



- Could I combine several trips rather than making lots of short trips or share a car? (journeys of less than 2 miles when the engine is cold pollute up to 60% more per mile than when the engine is hot.) Source: Carplus

A catalytic converter needs to reach an optimum temperature to work effectively. It may not reach this in a short journey.

Additional Information

For more details and additional results visit the Council's website at:

<http://www.richmond.gov.uk/home/environment/pollution.htm>

To see 'today's results' from the continuous analysers located at Castelnau Library, Wetlands Centre, Barnes, our mobile unit and at NPL, Teddington, visit the London Air Quality website:

www.londonair.org.uk

Contact Us

Special Projects
York House
Richmond Road, Twickenham,
TW1 3AA
www.richmond.gov.uk
specialprojects@richmond.gov.uk

Tel: 0208 891 7729

If you need this leaflet in Braille, large print audio tape, or another language, please contact us on (0208 831 6453) or minicom 020 8831 6001

Our Civic Centre has full access for disabled people and induction loops in the general reception area. If you need any help getting in to the building, please let us know beforehand and we will make arrangements to help you.

Air Quality

London Borough of
Richmond upon Thames
Special Projects Team

Why do we monitor air quality?

Increasingly it is thought that high levels of air pollution are detrimental to health. It is important to the Council to ensure that pollution levels are regularly checked to protect the population of the borough. The Authority measures various pollutants to assess air quality within its geographical area against national standards and objectives which are health based.

Air quality monitoring in the London Borough of Richmond

The Borough commenced monitoring for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) at 4 locations in 1993, using diffusion tubes.

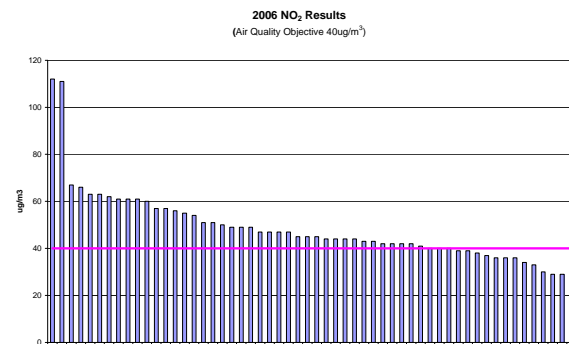
The monitoring regime has now been extended and now there are diffusion tubes at 57 locations, benzene diffusion tubes at 5 locations and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons tube (PAH) at 1 location.

In addition we have continuous monitors that monitor nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide,

ozone, carbon monoxide and PM10's (particles less than 10 microns in size). These monitors are located at 2 fixed sites, Castelnau Library and the Wetlands Centre, Barnes and also at a mobile unit, which we move around the borough. The National Physics Laboratory (NPL), Teddington also monitors air quality.

Air quality monitoring results

As part of a review and assessment of air quality in the Borough, modelling results indicate that nitrogen dioxide and PM10's levels are expected to exceed the 'air quality objectives'.



The above graph shows the NO₂ 2006 annual average concentrations across the borough.

The results show that a majority of the sites do not meet the air quality objective, (i.e. above the pink line). Only 2 of the sites are sited away from roads and these are the sites that have the lowest results e.g. Richmond Park. The highest results are those sites situated along busy roads e.g. George St, Richmond, as most of the pollution in the Borough comes from road traffic.

The following table shows that cars are one of the main contributors of NO₂.

% of NO₂ from vehicles

Location	Buses	Cars	HGV's	Background
A316	5	44.6	21.8	28.6
King St Twick	19.1	33	12.7	35.3

How can I reduce pollution?

Think before you drive!

- Do I really need to make this journey?
- Could I walk, cycle or take the bus instead of taking the car?