

AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN

2026-2030

In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 (as amended by the Environment Act 2021) Local Air Quality Management



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Glossary

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

An area where air pollutant concentrations exceed the UK legal air quality objectives for specific air pollutants.

Air Quality Strategy (AQS)

Document produced by UK Government and that sets out all the national plans and policy options for dealing with all sources of air pollution in the UK.

Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)

Limit values for pollutants set by UK Government, usually expressed as a maximum concentration to be achieved within a specified timescale, possibly with a permitted number of exceedances.

Annual Mean NO₂

The average NO₂ concentrations measured over a 12-month period (Calendar year). The current UK Annual Mean limit value for NO₂ is set at 40 µg/m³.

AURN

National network of automatic monitoring stations that measure concentrations of key air pollutants across urban and rural locations in the UK. It is the primary network used for compliance reporting in the UK against the Ambient Air Quality Directives and supports public health and environmental policy.

COPD

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is the name for a group of long-term lung conditions that cause breathing difficulties. It primarily includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

Local Annual Mean NO₂ Target

The annual mean target set by Oxford City Council, to be achieved across the city in all locations considered of relevant exposure.

Air Quality Annual Status Report (AQ ASR)

A statutory document that reviews the current status of air quality within the local authority's area and reports on the latest measures implemented to improve it.

Concentration

The amount of a substance in a volume (of air) typically expressed as a mass of a pollutant per unit volume of air, e.g. micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³).

DEFRA

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

DT

Diffusion Tube: is a simple, cost-effective device used to measure the concentration of gaseous pollutants in the air, particularly over a period of time (typically 4 weeks).

EU

European Union.

Exceedance

When a UK air objective is not achieved.

LAQM

Local Air Quality Management - A UK Government policy framework that requires local authorities to periodically review and assess the current and future air quality in their areas.

LAQM TG22
Local Air Quality Management -Technical Guidance 2022.

LAQM PG22
Local Air Quality Management – Policy Guidance 2022.

Limit Value
Legally binding pollution levels that must not be exceeded. Limit values are set for individual pollutants and are made up of a concentration value, an averaging time over which it is to be measured, the number of exceedances allowed per year, if any, and a date by which it must be achieved. Some pollutants have more than one limit value covering different endpoints or averaging times.

LTP
Local Transport Plan.

Microgramme (µg)
One millionth of a gram.

Microgrammes per cubic metre of air (µg/m³)
A unit describing the concentration of an air pollutant in the atmosphere, as a mass of pollutant per unit volume of clean air.

NHS
National Health Service.

NO
Formed from nitrogen (N) in the atmosphere during high temperature combustion. Commonly known as Nitric Oxide.

NO₂
Formed in small amounts in the atmosphere during high temperature combustion, but the majority is formed in the

atmosphere through the conversion of nitric oxide (NO) in the presence of ozone (O₃). Commonly known as Nitrogen Dioxide.

NOx
A collective term used to refer to NO and NO₂. These are produced from the reaction of nitrogen and oxygen gases in the air during combustion, especially at high temperatures. At normal temperatures, oxygen and nitrogen gases do not react together. Nitrogen oxides are produced from fuel combustion in mobile and stationary sources. The combustion of fuel in cars emits NOx into the atmosphere (mobile source). Stationary emissions come from coal fired power plants, electric power plants and domestic heating.

NRMM
Refers to a broad category of mobile equipment and transportable industrial machinery powered by internal combustion engines, which are not designed for transporting goods or passengers on public roads. Examples include equipment such as diesel generators, construction machinery, and certain types of agricultural or industrial vehicles.

O₃
Refers to ground-level ozone (often called "bad" ozone). Prolonged exposure to high concentrations can lead to respiratory issues such as coughing, throat irritation, reduced lung function, and the worsening of conditions like asthma and COPD. It also causes inflammation of the airways and contributes to environmental damage, harming crops, forests, and other vegetation.

PM₁₀
Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm (micrometres or microns) or less.

PM_{2.5}
Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5µm or less.

UK
United Kingdom.

WHO
World Health Organization.

ZEZ
Zero Emission Zone: an area in Oxford where only zero-emission vehicles (such as electric cars, bikes, and hydrogen vehicles) can enter without paying a charge. Other vehicles—such as petrol, diesel, and hybrid vehicles—are allowed but must pay a daily charge to drive within the zone, unless they qualify for a discount or exemption.

Foreword



Clean air is not a luxury: it is a basic right. Yet air pollution remains one of the biggest threats to our health, damaging lungs and hearts, cutting lives short, and falling hardest on the most vulnerable in our communities.

Oxford has shown that progress is possible. Over the past decade, nitrogen dioxide levels in our city have fallen by more than half (52%). Since our last Air Quality Action Plan began in 2021, we have seen a further 25% drop in NO₂, supported by ambitious measures such as introducing the world's first Zero Emission Zone, rolling out 159 electric buses, delivering a citywide Smoke Control Area, and launching Europe's most powerful electric vehicle charging hub at Redbridge.

But while this progress is encouraging, we cannot be complacent. There is no safe level of air pollution. Even at lower levels, dirty air harms our health and widens inequalities. In 2023, people living in the 20% most deprived areas were exposed to 8% higher average air pollution levels than those in the least deprived, despite being least likely to contribute to it¹. That's why, in 2021, Oxford was the first city in the UK to set its own local air quality target: to reduce annual mean nitrogen dioxide levels to 30µg/m³ by 2025 ("30 by 25.") We are on track to meet that goal.

So now it's time to raise our ambition again. This Action Plan commits Oxford to go further, with a new target of "20 by 30" - 20µg/m³ by 2030. This matches the latest World Health Organization recommendations and the new EU standards, going further than the UK's own legal limit.

Achieving this will require bold action. Working with Oxfordshire County Council and many other partners, we will continue to transform how people move around our city, tackle emissions from heating and industry, and empower residents with the information and choices they need.

Air pollution may be invisible, but its impact is not. Through this Action Plan, Oxford will continue to take the next steps towards delivering cleaner air, healthier communities, and a fairer future for everyone in Oxford.

Councillor Anna Railton
(Deputy Leader, Cabinet Member for a Zero Carbon Oxford)

¹ Royal College of Physicians. *A breath of fresh air: responding to the health challenges of modern air pollution*. RCP, 2025

Executive Summary

This Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) has been developed in accordance with Oxford City Council's statutory responsibilities under the Local Air Quality Management framework. It sets out the measures Oxford City Council and its partners intend to implement to improve air quality in Oxford City between 2026 and 2030. The plan also supports the City's broader goals to enhance public health, reduce pollution, and address the climate crisis. Our vision for this AQAP is to:

Deliver Cleaner Air for everyone who lives in, works in, or visits the city of Oxford

This vision is anchored in three important premises:

- **Air pollution affects everyone** throughout the different life stages and can harm all organs of the body
- **There is no safe level of exposure to air pollution** - even low, long-term exposure can impact future health
- **Air pollution contributes to health inequalities**, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups such as minorities and those on lower incomes.

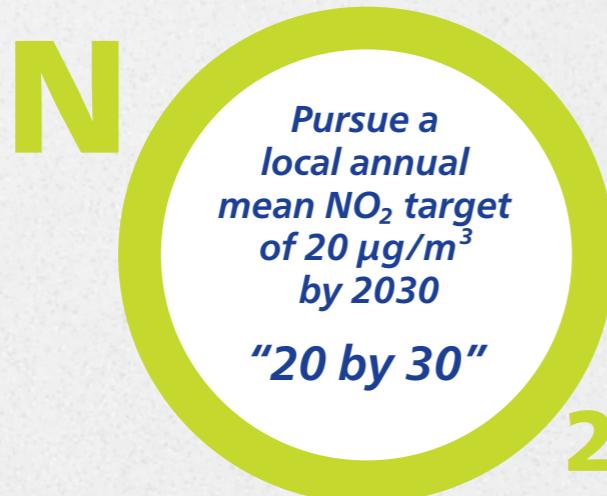
The core aims that we have set up in this action plan to help us deliver it are:

- **Alignment with the World Health Organization Air Quality Guidelines.** These guidelines will serve as the city's reference standard and long-term target. This AQAP commits to pursuing WHO's Interim Target III for NO₂²
- **To raise public awareness of the health impacts of air pollution**, empowering residents with information and encouraging behavioural change
- **To influence change and lead by example through local action and policy**, demonstrating the Council's commitment to cleaner air and healthier communities
- **Achieve Compliance for AQMA Revocation³.** To ensure NO₂ concentrations across Oxford remain below 36 µg/m³ (10% under the UK annual mean objective of 40 µg/m³) for three consecutive years, enabling the revocation of the city-wide Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for NO₂.

² Modelling conducted using Oxfordshire County Council's Air Quality Life Course Assessment Tool estimates that achieving WHO Interim Target III for NO₂ (20 µg/m³) across Oxford by 2030 could save up to 42 life-years.

³ DEFRA's Local Air Quality Management guidance advises that the revocation of an Air Quality Management Area should be considered where monitoring demonstrates at least three consecutive years of compliance with the relevant air quality objective, taking account of monitoring uncertainty and the likelihood of continued compliance

The overarching objective of this AQAP for the entire Oxford city area is to:



This Action Plan outlines **30 targeted actions and measures** to be delivered by a range of partners, including Oxfordshire County Council - who are the Transport Authority for Oxfordshire and as such, have played a key role in shaping this draft AQAP. These actions are grouped under four strategic priority areas:

- Promoting Active Travel and Reducing the Need to Drive
- Accelerating the Transition to Low and Zero Emission Transport
- Reducing Emissions from Domestic Heating, Industry, and Services
- Facilitating Behaviour Change by enhancing public awareness and fostering collaborative partnerships.

The plan is built around three transport initiatives currently being pursued by Oxfordshire County Council in its role as the Lead Local Transport Authority:

- **Trial Traffic Filters**
- **Workplace Parking Levy**
- **Zero Emission Zone Expansion.**

While the expected air quality improvements from these measures, underpin this strategy, many elements of these schemes are still subject to public consultation and political approval, meaning their scope and final design may evolve as the process unfolds.

In addition, Oxford City Council and its partners aim to reopen the Cowley Branch Line for passenger services by 2030. This project will connect key residential and employment areas to the city centre in under 10 minutes, supporting over one million passenger journeys annually. This modal shift from car to rail is expected to ease congestion - especially during peak hours - and reduce commuter traffic into the city centre. All these transport schemes are designed to **enhance connectivity and reduce congestion**, freeing up space for active travel and significantly cutting road transport-related air pollution during the AQAP's implementation period (2026–2030).

The Zero Carbon Oxfordshire Partnership (ZCOP) is also expected to play an important role in reducing air pollution over the next five years. By convening stakeholders from the public, private, and academic sectors, ZCOP fosters coordinated action to decarbonise buildings and energy systems (key contributors to air pollution) through initiatives such as:

- Electrification of heating
- Promotion of renewable energies
- Support for low-carbon technologies in industry and commerce.

This AQAP is a cornerstone of Oxford's broader environmental and public health strategy. It aligns with local transport, climate, and planning policies and directly supports two of Oxford City Council's corporate priorities:

- **Pursue a Zero Carbon Oxford** – aiming for city-wide zero carbon emissions by 2040. This AQAP contributes by improving air quality and mitigating climate change
- **Support Thriving Communities** – recognising that clean air is essential for physical and mental health. The AQAP helps reduce health inequalities and prevent pollution-related illnesses, including those linked to mental health.

As Oxford's air quality management area has been declared due to high levels of NO₂, this AQAP primarily focuses on reducing NO₂ levels. However, most measures will also lead to reductions in PM_{2.5} emissions, another pollutant which is detrimental to health.



Introduction

This Action Plan sets out the measures that Oxford City Council and its partners will implement between 2026 and 2030 to reduce air pollutant concentrations and limit public exposure to air pollution. These actions aim to improve the health and quality of life for everyone who lives in, works in, or visits the city of Oxford.

The plan has been developed in accordance with the Council's statutory duty under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 (as amended by the Environment Act 2021), and in line with the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) framework.

Importantly, this Action Plan goes beyond mere legal compliance with air pollution limits. Building on the achievements of the previous plan, it introduces a new and even more ambitious local target for annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). The new proposed target - an annual mean of $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ - is completely aligned with the World Health Organization's recommended Interim Target III for NO_2 (published in September 2021⁴) and mirrors the European Union's newly adopted legal limit, effective from December 2024⁵.

This alignment underscores the strong commitment from the City and County Councils to achieving the lowest feasible levels of air pollution in the city over the next five years and to taking decisive, proactive steps to safeguard public health.

Transparency is fundamental to the success of this Action Plan. To ensure accountability and drive continuous improvement, the plan will be subject to annual reviews. Progress on the implementation of its measures will be reported through the Annual Status Reports (ASRs), which are annually appraised by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and published by Oxford City Council as part of its statutory duties under the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) framework.

The following sections provide an overview of the current air quality challenges in Oxford, the sources of pollution, and the progress achieved to date. They also identify the key priority areas for intervention and detail the specific actions and measures that City and partners expect to deliver under each area, to meet the city's new local air quality target for NO_2 .

⁴ On the 22nd of September 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) updated its [global air quality guidelines](#) for outdoor air pollution. Clear evidence was finally provided of the damage air pollution inflicts on human health at much lower concentrations than previously understood. The new WHO guidelines establish a much more stringent set of concentrations (called guideline values) for several pollutants (including for NO_2), which highlight the value at which the pollutant become health impacting. The WHO has also set a number of interim targets for NO_2 concentrations aimed at promoting a gradual shift from high to lower levels of air pollution.

⁵ The new EU Air Quality Directive (Directive (EU) 2024/2881) significantly strengthens air quality standards, aiming to align with World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations by 2030. Key changes include tighter legal limit values for several pollutants, especially $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and NO_2 , and provisions for access to justice and compensation for all those affected by air pollution.

Understanding the UK's Air Quality Obligations

The UK Government's approach to managing air quality in our towns and cities is underpinned by a legal and regulatory framework that combines national strategy with local implementation. This framework is primarily established through Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 (as amended by the Environment Act 2021), and which mandates the central government to develop a National Air Quality Strategy and assigns air quality statutory duties to local authorities in England, under the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) system.

National Responsibilities

Under the Environment Act, the Secretary of State is required to publish and periodically review a national strategy for air quality. This strategy sets out:

- **The existing air quality standards and objectives** (as set out by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010) for key pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), particulate matter (PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$), and others
- **The complete list of national policies and measures** that support the achievement of these objectives.

The strategy⁶ must be reviewed at least every five years, or sooner, if necessary, to ensure it remains effective and aligned with evolving scientific evidence and public health priorities.

Local Authority Duties

Oxford currently has a Two-Tier Local Authority structure. Oxford City Council, as a Tier 2 authority, has the core duty to deliver air quality improvements for Oxford through the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) framework⁷. It is required to:

- **Regularly assess and review** air quality in their areas
- **Designate Air Quality Management Areas** (AQMAs) where national air quality objectives are not being met or are at risk of being breached
- **Develop and implement Air Quality Action Plans** (AQAPs) that outline targeted measures to reduce pollution and protect public health.

Recent amendments under the Environment Act 2021 have reinforced these responsibilities and broadened the scope of public bodies required to actively collaborate on local air quality improvements - these now include County Councils, NHS bodies, National Highways, the Environment Agency, and the UK Health Security Agency. The Act also introduces clearer accountability mechanisms, including enhanced annual air quality status reporting to DEFRA and the issuance of warning letters to local authorities that fail to comply with their statutory duties.

⁶ England's current Air Quality Strategy was published on the 28th April 2023 and can be found [here](#).

⁷ The LAQM framework is a statutory system in the UK that requires local authorities to assess and manage air quality in their areas. It was established under the Environment Act 1995 and is overseen by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and the devolved administrations. For more details, please consult Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance 2022 (LAQM PG22).

Chapter 1: What is Air Pollution and why it matters?



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Air pollution is the presence of harmful substances in the air we breathe. These substances can be in the form of gases or particles, and they can damage our health, the environment, and the climate.

1.1 Key Urban Air Pollutants and Their Sources

1.1.1 Gases

These are invisible to the human eye and include pollutants like:

- **Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)** - Nitrogen dioxide is a gas which is generally released from high-temperature burning processes such as road transport or energy generation. NO₂ has a clear local pattern and is mostly concentrated where it is released: in urban areas and by busy roads, due to its relatively short lifetime (a few hours)
- **Ground level⁸ Ozone (O₃)** - Ozone is not released directly into the air in significant quantities but is a secondary pollutant⁹ produced by reaction between nitrogen dioxide and other gases called hydrocarbons, in the presence of sunlight. Peak ozone episodes are therefore strongly linked to typical summer weather conditions (high temperatures, sunny weather), giving rise to the so called "summer smog".

⁸Ozone high up in the sky (stratospheric) is good because it protects us from the sun's harmful UV rays. But ozone near the ground (tropospheric) is bad because it pollutes the air and can make it hard to breathe.

⁹A secondary pollutant is a type of air pollutant that is not directly released into the air. Instead, it forms through reactions between other pollutants and gases, often in the presence of sunlight.

1.1.2 Particles

Particles, also known as particulate matter (PM) is everything in the air that is not a gas. These tiny, microscopic solid or liquid substances can originate from natural sources such as pollen, sea spray, forest fires and dust from soil or volcanic activity, as well as human made sources such as smoke from wood burning, emissions from construction, industry and vehicles, and wear from tyres and brakes.

They can be divided into two different size categories:

- **PM_{2.5}** – These are fine particles smaller than 2.5 micrometres (approximately 20 times thinner than the width of a human hair), and which can penetrate deep into the lungs and even enter the bloodstream
- **PM₁₀** – These are slightly larger particles (up to 10 micrometres), which can still affect the respiratory system.

Urban areas are hubs of human activity, but they also concentrate many of the sources of air pollution that pose serious risks to public health and the environment. Typically, the most significant contributors to urban air pollution are:

- **Road traffic** (especially diesel vehicles) – is one of the major sources of NO₂
- **Domestic heating** – including wood-burning stoves and open fires, which are large contributors to PM
- **Industrial activities** – contributing to both gases and particle emissions
- **Construction and demolition** – releasing dust and PM
- **Chemical reactions in the atmosphere** – forming secondary pollutants like ozone.



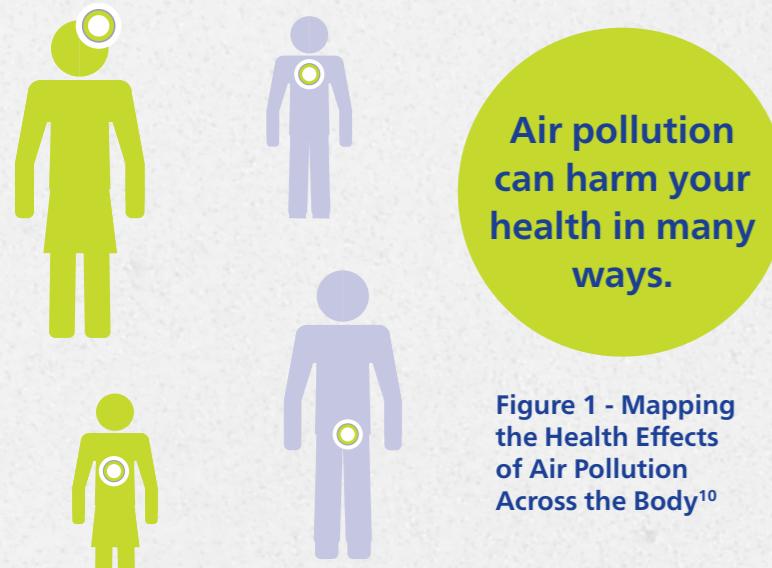


Figure 1 - Mapping the Health Effects of Air Pollution Across the Body¹⁰

1.2 Air Pollution as a Public Health Crisis

Air pollution is no longer just an environmental concern - it is a pressing public health emergency.

According to a recent report¹¹ from the Royal College of Physicians' "A Breath of Fresh Air", air pollution is responsible for an estimated 30,000 deaths annually in the UK and contributes to a wide range of chronic and acute health conditions, including cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness, dementia, and mental health disorders.

The report reinforces what has become increasingly clear since the World Health Organization released its updated air quality guidelines in September 2021:

There are no safe levels of air pollution

Even concentrations of nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, and ozone well below current legal limits have been shown to cause harm to human health. Clear evidence demonstrates that air pollution can negatively affect health across the entire life course - from prenatal development through to old age.

Figure 1 shows how air pollution impacts nearly every organ in the human body. Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and ozone (O₃) can penetrate deep into the respiratory system, triggering asthma, lung cancer, and reduced lung development. These pollutants also enter the bloodstream, contributing to heart disease, high blood pressure, and even blood clots.

- Stroke
- Brain development
- Mental health
- Dementia
- Skin aging
- Lung diseases (asthma, cancer, lung development, pneumonia)
- Blood clots
- Heart disease pressure
- Insulin resistance and diabetes
- Premature birth
- Low birthweight
- Illness during pregnancy
- Decreased sperm quality

The brain is vulnerable too, with growing evidence linking air pollution to stroke, dementia, and mental health disorders. Exposure during pregnancy can lead to premature birth and low birthweight, while long-term exposure is associated with insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes. From skin aging to impaired reproductive health, the effects of polluted air are widespread and serious - making clean air essential for a healthy life.

1.3 Air Pollution and the Climate Emergency

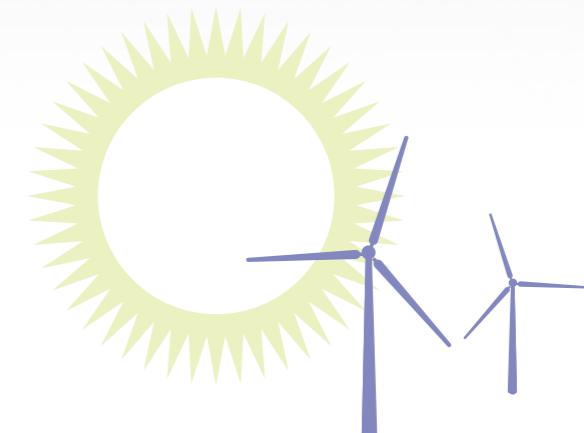
Air quality and the climate crisis are closely connected. Air pollutants and greenhouse gases often originate from the same sources (particularly the burning of fossil fuels in the transport and energy sectors), and so often share the same solutions.

As described above, key urban air pollution is focused on gases like NO₂ and O₃, and particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), which directly harm our health, especially our lungs and heart. The climate crisis is driven by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄), which trap heat and disrupt ecosystems. This leads to indirect health impacts through extreme weather and changing environmental conditions.

Some air pollutants also directly contribute to global warming. For instance, black carbon¹² - a component of PM_{2.5} that is produced by the incomplete burning of coal, gas, wood, peat, and crop residues strongly absorbs solar radiation, thereby accelerating the rise in the planet's temperature.

Similarly, methane and ground-level ozone are both harmful air pollutants and potent greenhouse gases, playing a significant role in climate change.

Both air pollution and climate change pose serious risks to public health. Air pollution causes immediate and direct harm, contributing to millions of premature deaths each year. In contrast, climate change affects health more indirectly - through extreme weather events, food and water insecurity, and the spread of infectious diseases.



¹⁰ A breath of fresh air: responding to the health challenges of modern air pollution report, published on Clean Air Day (19th June 2025).

¹¹ Sourced Global Action Plan website

¹² IPCC's AR6 Working Group I report (2021)

1.3.1 Main advantages of joined-up action

A very important report from the Clean Air fund¹³ highlights the key benefits of joined up action on air pollution and climate change. A short resume of the key points is highlighted below:

- **Improved Public Health** - Reducing air pollution lowers the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, while tackling global warming reduces the threat of heat-related illnesses, infectious diseases, and extreme weather impacts. Both actions save lives and ease the burden on healthcare systems
- **Faster Emissions Reductions** - Many sources of air pollution (e.g. transport, energy, industry) also emit greenhouse gases. Tackling them together accelerates progress on climate goals
- **Economic Savings** - Integrated policies can reduce duplication, improve efficiency, and deliver better value for money through shared infrastructure and planning
- **Support for Vulnerable Communities** - Poorer populations often suffer most from both dirty air and climate impacts. Joint action can help address these inequalities
- **Stronger Political and Public Support** - Health benefits from cleaner air are immediate and visible, helping to build momentum and public backing for climate policies
- **More Resilient Cities** - Cleaner, greener urban environments are better prepared for climate shocks and offer improved quality of life.



¹³ [Joined-up Action on Air Pollution and Climate Change \(2021\)](#)

1.4 Who Pays the Price? Air Pollution, Economics, and Inequality

Air pollution is not just an environmental issue - it is also a pressing matter of social and economic justice. The health and financial burdens it creates fall in many cases disproportionately on low-income households and marginalised communities, who are more likely to live in areas with higher pollution levels¹⁴ due to historical housing inequalities, limited political influence, and proximity to major roads or industrial sources.

These communities tend to experience elevated risks of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, reduced life expectancy, and increased healthcare costs (pressures that deepen existing inequalities and perpetuate cycles of poverty). Vulnerable groups such as children, older adults, and individuals with pre-existing conditions like asthma, COPD, or obesity are also particularly at risk.

While this pattern is evident nationally (where deprived areas often coincide with higher pollution levels), Oxford presents a more complex picture. Many of the city's most deprived areas are located away from major traffic routes, such as housing estates, and therefore experience relatively lower pollution levels. However, high pollution persists in central areas heavily used by children and young people, including students. This highlights the importance of looking beyond averages to understand who is most affected and where.

The economic impacts of air pollution extend beyond individual health to broader societal costs, including lost productivity, increased public health spending, and reduced educational outcomes. Yet, these costs are not shared equally. Wealthier populations often have the means to avoid exposure and access better healthcare, while vulnerable groups are left to bear the brunt.

A strong UK-based reference for the estimated economic costs of air pollution comes from a Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (POST) briefing¹⁵. It states that:

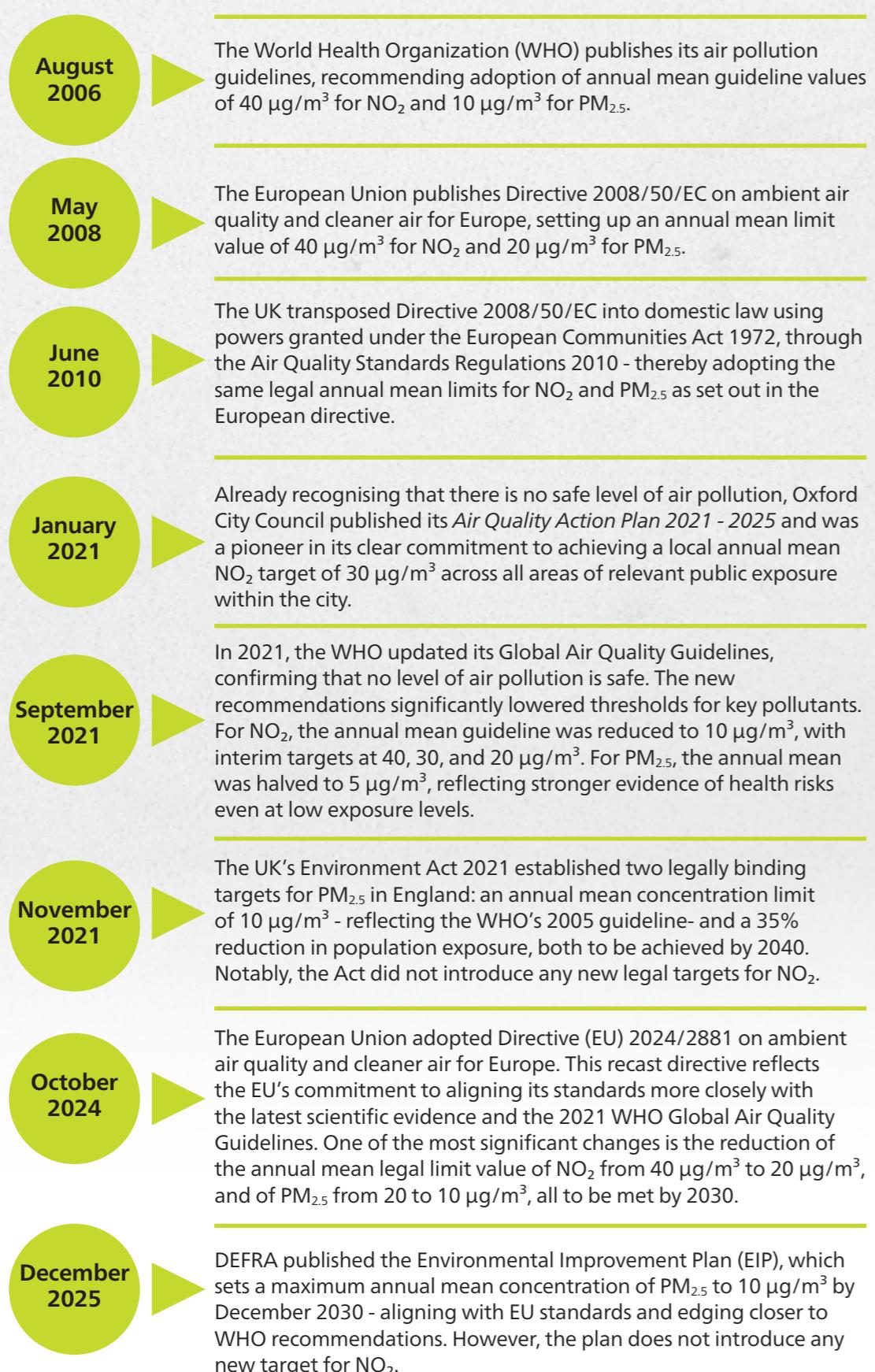
Between 2017 and 2025, the total estimated NHS and social care cost of air pollution in England will be at least £1.6 billion

This figure reflects the direct burden on public health services due to air pollution- related illnesses, particularly from pollutants like particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), which are linked to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases.

¹⁴ In 2023, people living in the 20% most deprived areas experienced 8% higher average PM_{2.5} concentrations than those in the 20% least deprived (Royal College of Physicians' ["A Breath of Fresh Air" report](#)).

¹⁵ The UK Parliament Post on Urban outdoor air quality (from January 2023) can be found [here](#).

Figure 2 - Timeline of annual mean standards for NO₂ and PM_{2.5} and the institutions behind them



1.5 Navigating global and local standards for Clean Air

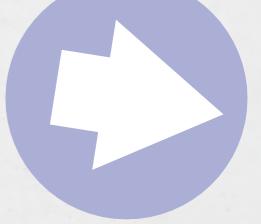
Air quality standards form the backbone of efforts to protect public health and the environment, yet they vary significantly across jurisdictions. From the World Health Organization's science-based guidelines to the legally binding thresholds set by the European Union, the United Kingdom, and local authorities like Oxford City Council, navigating this complex landscape is essential for understanding both the progress made and the challenges ahead. This section explores how these standards align or diverge, and what they mean for achieving truly clean air at every level.

The information derived from Figure 2 highlights three important key points:

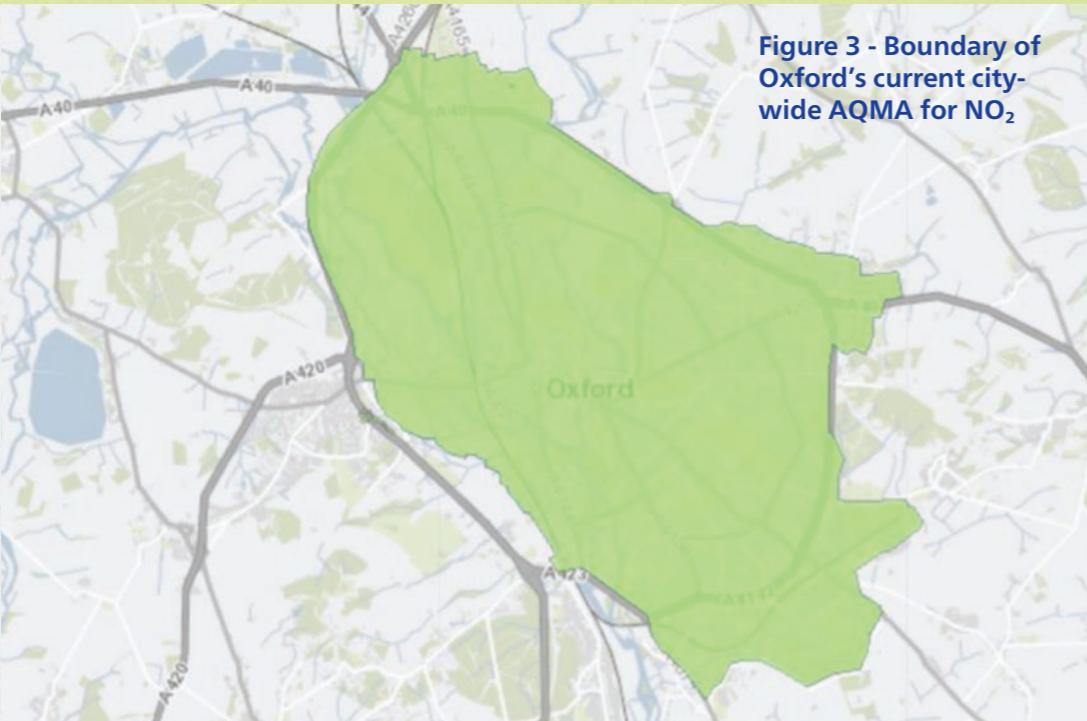
The legally defined air pollution limit values do not necessarily represent the safest thresholds in terms of human exposure and associated health risks

The local annual mean target adopted by Oxford City Council in January 2021 - six months prior to the World Health Organization's release of its updated air quality guidelines - aligns precisely with the WHO's current Interim Target II

The UK Government is now lagging behind the European Union in terms of both air quality standards and legislative progress



Chapter 2: Oxford's Air: Pollution Levels and Progress



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Oxford is a historic city in Oxfordshire, England, situated approximately 56 miles (90 km) northwest of London. It has an estimated population of 165,200, with university students making up about 22% of its residents. Around 74.3% of the population is of working age (16 - 64 years)¹⁶. Oxford also has the second highest proportion of ethnic minority residents in Southeast England, and 35% of its population was born outside the United Kingdom - underscoring the city's diversity and the global reputation of the University of Oxford.

The city's rich heritage is reflected in its medieval street layout, narrow lanes, and historic architecture, which together create a distinctive and cherished urban environment. However, these same features pose significant challenges for modern transport and air quality management. Many roads in the city centre were never designed for motor vehicles and now struggle to accommodate current traffic volumes. With limited space for road expansion or major infrastructure upgrades, traffic often becomes concentrated in certain areas, leading to elevated levels of air pollution.

¹⁶ As of June 2023, according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Since 2010, the entire administrative area of Oxford has been designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) due to repeated exceedances of the UK's legal nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) limits. Figure 3 highlights the current extent of the city's AQMA in light green.

The Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) framework, as administered by DEFRA, stipulates that an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) should be considered for revocation once the relevant air quality objective has been met for three consecutive years, as confirmed through systematic monitoring. For AQMAs designated for nitrogen dioxide, this typically means demonstrating annual mean NO₂ levels below 36 µg/m³, to account for measurement uncertainties.

Despite the challenges outlined above, Oxford has made notable progress in reducing air pollution in recent years. This chapter explores how air quality levels have evolved over time and highlights the most impactful measures delivered through the city's previous *Air Quality Action Plan*. These actions have played a key role in helping to create cleaner, healthier air for everyone who lives, works, and breathes in Oxford.

2.1 What action has been taken over the last five years?

Oxford has taken ambitious and forward-thinking steps to improve air quality through its previous *Air Quality Action Plan 2021-2025*.

To the best of our knowledge, Oxford was the only local authority in the UK to have established its own local air quality target for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in January 2021: an ambitious annual mean concentration of 30 µg/m³ to be achieved citywide by 2025 at all locations where people are regularly exposed. This target is significantly more stringent than the current national legal limit of 40 µg/m³, underscoring Oxford's proactive commitment – already evident in 2021 – to safeguarding public health and setting a leading example in air quality management.

To support this goal, the city has implemented 30 targeted air quality actions across four key priority areas: promoting cleaner vehicles, encouraging sustainable transport, reducing emissions from homes and businesses, and increasing public awareness.

Figures 4 and 5 highlight some of the most impactful measures implemented under the *Air Quality Action Plan 2021-2025*. Many of these initiatives (such as bus electrification and the introduction of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods) are linked to transport schemes delivered exclusively by Oxfordshire County Council in its role as Oxford's transport authority. Others, such as the Zero Emission Zone Pilot, have been jointly delivered through direct collaboration between the City and County Councils. In some cases, like the new Oxfordshire air quality website (OXONAIR), delivery has involved wider partnership working between the City, County, and all Oxfordshire district councils (South Oxfordshire, West Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, and Cherwell).



Figure 4 - Key accomplishments from Oxford's Air Quality Action Plan 2021-2025**City-wide Smoke Control Area**

We have introduced a city-wide Smoke Control Area, covering the entire administrative area of the city, which introduced some rules on how people burn solid fuels and use wood-burning stoves to try to reduce (human health damaging) PM_{2.5} emissions in the city.

**Bus Electrification**

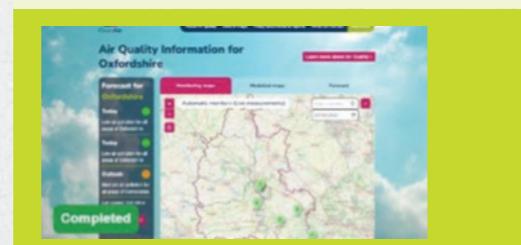
159 new electric buses have been delivered in Oxford, thanks to a successful bid that was put forward to DfT by Oxfordshire County Council, under the Zero Emission Bus Regional Areas (ZEBRA) scheme. 69% of the entire bus mileage of the city is now made on electric buses.

**Oxford City Council's Electric Fleet**

Oxford City Council initially set a target to electrify 25% of its fleet by 2023. As of April 2025, this goal has been exceeded, with 35% of the fleet - 118 out of 338 vehicles - now fully electric.

**Energy Super Hub**

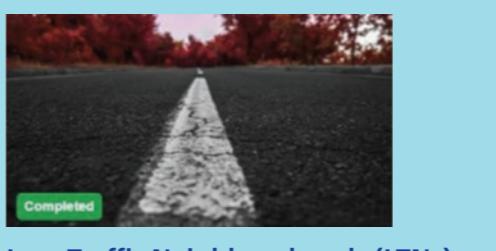
Oxford City Council and its partners have delivered the world's largest hybrid battery system (50MW) at Redbridge Park & Ride, offering fast and ultra-rapid charging infrastructure for 42 vehicles at once and with potential for charging up to 400 vehicles in the future.

**Air Quality Website OXONAIR**

Delivery of a new Oxfordshire air quality website, which consolidates air quality information from various councils in Oxfordshire into one platform. The website features real-time air quality data, forecasts, and resources to help residents understand and address air pollution.

**Zero Emission Zone Pilot**

Delivered jointly by City and County councils, this is an area where zero emission vehicles (such as fully electric motorcycles, cars and vans) can be used without incurring a charge but where all petrol and diesel vehicles, including hybrids, will incur a daily charge if they are driven in the zone, unless they have a 100 per cent discount or exemption.

Figure 5 - Key accomplishments (II) from Oxford's Air Quality Action Plan 2021-2025**Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs)**

An LTN is an area where motorised traffic is prevented from taking shortcuts through a residential area, creating quieter and safer streets, leading also to air quality improvements. LTNs were delivered in Cowley and at East Oxford at St Marys, St Clements and Divinity Road.

**Eco-moorings**

Three eco-mooring bollards were installed at the visitors' moorings located at Aristotle Lane, which aim to provide visiting boaters with electrical power infrastructure as an alternative to diesel engines, generators, and wood burners for their daily heat and energy needs.

**Oxford's EV Strategy**

Oxford City Council has developed a strategy which sets out clear targets for the city of Oxford to meet by 2026, 2030 and 2040, in terms of infrastructure deployment and EV uptake, which measure the city's fulfilment of its net zero ambitions.

**E-cargo bike trials**

The partnership between Oxford City Council and Velocity Cycle Couriers offered the possibility for city centre businesses to trial subsidised, zero-emission deliveries by e-cargo bike. The scheme is part of a broader effort to promote sustainable transport options.

**Electric Charging for Taxis**

7 new charging points (a total of 14 new bays) have been installed in Oxford at the following locations: Keble Road, Blackbird Leys Leisure centre, Headington Car park and Old Greyfriars Street, to enable the electric vehicle transition of the Oxford Hackney and Private Hire trade.

**Do You Fuel Good? Campaign**

We have delivered a city-wide awareness raising campaign, in partnership with local Friends of the Earth and the Canal & River Trust, specifically addressing wood burning and the use of inappropriate fuels and highlighting the negative health impacts caused by these.

2.2 Air Quality levels in Oxford

2.2.1 Tracing the evolution of Air Quality Management in Oxford

Since 1999, Oxford has undertaken a continuous process of reviewing and assessing air quality. At that time, NO_2 levels (both annual and hourly means) exceeded air quality objectives in areas primarily affected by traffic.

In 2003, Oxford City Council declared its first Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for NO_2 in central Oxford, which was subsequently expanded in 2005. In response, the Council published its first *Air Quality Action Plan* in 2006, focusing on reducing emissions from buses - identified at the time as the primary source of pollution in the area.

While the 2006 AQAP led to notable progress, significant exceedances of national NO_2 objectives persisted, and additional pollution hotspots were identified. As a result, following further detailed air quality assessments, a city-wide AQMA was declared in September 2010. To address the broader scope of air quality challenges, the Council adopted a new AQAP in 2013, introducing a revised set of measures aimed at improving air quality across Oxford for the period 2013 - 2020.

The city's most recent AQAP was published in January 2021, introducing a new suite of ambitious measures to be implemented between 2021 and 2025. These measures reflected a continuous strong commitment from the City Council and its partners to improve air quality across the city. Notably, for the first time in an Oxford AQAP, the plan included the city's commitment to achieve compliance with a local nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) target of $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, a target significantly more stringent and ambitious than the current UK legal standard for this pollutant - $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

2.2.2 Oxford's Air Quality Over Time

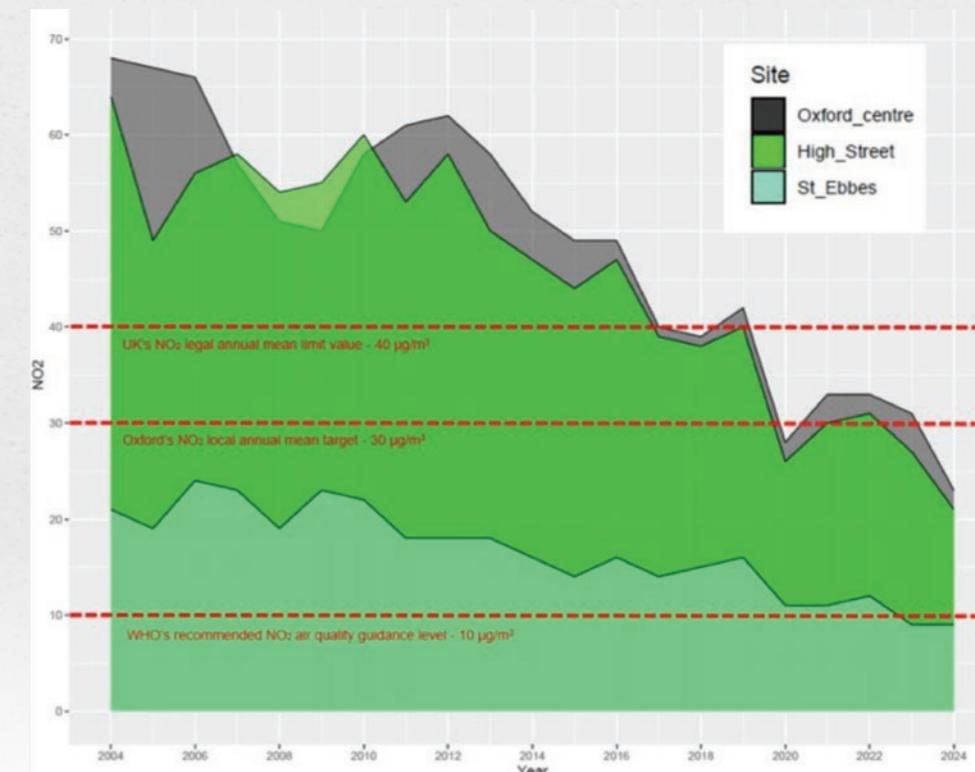
Figure 6 presents long-term trends in NO_2 concentrations across Oxford from 2004 onward - just one year after the City Council declared its first Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for this pollutant. The data, drawn from the three sites where automatic monitoring has been consistently maintained (including two stations within the national AURN network¹⁷), is plotted alongside three key benchmarks: the UK's current legal limit for NO_2 , the World Health Organization's recommended guideline, and Oxford's own local target, as set out in the *Air Quality Action Plan 2021–2025*.

¹⁷ The AURN stands for the Automatic Urban and Rural Network. It is the UK's national air quality monitoring network, managed by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) in partnership with the Environment Agency. It is in place to provide high-quality, real-time data on air pollutants across the UK, supporting compliance with national air quality standards.

Over the past 20 years, concentrations at these key monitoring sites have declined by an average of 65%

One particularly striking comparison underscores the scale of this improvement and of the substantial progress made in improving urban air quality in Oxford: in 2024, the annual mean NO_2 concentration at the roadside monitoring site on High Street - located in the very heart of Oxford city centre - was $21 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Remarkably, this matches the level recorded at the urban background station at Oxford St Ebbes in 2004. Over the last two decades, NO_2 levels in one of the city's busiest traffic corridors have been reduced to levels once typical of quieter, less traffic-impacted areas.

Figure 6 – NO_2 annual mean historic trends of Oxford's automatic monitoring sites



Similarly, Figures 7 and 8 illustrate the long-term trends in PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations at Oxford's automatic monitoring sites where these pollutants have been historically measured - namely, Oxford High Street and Oxford St Ebbes.

Figure 7 reveals a clear and sustained downward trend in PM_{10} concentrations. Between 2011 and 2024, levels of this pollutant have declined by an average of 45%. Oxford now remains comfortably below both the UK's legal annual mean limit and the World Health Organization's recommended guideline for PM_{10} , reflecting significant progress in reducing particulate pollution.

Figure 8 highlights a 40% reduction in urban background PM_{2.5} concentrations at Oxford St Ebbes over the past decade. In recent years, Oxford has consistently remained within the UK's legal limits for PM_{2.5} and is now just 2 µg/m³ away from meeting the World Health Organization's recommended annual mean of 5 µg/m³ - widely regarded as the safest level of exposure for human health.

Figure 7 - PM₁₀ annual mean historic trends of Oxford's automatic monitoring sites

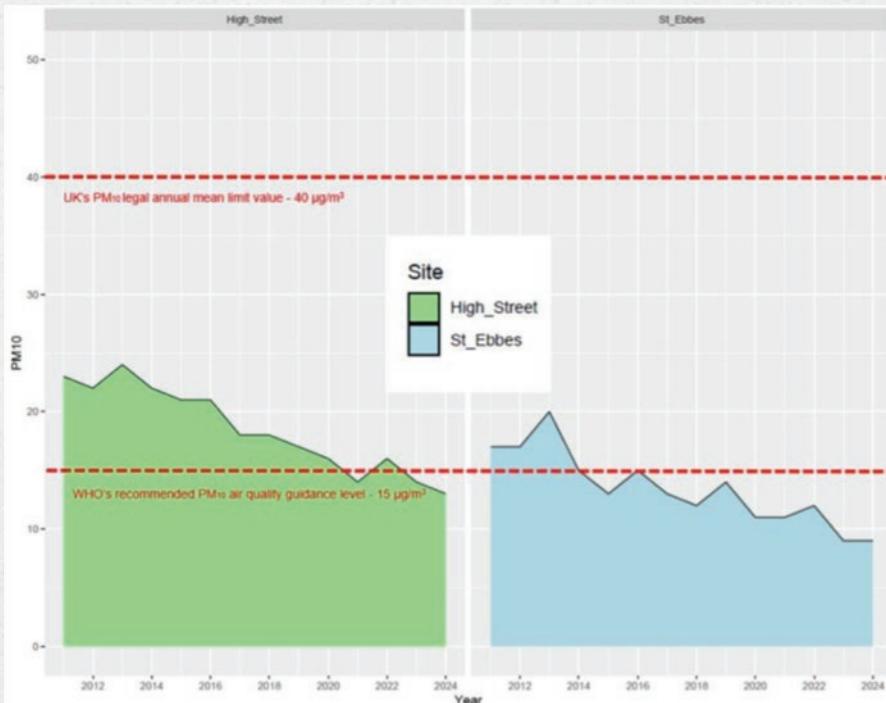


Figure 8 - PM_{2.5} annual mean historic trends of Oxford's automatic monitoring sites

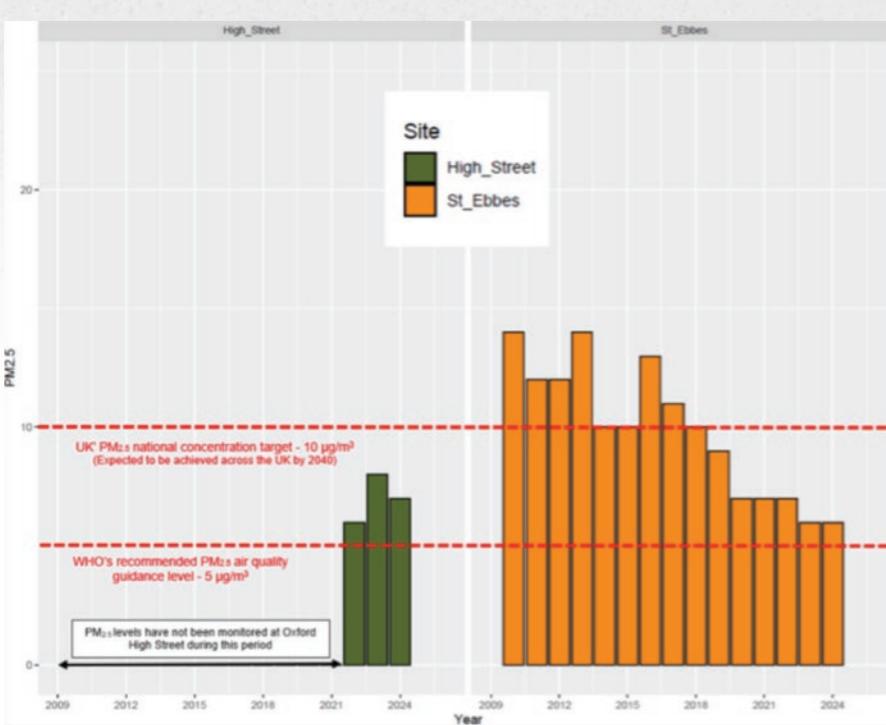


Figure 9 - Oxford's Clean Air Journey: A Timeline of Action

2.2.3 Timeline and milestones that made a difference

Figure 9 presents a timeline of the most significant air quality measures implemented in Oxford over the years. It highlights Oxford's pioneering role and leadership in delivering innovative interventions to tackle air pollution. The timeline provides a clear overview of the key historic actions that have shaped the city's progress and offers valuable context for understanding how Oxford has reached its current position in its journey to cleaner air.

2.2.4 How far is Oxford from delivering on its local NO₂ target?

As outlined in earlier sections of this document, Oxford City Council published its *Air Quality Action Plan* (AQAP) in January 2021, setting at the time a strong and ambitious commitment to achieve a local annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) target of 30 µg/m³. This target is significantly more stringent than the UK's legal limit of 40 µg/m³ and applies to all locations across the city where people are regularly exposed to air pollution¹⁸.



¹⁸ According to DEFRA's Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) Policy Guidance, "relevant exposure" refers to locations where the public is regularly present and potentially exposed to air pollution over the relevant averaging period. I.e., for annual mean objectives, this typically includes areas near residential properties, schools, care homes, and hospitals.

Table 1 below presents a comparison between air quality monitoring results from 2019¹⁹ - the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic - and 2024, the most recent year for which air quality data is available at the time of writing.

Table 1 - Oxford's current compliance status with NO₂ legal and local targets

Metrics	2019	2024
Total amount of monitoring sites \geq the UK's NO ₂ legal annual mean (40 µg/m ³)	13	1
% legal exceedances over totality of monitoring sites	18%	1%
Total amount of monitoring sites \geq Oxford's NO ₂ local annual mean target (30 µg/m ³)	35	4 ²⁰
% local target exceedances over totality of monitoring sites	47%	3%

It is evident that the measures implemented over the past five years have had a substantial impact in reducing NO₂ levels across Oxford. As shown in Table 1, these actions have enabled the city to achieve compliance with the UK's legal annual mean limit for NO₂, with the only exceedance occurring at Headington Hill - a location not considered relevant for public exposure.

More importantly, the data also demonstrates that Oxford City Council's commitment to meeting its more ambitious local target of 30 µg/m³ by the end of 2025 is within reach.

When focusing solely on locations of relevant exposure, the city falls just one site short of full compliance: St Clements – The Plain, which reported an annual mean of 34 µg/m³ in 2024, as shown in Table 2.

¹⁹ Although the AQAP was published in January 2021, the year 2019 was used as the baseline for this comparison because 2020 and 2021 were significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. During those years, lockdowns and traffic restrictions led to an artificial and temporary improvement in air quality. As a result, comparing data from those years with 2024 would not provide a realistic assessment of long-term trends and improvements.

²⁰ The monitoring locations include Headington Hill, two sites along the Oxford Ring Road, and St Clements – The Plain. However, the sites at Headington Hill and the Ring Road are not designed to assess direct human exposure to air pollution. Instead, they are intended to monitor potential air quality impacts from traffic displacement linked to future transport schemes being considered in Oxford. As such, these locations fall outside the scope of the city's 2025 local air quality target.

Table 2 – Progress at the Four Sites with the Highest Recorded NO₂ Levels (2019–2024)

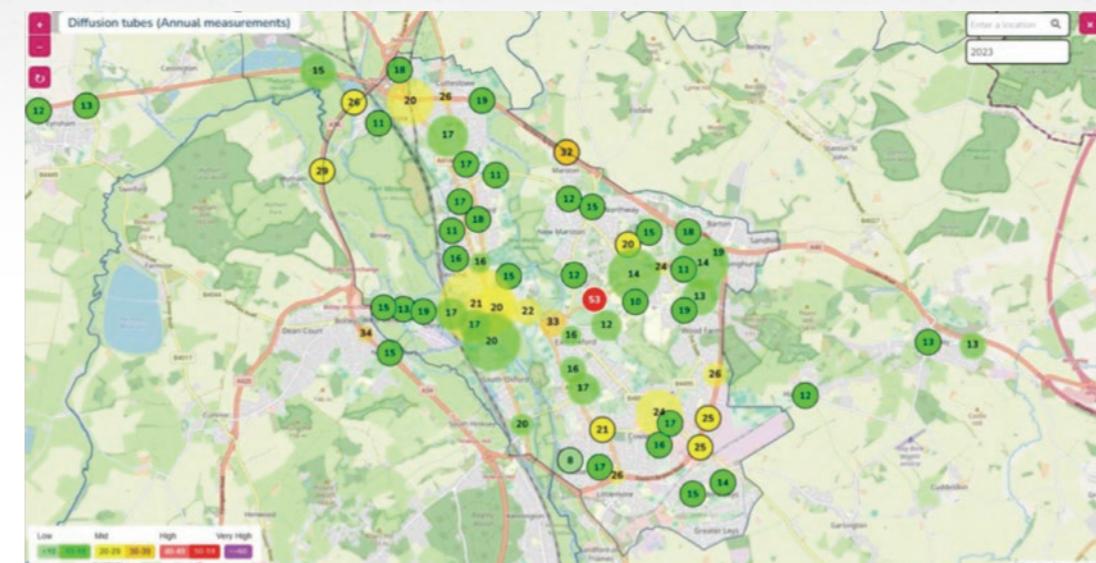
Monitoring Site and Diffusion Tube ID	Annual Mean NO ₂ Levels by Year					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
St Aldates / DT39	43	28	33	33	32	25
George Street / DT48	44	24	26	24	21	21
St Clements / DT55	53	36	39	43	38	34
High Street / DT56	50	35	38	35	31	25

It is important to note that the benefits of the bus fleet electrification will only be fully reflected in 2025, as electric buses were gradually introduced throughout 2024. With a full year of operation in 2025, further reductions in NO₂ levels are therefore expected - potentially bringing St Clements into compliance and marking full delivery of the city's local air quality target.

Air quality is monitored annually at 118 locations across the city using two complementary methods: automatic monitoring stations and passive diffusion tubes.

For detailed information on monitoring locations, the rationale behind their selection, the latest air quality data, and a wealth of additional resources, please visit the [OXONAIR website](#).

Figure 10 – Oxford's NO₂ Monitoring Map: Locations and latest readings from OXONAIR



Chapter 3: Sources of Air Pollution in Oxford



The measures outlined in this *Air Quality Action Plan* are specifically designed to target the main sources of air pollution within the city of Oxford.

To support this targeted approach, Oxford City Council commissioned in October 2024 the air quality consultancy Ricardo Energy & Environment to carry out a comprehensive source apportionment study. The purpose of the study was to provide a detailed, most up to date understanding of the key sources of air pollution in Oxford, and it included the following components:

- **Emission sources by activity sector:** A refined analysis of the contribution of each activity sector to total emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx)²¹, particulate matter (PM₁₀), and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), offering greater detail than previous studies
- **Road emission sources by vehicle type:** An assessment of the road transport sector, quantifying the contribution of different vehicle types to total road transport emissions of NOx, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}
- **Understanding road-based sources of PM:** A further disaggregation of road transport emissions, identifying the relative contributions of tailpipe emissions, road surface abrasion, and brake and tyre wear to road transport emitted PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels
- **The Impact of residential heating on PM_{2.5} emissions:** A breakdown of emissions from the domestic combustion sector, detailing the impact of various heating and fuel types on PM_{2.5} emissions from residential sources in Oxford.

The full source apportionment study was conducted in accordance with the Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (LAQM TG22) and was published by Oxford City Council on 13 February 2025. It is available for public review on the Council's [website](#).

²¹ Nitrogen oxides (NOx) are a collective term used to refer to nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Both are produced from the reaction of nitrogen and oxygen gases in the air during combustion processes, especially at high temperatures. Total oxides of nitrogen (NOx) are used for the required reduction in vehicle emissions. This is routinely used for vehicle emissions standards instead of NO₂. Vehicles emit nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and nitrogen oxide (NO) which make up the total NOx. The NO reacts with ozone in sunlight to create NO₂. The relationship between NOx emitted and ambient NO₂ is not linear hence required emission reductions tend to always be presented as NOx rather than NO₂.

3.1 Emission sources by activity sector

The contribution of each activity sector to the total emissions of NOx, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in Oxford is shown on Figure 11.

Figure 11 – Share of total emissions of NOx, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} by activity sector in Oxford

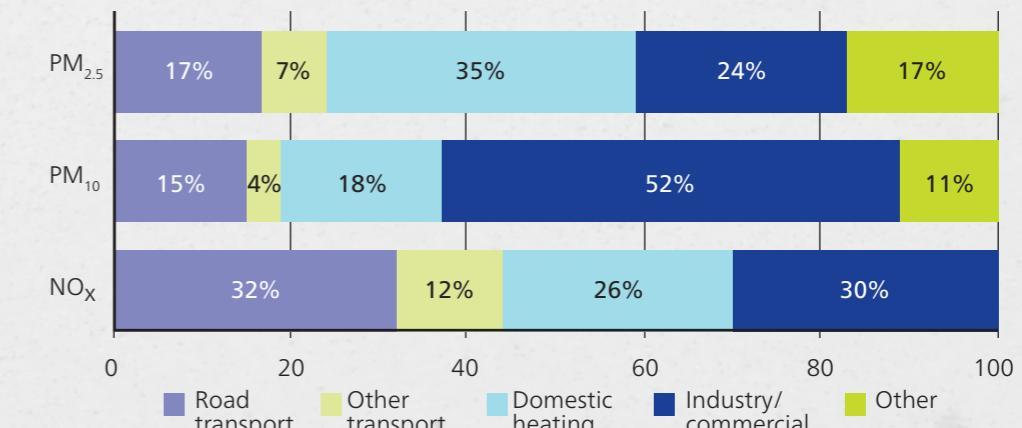


Figure 11 illustrates that for the first time, the transport sector (including both road and other transport modes) accounts for less than 50% of all NOx emissions (approximately 44% of total NOx emissions) in the city. In contrast, its contribution is significantly lower for PM₁₀ (19%) and PM_{2.5} (24%).

Meanwhile, domestic heating emerges as the primary source of PM_{2.5} emissions, contributing 35% to the total. For PM₁₀, the industry/commercial sector is the most significant contributor, responsible for 52% of the total emissions.

3.1.1 Breaking down the data by sector in more detail

Below is a more detailed breakdown of what is included or aggregated under some of the activity sectors referenced in Figure 11, specifically: "Other Transport," "Industry/Commercial," and "Others."

Other transport

NOx (12%) – This total includes contributions rail transport (3.0%) and a combined contribution from military aircraft and inland waterways (8.9%).

PM_{2.5} (7%) – This total includes contributions from rail transport (0.6%) and a combined contribution from military aircraft and inland waterways (6.8%).

PM₁₀ (4%) – This total includes contributions from rail transport (0.3%) and a combined contribution from military aircraft and inland waterways (3.4%).

Industry/Commercial

NOx (30%) – This total includes contributions from Industry combustion (3.4%), Point sources²² (19.7%), and non-road mobile machinery²³ (7.1%).

PM_{2.5} (24%) – This total includes contributions from Industry Combustion (1.9%), Production Processes (9.7%), Point Sources (9.0%), and Non-Road Mobile Machinery (3.0%).

PM₁₀ (52%) – This total includes contributions from Industry Combustion (0.9%), Production Processes (44.7%), Point Sources (5.3%), and Non-Road Mobile Machinery (1.5%).

Other

NOx (<1%) – This total includes residual contributions from Waste (0.1%) and Agriculture (0.2%).

PM_{2.5} (17%) – This total includes residual contributions from Waste (8.2%), Agriculture (0.2%), Nature (4%) and Solvents (4.5%).

PM₁₀ (11%) – This total includes residual contributions from Waste (4.4%), Agriculture (0.7%), Nature (2.1%) and Solvents (3.3%).

3.1.2 A decade of change: Tracking the evolution of NOx emissions by sector in the city

The findings from Oxford's recent source apportionment study offer valuable insights into how the contributions of different emission sectors have evolved over time. Table 3 presents a direct comparison of the last three NOx source apportionment studies conducted in 2013, 2019, and 2025 to inform the city's various AQAPs.

Table 3 – Historic comparison of each sector's weight to total NOx emissions in Oxford.

Activity Sectors	2013	2019	2025
Transport (all)	75%	68%	44%
Combustion (Domestic, Industry & Services)	25%	31%	56%
Others (Agriculture, Solvents, Nature, Waste)	<1%	<1%	<1%

²² A point source refers to an emission source located at a specific, identifiable site with known grid references, allowing it to be directly mapped. Detailed emissions data for these industrial and commercial sources are provided by the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI). In Oxford, notable point sources include the BMW Group plant, University of Oxford facilities, and the Churchill and John Radcliffe Hospitals.

²³ Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) refers to a broad category of mobile equipment and transportable industrial machinery powered by internal combustion engines. Examples include equipment such as diesel generators and/or construction/agricultural machinery.

The results of this comparison indicate that the transport sector's contribution to total NOx emissions in Oxford has declined by 31% by weight since 2013. This significant reduction is largely attributed to fleets with successively cleaner engines, many of which were driven by recent local government initiatives - particularly those aimed at reducing emissions from buses.

The comparison in Table 3 also highlights that as NOx emissions²⁴ from the transport sector continue to decline, the relative share of emissions from domestic, industrial, and services - related sources are becoming increasingly prominent. Combustion now plays the most significant role in the city's overall NOx emissions profile²⁵.

3.2 Road emission sources by vehicle type

Figure 12 below illustrates the contribution of each vehicle type to total road transport emissions of NOx, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} in Oxford. As highlighted in the previous paragraph, road transport is responsible for approximately 32% of total NOx emissions, 15% of PM₁₀, and 17% of PM_{2.5}.

Figure 12 – Share of total road emissions of NOx, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} by vehicle type in Oxford

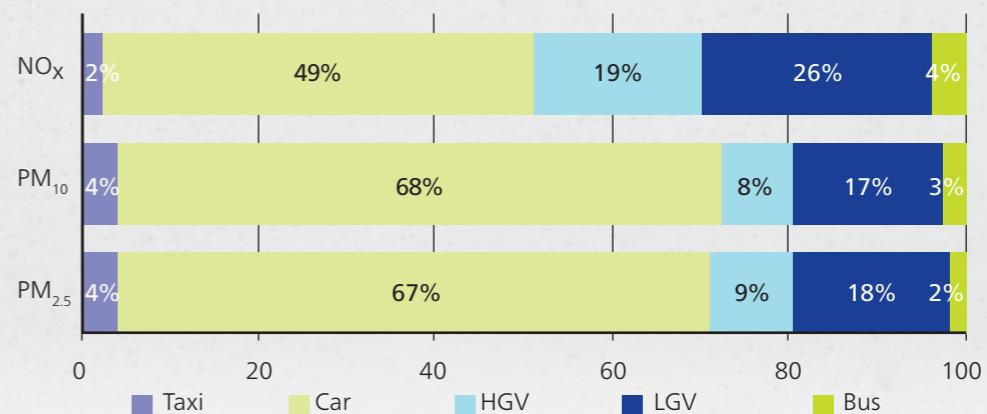


Figure 12 illustrates that cars are now by far the largest contributors to total NOx Road transport emissions in the city, accounting for nearly half (49%) of this sector's total emissions. Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) are the second-largest source at 26%, followed by Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs) at 19%. Buses contribute 4%, while taxis - including both Hackney carriages and Private Hire Vehicles - make up the remaining 2%.

²⁴ A similar comparison was not possible for Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), as the 2013 source apportionment study did not include Particulate Matter.

²⁵ On Table 3, the observed increase in the percentage contribution of certain sectors to overall NOx emissions over time does not reflect a rise in emissions from those sectors. Instead, it is primarily a result of the relative redistribution of sectoral shares following a significant and sustained reduction in transport-related emissions in recent years. Monitoring data from Oxford shows a consistent decline in average NO₂ levels across the city, with a 50% reduction recorded between 2014 and 2024. This trend is corroborated by data from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI), which indicates that NOx emissions have been steadily decreasing across all major sectors since 2013.

Figure 12 also shows that the contribution of different vehicle types to total PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions from road transport shows a similar pattern. Cars are the dominant source, accounting for 68% of PM₁₀ and 67% of PM_{2.5} emissions. They are followed by Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs), which contribute 17% and 18% respectively. Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) account for 8% of PM₁₀ and 9% of PM_{2.5} emissions. Taxis (including Hackney carriages and Private Hire Vehicles) contribute 4% to both pollutants, while buses are responsible for 3% of PM₁₀ and 2% of PM_{2.5} emissions.

3.2.1 A Changing Fleet: How vehicle types have shaped road emissions in Oxford over a decade

As urban vehicle fleets evolve, the nature of emissions from road transport is also changing. While advancements in engine technology, the growing adoption of electric vehicles and targeted local authority interventions have overall led to important reductions in tailpipe emissions in the city in the past 12 years.

Table 4 - Different vehicle types and their historic weight to NOx Emissions in Oxford

Vehicle types	2013	2019	2025
Taxis (Hackneys and Private Hire)	3%	<1%	2%
Cars	15%	37%	49%
Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs)	6%	16%	26%
Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs)	12%	15%	19%
Buses	64%	32%	4%

The results presented in Table 4 show that, since 2013, the contribution of buses to total road NOx emissions in Oxford has decreased by 60%. This substantial reduction demonstrates the effectiveness of several key measures implemented over the past decade:

- The introduction of a Low Emission Zone (LEZ) for buses in 2014 in Oxford
- Securing grant funding in 2019 through the Clean Bus Technology Fund, which enabled the upgrade of 115 city bus engines from Euro V to the significantly cleaner Euro VI standard
- The full electrification of 69% of the city's bus fleet (159 buses) in 2024, supported by the Zero Emission Bus Regional Areas (ZEBRA) scheme.

As the contribution of buses to total road NOx emissions has significantly declined, the relative share of other vehicle types has become more prominent²⁶.

For example, the contribution of cars to total road NOx emissions has increased significantly - from 15% in 2013 to 49% in 2025, representing a 34-percentage point rise. This shift is partly due to updated emissions data for cars following the Volkswagen emissions scandal, with post-2019 figures beginning to reflect more accurate real-world driving emissions. However, the primary factor behind this change is the substantial reduction in emissions from the bus fleet, which has shifted the focus toward cars now emerging as the dominant source of NOx emissions on Oxford's roads.

While air pollution has markedly improved in recent years, it remains crucial to sustain and accelerate this progress. Ensuring that all residents and visitors can enjoy cleaner, healthier air requires ongoing commitment. To that end, the city must continue modernising its transport infrastructure and championing sustainable mobility. Maintaining this positive trajectory is essential for further enhancing air quality and safeguarding public health.

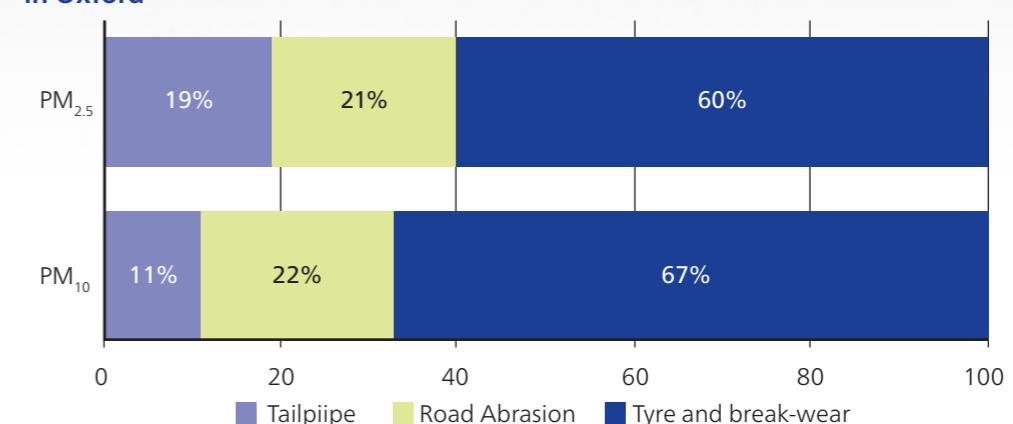
3.3 Understanding road-based sources of Particulate Pollution

As previously shown in paragraph 3.1, road transport is not the largest contributor to total particulate matter (PM) emissions in the city - accounting only for 17% of PM_{2.5} and 15% of PM₁₀ emissions.

However, it's important to note that these figures do not solely reflect tailpipe emissions. A significant portion of PM emissions from road transport also arises from non-exhaust sources such as road surface abrasion, brake wear, and tyre wear.

Figure 13 below provides a more detailed breakdown of the contribution of all these emission sources for PM in Oxford.

Figure 13 - Breakdown of particulate matter emissions from road transport in Oxford



²⁶ See footnote 22 for explanation regarding percentage shifts due to declining transport emissions.

As the vehicle fleet continues to modernise, older models are gradually being replaced by newer, cleaner, and more efficient engines. Many of these, particularly diesel vehicles, are now equipped with diesel particulate filters (DPFs), which significantly reduce tailpipe particulate emissions. In parallel, the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) is steadily increasing.

While EVs produce no tailpipe emissions, their typically greater weight compared to internal combustion engine vehicles can lead to increased road surface abrasion and tyre wear. Consequently, the relative contribution of these non-exhaust sources to total particulate matter (PM) emissions from road transport is becoming more pronounced.

Figure 13 highlights this shift, showing that brake and tyre wear are now the dominant sources of PM emissions from road transport in Oxford - accounting for 60% of PM_{2.5} and 67% of PM₁₀ emissions. Road surface abrasion follows as the second - largest contributor, responsible for 21% of PM_{2.5} and 22% of PM₁₀ emissions. Traditional tailpipe emissions now represent the smallest share, contributing just 19% to PM_{2.5} and 11% to PM₁₀.

3.4 The Impact of residential heating on PM_{2.5} emissions

Air pollution is not solely driven by emissions from the transport sector. Residential heating also plays a significant role in urban air quality degradation, particularly through the release of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).

These microscopic particles are primarily generated by the combustion of solid fuels. In Oxford, as in many other urban and rural areas in the UK, domestic heating becomes a dominant source of PM_{2.5} during the colder months. This seasonal increase in emissions intensifies air quality challenges for this pollutant.

As highlighted in Section 3.1, domestic heating accounts for approximately 35% of the city's total PM_{2.5} emissions, making it the single largest source. Figure 14 offers a more detailed breakdown, illustrating the various origins and types of contributors within this sector. This granular view is essential for identifying targeted mitigation strategies and informing policy decisions.

Figure 14 clearly illustrates that within the residential heating sector, wood burning is by far the largest contributor to local PM_{2.5} emissions in Oxford. It accounts for approximately 70% of PM_{2.5} emissions from this sector, which translates to 24.6% of the city's total PM_{2.5} emissions across all sources.

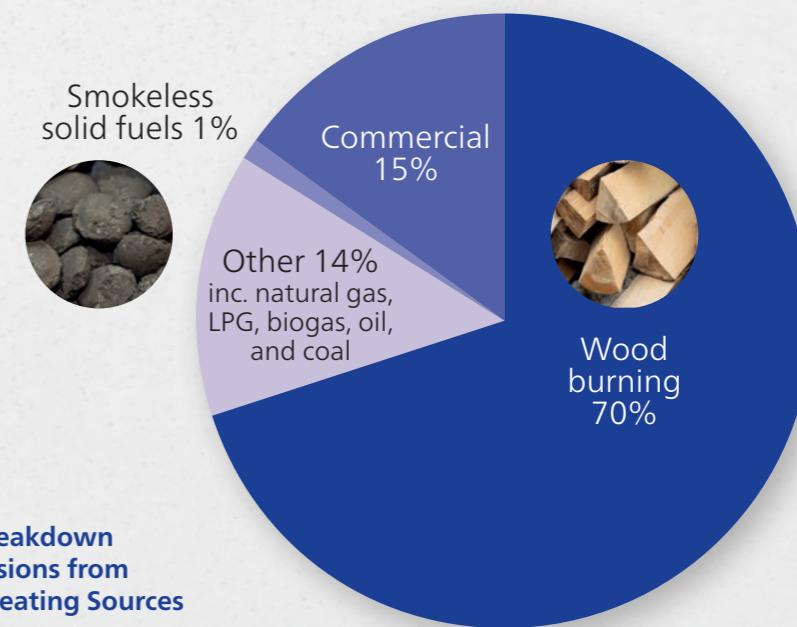


Figure 14- Breakdown of PM_{2.5} Emissions from Residential Heating Sources

The figure also highlights the very positive impact of using smokeless fuels, which contribute only a residual 1% to PM_{2.5} emissions from residential heating, especially when compared to the significantly higher emissions from wood burning.

The category "Domestic (Other)" includes fuels such as natural gas, LPG, biogas, oil, and coal. However, coal use is now virtually negligible due to recent national regulatory restrictions and the widespread availability of gas and electricity infrastructure in urban areas like Oxford.

Chapter 4: Vision and aims of this AQAP



→

This chapter outlines the overarching vision and strategic aims that guide the development and implementation of this *Air Quality Action Plan*.

The purpose of this *Air Quality Action Plan* (AQAP) is to outline a series of targeted actions aimed at reducing air pollution across various activity sectors within the city. This plan responds to:

- **The declaration of an Oxford city-wide Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)** in 2010, due to exceedances of the annual mean objective for NO_2
- **The World Health Organization's updated air quality guidelines** published in 2021, which recommend significantly stricter limits for several key pollutants, and which reflect growing scientific consensus that there is no safe level of exposure to air pollution
- **The findings from Oxford's latest Source Apportionment Study** - outlined in Chapter 3 of this plan – and which offer the most up-to-date insights into the city's pollution sources and their respective contributions to overall air quality levels.

Our Action Plan sets out defined clear objectives and priorities which provide the foundation for targeted actions that address key sources of air pollution and are a testament of the city's long-term commitment to protecting public health and enhancing environmental sustainability.

4.1 Oxford's Commitment to Clean Air

Oxford has long demonstrated leadership in addressing air pollution, with its previous *Air Quality Action Plan* delivering measurable improvements in local air quality. As a result:

- **The city achieved compliance** with the UK's legal annual mean limit for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) of $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- **The city is on track** to meet, by the end of 2025, the World Health Organization's Interim Target II for NO_2 ($30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), which also serves as Oxford's 2021 local annual mean target.

However, despite these commendable achievements, the journey toward truly clean air is far from over. As shown in Table 5, the UK's legal limit values for key pollutants remain significantly less stringent than the WHO's updated air quality guidelines. Even Oxford's more ambitious local target of $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for NO_2 falls short of what is considered a safe level of exposure.

The WHO guidelines, grounded in the latest scientific evidence, make it clear that there is no safe threshold for exposure to air pollution. Consequently, although air pollution levels in Oxford have declined in recent years, they continue to pose a serious risk to public health - a reality clearly illustrated in Figure 15.

Table 5 - Legal Air Quality Objectives (UK) and WHO Air Quality Guidelines

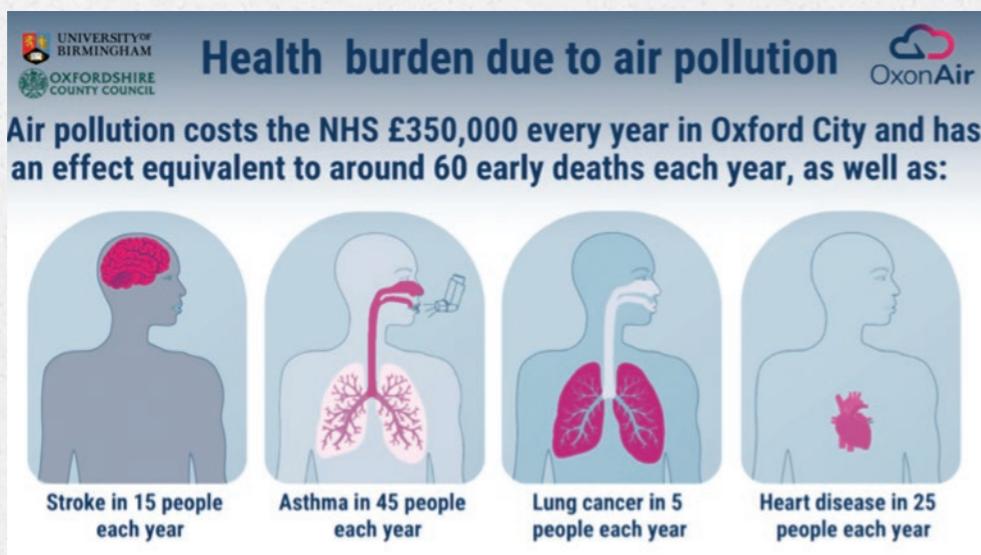
Pollutant	Averaging time	UK Air Quality Objective ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Interim WHO targets ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)				WHO Air Quality Guideline ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
			I	II	III	IV	
NO_2	Hourly mean	200 a)	-	-	-	-	200
	Daily mean	-	120	50	-	-	25
	Annual mean	40	40	30	20	-	10
$\text{PM}_{2.5}$	Daily mean	-	75	50	37.5	25	15 c)
	Annual mean	10	35	25	15	10	5
PM_{10}	Daily mean	50 b)	150	100	75	50	45 c)
	Annual mean	40	70	50	30	20	15

a) Not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year

b) Not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year

c) 99th percentile (i.e. 3-4 exceedance days per year).

Figure 15 - How dirty air continues to affect Oxford's Health²⁷



This stark reality underscores the need for continued and intensified action. Oxford's commitment will therefore continue to evolve beyond compliance, following the path already initiated in the previous action plan, which is to reduce pollution to the lowest achievable levels (in alignment with WHO's recommendations).

Our vision for this *Air Quality Action Plan* is therefore to:

Deliver Cleaner Air for everyone who lives in, works in, or visits the city of Oxford

This vision is anchored in three important premises:

- **Air pollution affects everyone** throughout the different life stages and can harm all organs of the body
- **There is no safe level of exposure to air pollution** - even low, long-term exposure can impact future health
- **Air pollution contributes to health inequalities**, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups such as minorities and those on lower incomes.

The core aims that we have set up in this action plan to help us deliver it are:

- **Alignment with the World Health Organisation Air Quality Guidelines.** These guidelines will serve as the city's reference standard and long-term target. This AQAP commits to pursuing WHO's Interim Target III for NO₂

²⁷ In 2025, Oxfordshire County Council acquired the Air Quality Life Course Assessment Tool (AQLAT) from the University of Birmingham. This initiative - jointly funded by the five district councils and the county council - integrates county-wide air quality modelling with the AQLAT tool to provide detailed estimates of the health and economic benefits of reducing air pollution, down to the ward level. Figure 15 presents results from the beta version of the tool, which uses modelled air pollution data from Defra's background maps. The outputs indicate the annual health burden attributable to air pollution in Oxford.

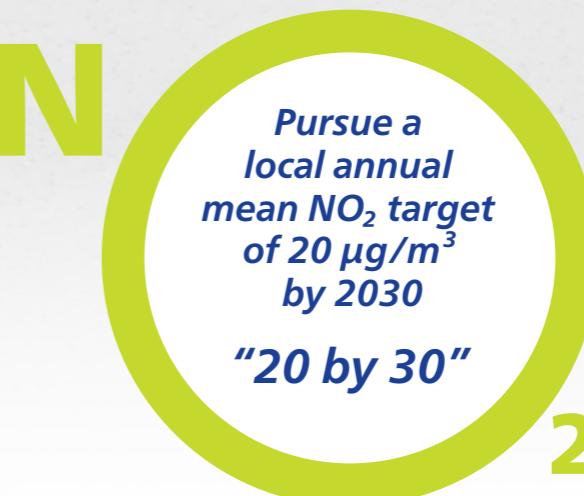
- **To raise public awareness of the health impacts of air pollution**, empowering residents with information and encouraging behavioural change
- **To influence change and lead by example through local action and policy**, demonstrating the Council's commitment to cleaner air and healthier communities
- **Achieve Compliance for AQMA Revocation.** To ensure NO₂ concentrations across Oxford remain below 36 µg/m³ (10% under the UK annual mean objective of 40 µg/m³) for three consecutive years, enabling the revocation of the city-wide Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for NO₂.

4.2 Oxford's Local Target

Now that Oxford has achieved compliance with the UK's legal annual mean limit for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) of 40 µg/m³ - and is firmly on track to meet the WHO's Interim Target II (30 µg/m³) by the end of 2025 - the city reaffirms its commitment, under this *Air Quality Action Plan*, to continue the journey it began in January 2021: closing the gap between current air pollution levels in the city and the WHO's recommended thresholds for safer exposure.

In line with this ambition, **this AQAP sets a new local target**: to pursue an annual mean NO₂ concentration of 20 µg/m³ across all areas of relevant public exposure in Oxford by the end of 2030.

The overarching objective of this AQAP for the entire Oxford city area is therefore to:



In doing so, the city will continue to safeguard public health and serve as a model of ambition and leadership for communities across the UK and beyond.

4.2.1 Rationale for Oxford's New Local NO₂ Target of 20 µg/m³

Oxford's proposed new air quality target for NO₂ is in full conformity with the following established standards:

- **The World Health Organization's Interim Target III for NO₂,** published in September 2021, which sets a recommended annual mean concentration limit of 20 µg/m³
- **The European Union's revised legal annual mean limit for NO₂,** as defined in the Ambient Air Quality Directive (EU) 2024/2881, effective from December 2024, which also sets the NO₂ limit at 20 µg/m³ and is to be achieved across the EU by 2030.

By setting an ambitious target, the city not only strengthens its commitment to cleaner air but also positions itself to attract further investment in innovative solutions - particularly in areas where Oxford has demonstrated leadership and success.

The City Council aims to leverage this momentum to secure substantial funding that will accelerate efforts to improve air quality, protect public health, and reduce premature deaths. At the same time, these actions will contribute to addressing the climate crisis and support local businesses, job creation, and inclusive economic growth.

As with the analysis conducted in January 2021 - when Oxford first established its historic local annual mean NO₂ target - the decision to adopt the new, more ambitious target of 20 µg/m³ has been guided by a comprehensive, evidence-led approach.

This decision is supported by a comprehensive review of the following evidence:

- **Historical air quality monitoring data** collected across the city from 2002 to 2024
- **DEFRA's roadside projection factors**, providing future pollutant concentration trends
- **Expected air quality improvements** associated with the full range of measures proposed in this Action Plan - particularly those substantiated by robust air quality modelling
- **Health impact modelling** using Oxfordshire County Council's Air Quality Life Course Assessment Tool, which estimates that achieving WHO Interim Target III for NO₂ (20 µg/m³) across Oxford by 2030 could save up to 42 life-years.

A comparative analysis of these sources concluded that a target NO₂ value of 20 µg/m³ is both ambitious and at the edge of achievability within the specified timeframe.

Setting clear and realistic targets is essential for building trust and inspiring confidence among citizens and partners. When people understand the goals and their potential role in achieving them, they are more likely to engage in our shared efforts.

Under the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) regime, Oxford City Council is required to review and assess air quality within its jurisdiction on an annual basis. As in previous years, the Council will continue to rely on its established air quality monitoring programme to track progress toward the new local NO₂ target.

Compliance will be assessed throughout the 2026–2030 period, with findings reported annually through the city's Air Quality Annual Status Report, published each June.

4.3 Required reduction in emissions

Air quality measurements from 2024 indicate that the most significant pollution hotspots in Oxford are located at St Clements, St Aldates/High Street (representing Oxford city centre), and Cutteslowe Roundabout.

Appendix A provides detailed information on these three locations. Table 6 presents the required²⁸ reductions in road NOx emissions at each of these historic NO₂ hotspots to meet the WHO's Interim Target III of 20 µg/m³, which also serves as Oxford's new local annual mean NO₂ objective.



²⁸ The required emission reductions have been calculated in accordance with Chapter 7 of DEFRA's statutory Technical Guidance (LAQM.TG22), ensuring consistency with nationally recognised methodologies.

Table 6 - Road NOx reductions required to achieve compliance with Oxford's proposed NO₂ annual mean target at Oxford's main air pollution hotspots (µg/m³)

Diffusion Tube Code	DT55	DT39 & DT56	DT26
Location	St Clements/ The Plain ²⁹	St Aldates/ High Street ³⁰	Cutteslowe Roundabout ³¹
NO ₂ measured in 2024	34	25	26
NO ₂ background ³²	9	9	9
Roadside NOx from NO ₂ calculator (A)	63.2	37.0	39.7
Roadside NOx to achieve compliance with new local target of 20 µg/m ³ (B)	23.9	23.9	23.9
Roadside NOx required reduction to achieve compliance with new local target (A-B)	39.3	13.1	15.8
Roadside NOx required reduction for new local target (A-B) %	62%	21%	25%

²⁹ This location remains Oxford's most significant NO₂ hotspot and was the only site with relevant public exposure to report an annual mean concentration exceeding the city's local target of 30 µg/m³ in 2024.

³⁰ Both sites are located within Oxford City Centre, in areas equipped with automatic monitoring stations. As such, they are considered representative of air quality levels across the central urban area. Other monitoring locations reporting similar annual mean concentrations in 2024 (using diffusion tubes) include Worcester Street, George Street, and Long Wall Street.

³¹ This site is situated in a more peripheral area of Oxford, away from the city centre and close to the ring road. As such, it is representative of air quality levels typically observed in these outer urban zones. A comparable annual mean NO₂ concentration in 2024 was recorded at the Oxford Road/Newman Road junction monitoring site.

³² The NO₂ background levels used in these calculations are measured values obtained from Oxford's AURN Urban Background site of Oxford St Ebbes for the year 2024.

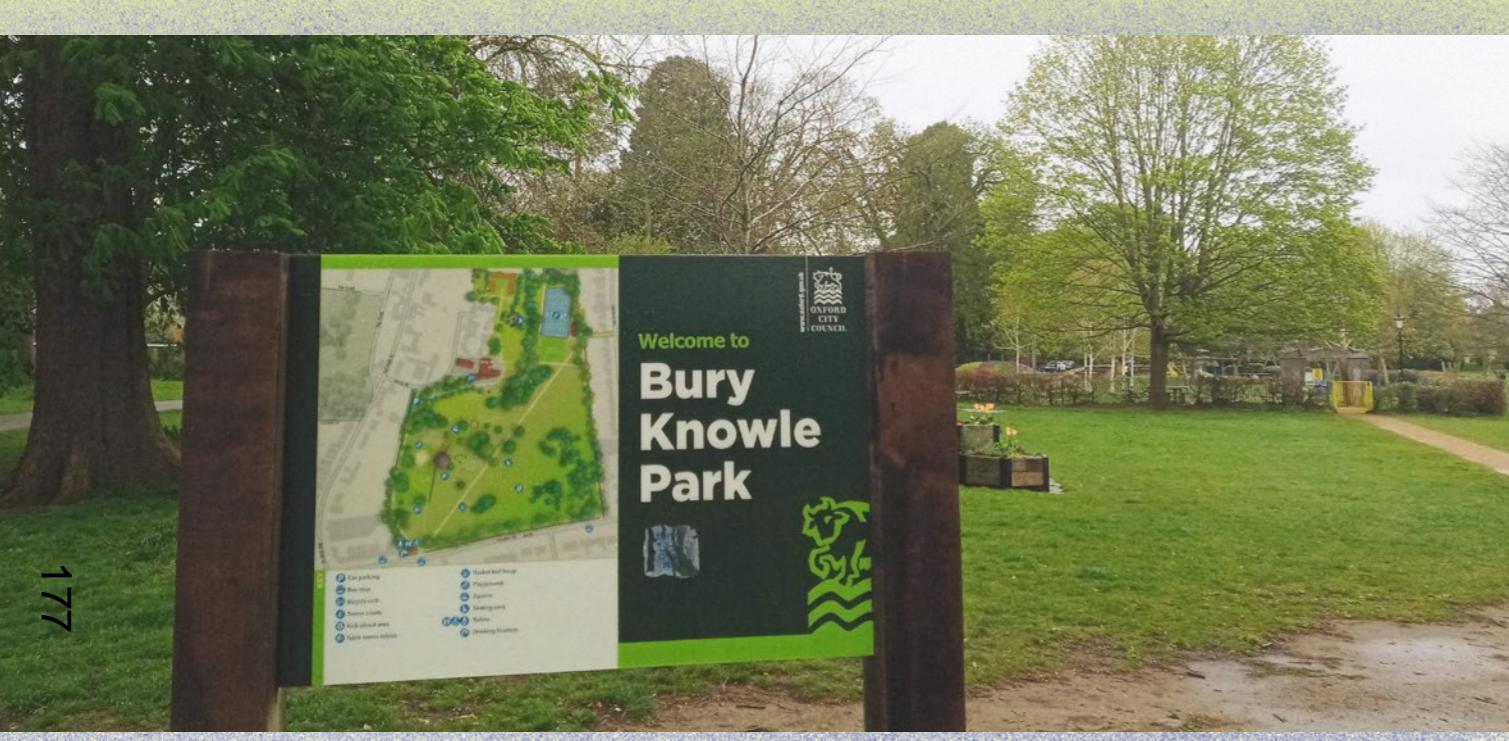
Table 6 highlights St Clements as the location with the highest risk of non-compliance with Oxford's NO₂ target, requiring a substantial roadside NOx reduction of 62%.

Nonetheless, the city anticipates further improvements in air quality throughout 2025 and remains confident that full implementation of the measures outlined in this *Air Quality Action Plan* will enable compliance with the proposed target by 2030.

For context, in 2021, the majority of Oxford's key NO₂ hotspots required roadside NOx reductions exceeding 54% to meet the previous local city target of 30 µg/m³.

This highlights not only the scale of progress already achieved, but also the feasibility of achieving similar reductions again - provided the right air quality measures are put in place.

Chapter 5: Oxford's air quality priorities for 2026-2030



This Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) sets out a framework to continue existing efforts in reducing nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions - and, indirectly, fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) - across the city. Now that we have achieved full compliance with the UK legal limit values for NO₂, the plan outlines new actions aimed at going beyond compliance to pursue the council's ambitious local target of 20 µg/m³ annual mean for NO₂.

Our source apportionment analysis highlights the significant contribution of both the transport sector and domestic heating to overall NOx emissions in the city. Notably, domestic heating also plays a major role in influencing local PM_{2.5} levels.

The analysis further reveals a shift in the sources of road transport-related NOx emissions. With the recent electrification of most of Oxford's bus fleet, the relative contribution from buses has decreased substantially. Smaller vehicles - particularly private cars and light goods vehicles (LGVs) - now represent a larger share of these emissions.

5.1 Strategic Air Quality Interventions Planned for Oxford

In March 2025, a Citizens' Assembly on Travel and Transport³³ made up of 40 randomly selected Oxfordshire residents overwhelmingly voted in favour of bold changes to the city's transport system - including making Oxford's city centre car-free.

Over the course of six weeks and 11 sessions, participants learned from transport experts, community groups, and local stakeholders. Their discussions led to strong support for a range of transformative ideas:

- 88% supported a car-free city centre, with designated roads for buses, cyclists, emergency vehicles, taxis, and Blue Badge holders
- 97% backed improved Park & Ride services
- 91% supported better local medical facilities to reduce car travel to hospitals
- 88% endorsed 15-minute neighbourhoods, where key services are within walking distance
- 88% supported using existing roads for dedicated bus and cycle lanes, rather than building new ones.

The Assembly was facilitated by Mutual Gain and commissioned by Oxfordshire County Council, following cross-party support, and reflects a **growing public appetite for cleaner, more accessible, and people-friendly streets**

This new *Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP)* has been developed in response to this growing demand from our residents for cleaner air and healthier communities.

Vehicle Emissions Reduction

Three major transport initiatives which aim to reduce private car usage, congestion and emissions, are currently being advanced by the Local Transport Authority. More detailed information on each of these transport schemes is outlined below:

- **Traffic Filters** are specific points on roads where private cars are restricted from passing through at certain times, unless they have a permit. Other vehicles - such as buses, taxis, vans, mopeds, motorbikes, HGVs, and emergency services - can always pass through freely. Six traffic filters are planned across key routes in Oxford. They are designed to reduce through-traffic in the city centre, giving priority to buses, cyclists, and pedestrians, and helping to create safer, more accessible streets
- **The Workplace Parking Levy** is a local policy tool that charges employers for the number of parking spaces they provide for their staff. The goal of this measure is to reduce car use, encourage sustainable travel, and generate funding for public transport and active travel infrastructure improvements

³³ The full Citizens' Assembly report—detailing the discussions, key outcomes, and conclusions reached by participants - is available for download/consultation [here](#)

- The expansion of Oxford's Zero Emission Zone (ZEZ) should significantly reduce air pollution and accelerate the transition to cleaner, more sustainable transport. Building on the successful launch of the ZEZ Pilot in February 2022, the expansion will significantly widen the area covered - targeting more of the city centre and, eventually, other parts of Oxford. The primary aim of the ZEZ is to restrict access for the most polluting vehicles, encouraging a shift to zero-emission alternatives and improving air quality in the areas most affected by traffic-related emissions.

Rail Improvements

In parallel with these initiatives, Oxford City Council and its partners are seeking to reinstate a rail line for passenger services between Oxford and Cowley, [the Cowley Branch Rail Line](#), by 2030. This multi-million-pound project is expected to introduce two new rail stations: **Oxford Littlemore**, serving Littlemore and The Oxford Science Park, and **Oxford Cowley**, serving the communities of Blackbird Leys and ARCOxford.

By connecting key residential and employment areas to the city centre in under 10 minutes, the line is expected to support over one million passenger journeys annually. This shift from car to rail will help ease congestion on some major city routes, particularly during peak hours, and reduce the number of commuters driving into the city centre.

These transport schemes are designed to enhance connectivity and reduce congestion (by removing unnecessary traffic from our streets and creating more space for active travel). They are expected to serve as the primary drivers of reductions in road transport - related air pollution across Oxford during the lifetime of this Action Plan (2026–2030).

Buildings and Energy Systems

The Zero Carbon Oxfordshire Partnership will also play a pivotal role in driving Oxford's air pollution reductions over the next five years.

By bringing together key stakeholders from across the public, private, and academic sectors, ZCOP fosters collaboration and coordinated action to accelerate decarbonisation of the city's buildings and energy systems (one of the city's biggest contributors to air pollution), through initiatives like the electrification of heating, promotion of renewable energy, and support for low-carbon technologies in the industrial and commercial sectors.

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5.2 Priorities and actions

The following pages provide a detailed breakdown of the measures, interventions, and key priorities developed in response to Oxford's source apportionment findings.

These actions will be delivered in partnership with various stakeholders, including Oxfordshire County Council, which, as the local transport authority, plays a central role in implementing transport-related initiatives to support modal shift.

Priority A Promoting Active Travel and reducing the need to drive

Promoting active travel and reducing reliance on private vehicles is especially important in a historic city like Oxford. With its medieval layout, narrow streets, and a city centre largely unsuited to modern car traffic, Oxford faces significant congestion and associated air quality challenges. Most of the central areas were never designed with motor vehicles in mind, making them ideal for walking, cycling, and other forms of sustainable transport.

Reducing the overall number of cars operating in Oxford's city centre is a key priority of this Action Plan. Fewer cars mean lower levels of air pollution, but the benefits extend well beyond cleaner air. A reduction in car traffic also leads to fewer road accidents, improved safety for all road users and pedestrians, lower noise levels, and a more pleasant and accessible urban environment.

Reclaiming space from cars allows for a more vibrant public realm. These changes not only enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors but also bring direct health benefits through increased physical activity and reduced exposure to harmful pollutants.

Core actions expected to be delivered under this key priority area include:

- Introduction of trial Traffic Filters
- Introduction of Workplace Parking Levy
- Expand and improve Oxford's footways and cycleways^{a)}
- Encouraging Low Car Developments and the provision of car club parking^{b)}
- Enhancement of urban rail infrastructure in Oxford^{c)}
- Delivery of Oxfordshire Railway Strategy and Supporting Measures
- Delivery of the Bus Service Improvement Plan.^{d)}

a) With the aims to increase cycling in the city by 50% by 2031.

b) This measure is anticipated to be implemented through Oxford's emerging Local Plan 2042, with formal public consultation, formal examination and public hearings taking place in throughout 2025 and 2026, and final adoption expected by spring 2027.

c) Focusing on the delivery of infrastructure improvements in Oxford's central station and the reopening of Cowley branch line to passengers.

d) Looking at a wide range of improvements such as faster and more reliable services, simplified fares and integrated ticketing, improved passenger experience, support for new and enhanced routes.

Priority B Accelerating the Transition to Low and Zero Emission Transport

Accelerating the shift to low and zero-emission transport is essential for improving air quality, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and creating healthier urban environments.

While the overarching goal remains to reduce the overall number of vehicles on Oxford's streets - particularly in the historic city centre - it is also recognised that not all car journeys can be eliminated. For those vehicles that must remain, it is vital that they are as clean as possible in terms of emissions.

This priority area focuses on delivering air quality measures that align with the County's plans for expanding the city's current Zero Emission Zone (ZEZ) to a much wider city centre area. The actions developed under this priority area are expected to play a significant role in further reducing transport-related emissions across Oxford.

According to the city's latest source apportionment, the transport sector is still responsible for 44% of total NOx emissions in Oxford.

Core actions expected to be delivered under this key priority area include:

- All new and renewal Hackney Carriage vehicle applications to meet the City Council's most up-to-date low emission standard
- Delivery of Zero Emission Zone expansion
- Increase the amount of EV infrastructure in the city^{a)}
- Deliver Bus emission requirements under the Bus Enhanced Partnership Plan and Scheme^{b)}
- Continue transitioning City operated fleets toward zero and low-emission vehicles
- Investigate strategic options for implementing freight consolidation hubs
- Promote the integration of sustainable logistics into Oxford's business ecosystem.

a) In particular the delivery of a 300+ charging network (secured via the government's Local EV Infrastructure (LEVI) Fund) that provides access to easy to use, reliable and affordable EV charging to the estimated 46% of households in the city who don't have access to private off-street parking.

b) The plan includes the commitment to continue to accelerate the transition to zero-emission buses, particularly in areas affected by the Zero Emission Zone (ZEZ), the expectation that operators will have to prioritise the deployment of zero-emission buses on routes that pass through the ZEZ and other air quality hotspots, and supports the phased replacement of older diesel buses with battery-electric or hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, in line with national targets and funding availability.

Priority C Reducing Emissions from Domestic Heating, Industry, and Services

The latest source apportionment results show a notable shift in Oxford's air pollution profile: as transport-related emissions decline, the contribution of emissions from domestic heating, industry, and services becomes more prominent. Domestic heating alone now accounts for 26% of total NOx emissions and 35% of total PM_{2.5} emissions in Oxford.

To address this, most measures under this priority area will focus on reducing combustion emissions by improving energy efficiency. This includes replacing combustion systems for zero emission ones and renewables, shifting to low emission appliances, exploring the implementation of heat networks. These actions will help reduce both NOx and PM emissions, supporting Oxford's commitment to cleaner air and a net zero carbon future.

Core actions expected to be delivered under this key priority area include:

- Prevent installation of all fossil fuel burning heating systems in all new development
- Support the development of district heat networks across the city^{a)}
- Examine the feasibility of introducing a Non-Road Mobile Machinery Emissions Policy^{b)}
- Deliver actions for housing for a net zero carbon future as part of the city council's Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy^{c)}
- Deliver Oxford City Council's target of getting 95% of its housing stock to an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) C or above
- Review strategies for improving air quality for boating communities around Oxford's inland waterways
- Update Oxford City Council's Air Quality Planning Guidance^{d)}
- Facilitate electrification of industrial processes within the ZCOP Industrial cluster.^{e)}

a) A district heating network is a way of providing heat to multiple buildings from a central source. Instead of each building having its own heating system, hot water or steam is produced at a central location and then piped through underground insulated pipes to homes, offices, and other buildings. This system is usually more efficient and environmentally friendly, especially when it uses renewable energy.

b) Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) refers to machines and equipment that are not used on public roads but are powered by engines (usually diesel) and are commonly found on construction sites. Examples include excavators, bulldozers, cranes, generators, and loaders. These machines can produce significant air pollution, especially NOx and PM.

c) This measure touches on all the work that is already being developed by the city council and which relates with: building new low-emission homes, retrofitting existing homes with emission free heating systems (like heat pumps), supporting private landlords and homeowners encouraging and enabling energy efficiency improvements, developing zero-carbon housing policies, promoting renewable energy, and tackling fuel poverty.

d) So that what the city requires from developments is more aligned with the city's ambitious health-based standards. Updating the guidance ensures that planning policy is consistent with these commitments, particularly when the city decided to commit to a lower NO₂ threshold than the national legal limit.

e) Helping industries in the Zero Carbon Oxford Partnership (ZCOP) industrial cluster switch from fossil fuels (like gas or diesel) to electricity to power their operations.

Priority D

Facilitating behaviour change by enhancing public awareness and collaborative partnerships

This area constitutes a cornerstone of effective air quality management.

While the direct impact of most of the measures under this area on pollution levels are inherently difficult to quantify - given their focus on influencing individual and collective behaviours, which are often subjective and variable - this area remains critically important.

Raising awareness, empowering communities, and fostering cooperation across sectors can drive long-term cultural shifts toward cleaner, healthier choices.

By enhancing public awareness, we begin to understand that everyone has a role to play - each of us is part of the solution. Our everyday choices, no matter how small, can directly influence the quality of the air we all share.

For Oxford, continued investment in this area is essential to support and amplify the effectiveness of technical and regulatory interventions, ensuring a more sustainable and engaged path toward cleaner air.

Core actions expected to be delivered under this key priority area include:

- Make use of the city's electronic road signage to regularly share air quality messages with the public
- Strengthen links with NHS and local health services, with the eventual goal of embedding air quality awareness into patient engagement and care pathways
- Collaborate with communities and businesses to explore green infrastructure solutions that reduce exposure to air pollution and support climate adaptation
- Collaborate with District and County Councils to deliver a coordinated and consistent approach in raising awareness of air pollution and its health effects
- Enhance the content, usability, and visibility of the OXONAIR^{a)} website to better inform and engage residents on local air quality issues
- Support initiatives that strengthen the evidence base on air quality and public health in Oxford
- Explore opportunities to develop an Air Quality Literacy Programme in collaboration with the County Council and neighbouring Districts.
- Support school-wide initiatives that emphasize the importance of clean air, such as anti-idling initiatives near school gates.

a) OXONAIR is Oxfordshire's central platform for air quality information, designed to help residents, policymakers, and organisations understand and improve the air they breathe. It provides real-time and forecasted air pollution data, interactive maps, educational resources, and practical advice on reducing exposure and emissions. It was delivered through a collaborative effort involving Oxfordshire County Council, Oxford City Council, and all the Oxfordshire district councils, using DEFRA's Air Quality Grant funding.

5.3 Policy Integration

This action plan is a key component of the city's broader environmental and public health agenda, aligning closely with local transport, climate, and planning strategies.

Developed in response to the city's air quality statutory requirements under the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) framework, this plan is designed to complement and reinforce the complete list of existing policies that are presented on Table 7 below.

Table 7 - Complete list of all the local policies and strategies that are relevant to Oxford's AQAP.

Policy Document	Ownership	Launch Date	Covering Period	Air Quality Relevance
Air Quality Strategy	Oxfordshire County Council	Jun 23	2023 2030	Sets out a strategic framework to accelerate improvements in air quality across the county.
Local Transport and Connectivity Plan	Oxfordshire County Council	Jul 23	2022 2050	Serves as the county's statutory transport strategy. It plays a vital role in improving air quality by aiming to reduce car dependency, promote active and public transport, and deliver a net-zero transport system by 2040.
Central Oxfordshire Travel Plan	Oxfordshire County Council	Sep 23	2023 2032	Promotes a shift towards sustainable transport modes, reducing reliance on private vehicles, and supporting the delivery of infrastructure that lowers transport-related emissions.
Carbon Management Plan	Oxfordshire County Council	Jun 23	2022 2030	Outlines the council's roadmap to become carbon neutral by 2030, focusing on reducing emissions from its own operations, including buildings, street lighting, fleet, and staff travel.
Oxford Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan	Oxfordshire County Council	Mar 20	2020 2030	Outlines how to significantly improve walking and cycling infrastructure across Oxford. It aims to increase cycling by 50% by 2031.
Health and Wellbeing Strategy	Oxfordshire County Council	Dec 23	2024 2030	Sets out a unified vision to improve health outcomes across the county by focusing on prevention, reducing health inequalities, and fostering closer collaboration between health services, local government, and community organisations. It adopts a life-course approach - "Start Well, Live Well, Age Well" - and recognises the importance of wider determinants of health such as housing, employment, climate resilience, and clean air.

Active Travel Strategy	Oxfordshire County Council	Jul 22	2022 2032	Aims at promoting walking, cycling, and wheeling as alternatives to car use, helping reduce vehicle emissions and improve public health.
Oxfordshire Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) and Enhanced Partnership (EP)	Oxfordshire County Council + Local Bus Operators	Oct 21	2021 2030	Support air quality by encouraging a shift from private cars to cleaner, more efficient bus travel. They promote low- and zero-emission buses, reduce congestion through bus priority measures, and improve service reliability - helping to cut transport-related emissions and improve urban air quality.
Oxford Local Plan³⁴	Oxford City Council	Jun 20	2016 2036	Plays a key role in improving air quality by guiding sustainable development, prioritising low-emission transport, and ensuring that land use planning supports climate and public health objectives.
Oxford Urban Forest Strategy	Oxford City Council	Sep 21	2021 2050	Long-term master plan that aims to protect, manage, and expand Oxford's urban tree canopy. It recognises the role of trees in filtering airborne pollutants, reducing emissions, and mitigating the urban heat island effect, all of which contribute to healthier air and improved public wellbeing.
Green Spaces Strategy	Oxford City Council	Jul 13	2013 2027	Sets out how the city's parks and open spaces will be preserved, enhanced, and made more accessible, and recognises green spaces as the "lungs of the city", playing a vital role in filtering pollutants, supporting biodiversity, and encouraging active travel such as walking and cycling.
Air Quality Planning Guidance	Oxford City Council	Mar 19	2019 onwards	Provides a comprehensive framework to ensure that air quality is considered at every stage of the development process - from design and construction to operation.
Our Council Strategy	Oxford City Council	Jul 24	2024 2028	Outlines the council's priorities for the next four years. It embeds environmental sustainability into all council operations, prioritising clean transport, green infrastructure, and climate action as part of its commitment to a fairer, greener, and healthier city.
Electric Vehicle Strategy	Oxford City Council	Jul 22	2022 2040	Aimed at accelerating the shift to zero-emission transport through equitable, accessible, and future-ready EV charging infrastructure, directly reducing road traffic emissions across the city.

³⁴ A new plan (Oxford Local Plan 2042) is currently in preparation, with formal consultations taking place in 2025, and it will eventually replace the existing plan to guide development through to 2042. This new plan is expected to strengthen Oxford's air quality commitments further.

Zero Carbon Oxford Action Plan	Oxford City Council + Partners	Jul 21	2018 2040	Developed by the Zero Carbon Oxford Partnership (ZCOP) ³⁵ this plan is Oxford's roadmap to becoming a net-zero carbon city by 2040, outlining practical steps across key sectors (like transport, buildings, and energy) to drastically cut emissions. The plan sets five-year targets, encourages collaboration among major city stakeholders, and focuses on clean energy, sustainable travel, and greener buildings.
Climate Emergency Declaration	Oxford City Council	Jan 19	N/A	Reinforces the city's commitment to improving air quality by accelerating the transition to zero-emission transport, reducing fossil fuel use, and embedding clean air objectives into climate, planning, and transport policies.
Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy	Oxford City Council	Apr 23	2023 2028	Promoting low-carbon housing development, improving energy efficiency, and reducing rough sleeping - actions that contribute to healthier living environments and lower emissions.
Carbon Management Plan	Oxford City Council		2021 2030	Supports air quality by phasing out fossil fuels in council operations, transitioning to zero-emission vehicles, and improving energy efficiency in buildings - actions that reduce both carbon and air pollutant emissions, contributing to healthier local environments.
Pathways to a Zero Carbon Oxfordshire	All 6 Oxfordshire local authorities + Other stakeholders	Jun 21	2020 2050	Promotes transport electrification, building retrofit, and behavioral change to reduce fossil fuel use and emissions. These actions help lower nitrogen dioxide and particulate pollution, contributing to healthier indoor and outdoor environments across the county.
Oxfordshire Net Zero Route Map & Action Plan	All 6 Oxfordshire local Authorities + Other stakeholders	Dec 22	2022 2050	Provides a strategic framework for achieving net zero by 2050, with interim targets for 2025, 2030, and 2040. While its primary focus is carbon reduction, many actions deliver significant co-benefits for air quality. These include accelerating the transition to zero-emission transport, expanding EV infrastructure, and promoting energy efficiency in buildings - all of which reduce combustion-related pollutants such as NO ₂ and PM.

³⁵ In March 2025, the Zero Carbon Oxford Partnership (ZCOP) expanded its scope to cover the entire county of Oxfordshire, reflecting a growing commitment to collaborative climate action across the region. The expanded partnership now includes Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County Council, Cherwell District Council, West Oxfordshire District Council, Enterprise Oxfordshire (formerly the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership), Abingdon and Witney College, and Oxfordshire Greentech. Together, these organisations will work towards achieving net-zero carbon emissions across Oxfordshire by 2050, while also pursuing their own local or organisational decarbonisation goals. This collective effort is expected to significantly reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality throughout the county.

Rail Strategy: OxRail 2040 (DRAFT)	Oxfordshire County Council	Sep 25	2025 2040	Aims to transform rail transport across the county over the next 15 years. Its proposals such as expanding rail capacity, improving connectivity, and lobbying for railway electrification have direct air quality benefits. By shifting more journeys from road to rail and reducing reliance on diesel trains, the strategy helps cut emissions of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and particulate matter (PM) from road traffic and rail operations.
Oxfordshire Climate Vulnerability Assessment	Oxfordshire County Council	Apr 24	2024 2050	Primarily addresses climate risks and adaptation strategies, but it has clear co-benefits for air quality. By promoting actions such as reducing reliance on fossil fuels, improving sustainable transport, and enhancing green infrastructure, the report supports lower emissions of pollutants like NO ₂ and PM.
Oxfordshire Climate Action Framework (Updated version to be published in draft in Feb 26)	Oxfordshire County Council	Oct 2020	2020 2050	Although the framework primarily focuses on carbon reduction and climate resilience, it has strong co-benefits for air quality. Key actions such as reducing reliance on fossil fuels, promoting active travel and low-carbon transport, retrofitting buildings for energy efficiency, and investing in clean technologies will significantly cut emissions of pollutants like NO ₂ and PM from transport and heating sources.

By aligning this plan with all these strategic documents, the AQAP ensures a coordinated approach to reducing emissions, promoting sustainable mobility, and improving public health outcomes across the city.

This integration enables more effective delivery of measures, maximises co-benefits, and supports long-term environmental resilience.

5.4 AQAP Proposed Measures

Table 8 presents the full list of AQAP measures aligned with the four key areas of intervention identified on sub-chapter 5.2 above. It includes:

- A detailed list of actions that form part of the plan.³⁶
- The individuals and departments or organisations responsible for delivering each action.
- Where possible, the detailed anticipated benefits in terms of pollutant emission and/or concentration reductions.
- The expected implementation timescales.
- While analysing the information presented in Table 8, it is important to highlight five key aspects:
 - **Funding status of measures** - Not all measures listed in Table 8 currently have secured funding. However, Oxford City Council, in collaboration with its delivery partners, remains committed to securing the necessary resources to implement the plan. Given the strong track record of both the City and County Councils in attracting external funding - such as DEFRA's Air Quality Grant, Innovate UK programmes, OLEV schemes, and the LEVI fund - we are confident in our ability to deliver the actions outlined.
 - **Interdependencies between measures** - Several measures are interlinked and dependent on the successful implementation of others. For example, the delivery of additional cycle lanes and expanded footpaths - key to prioritising active travel - will only be feasible once measures such as the traffic filters, the Zero Emission Zone (ZEZ) expansion, and (to some extent) the Workplace Parking Levy (WPL) are in place. These dependencies should be carefully considered when interpreting the feasibility and sequencing of the proposed actions.
 - **Assumptions behind impact estimates** - The estimated impacts on air quality and other indicators are a mandatory requirement under DEFRA's guidance for Air Quality Action Plans. These estimates have been developed using the best available data at the time of writing and are based on a number of assumptions. However, many of the proposed schemes are still subject to public consultation and may evolve in terms of scope or geographic coverage. Any such changes will directly affect the projected air quality outcomes. Therefore, these estimates should be viewed as indicative and subject to refinement as the measures progress.
 - **Formal decision and associated uncertainties** - While these transport schemes are being actively developed, it's important to note that many of them will still be subject to public consultation and formal decision making by local authority. This process ensures transparency and democratic oversight, but it also means that the schemes may evolve significantly in scope

³⁶ This Air Quality Action Plan sets out 30 actions, presented without prioritisation. Each measure is considered equally important, and it is only through the full and coordinated implementation of all actions that the anticipated reductions in air pollution levels across Oxford can be achieved.

and design. In some cases, proposals could be substantially altered or even withdrawn altogether. As such, there remains an inherent level of uncertainty until final decisions are made, which needs to be accounted for.

- **Local Government Reorganisation** - Air quality improvements in Oxfordshire are currently delivered within a two- tier governance framework, with Oxfordshire County Council serving as the Local Transport Authority and Oxford City Council as the Lead for the city's statutory duties on Air Quality. This division of responsibilities has enabled collaborative progress on several key measures. However, this structure may be subject to significant change as part of the central government's broader ambition³⁷ to simplify local government arrangements across England. Final decisions on the proposed reorganisation are expected in late 2026, with new councils³⁸ likely to be established by 2028.

While the proposed reorganisation presents opportunities for more cohesive and locally responsive governance, it also introduces a degree of uncertainty that may affect the ownership, pace and consistency of air quality improvements in Oxford during the coverage period of this AQAP.

Example: Existing initiatives and measures may need to be re-evaluated or re-approved under new governance structures, potentially altering their scope or design. Finally, the redistribution of responsibilities and budgets could also impact the prioritisation and funding of some of the air quality measures contained in this document.

Table 8 - Complete list of measures included in AQAP 2026-2030 by key priority area

Promoting Active Travel and reducing the need to drive

Introduction of Trial Traffic Filters	Oxfordshire County Council
KPI Traffic Counts, Number of people travelling by bus, NO ₂ levels measured in affected areas	Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Ricardo EE's AQ modelling report shows an 8% average reduction of NO ₂ levels across the city, and of 1% of PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}
Jan 1 Start of trial August 2026 (subject to reopening of Botley Road)	Co-benefits: Reductions of Traffic, Noise Pollution, Increased road safety
£1 to 10 million	
County/Fully Funded	
Introduction of Workplace Parking Levy	Oxfordshire County Council
KPI Number of businesses enrolled, WPL revenue generated, % reduction in total vehicle kilometres travelled	Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Nottingham's AQ monitoring results show that NO ₂ concentrations in key areas affected by WPL declined by 13-20% over the first 5 years of the WPL, though this also reflects broader transport and fleet changes
Jan 1 Late 2027 (subject to consultation and DfT approval)	Co-benefits: According to Transport Action Network, The WPL in Nottingham also led to 33% fall in carbon emissions and more than 40% of journeys into the city centre being made by public transport
£1 to 10 million	
County/Fully Funded	
Expand and Improve Oxford's Footways and cycleways	Oxfordshire County Council and Oxford City Council
KPI Cycle and Walking counts, km of improved/ new footpaths/cycleways completed	Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: NO ₂ reductions of 10-20% in certain key corridors are realistic. London Cycle Superhighways Study shows that roadside NO ₂ concentrations dropped by up to 20% where roads were redesigned to include segregated cycle lanes and reduce motor traffic exposure.
Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)	
More than £10m	
County & City/ Partially Funded	

KPIs **Timescale** **Cost** **Funding Source/Status**

³⁷ Link to Central Government's English Devolution White Paper [here](#)

³⁸ Three reorganisation proposals are currently under consideration:
a) Three unitary councils, including a proposed Greater Oxford Council covering Oxford and its Green Belt.
b) Two unitary councils, combining Oxford City with surrounding districts.
c) A single unitary council covering the entire Oxfordshire County Council area.

Enhancement of urban rail infrastructure	Oxford City Council Oxfordshire County Council Network Rail and DfT
<p>KPI Annual Rail passenger numbers, % modal shift from car to rail, annual vehicle-km reductions, NO₂ concentrations measured in affected areas</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Based on the forecasted passenger numbers and modal shift assumptions from the Cowley Branch Line Full Business Case, the estimated annual air quality benefits from the project are: 27.5 million km of car travel avoided per year, NO_x savings of 11 tonnes/year and of 386 kg/year for PM_{2.5}</p> <p>Co-benefits: 3,630 tonnes of CO₂ per year saved (based on 27.5 million car km avoided annually and at an average car emission factor of 132 g CO₂/km (DfT 2023))</p> <p>Jan 1 2030</p> <p>£ More than £10m</p> <p> Central Government & Local Partners/ Partially Funded</p>	<p>KPI Average bus journey time on key corridors, bus punctuality improvement, total bus ridership, passenger satisfaction score</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Between 3.6 and 7.3 tonnes of NO_x saved per year (18.2 to 36.5 tonnes in 5 years) (Assumptions: 5-10% modal shift car to bus, 100,000 daily car trips, average trip length 5Km, average NO_x emissions of 0.4g/km⁴⁰ per car)</p> <p>Co-benefits: Several studies seem to indicate that multiple interventions such as integrated ticketing, service reliability, and pricing can lead to a 5-10% modal shift from car to bus in urban areas</p> <p>Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)</p> <p>£ £1 to 10 million</p> <p> County & Bus Operators/ Partially Funded</p>
Encouraging Low Car Developments and the provision of car club parking³⁹	Oxford City Council
<p>KPI Number of major developments per year with low, free or with net decrease (in case of a redevelopment) car parking provision; number of major</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: A Scottish Government commissioned review found out that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car-free housing developments and off site non-adjacent parking are associated with reduced car kms travelled, lower car ownership and positive modal shift (towards walking, cycling and public transport). • Car-free developments had car use levels less than half of city-wide averages <p>While this study focused on car use, the implications for NO₂ are clear: reduced vehicle kilometres directly correlate with lower NO₂ emissions, especially in urban areas</p> <p>Co-benefits: Expected reduction in traffic volumes of 10-20% in areas with low car parking - Studies of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs) and School Streets report these level of traffic reductions ex: London City Hall -school streets impacts study 2021</p>	<p>All new and renewal Hackney Carriage Vehicle applications to meet the City Council's most up-to-date low emission standard</p>
<p>KPI Total amount of annual applications made that meet the low emission criteria</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: According to the city's latest source apportionment study, Hackneys contribute to up to 2% of total NO_x emissions and to 0.6% of total PM_{2.5} emissions in the city</p> <p>Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)</p> <p>£ £100k to 500k</p> <p> City/Fully Funded</p>	<p>KPI Total amount of annual applications made that meet the low emission criteria</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: According to the city's latest source apportionment study, Hackneys contribute to up to 2% of total NO_x emissions and to 0.6% of total PM_{2.5} emissions in the city</p> <p>Co-benefits: Reduced Noise Pollution, Lower Carbon Emissions</p>
Delivery of Oxfordshire Railway Strategy and Supporting Measures	Oxfordshire County Council and Railway Operators
<p>KPI % of Electrification progress, % of train punctuality and service reliability, % of modal shift from road to rail</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: According to the city's latest source apportionment study, railways contribute to up to 3% of total NO_x emissions and to 0.6% of total PM_{2.5} emissions in the city</p> <p>Co-benefits: Rail as a place shaper, Improving connectivity, decarbonisation of the railway</p> <p>Jan 1 Strategy expected to be launched in 2026 with supporting measures delivered throughout 2026-2030</p> <p>£ More than £10m</p> <p> County & City/ Partially Funded</p>	<p>KPI % of zero-emission vehicles and ICE entering the ZEZ, traffic volume changes, average vehicle speed (as proxy for congestion)</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Data from ZEZ Pilot⁴¹ evaluation report: Overall vehicle movements in the ZEZ Pilot have reduced by 28%, reduction of NO₂ in the affected streets between 12-18%, followed by a 29% increase in cycle movements</p> <p>Jan 1 2027-2030 (likely to be delivered in 2027 subject to consultation)</p> <p>£ £1 to 10 million</p> <p> County/Fully Funded</p>

³⁹ This measure is anticipated to be implemented through Oxford's emerging Local Plan 2042, with formal public consultation, formal examination and public hearings taking place in throughout 2025 and 2026, and final adoption expected by spring 2027.

Delivery of the Bus Service Improvement Plan	Oxfordshire County Council and Bus Operators
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<p>KPI Average bus journey time on key corridors, bus punctuality improvement, total bus ridership, passenger satisfaction score</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Between 3.6 and 7.3 tonnes of NO_x saved per year (18.2 to 36.5 tonnes in 5 years) (Assumptions: 5-10% modal shift car to bus, 100,000 daily car trips, average trip length 5Km, average NO_x emissions of 0.4g/km⁴⁰ per car)</p> <p>Co-benefits: Several studies seem to indicate that multiple interventions such as integrated ticketing, service reliability, and pricing can lead to a 5-10% modal shift from car to bus in urban areas</p> <p>Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)</p> <p>£ £1 to 10 million</p> <p> County & Bus Operators/ Partially Funded</p>
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Accelerating the Transition to Low and Zero Emission Transport	Oxford City Council
<p>All new and renewal Hackney Carriage Vehicle applications to meet the City Council's most up-to-date low emission standard</p>	<p>KPI Total amount of annual applications made that meet the low emission criteria</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: According to the city's latest source apportionment study, Hackneys contribute to up to 2% of total NO_x emissions and to 0.6% of total PM_{2.5} emissions in the city</p> <p>Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)</p> <p>£ £100k to 500k</p> <p> City/Fully Funded</p>
Delivery of Zero Emission Zone expansion	Oxfordshire County Council

<p>KPI % of zero-emission vehicles and ICE entering the ZEZ, traffic volume changes, average vehicle speed (as proxy for congestion)</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Data from ZEZ Pilot⁴¹ evaluation report: Overall vehicle movements in the ZEZ Pilot have reduced by 28%, reduction of NO₂ in the affected streets between 12-18%, followed by a 29% increase in cycle movements</p> <p>Jan 1 2027-2030 (likely to be delivered in 2027 subject to consultation)</p> <p>£ £1 to 10 million</p> <p> County/Fully Funded</p>
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⁴⁰ The fleet-weighted NO_x emission factor for UK urban roads (excluding London) is provided by the Emission Factor Toolkit (EFT v12.0). For the year 2025, typical NO_x emission factors by vehicle type are as follows: Petrol cars: approximately 0.02–0.05 g/km; Diesel cars: approximately 0.2–0.4 g/km. To ensure a conservative approach in our calculations, we have opted to use the upper bound of these ranges, specifically the emission factor for diesel cars, which represents the highest value among the most common vehicle types.

⁴¹ The full modelling results for the potential expansion of the Zero Emission Zone (ZEZ) are currently under development and are not yet available for review. However, the results from the ZEZ Pilot implemented in Oxford city centre are included here and provide valuable insight into the potential positive impacts of a wider ZEZ rollout. The full modelling results are expected to be shared as part of the public consultation on the ZEZ expansion in early 2026.

Increase the amount of EV infrastructure in the city	Oxford City Council	Oxfordshire County Council and Oxford City Council
<p>KPI Number of EV charging points installed in the city, % of cars registered in Oxford being EV</p> <p>Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)</p> <p>£ £1 to 10 million</p> <p></p>	<p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Key target in Oxford's EV strategy: 50% of all cars in Oxford to be electric by 2030. Estimated total NOx Annual savings: 128.6 tonnes/year (Assumptions: Total amount of registered cars in Oxford: 52,753, average UK annual car mileage 12186km, NOx emission factor of 0.4g/km)</p> <p>Co-benefits: Reduced Noise Pollution and Green House Gas emissions</p>	<p>KPI Number of participating businesses, Number of deliveries made by cargo bike Total distance travelled by cargo bikes (km) Vehicle kilometres avoided (km). Average delivery time per trip, Operational cost per delivery</p> <p>Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)</p> <p>£ Less than £10k</p> <p></p>
Deliver Bus emission requirements under the Bus Enhancement Partnership Plan and Scheme	Oxfordshire County Council and Bus Operators	<p>KPI % of city buses that are electric or of higher emissions standard</p> <p>Jan 1 By the end of 2030</p> <p>£ £1 to 10 million</p> <p></p>
<p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: According to the city's latest source apportionment study, buses in Oxford now contribute to 4% of total road transport NOx emissions in the city – a significant reduction from 32% in 2020</p> <p>Co-benefits: Reduced Noise Pollution, Lower Carbon Emissions</p>		<p>Co-benefits: Overall, there were 8 Brixton businesses participating in the trial, 194 trips made by cargo bike as part of the trial, between April 2022 and February 2023, with 277 vehicle-km saved. The trial generated 109 kg of CO₂ savings, the equivalent to 2 football-pitch sized forest fires, heating 12 homes for one day, or the amount of CO₂ that 136 people exhale in one day</p>
Continue transitioning City operated fleets toward zero and low-emission vehicles	Oxford City Council	Oxford City Council
<p>KPI % of ODS Fleet being EV</p> <p>Jan 1 2026-2030 (via procurement, every year)</p> <p>£ More than £10m</p> <p></p>	<p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Oxford Direct Services added 159 vehicles to its fleet between 2021 and 2025, - 35% of the total fleet is now EV. The estimated total NOx emissions savings from the electrification of the ODS fleet between 2021 and mid-2025 is approximately 6.7 tonnes. Based on current trends and assuming a similar pace of fleet transition, we anticipate that NOx savings over the subsequent period (2026–2030) could be of a comparable magnitude. (Assumptions: 40 miles/day of average usage per vehicle, a NOx emission factor of 0.4 g/km)</p> <p>Co-benefits: Reduced Noise Pollution, Lower Carbon Emissions</p>	<p>KPI Number of deliveries made by cargo bike, distance covered by cargo bike, number of participating businesses</p> <p>Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)</p> <p>£ £100k to 500k</p> <p></p>
		<p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Oxford City Council's 12-month cargo bike trial in partnership with Velocity replaced approximately 6,259.8 car and van miles with cargo bike deliveries. Based on a NO_x emission factor of 0.7 g/km, this equates to an estimated saving of 7.1 kilograms of nitrogen oxides (NO_x). This previous trial highlights the significant potential of cargo bike logistics to reduce air pollution. If scaled over the next five years - and with increased participation from local businesses - the environmental benefits could be even greater</p> <p>Co-benefits: Oxford City Council's 12-month cargo bike trial in partnership with Velocity engaged 25 city centre businesses, facilitated between 148 and 431 deliveries per month, and resulted in an estimated 1.65 tonnes of CO₂ savings. Reduced Noise Pollution, Lower Carbon Emissions, Improved road safety, less congestion, enhanced walkability and liveability</p>

Reducing Emissions from Domestic Heating, Industry, and Services

Prevent installation of all fossil fuel burning heating systems in all new development		Oxford City Council
KPI % of new major planning applications approved with fossil-fuel-free heating systems	Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Estimated NOx reduction per year: 365 kg (1.5 tonnes cumulative impact over 4 years) Assumptions: 567 new dwellings built per year in Oxford, each home would use <u>11,500 kWh/year</u> for space and water heating if fitted with gas boiler, emission factor for new gas boilers used of <u>56 mg NOx per kWh</u> .	
Jan 1 2027-2030 (via Local Plan and planning system, every year)		
£ £1 to 10 million  City/Fully Funded	Co-benefits: If 2268 new houses (four times 567) are to be installed with a zero-carbon heating system, the estimated annual carbon savings would be approximately 5,321 tonnes of CO ₂ . Emission factor used: 204 grams of CO ₂ per kWh	
Update Oxford City Council's Air Quality Planning Guidance		Oxford City Council
KPI Number of planning applications referencing the updated guidance, Number of Air Quality Assessments improved or rejected due to non-compliance with the guidance	Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: It is not possible to quantify the reduction in NO ₂ levels resulting specifically from the update of this guidance. However, this document supports and complements the NOx reduction measures outlined above, as it is closely integrated with the planning system.	
Jan 1 2027	Co-benefits: Reduction in PM _{2.5} and other pollutants due to better design and mitigation	
£ Less than £10k  City/Fully Funded		
Support the development of district heat networks across the city⁴²		Oxford City Council & partners
KPI % of pipework and energy centre infrastructure completed, % of target buildings or households connected, NOx emissions saved mg/kWh (or total tonnes/year compared to conventional systems)	Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Internal estimates (made for a hypothetical district heat network in the city centre) would equate to approximately 84,000,000 kWh of natural gas removed per year from the grid in Oxford City Centre, the equivalent to 8.4 tonnes NOx of emissions saved per year.	
Jan 1 2026-2030 (as and when, via planning system, every year)	Co-benefits: annual carbon savings would be approximately of 17,136 tonnes CO ₂ . Emission factor used: 204 grams of CO ₂ per kWh	
£ More than £10m  Not funded		

⁴² Support of District Heat network will only be made in the cases where there is a valid argument for increased sustainability and emissions reduction.

Examine the feasibility of introducing a Non-Road Mobile Machinery Emissions Policy

Oxford City Council

KPI % of compliant machinery	Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: According to the city's latest source <u>apportionment study</u> , NRMM is responsible for 7.1% of Oxford's total NOx emissions and to 3.1% of total PM _{2.5} emissions. A <u>study by King's College</u> found that Stage IV generator engines emit approx. 78% less NOx than older Stage III-A engines.
Jan 1 2026-2030 (exact timeline not yet defined)	
£ £50 to 100k  Not Funded	Co-benefits: Reduced Noise Pollution, Lower Carbon Emissions

Deliver Oxford City Council's target of getting 95% of its housing stock to an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) C or above

Oxford City Council

KPI Number of Homes upgraded to EPC C or above	Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: This target applies to approximately 2,515 (worst case scenario) out of 7,626 council homes. If Oxford City Council upgrades 95% of its 2515 council homes to EPC C by 2030, and each home reduces gas use by 20%, the estimated NOx emission savings would be: 549.5 kg NOx per year. Assumptions: Average gas use: <u>11,500 kWh/year per home</u> , NOx emission factor: <u>100 mg/kWh</u> (old boilers), and 20% gas reduction per upgraded home
Jan 1 By 2030	
£ More than £10m  City/Fully Funded	Co-benefits: Reduced fuel poverty, Enhanced housing quality, Increases Community resilience, Lower Carbon Emissions, better indoor air quality, improved energy efficiency.

Deliver actions for housing for a net zero carbon future as part of the city council's Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy

Oxford City Council

KPI Number of homes retrofitted with energy efficiency measures; Number of new all-electric homes completed	Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Based on the commitments outlined in Oxford City Council's Housing, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy Action Plan (accounting for 600 homes to receive energy efficiency upgrades, and 31 homes switch from gas to ASHP), the estimated annual NOx emission savings from housing decarbonisation actions are of 174 kg NOx per year (522 kg NOx over the 3-year period). Assumptions used: Gas use per home <u>11,500 kWh/year</u> , a gas reduction of 20% as a result of energy efficiency upgrades, and a NOx emission factor for boilers of <u>100 mg NOx/kWh</u> (equivalent to an old boiler).
Jan 1 2026-2028	
£ More than £10m  City/Fully Funded	Co-benefits: Reduced fuel poverty, Enhanced housing quality, Increases Community resilience, Lower Carbon Emissions, better indoor air quality, improved energy efficiency.

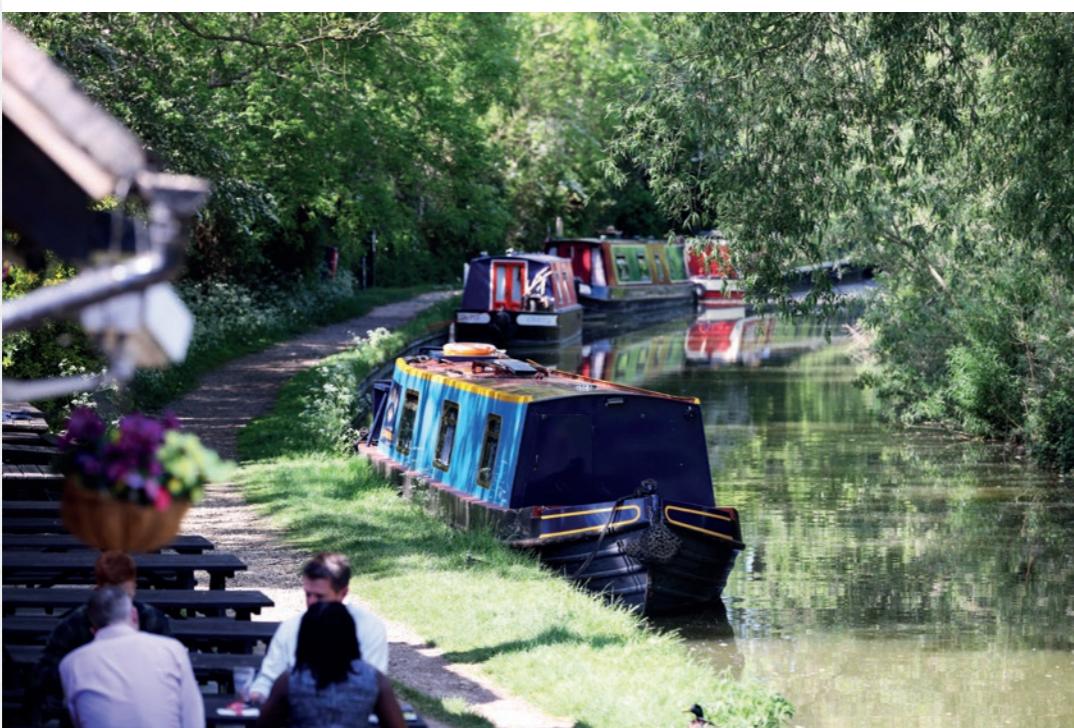
Review strategies for improving air quality for boating communities around Oxford's inland waterways Oxford City Council

KPI Number of boats using cleaner fuel, number of boats retrofitted, % of boaters aware of air quality impacts, Number of smoke nuisance complaints

Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)

£ £50k to 100k

City / Partially Funded



Facilitate electrification of industrial processes within the ZCOP Industrial cluster Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County Council & ZCOP partners

KPI % of industrial processes electrified, number of industrial sites transitioned to electric technologies, reduction in fossil fuel consumption

Jan 1 2026-2030 (annually)

£ £1m to 10m

City Not Funded

Estimated Air Pollution Reduction:

According to the city's latest source apportionment study, inland Waterways (together with military aircraft) are responsible for most of 8.9% of Oxford's total NOx emissions and to 6.8% of total PM_{2.5} emissions. Inland waterways emissions contemplate emissions from: Motorboats / workboats (e.g. canal boats, dredgers, service boats, tourist boats, river boats)

Co-benefits: Reduced Water and Noise Pollution, Lower Carbon Emissions, Improved biodiversity

Facilitating behaviour change by enhancing public awareness and collaborative partnerships⁴³

Make use of the city's electronic road signage network to regularly share air quality messages with the public

KPI Number of messages displayed

Jan 1 2026 - 2030

£ Less than 10k

City County/Fully Funded

Strengthen links with the NHS and local health services, with the eventual goal of embedding air quality awareness into patient engagement and care pathways

KPI Number of health organisations engaged, number of health services incorporating air quality related patient engagement

Jan 1 2026 - 2030

£ Less than £10k

City, County & Districts Fully Funded

Estimated Air Pollution Reduction:

Unable to estimate reduction in NO₂ levels. Research published by University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust highlights the potential for health professionals to act as trusted messengers, particularly in respiratory care, and recommends embedding air quality messaging into patient pathways & staff training. In 2023/2024 Oxford Health saw 1,542,172 attended contacts delivered by Oxford Health staff, with an estimated 84,000 people in Oxford – a significant number of residents to engage with.

Co-benefits: Reduction in CO₂ emissions through behaviour change (e.g. active travel, cleaner heating choice, improved cardiovascular and respiratory health, greater public trust in air quality messaging via healthcare professionals).

Collaborate with communities and businesses to explore green infrastructure solutions that reduce exposure to air pollution and support climate adaptation

KPI Number of organisations engaged, number of green infrastructure projects delivered, reduction in pollution from monitoring at those sites

Jan 1 2026 - 2030

£ £100k to 500k

City Not funded

Estimated Air Pollution Reduction:

NO₂ reductions: 12% in project areas. A study in the Netherlands attributes up to a 12% reduction in NO₂ pollution concentrations from green infrastructure areas with nature-based solutions.

Co-benefits: The same study shows a maximum of 6% decrease in temperature. Other studies show how green infrastructure can support flood mitigation, biodiversity, mental and physical wellbeing, carbon sequestration.

⁴³ All the measures outlined under this key priority area are considered 'soft measures', focusing primarily on raising awareness and fostering public engagement. As such, these actions are expected to be implemented on an ongoing basis throughout the duration of this action plan. Given their intangible nature, it is also generally not possible to directly quantify their impact on air pollution reduction. However, some of these measures include references to relevant scientific studies and related projects that highlight the value of such initiatives. Some available behavioural change indicators also offer insight into their potential to contribute indirectly to improved air quality outcomes.

<p>Collaborate with District and County Councils to deliver a coordinated and consistent approach in raising awareness of air pollution and its health effects</p> <p>KPI Number of joint campaigns delivered (social media, workshops, community projects).</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Unable to estimate reduction in NO₂ levels. A Royal College of Physicians report emphasises the need for consistent, coordinated messaging on air quality in order to influence behaviour change.</p> <p>Co-benefits: Increased public trust through unified messaging, greater participation in local clean air initiatives, behaviour change leading to reduced carbon emissions (e.g. through active travel, reduced idling, cleaner heating choices)</p>	<p>Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County & District Councils</p>
<p>KPI Number of studies or reports supported</p> <p>Jan 1 2026 – 2030</p> <p>£ Less than 10k</p> <p>City & County/ Fully Funded</p>	<p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Unable to estimate reduction in NO₂ levels. Strengthening the evidence base with trusted, robust research enables the development of effective, targeted policies and supports behavioural change by providing credible information to the public and stakeholders.</p> <p>Co-benefits: Improved health outcomes by using targeted interventions based on evidence, more effective local policies, greater community awareness.</p>
<p>Explore opportunities to develop an Air Quality Literacy Programme in collaboration with County Council and neighbouring Districts</p> <p>KPI Delivery of Air Quality Literacy programme, and once delivered, number of enrolments</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: The Air Quality Literacy Programme will aim to emulate the successful Climate Literacy programme to raise air quality across Oxfordshire. A study across five Nordic countries concluded that individuals with high climate concern had 1.5-2 tonnes lower carbon footprints than those with low concern. Similarly, increasing air quality awareness is expected to drive lower-emission behaviours and reduce exposure.</p> <p>Co-benefits: Behaviour changes leading to reduced pollution and carbon emissions, greater public support for air quality policies and initiatives, improved individual and community health outcomes through informed decision-making.</p>	<p>Oxfordshire County Council Oxford City Council & District Councils</p>
<p>KPI Number of schools engaged; number of initiatives supported</p> <p>Jan 1 2026 – 2030</p> <p>£ Less than £10k</p> <p>City & County/ Fully Funded</p>	<p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Unable to estimate reduction in NO₂ levels. Strengthening the evidence base with trusted, robust research enables the development of effective, targeted policies and supports behavioural change by providing credible information to the public and stakeholders.</p> <p>Co-benefits: Improved health outcomes by using targeted interventions based on evidence, more effective local policies, greater community awareness.</p>
<p>Enhance the content, usability and visibility of the OXONAIR website to better inform and engage residents on local air quality issues</p> <p>KPI Number of visits to OXONAIR website</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Unable to estimate reduction in NO₂ levels. Research shows that personalising and making air quality data accessible empowers individuals to take action, both to reduce their exposure and to adopt cleaner behaviours. Improved usability ensures broader reach and engagement.</p> <p>Co-benefits: Behaviour changes leading to reduced carbon emissions (e.g. less car use, cleaner heating choices), greater public trust in local and county air quality policies, increased digital engagement with environmental data and tools.</p>	<p>Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County & District Councils</p>
<p>KPI Number of visits to OXONAIR website</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: Unable to estimate reduction in NO₂ levels. Research shows that personalising and making air quality data accessible empowers individuals to take action, both to reduce their exposure and to adopt cleaner behaviours. Improved usability ensures broader reach and engagement.</p> <p>Co-benefits: Behaviour changes leading to reduced carbon emissions (e.g. less car use, cleaner heating choices), greater public trust in local and county air quality policies, increased digital engagement with environmental data and tools.</p>	<p>Support school- wide initiatives that emphasize the importance of clean air, such as anti-idling initiatives near school gates</p> <p>KPI Number of schools engaged; number of initiatives supported</p> <p>Jan 1 2026 – 2030</p> <p>£ Less than £10k</p> <p>City & County/ Fully Funded</p> <p>Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: A DEFRA report highlights the importance of education in raising public awareness, especially among young people. Schools serve as a powerful platform to reach both students and parents. A study from Barcelona found that traffic pollution negatively affects children's working memory, underlining the urgency of reducing exposure in school environments.</p> <p>Co-benefits: Behaviour changes around schools (e.g. anti-idling, school streets, active travel), reduced exposure to air pollution for children and staff, improved learning outcomes and health, increased family and community engagement in clean air initiatives.</p>

Support initiatives that strengthen the evidence base on air quality and public health in Oxford

Oxford City Council

KPI Number of studies or reports supported

Jan 1 2026 – 2030

£ Less than 10k

City & County/ Fully Funded



Support school- wide initiatives that emphasize the importance of clean air, such as anti-idling initiatives near school gates

Oxford City Council & Oxfordshire County Council

KPI Number of schools engaged; number of initiatives supported

Jan 1 2026 – 2030

£ Less than £10k

City & County/ Fully Funded

Estimated Air Pollution Reduction: [A DEFRA report](#) highlights the importance of education in raising public awareness, especially among young people. Schools serve as a powerful platform to reach both students and parents. [A study from Barcelona](#) found that traffic pollution negatively affects children's working memory, underlining the urgency of reducing exposure in school environments.

Co-benefits: Behaviour changes around schools (e.g. anti-idling, school streets, active travel), reduced exposure to air pollution for children and staff, improved learning outcomes and health, increased family and community engagement in clean air initiatives.

Chapter 6: Development and Implementation of Oxford's AQAP



6.1 Establishment of the AQAP Steering Group

A Local Authority Officer Steering Group was established in January 2025 to lead the development of this *Air Quality Action Plan* (AQAP).

The group convened three times between February and July to review the findings of Oxford's source apportionment study, agree on a new local annual mean air quality target, and identify the key areas for intervention within the plan.

Following these group meetings, a series of one-to-one discussions were then held with individual steering group members, as well as with other relevant officers from internal teams at both City and County, whose work intersects with air quality.

These meetings were essential to negotiate and finalise some of the specific measures to be included in the AQAP. A final steering group interaction took place in late July to review the complete set of proposed measures and gather final comments and suggestions.

The AQAP steering group included representatives from:

- Oxford City Council Environmental Quality Team
- Oxford City Council Carbon Reduction Team
- Oxford City Council Planning Policy Team
- Oxfordshire County Council Central Locality Team
- Oxfordshire County Council Transport Policy and Strategy Team
- Oxfordshire County Council Healthy Place Shaping team.

Other local authority teams have also been consulted during this period. Members of:

- Oxfordshire County Council Innovation Team
- Oxford City Council Regeneration and Economic Development Team
- Oxford City Council Business Regulation Team
- Oxford Direct Services.

Individual meetings will be scheduled throughout the duration of this AQAP with the relevant members of the steering group to review progress on the measures outlined in the plan. Additionally, the steering group will be engaged annually to support the preparation of the city's Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR), ensuring that all necessary updates on implementation and progress are provided.

6.2 Consultation Process and Community Involvement

6.2.1 Joint Air Quality Workshop

On 29 April 2025, Oxford City Council and Oxfordshire County Council jointly hosted an Air Quality Engagement Workshop at the Oxford Westgate Library, from 10:30 to 14:30.

The event brought together a total of 25 residents and representatives from Community Action Groups (CAGs) to share their views on air quality in Oxford, explore current challenges, and engage in meaningful group discussions around potential solutions.

This workshop marked the first phase of public engagement to inform the development of this draft *Air Quality Action Plan*. The session included a series of presentations to provide context on the city's air quality status and the work undertaken so far. Participants also took part in interactive activities, including hands-on demonstrations with air quality sensors and an introduction to the new OXONAIR website, designed to improve public access to local air quality data.

Figure 16 provides a clear and engaging summary of the workshop activities and discussions, which focused on four key areas: Public Education and Partnerships, Uptake of Low/Zero Emission Vehicles, Emissions from Homes and Commercial Buildings, and Sustainable and Active Travel.



Figure 16 - Infographic showing the insights of the collaborative Air Quality workshop

6.2.2 Public Consultation

The Environment Act 1995, as amended by the Environment Act 2021, provides the statutory basis for consultation and liaison with regards to the preparation or revision of a local authority's *Air Quality Action Plan*. Oxford City Council conducted a full public consultation on this AQAP. The consultation ran from the 24th October 2025 to the 30th November 2025 (5 weeks) and had the participation of 125 members of the public.

An AQAP booklet and [public online survey](#) were made available, together with the draft AQAP document to facilitate the consultation.



The following stakeholder engagement was undertaken to direct people towards this consultation survey:

- Online consultation link and [local press release](#)
- Release of several social media adverts and posts
- Direct emails sent to all key statutory consultees and relevant stakeholders
- Several internal newsletters and members briefings were circulated to all Oxford City Councilors, reminding them of the open consultation and explicitly requesting that they share the information with residents in their local constituencies
- Information was included at Oxford City Council's digital noticeboard at the City Council's intranet homepage and also sent via corporate communications to all employees
- Information was also included also in *Your Oxford Newsletter* (reaching around 9000 recipients), at the newsletter to Oxford City Centre Businesses and shared with ZCOP members
- Information was also sent to Oxford's Community Action Group Network and newsletter.

During public consultation, Oxford City Council actively engaged and asked for the views of the following key statutory consultees:

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- Environment Agency
- Oxfordshire County Council (Highways Authority)
- Public Health
- All neighbouring District Councils (South Oxfordshire, Vale of the White Horse, West Oxfordshire and Cherwell)
- National Highways
- Secretary of State (DEFRA)
- Local Organisations.

A total of 125 responses were received.

6.2.3 Consultation Results

The results of the public consultation were positive and broadly supportive of the key priority areas of intervention and the air quality actions set out in this AQAP.

- **Air Quality Perceptions** – Only 19% of consultees rated air quality in Oxford as either *Poor* or *Very Poor*. This represents a 41% reduction compared with the 2020 consultation results. Similarly, only 19% felt that air quality had become *Slightly Worse* or *Much Worse* over the past five years. This is encouraging and reflects the significant progress achieved under the city's previous AQAP (2021–2025), particularly in reducing nitrogen dioxide levels across Oxford
- **Traffic Congestion** – Traffic congestion remains the most pressing issue identified by consultees. 62% rated congestion as either *Poor* or *Very Poor* (down from 86% in 2020), while 48% believed traffic conditions had worsened over the past five years. In addition, 53%

of consultees indicated that improved public transport services would encourage them to reduce reliance on private cars.

This AQAP seeks to address these concerns through measures designed to reduce private car use, including the Workplace Parking Levy, Zero Emission Zone (ZEZ) expansion, and traffic filters. It also incorporates initiatives to improve the reliability, quality, and affordability of public transport, such as the delivery of the Cowley Branch Line, the Bus Service Improvement Plan, and the Bus Enhanced Partnership Plan and Scheme.

- **Walking and Cycling** – The consultation highlighted that walking (69%) and cycling (54%) are the two main modes of weekday travel in Oxford. However, 35% of consultees expressed concerns about cycling safety and infrastructure, citing the lack of safe, continuous, and protected cycle lanes, junction conflicts, insufficient segregation, and poor road surfaces.

These findings reinforce the importance of AQAP actions to promote sustainable transport. The plan includes specific measures to improve cycling infrastructure, aligned with Oxford's Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan.

- **Public Awareness of Air Quality** – 27% of consultees reported feeling *Very Well Informed* about air quality issues in Oxford, an increase from 19% in 2020. Meanwhile, 62% expressed a desire to be better informed, compared with 84% in 2020.

This demonstrates some progress in the City Council's communication efforts, most likely attributable to the launch of the [OXONAIR](#) website under the previous AQAP. Nevertheless, the results highlight the need for continued investment in public engagement. The current AQAP includes a dedicated intervention area focused on enhancing public awareness and fostering collaborative partnerships. Eight specific actions are proposed to improve air quality information, strengthen communication, and support behavioural change.

- **Support for Local NO₂ Target and Key Areas of Interventions** – 71% of consultees *Strongly Agree* or *Agree* with adopting the annual mean local target for NO₂ of 20 µg/m³. 69% also *Strongly Agree* or *Agree* with the four key areas of intervention proposed in the plan.

A full and detailed public consultation report will be published on Oxford City Council's [website](#) following formal approval of the Plan at the February 2026 Cabinet meeting.

The report summarises all consultation results, outline the Council's response to the feedback provided, highlights all changes that were incorporated into the final version of this AQAP, and explains the rationale for suggestions not adopted, in line with Annex A and B of Defra's AQAP template.

Chapter 7: Appendix



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7.1 Oxford's air pollution hotspots

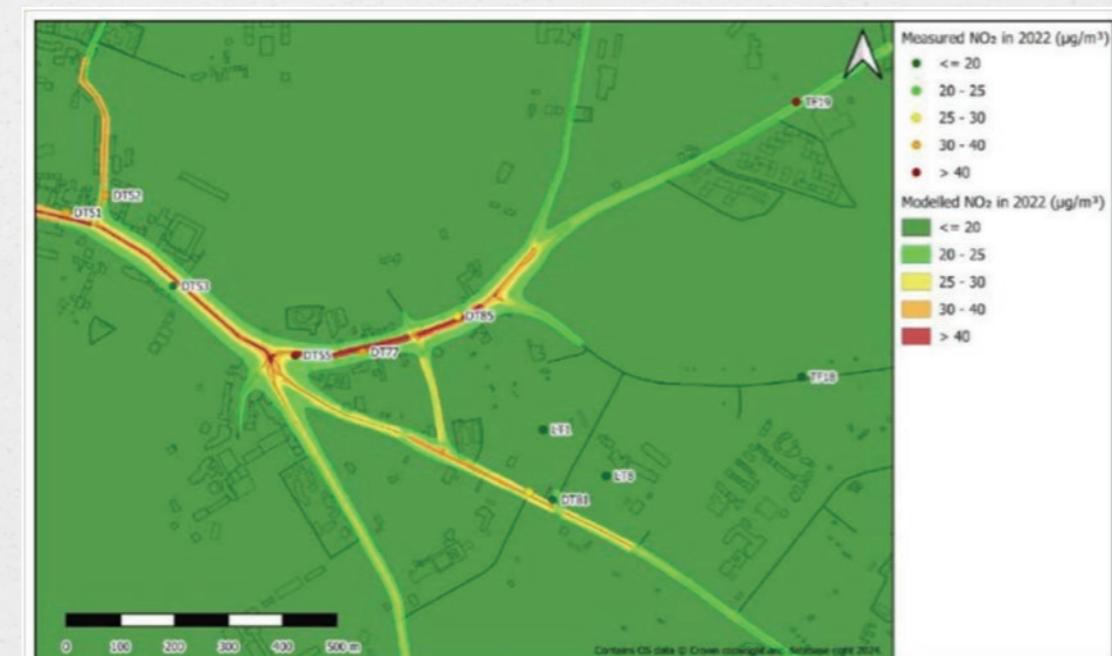
This section of the AQAP provides further detail on Oxford's three historic air quality hotspots. Figures 17 to 19 present the contour maps that were generated from both modelled and measured air quality data for the year 2022⁴⁴. Shaded areas represent modelled NO₂ concentrations, while the data points correspond to diffusion tube monitoring results. Both modelled and monitored data was used to inform Oxford's most recent Source Apportionment Study.

7.1.1 St Clements

St Clements has historically recorded the highest NO₂ concentrations in Oxford. Located within the commercial centre of the city and under the jurisdiction of Oxford City Council, this road link plays a critical role in the local transport network. It serves as a key city centre corridor, connecting East and West Oxford via The Plain Roundabout. St Clements Street is also the most direct route linking the eastern parts of the city with the central area.

⁴⁴ During the development of Oxford's latest Source Apportionment Study, which informed this AQAP, it was decided to use 2022 as the baseline year for air quality modelling to assess the transport sector's contribution to emissions. This decision was based on the fact that 2022 was the most recent full year in which traffic conditions in Oxford reflected a 'business as usual' scenario. In contrast, 2023 monitoring data was significantly affected by atypical traffic patterns resulting from the closure of Botley Road near Oxford Station - a disruption that is still ongoing, with the road not expected to reopen until August 2026.

Figure 17 - Baseline model results and measured NO₂ in 2022 at St Clements/The Plain



Traffic frequently builds up along St Clements heading toward The Plain Roundabout, with queues often extending beyond 125 metres. The road serves as a key corridor for local bus services, with several bus stops located along the route. It also accommodates 24-hour coach services to London and major airports, with stops in both eastbound and westbound directions. In addition, a significant number of delivery and service vehicles use this road, as it provides a primary access route to the city centre from the east. The area hosts a high concentration of businesses that rely on daily deliveries, further contributing to traffic volumes and emissions.

The relatively poor air quality at this location is primarily due to the narrow street layout and frequent obstructions to traffic flow. The street's configuration creates a canyon effect, which traps pollutants and limits their dispersion.

Nitrogen dioxide levels at St Clements decreased by 36% between 2019 and 2024.

In 2019 - the last full year before the pandemic - the annual mean concentration was 53 µg/m³, compared to 34 µg/m³ in 2024. As a key corridor for local bus services, this substantial improvement is largely attributed to some bus lane adjustments which were introduced to improve bus flow and reduce congestion, and to the recent electrification of Oxford's bus fleet.

7.1.2 Oxford City Centre Area - St Aldates and High Street

High Street and St Aldates areas are a vibrant city centre thoroughfare lined with shops on both sides. It features pavements along its entire length, supporting high volumes of pedestrian activity, and is frequently used by cyclists. Several bus stops are located along these streets.

High Street is also subject to a bus gate that restricts access to most vehicle types between 07:30 AM and 6:30 PM. Only local buses, licensed taxis and private hire vehicles (excluding private rentals), and exempt emergency vehicles are permitted during these hours.

However, although vehicles are prohibited from passing through the bus gate, access is still permitted for deliveries, servicing, and other access-related purposes - provided the route is not used as a through road.

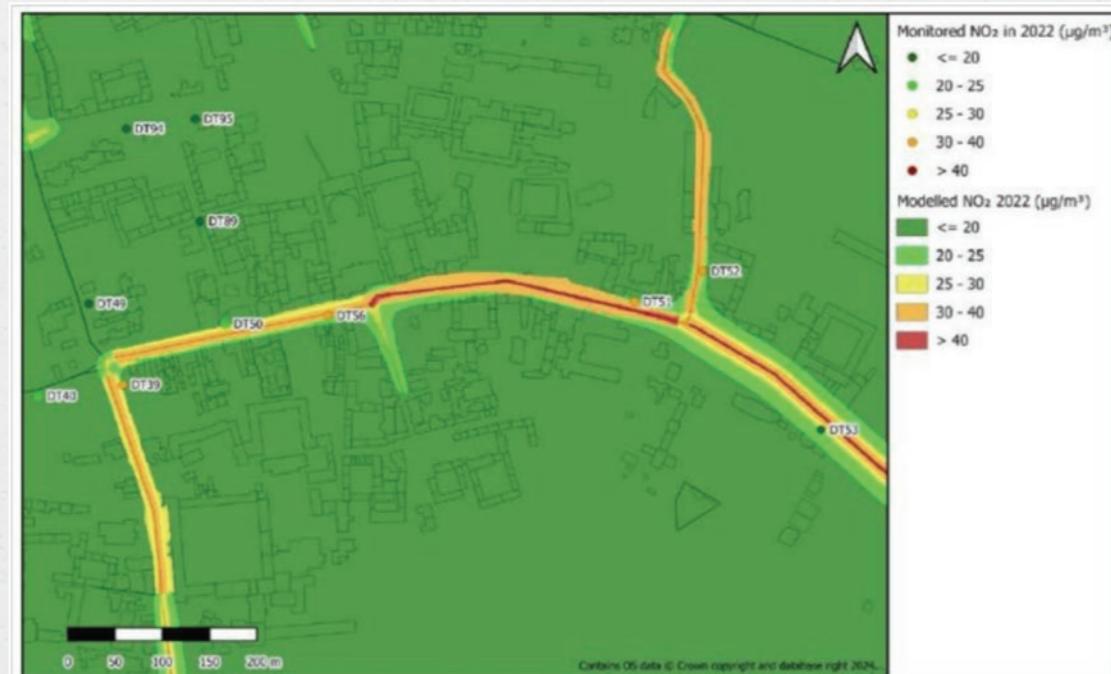
Eastbound bus access to High Street is via St Aldates and Queen Street, while westbound services enter from The Plain Roundabout. The presence of intensively used bus stops, combined with frequent stopping by delivery and service vehicles, contributes to congestion throughout the day, affecting traffic flow in both directions.

Nitrogen dioxide levels on High Street and St Aldates decreased by an average of 46% between 2019 and 2024.

In 2019, the average annual mean NO₂ concentration across these two monitoring sites was 41 µg/m³, compared to 22 µg/m³ in 2024.

Like St Clements, this area serves as a key corridor for local bus services. The substantial improvement in air quality is largely attributed to the recent electrification of Oxford's bus fleet, alongside broader behavioural and operational changes following the pandemic - such as increased remote working, reduced commuting demand, and the growth of electric vehicle usage, accelerated by the introduction of the Zero Emission Zone Pilot in the city centre, and which also contributed (together with cargo bikes) to a rise in sustainable delivery methods in this area of the city centre.

Figure 18 - Baseline model results and measured NO₂ in 2022 on the High Street and St Aldates city centre areas.



city centre routes, as many buses operating in this area remain hybrid or Euro VI standard.

Cutteslowe Roundabout, located on the outskirts of Oxford, is heavily influenced by commuter traffic to and from the city and London due to its proximity to the ring road. Therefore, the primary driver of air quality improvements is likely the long-term shift in commuting patterns - particularly the rise in remote working and the sustained reduction in peak-hour traffic. These behavioural changes, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, appear to have had a lasting effect.

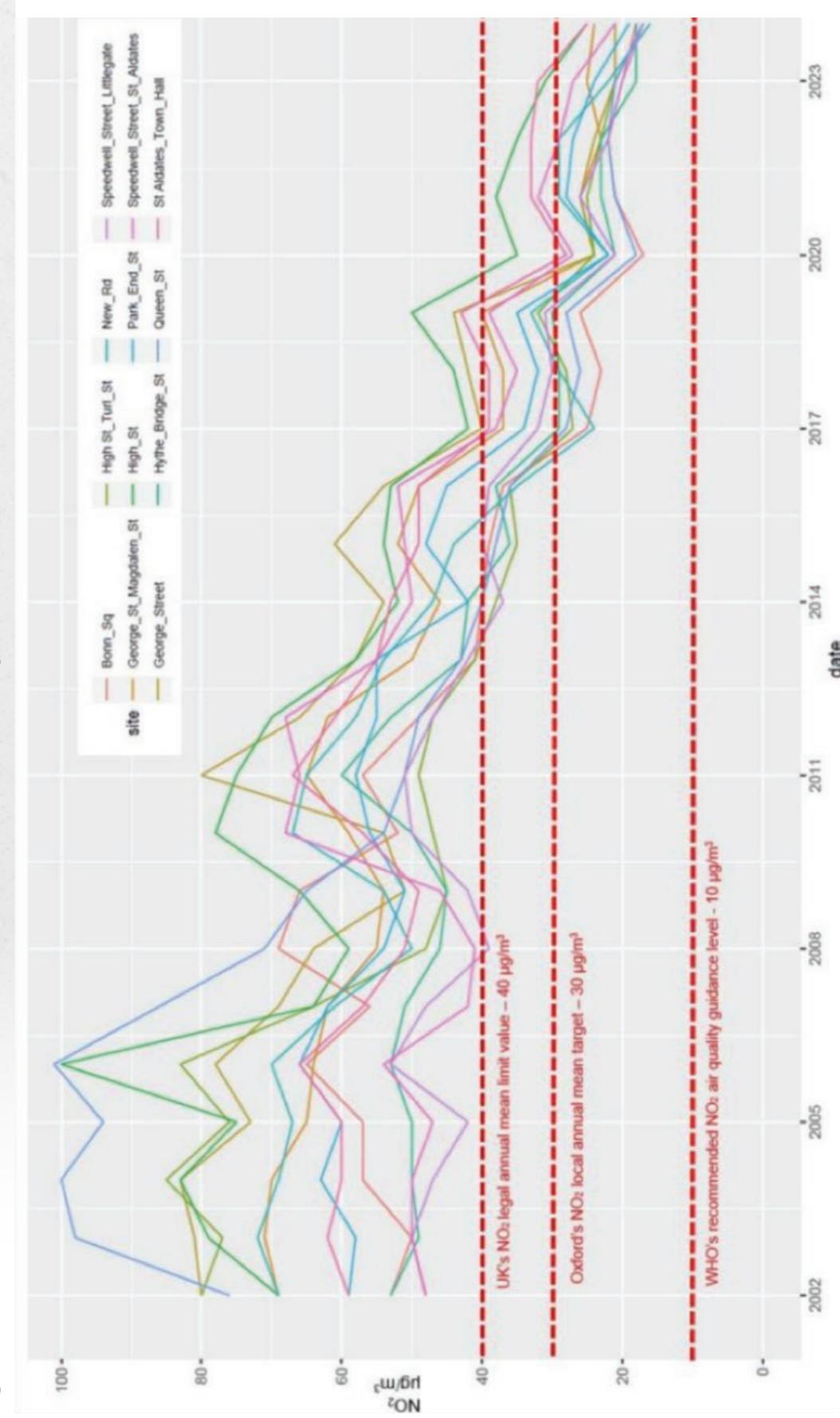
Figure 19 - Baseline model results and measured NO₂ in 2022 near Cutteslowe Roundabout.



In addition, broader trends have undoubtedly contributed to improvements across all three hotspots in recent years, including:

- The introduction of stricter vehicle emissions standards (e.g. Euro 6)
- The gradual phasing out of older, more polluting diesel vehicles
- The increasing uptake of electric and hybrid vehicles

Figure 20 - Historic diffusion tube trends of annual mean NO₂ in Oxford city centre



Environmental Sustainability

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