

Breathe London
23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019
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A network of 100 state-of-the-art sensor pods located throughout the city, continuously transmitting air quality measurements.





Google Street View cars equipped with air quality sensors repeatedly measuring pollution over a thousand miles of London roadways.

A linked study deploying sensors worn by schoolchildren and teachers to monitor air quality during their journey to and from school.























# Why London?

Established monitoring network

Congestion charging and low emission zones

New policy interventions

**National action** 

# Aims and objectives

Testing low cost network

Providing hyperlocal data to public

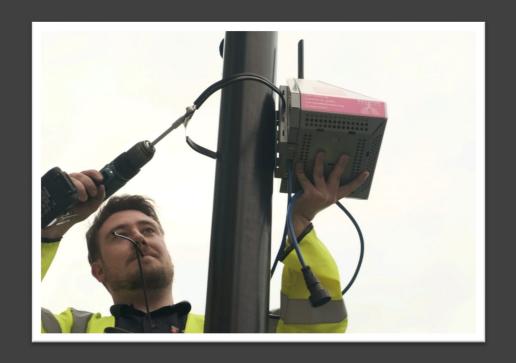
Assess impact of new policies

Replicability

# **AQMesh Sensor Network**

#### Measuring:

- NO<sub>2</sub>
- NO
- PM in four sizes (PM<sub>1</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>4</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>)
- CO<sub>2</sub> and
- in some locations, ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)



# Pod placement

Filling gaps

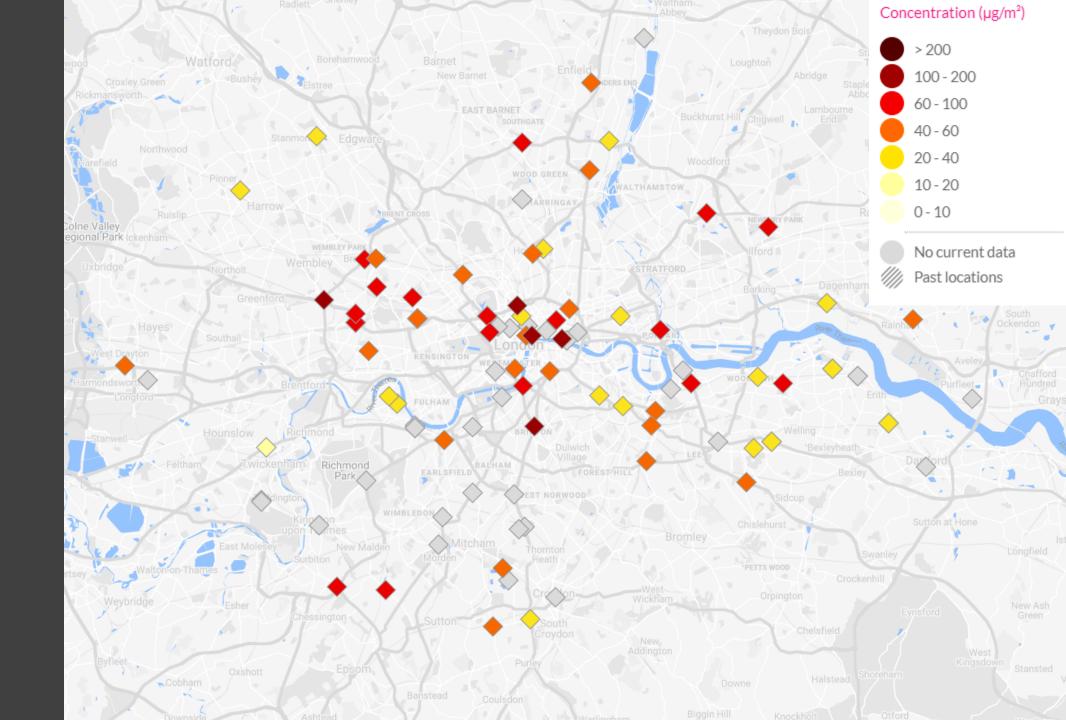
Mix of traffic

Schools and sensitive areas

Assess impact of new policies

1 pod per borough

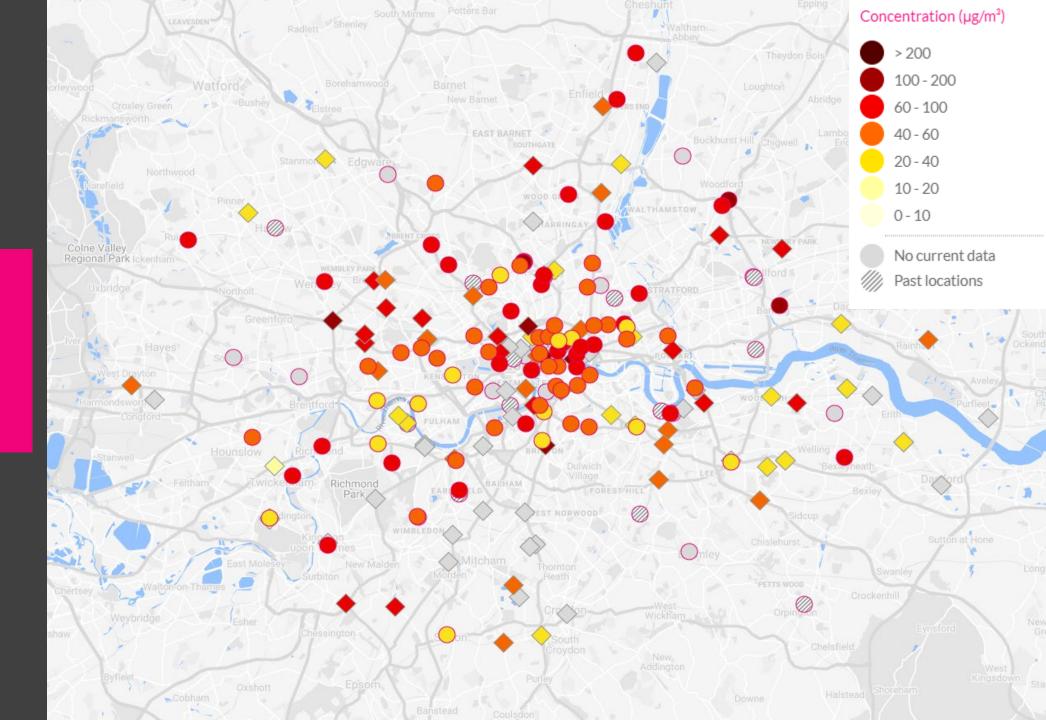
Existing air monitoring network



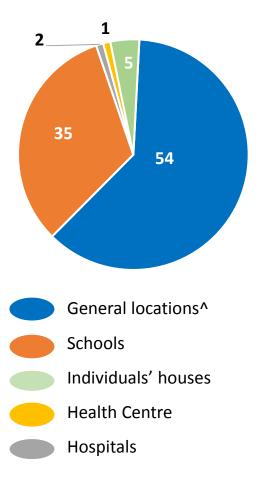
Existing air monitoring network



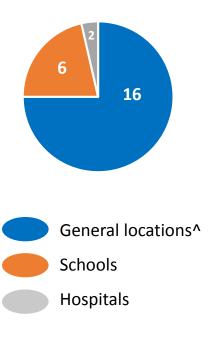




Distribution of 97\*
Breathe London pods

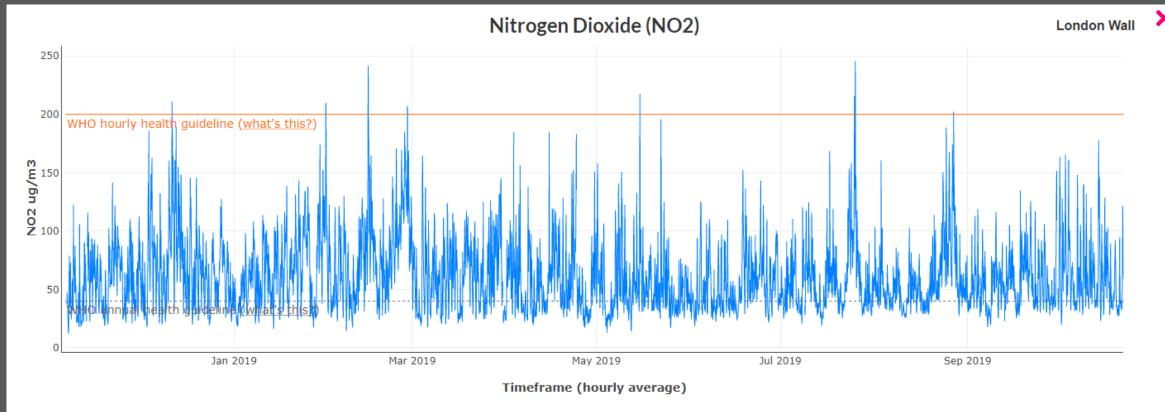


# Distribution of 24 Breathe London pods within the ULEZ



<sup>\* 3</sup> Breathe London pods are normally stationed at reference sites and used in data validation process

<sup>^</sup> Street furniture



The graph shows hourly average concentrations of NO2 at London Wall, City of London. Also displayed are the World Health Organization's <u>Air Quality Guidelines</u> for NO2; evidence-based targets for air quality management to protect populations from the adverse health effects of air pollution.

#### Select Data

Date From:	Date To:	Pollutant: 1	
6-Nov-2018	22-Oct-2019	NO2 ▼	$C_1$

# Advancing the science

- Testing accuracy of lower-cost sensors
- Testing new Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) methods
- Using data to improve source apportionment



# Preliminary findings

- Over 40% of network monitors are set to exceed the annual legal limits for NO<sub>2</sub>
- Four out of five pods, including 90% of schools in the network, are on track to exceed WHO annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> guidelines
- Hotspot identified at bus garage in residential area
- NO2 is on average over 50% higher on major through roads than quieter, local roads



# What's next?

**Additional pollutants** 

Refining scientific methods

Raising public awareness

Turning data into action



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