pollution.
- Growing income whilst tackling pollution.
- Main focus is renewable technology with focus on
 - Electric vehicles
 - Renewable energy
- The UK low carbon economy to deliver between £60 billion and £170 billion of export sales of goods and services by 2030.

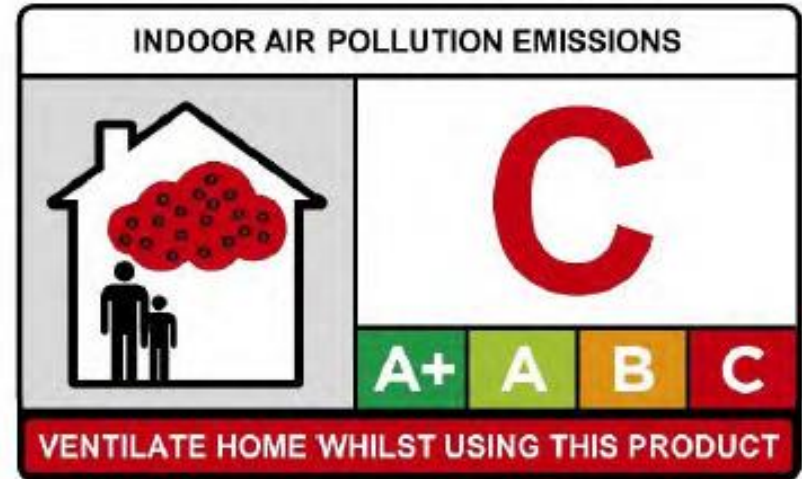
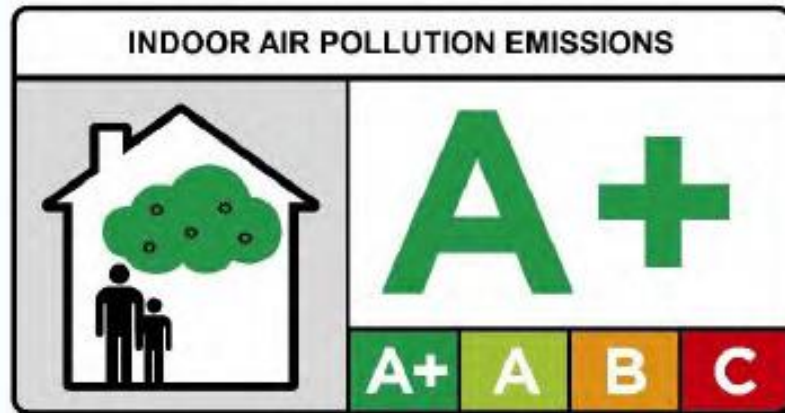
Action to reduce transport emissions.

- In conjunction with the Road to Zero.
- £3.5 billion committed for cleaner road transport.
- Consultation published on UK aviation sector – Aviation 2050.
- Maritime 2050 soon to be published – reduce Nox and expand low sulphur fuel restrictions from North Sea to Irish Sea.
- By 2019 – railway industry to produce route map to phase out diesel only trains by 2040.

Action to reduce emissions at home

- Aimed at burning wood and coal.
- Make up 38% of UK emissions of PM2.5.
 - We will legislate to prohibit the sale of the most polluting fuels.
 - Ecodesign standard.
 - Make it easier to enforce SCA's and new powers.
 - Communication campaign.
- NMVOCs in the home – labelling scheme.

Action to reduce emissions at home



Mock-up of NVMOc product labels – adapted from French labels

Action to reduce emissions from farming

- Aimed at Ammonia emissions
- 51% methane emissions
- 14% NMVOC emissions
- Netherlands – reduced ammonia emissions by 64% between 1990 and 2016.
 - Reduce urea based fertilisers
 - Incorporation into ground within 12 hours
 - Covered slurry stores
 - Mandatory design for intensive poultry, pig, dairy and beef livestock housing.



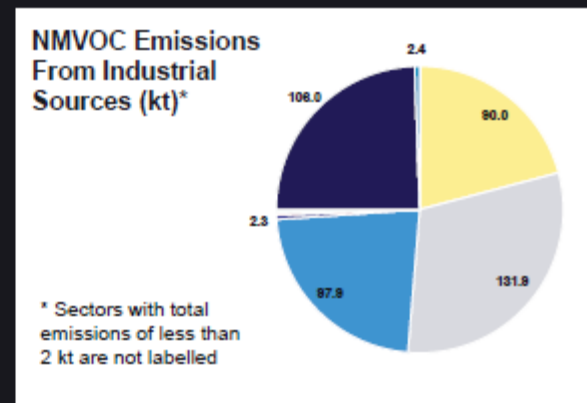
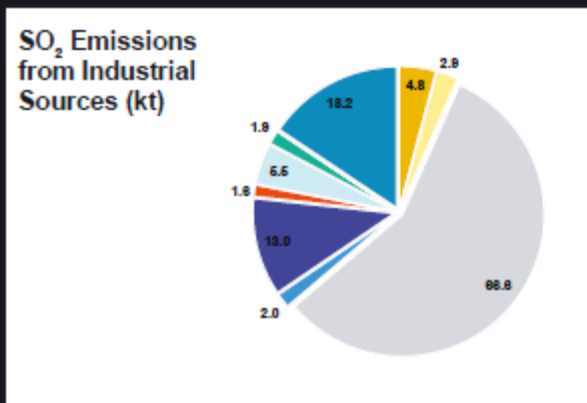
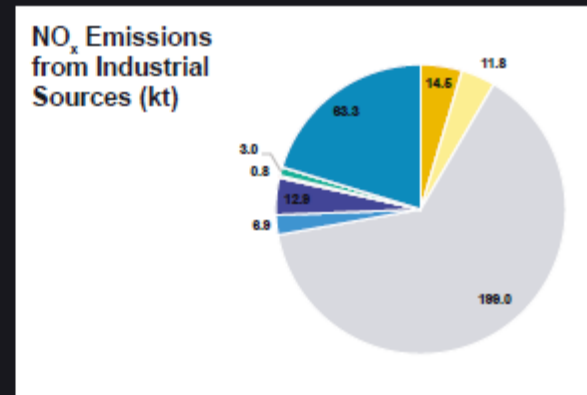
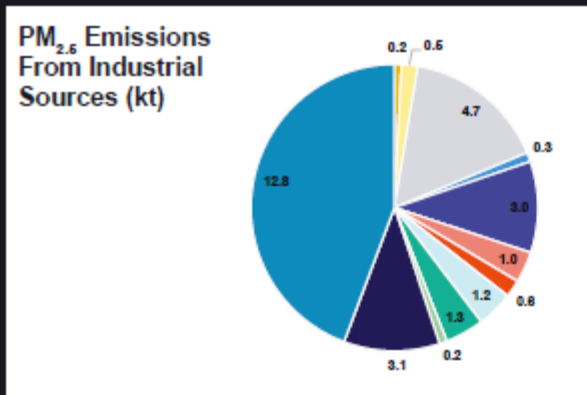
Action to reduce emissions from industry

- Commitment to work with industry to make UK world leaders in clean technology.
- Consider the case for tightening emission standards for medium sized combustion plants.
- Reassess biomass combustion policy.

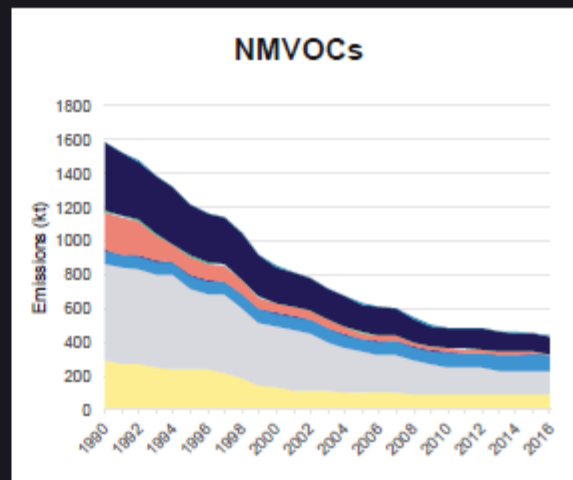
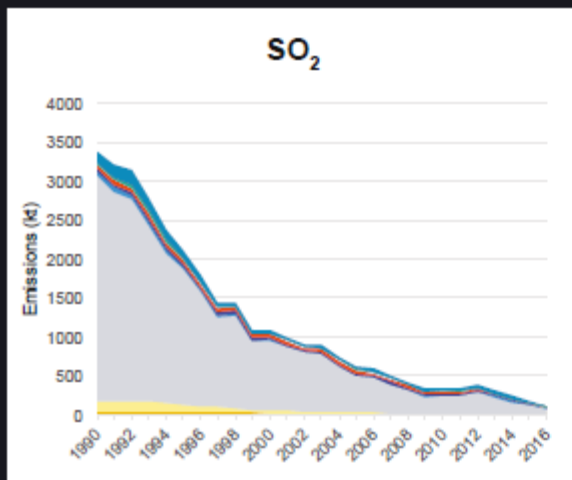
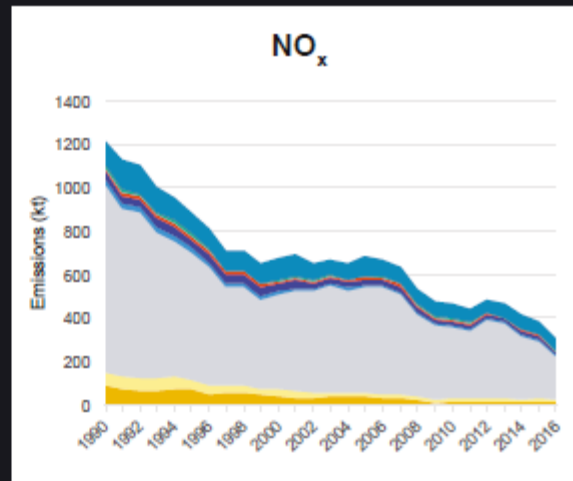
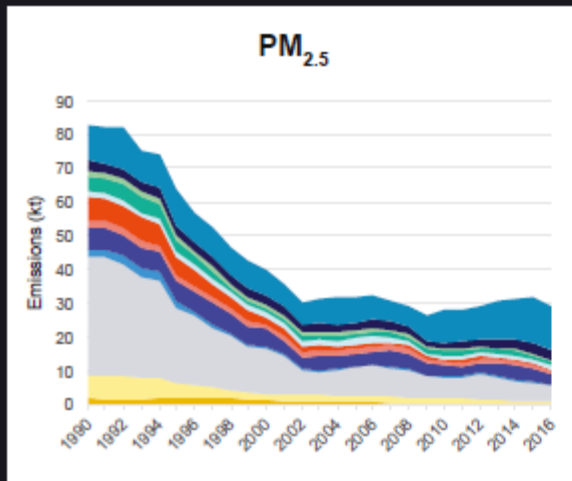


A sectoral breakdown of the UK's industrial emissions of air pollutants

The following charts show the contribution of individual sectors to the UK's total industrial emissions for 2016. Source: NAEI (2018)



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|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Cement and lime production | Pulp paper and wood production | Chemical industry | Mining and quarrying |
| Food and drink | Other industrial combustion | Iron and steel manufacturing | Glass production |
| Non-ferrous metal production | Solvent and other product use | Energy industry | Other manufacturing |



- | | | | |
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Leadership at all levels

National Level

- Pioneering new system of green governance through Environment Bill.
 - Create Office for Environmental Protection – with power to hold government to account if policy results in harm.
 - Introduce set of environmental principles to guide future government decision making.
 - England wide framework to control air pollution proportionate with risk to public health.

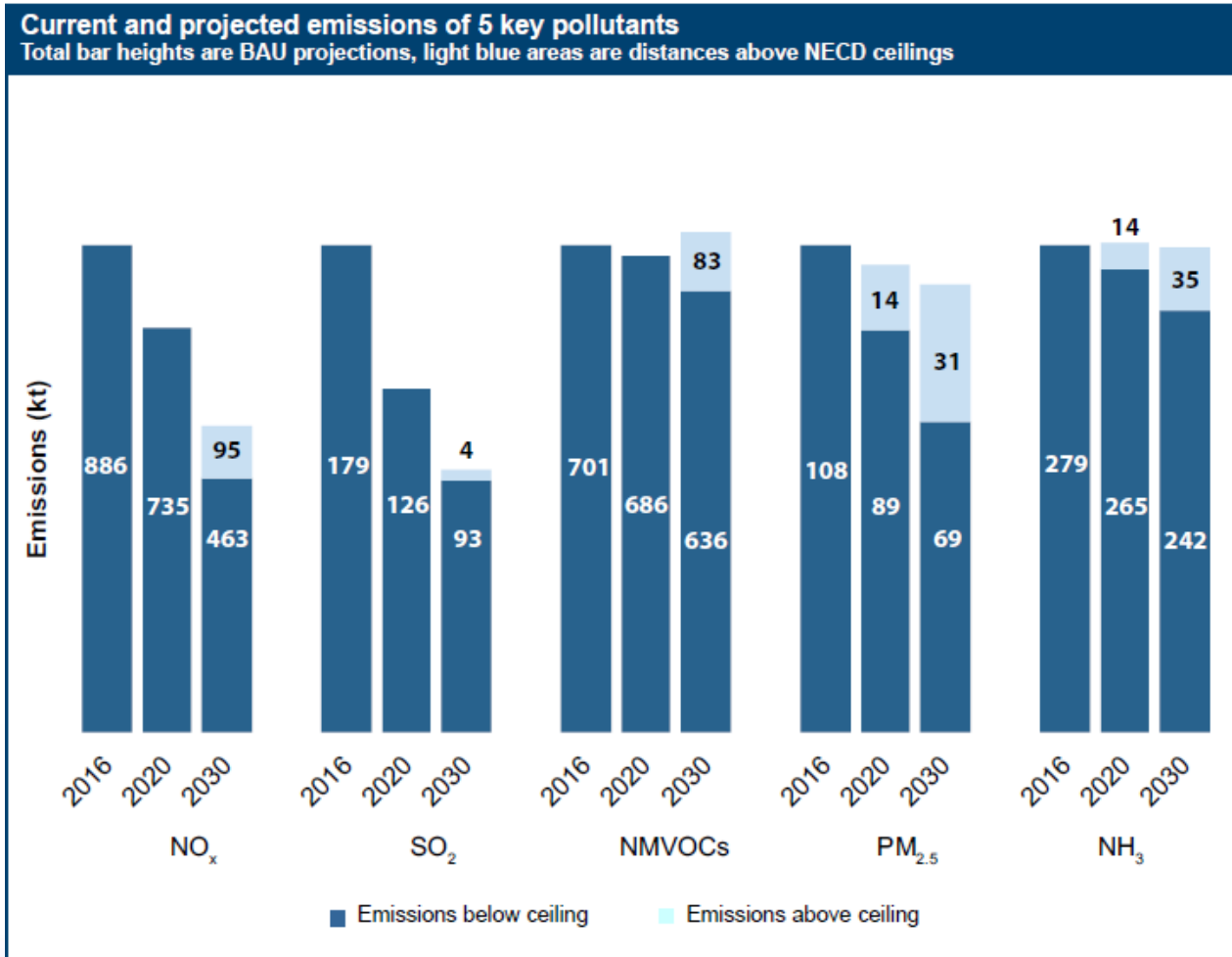
Leadership at all levels

Local level

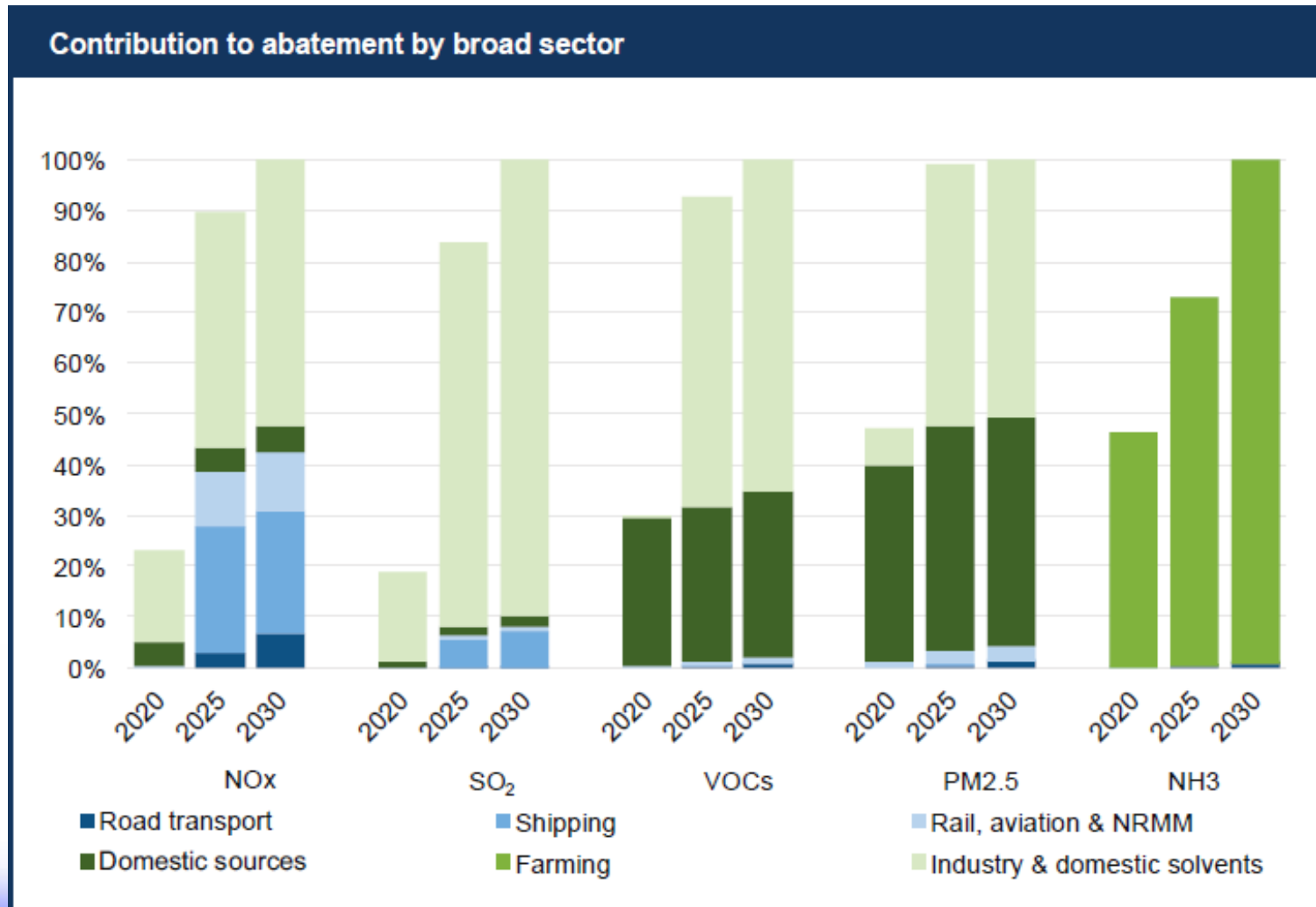
- Current framework not sufficient.
- Accountability needs to be at right tier.
- Shift focus to prevention.
- Lead authority.
- Strengthening regulatory powers
- Improve planning guidance



Progress and targets



Progress and targets



- END – any questions?