

### Env. Burdens of Transportation



- > 3000 horse-drawn buses
- > 500 million passengers per year
- 1000 horse drawn vehicles per hour
- urine per horse per day deposited onto the city streets
- Animal carcasses clogged the streets; 15,000 in NYC in 1880

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### Death Rate in the Industrial Age City

	Population		Persons/ Dwelling	Deaths		Death Rate (per 1000)	
	1880	1889	1880	1880	1889	1880	1889
New York	1,206,299	1,575,073	16.37	31,937	39,679	26.47	25.19
London	3,816,483	4,351,738	7.9	81,431	75,683	21.3	17.4
Philadelphia	846,980	1,040,245	5.79	17,711	20,536	20.91	19.7
Brooklyn	566,689	814,505	9.11	13,222	18,288	23.33	22.5
Boston	362,535	420,000	8.26	8,612	10,259	23.75	24.42

2001 NYC

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### Traffic Congestion - 1900's



### Traffic Congestion

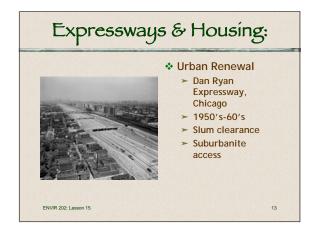
- City Planning & the Problems of Congestion
  - ➤ 1909-Washington, D.C.
  - Disease, poverty, darkness & vice of cities caused by the scourge of high density living
  - Urban transportation planners must build public transit to the outlying areas to lower density and improve living conditions
  - Transportation improvements seen as a source of environment benefits not environmental pollutants.

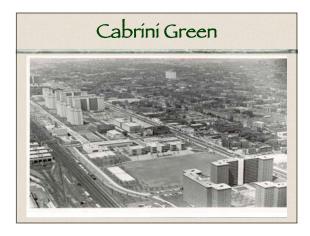
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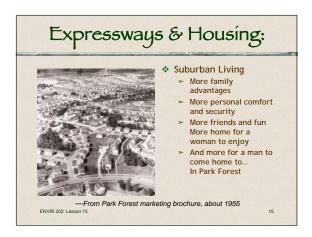
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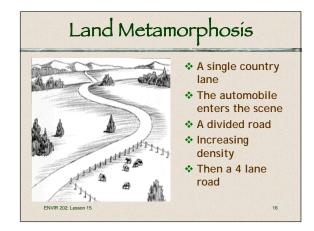
### \* A solution to the 'horse problem' \* Clean and environmentally benign

# \*\* Baltimore - 1889 first horse car line - 1895 electric street car - 1925 Mass produced Model T - 1962 Baltimore beltway completed ENVIR 202- Lesson 15 http://scierce.nasa.gov/handlines/y2002/Tloct\_sprawl.htm 12

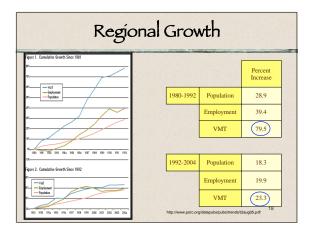


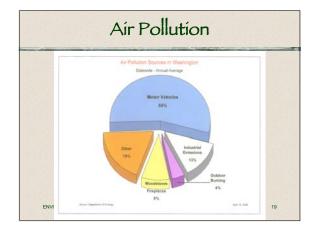


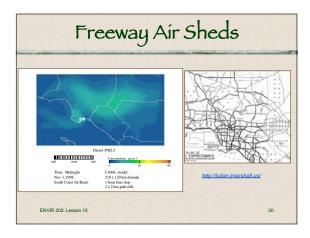


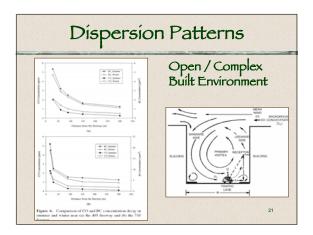


## The Expressway and Population Health Urban Loss of community integrity Proximity to traffic Noise, air pollution, public safety Suburban Auto dependence Commuting stress Not pedestrian oriented; related to obesity

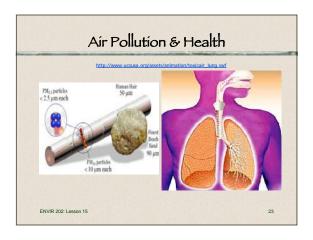




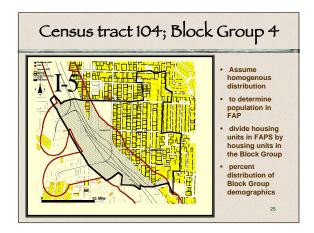




Proximity to Traffic									
Mobile Source Pollutants		Ambient Ai	r Regulatory I		Traffic /				
	1 hour	8 hour	24 hour	Annual Mean	Adverse Health Effects	Environmental Health Studies			
PM <sub>2.5</sub>			15 ug/ m <sup>3</sup>	65 ug / m <sup>3</sup>	* aggravation of asthma * depressed lung	van Vliet et al. 1997			
PM <sub>10</sub>			50 ug /m <sup>3</sup>	150 ug /m <sup>3</sup>	function in children	Gehring et al 2002 English et al 1999 Wjst et al. 1993			
Ultrafines					*aggravation of acute respiratory symptoms * increased risk of wheezy bronchitis in infants				
Ozone	0.12 ppm	0.08 ppm			*aggravation of asthma *reduced lung function				
со	35 ppm	9 ppm			*increased cardiac ischaemia				
NO <sub>2</sub>	0.11 ppm (WHO)			.053 ppm	* increased respiratory morbidity *aggravation of asthma * reduced rate of lung function	Nitta et al 1993 Delfino et al 2003			
VOC's	urban air toxics: e.g. benzene, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde etc.				* increased response to allergens *increased risk of lung cancer increased risk of childhood leukemia	Janssen et al. 2003 Crosignani et al. 2004			











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