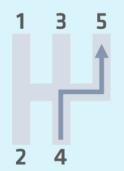
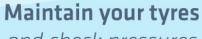
# **ECO-DRIVING**



## Keep driving smooth

and use gentle acceleration and the highest safe gear



and check pressures and tread depths to produce less drag





#### Remove heavy items

and unnecessary roof racks that will weigh your vehicle down

#### 15mph difference

at high speeds can increase fuel consumption by 27%<sup>1</sup>





#### **Avoid short journeys**

which produce 60% more pollution than a warm engine

### **Consider eco training**

that can have a considerable impact on fuel consumption





Why hurry up to wait? Slow down early if you see traffic or a hazard ahead and it might clear by the time you arrive.



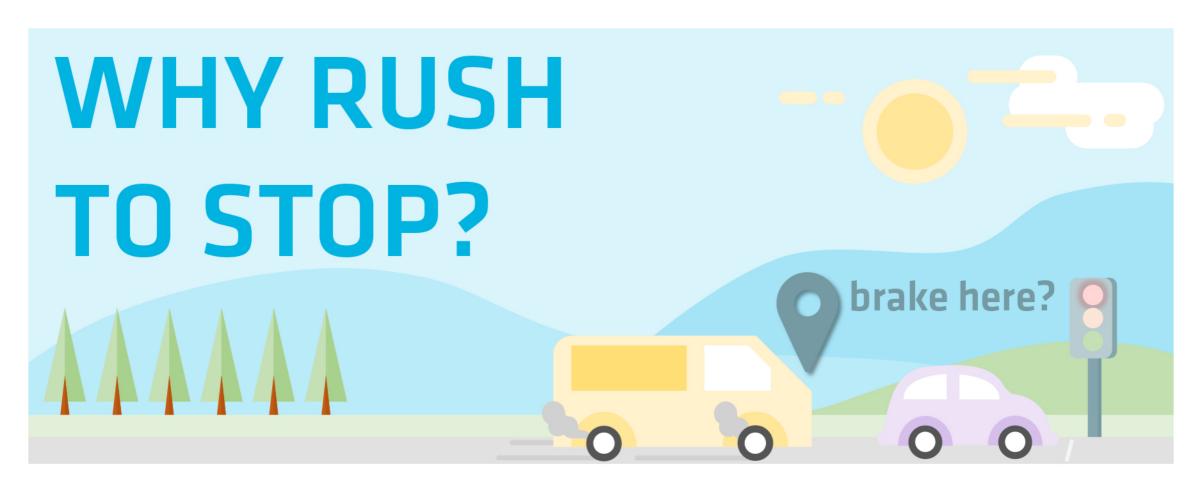
Leaving a bigger gap from the car in front means you'll be able to avoid harsh braking and acceleration.

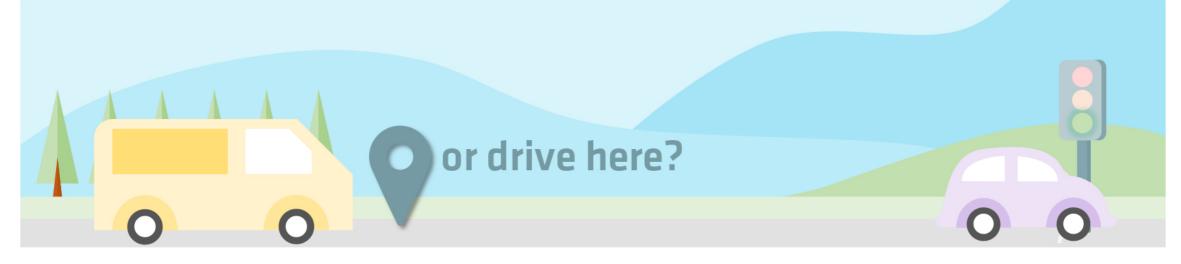


The principles remain the same for electric and hybrid vehicles too. Eco-driving can help you to get the most out of your vehicle's range.

<sup>1</sup> Department for Transport, (2016), Advising fuel efficient driving techniques for your fleet, found a 27% increase in fuel consumption for a diesel van between 60-75mph.







Eco-driving does not mean driving slowly. Maintaining momentum and avoiding harsh braking and acceleration is the safe way to increase your MPG. Leaving a bigger gap means that you can gently slow down as you approach stationary traffic – it might have cleared by the time you arrive.

