

Air Quality and Congestion in London

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Transport for London
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Context

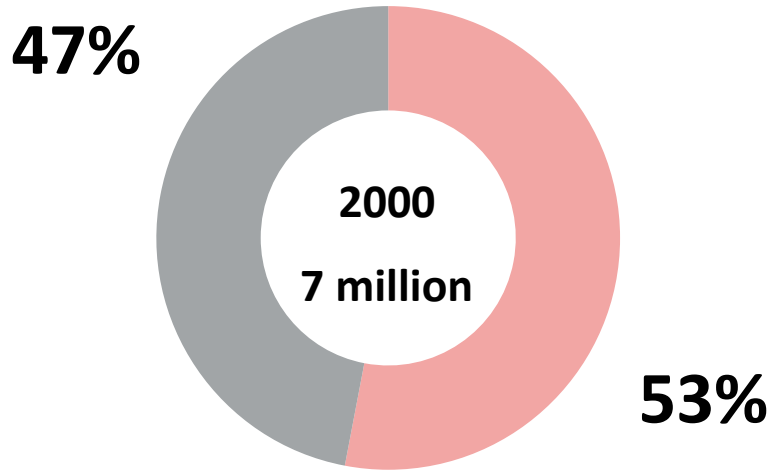
London's population is projected to increase from 8.8 million to 10.8 million by 2041

We need to more than double our rate of housing delivery

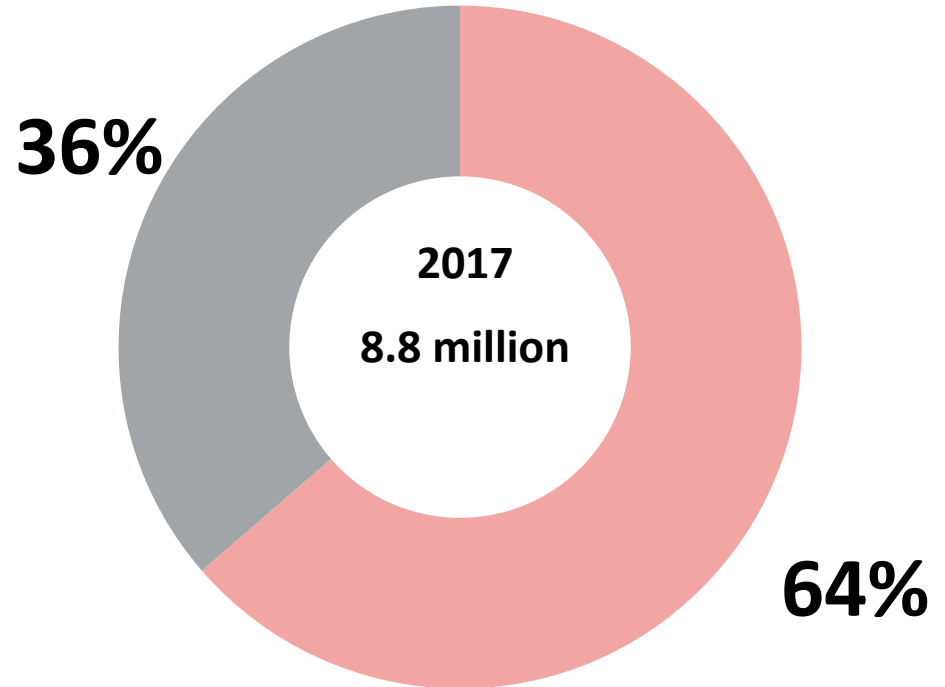
We need to shift more people to public transport, walking and cycling



Where have we come from ?



Daily trips
22.7m

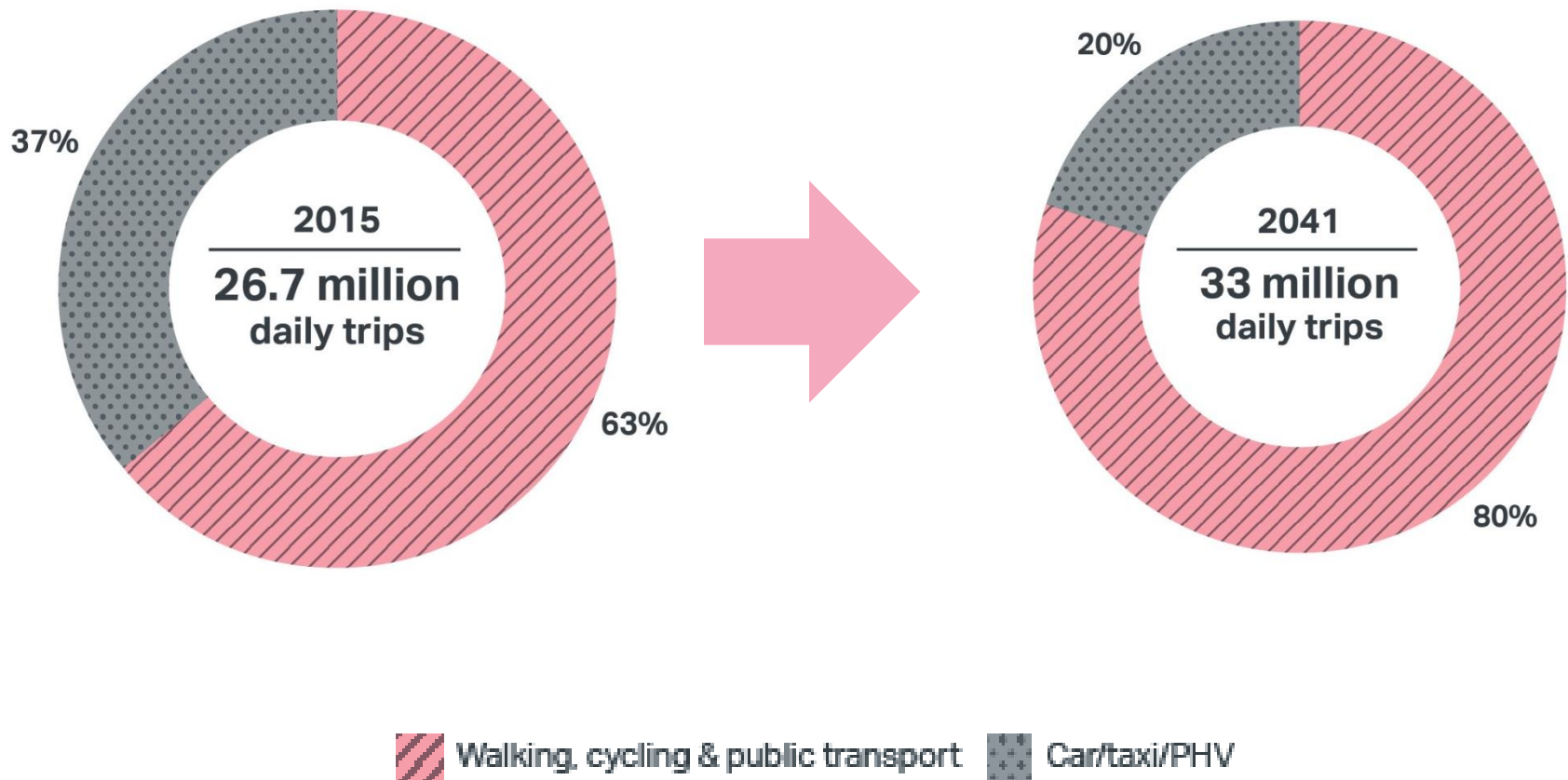


Daily trips
26.7m

 Walking, cycling & public transport  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



0.15g/km

Euro 4



0.08g/km

Euro 5



0.06g/km

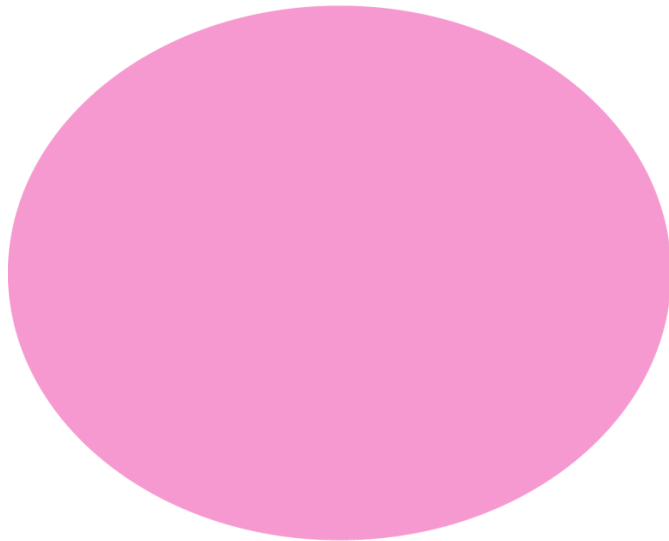
Euro 6



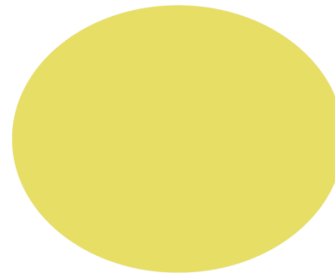
0.06g/km



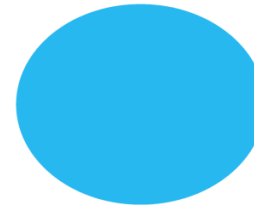
(petrol)



0.50g/km



0.25g/km



0.18g/km



0.08g/km



(diesel)



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

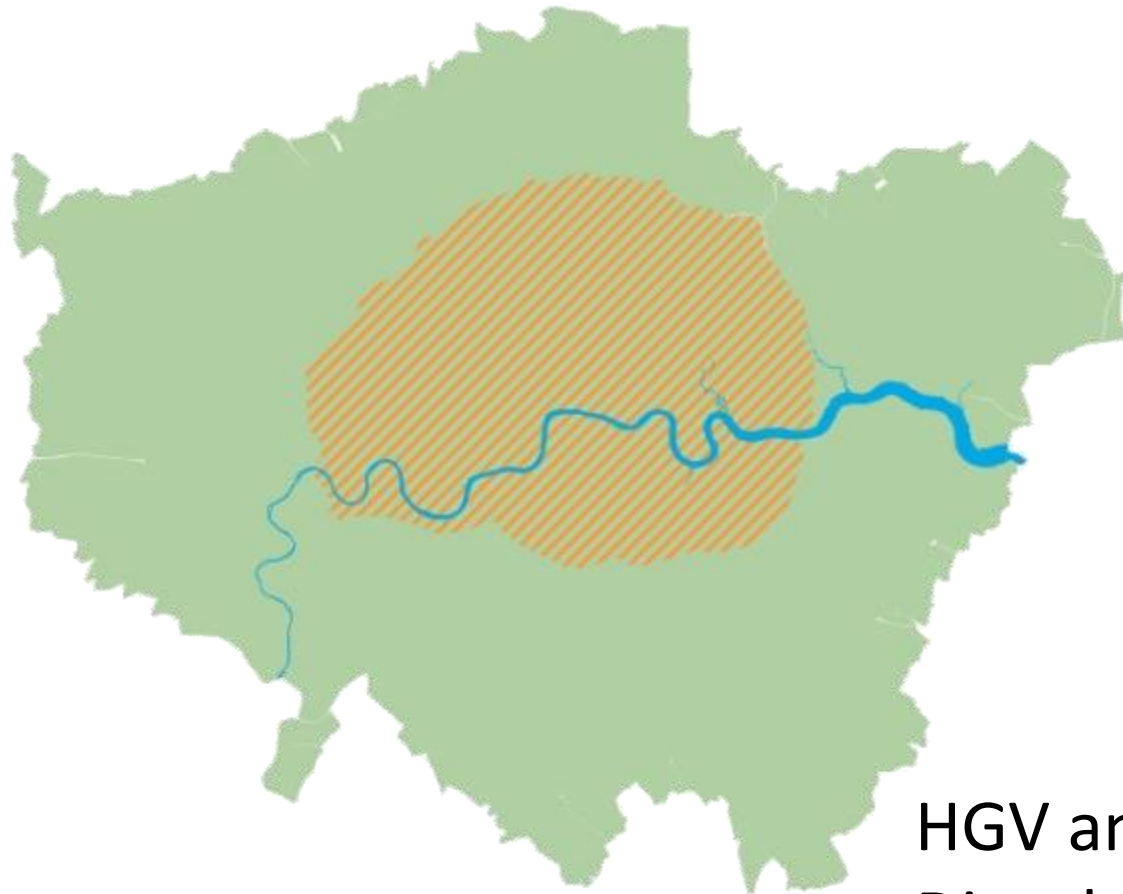


HGV and buses

Euro 6



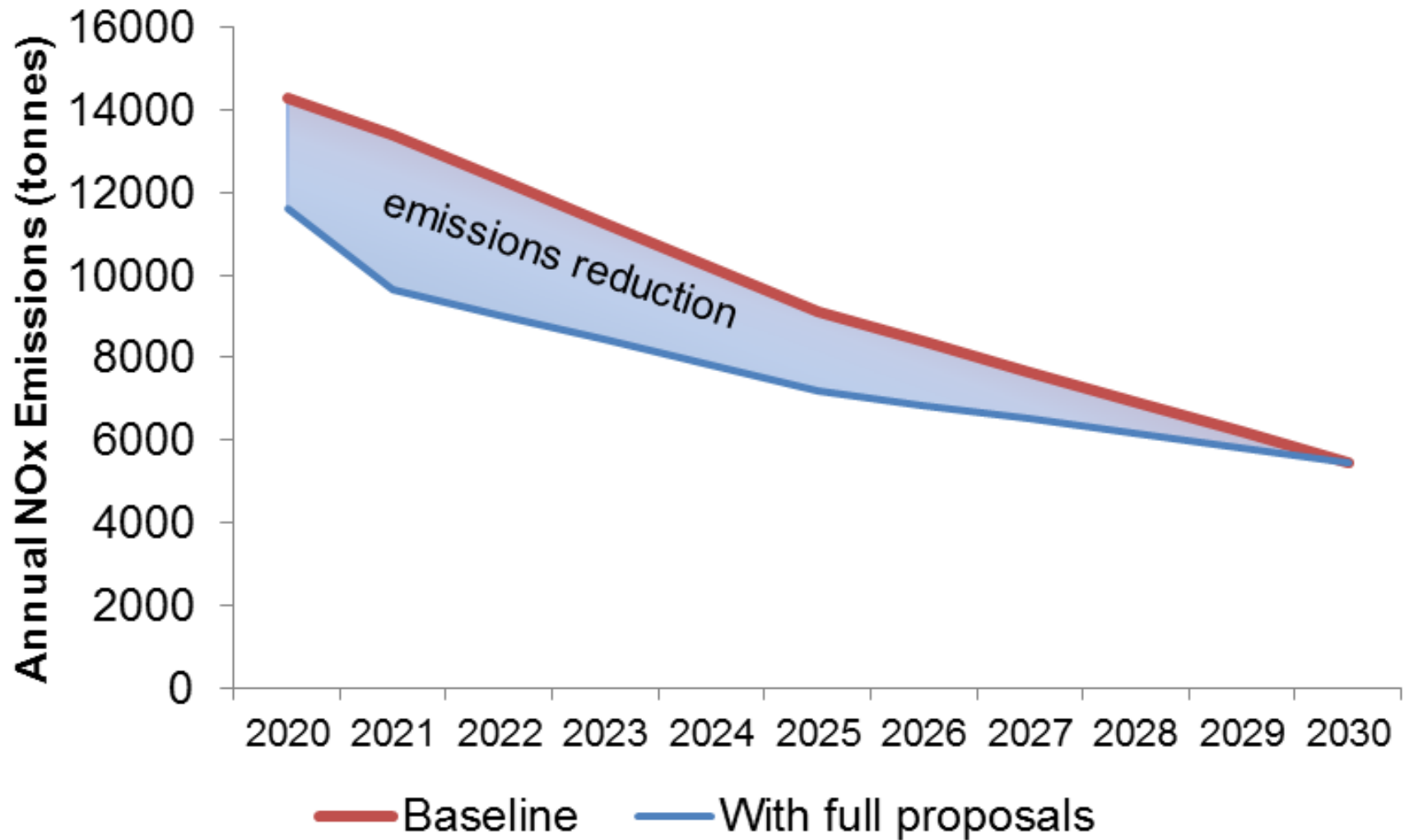
October 2021 – Expansion of the Ultra Low Emission Zone



HGV and buses	Euro 6
Diesel cars and vans	Euro 6
Petrol cars and vans	Euro 4



Impacts



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

