Air Quality and Congestion in London

Alex Williams
Transport for London
5 December 2018
Context

London’s population is projected to increase from 8.8 million to 10.8 million by 2041.

We need to more than double our rate of housing delivery.

We need to shift more people to public transport, walking and cycling.
Where have we come from?

Daily trips 2000: 7 million (47% walking, cycling & public transport, 53% car, taxi, PHV)

Daily trips 2017: 8.8 million (36% walking, cycling & public transport, 64% car, taxi, PHV)
By 2041 the aim is for 80% of all trips in London to be made on foot, by cycle or using public transport.
Air pollution

Air pollution is one of the most significant challenges facing London.

The health impacts fall disproportionately on our most vulnerable communities.
Central London congestion charge

Vehicles reduced by 60,000 per day

Congestion in the zone fell by around 30%
Emission standards

- **Euro 3**:
  - Petrol: 0.15g/km
  - Diesel: 0.50g/km

- **Euro 4**:
  - Petrol: 0.08g/km
  - Diesel: 0.25g/km

- **Euro 5**:
  - Petrol: 0.06g/km
  - Diesel: 0.18g/km

- **Euro 6**:
  - Petrol: 0.06g/km
  - Diesel: 0.08g/km
Existing schemes: Low Emission Zone and T-Charge

**LEZ** – Euro 4 HGV, Euro 3 Vans

**T-charge** – Euro 4
April 2019: Central London Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ)

- HGV and buses: Euro 6
- Diesel cars and vans: Euro 6
- Petrol cars and vans: Euro 4
October 2020: strengthening the Low Emission Zone

HGV and buses  Euro 6
October 2021 – Expansion of the Ultra Low Emission Zone

- HGV and buses: Euro 6
- Diesel cars and vans: Euro 6
- Petrol cars and vans: Euro 4
Impacts

Annual NOx Emissions (tonnes)

- Baseline
- With full proposals

emissions reduction
Summary

London continues to grow and we need to shift people to travel using sustainable modes - walking, cycling and public transport.

Air quality is a public health crisis and requires action.

Radical programme of initiatives up until 2021, but more is needed beyond that.