

RAWSEP Residents Against Wood Burning Emission Particulates

Episode 5: Ella's Law, and 1952 London to 2022 London and Residential Wood Burning

In 1952, a week of smog that killed 4,000 people in London England led to air quality improvements across the U.K. That was 70 years ago.

It seems that there was a setback in air quality improvements around 2009, when the European Union accepted the fallacy that biomass burning was "carbon neutral" and incentives to burn wood began to increase.

Now, in 2022 several measures are being taken across the U.K. to curb residential wood burning, because reportedly every year 38,000 people die from air pollution across the U.K. and 4,000 die from air pollution in London.

In the 1950s and 1960s people turned away from residential wood burning because it was considered dirty, which it was. Natural gas for domestic heating became more widely available.

The U.K. laws passed in 2022 include Ella's Law, in memory of an eleven-year-old girl who died of pollution-induced asthma, and a grant that disbursed 11.6 million pounds sterling to communities across the U.K. which includes incentives to STOP residential wood burning.

The next episodes of RAWSEP Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates will cover the New Zealand and Syrian government efforts to detect wood burning emissions using high tech equipment and using monitoring on foot, with the intention to find and stop residential wood burning in those countries, in attempts to slow air pollution in New Zealand and Syria.