

FLEET	AVERAGE AGE (YEARS)	AVERAGE CO ₂ (G/KM)	CLEAN AIR ZONE COMPLIANT ¹
RENTAL CAR	0.6	118	95%*
CAR CLUBS	1.0	99	100%
£ SALARY SACRIFICE	1.3	103	86%*
LEASE CAR	1.7	113	73%*
UK CAR FLEET	8.0	147	58%

 $^{^{}m 1}$ % cars meeting the Government's Clean Air Zone minimum emissions standards of Euro 6 for diesel and Euro 4 for petrol

Fleet Air Quality

Factsheet -



Fleet Profiles

Rental cars

Rental vehicles are, on average, the youngest vehicles in the UK car parc. Typically less than a year old, they will often be fitted with the latest safety and low emission technology. Hiring a car or van provides a reliable, flexible, convenient and cost-effective way of finding the right type of vehicle for an occasional trip into a Clean Air Zone.

Car clubs

Car clubs provide convenient and affordable access to vehicles on a 24/7 basis, and can provide a great alternative to car ownership for many city dwellers. Cars can be booked online or by phone, weeks ahead or with just a few minutes' notice, for anything from a few minutes to a weekend. The UK car club fleet is young and because it is predominantly based in cities, is virtually diesel free.

Salary sacrifice cars

A salary sacrifice scheme allows an employee to surrender part of their salary in return for a new car. Salary sacrifice drivers typically opt for cars with as low emissions as possible to capitalise on tax and National Insurance savings. The schemes are popular within the public sector, where they have boosted staff retention and been very effective in enabling basic-rate taxpayers to drive newer, cleaner safer cars.

Lease cars

Lease cars account for an increasing portion of all new car registrations. Traditionally popular with company car fleets, this form of vehicle finance has become increasingly popular as a way for consumers to gain access to an affordable, hassle-free way of financing a new car every few years. The lease car fleet has lower CO₂ emissions and a higher than average uptake of plug-in vehicles.

UK car fleet

More than 30 million cars are licensed to operate on UK roads. The average car on the UK car fleet is eight years old and consequently emits significantly more CO₂ than the average rental, lease, car club or salary sacrifice car. A significant portion of the UK car fleet will remain non clean air zone compliant in 2020.

Clean Air Zones

Clean Air Zones are being implemented in response to illegally high levels of air pollution in many of our urban areas. Poor air quality affects the health of millions of people across the UK and contributes to the early deaths of 40,000 people each year.

It is caused mainly by high levels of nitrogen oxides (NOx) but also particulate matter (PM). Transport is responsible for 80% of nitrogen oxide pollutants in areas of the poorest air quality, most of which is related to direct emissions from road transport.

Clean Air Zones are currently mandated by UK Government in five urban areas:

- Birmingham
- Nottingham
- Derby
- Southampton
- Leeds

These Clean Air Zones will be implemented by 2020. Although Clean Air Zones have only been mandated in five urban areas at present, there are a further 23 urban areas which are forecasted to still exceed legal limits for air pollution by 2020.

According to estimates from the Government's recent Draft UK Air Quality Plan, 15 areas are likely to require a 'class D' Clean Air Zone, which would charge pre Euro 4 petrol and pre Euro 6 diesel cars and vans for entry.

London

Greater London already operates a congestion charging zone, which will include an additional 'toxicity' or T-charge from 23 October this year. This will levy an extra £10 fee on any pre-Euro 4 petrol or diesel cars. On 8 April 2019, this will be replaced by a new £12.50 fee on any pre-Euro 4 petrol or Euro 6 diesel cars and vans.





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