

TRANSPORT POLICIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**R.B. Noland***Centre for Transport Studies, Imperial College London, London, UK*

Transport has long been recognized as a major source of air pollutants and greenhouse gases. The environmental impacts of transport have historically been mitigated by technological improvements to the vehicle, primarily allowing further growth in transport with less impact on the environment. Other policies, however, can provide improvements in air quality and reduction of greenhouse gases by controlling the demand for transport. Various policies will be discussed, ranging from pricing policies, such as congestion charging in London, to policies to promote use of other modes, such as public transport or high-occupancy vehicles (carpools). These policies, collectively known as Transport Demand Management, have been extensively used and tested in the US, with mixed results. Evidence for their relative effectiveness will be discussed. This will be supplemented with results from a recent international study of the potential to reduce fuel consumption that will be presented to provide context for the potential of many of these policies as a means of reducing greenhouse gases and other vehicle emissions. This study has evaluated the potential of high-occupancy vehicle lanes, public transport, street closures, odd/even driving days, speed limits, maintenance of tire pressure, and telecommuting. Pricing policies are also evaluated. Potential changes in vehicle-kilometers of travel are presented and related to changes in emissions.