

A Fairer Transport Network

Easy Read Version: Part 3

Our plans to make travel in London more accessible, safe and inclusive.

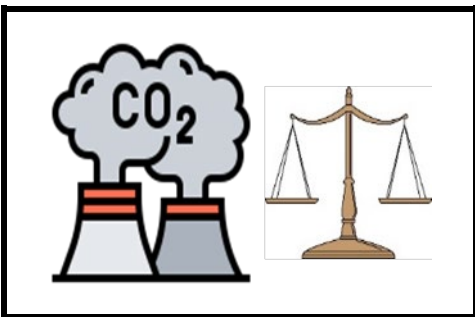


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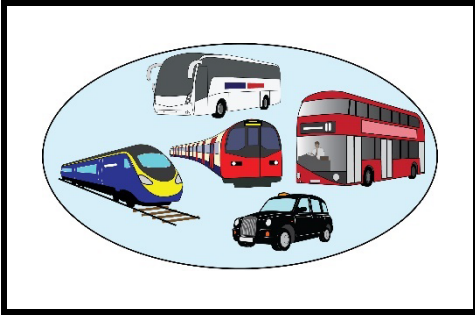
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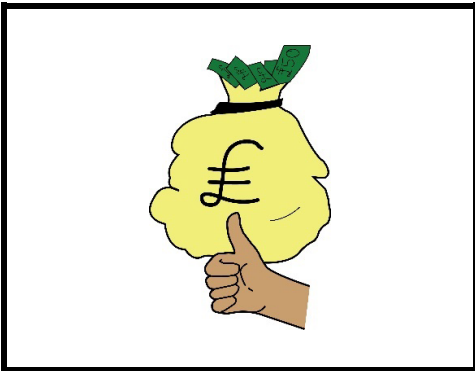
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9. Travel you can afford



We are making sure we support people to access public transport. We are supporting people who need the most help.



think our service is good value for money. 45 in 100 people from lower **socioeconomic groups** said yes. This is compared to 51 in 100 people from higher socioeconomic backgrounds.

Socioeconomic groups: this means looking at people's backgrounds based on their income, job and living conditions.



44 in 100 women think we offer a service that is good value for money. This is compared to 53 in 100 men.

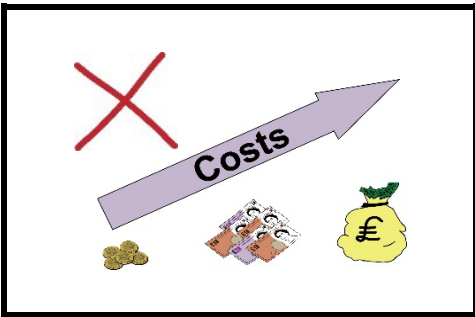


Our prices are clear. We will tell you about our fares, **concessions** and discounts. We will make sure we tell you in a way that is easy to understand.

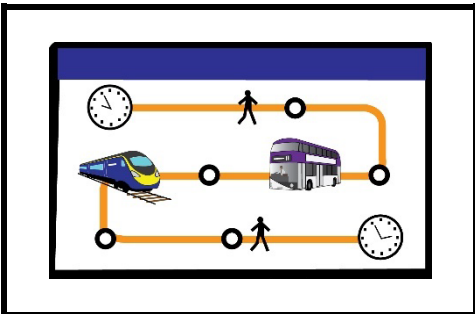
Concessions: this means when fares are offered at a lower price to certain groups.



We offer a range of free travel options and discounts. These options are aimed at people who need support the most.



The Mayor did not put up the price of fares between 2016 and 2021.



We also brought in the Hopper bus fare. This lets customers take as many bus and tram journeys as they want, within 1 hour.

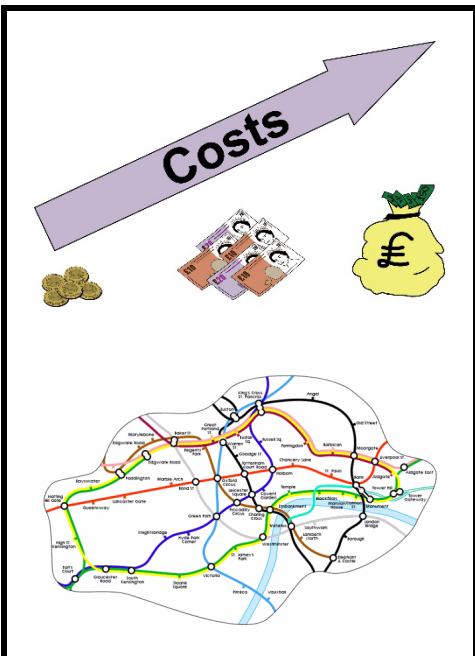


We are committed to making sure that people can afford our fares. But the Government have set out some strict rules in our agreement around **funding**.

Funding: this means money that can be used to run our services and make our services better.



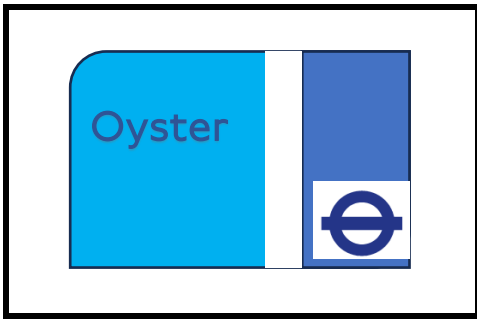
These rules mean that the Mayor has had to make some changes to fares. This is because he needs to raise £80 million per year. This is to pay for running our services.



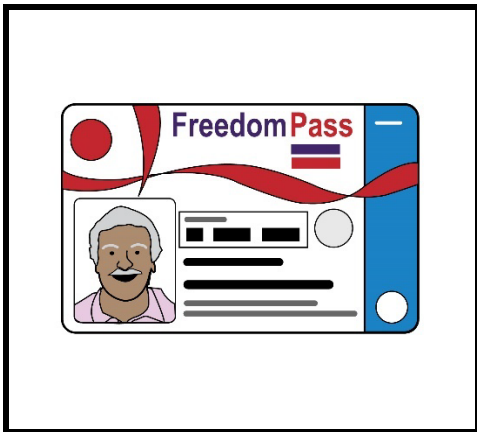
Here are some changes the Mayor has made:

- In September 2022, he brought in peak fares all day. This means fares are more expensive at all times of the day.

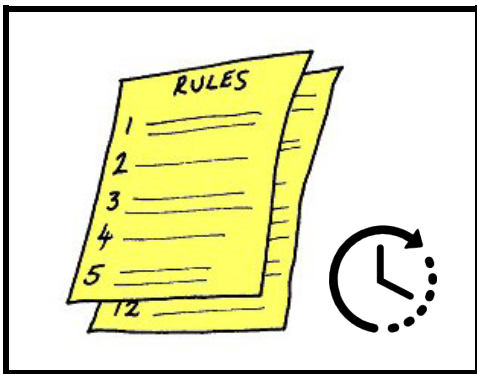
This was for journeys to and from Heathrow. This was for people traveling in Zone 1.



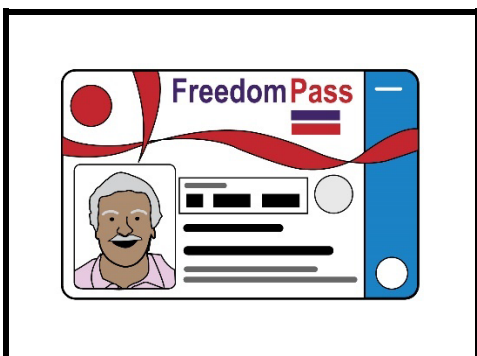
- He also put up the cost of a new Oyster card. He put it up from £5 to £7.



- He made some rules around when people can use their free travel pass. This was on the 60+ London Oyster photocard. We also made these rules for the older person's Freedom Pass.

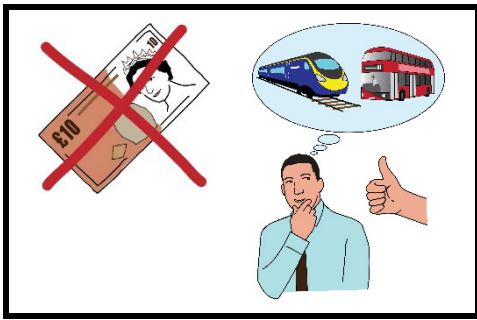


We brought in these rules because of conditions that the government put in place. These changes were meant to be short-term. But, in January 2023, these changes became permanent.



The Mayor has said that some concessions will be kept:

- The age for the 60+ London Oyster photocard won't go up.

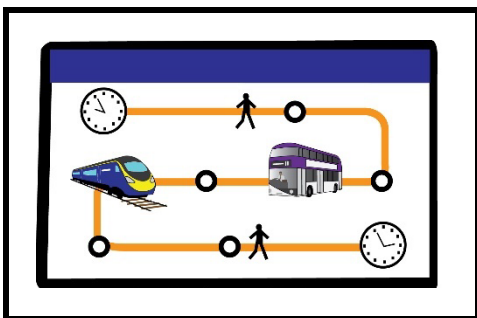


- Free or cheaper travel will be kept for some groups. This is on the Tube, buses and rail services.

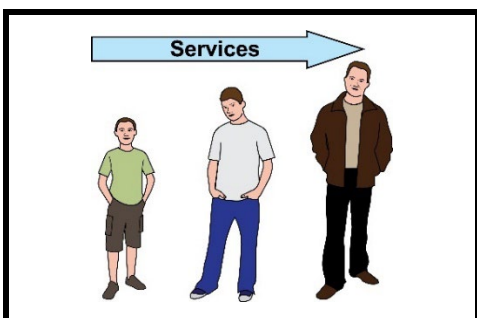


Free or cheaper travel will be kept for:

- People who are under 18
- People with a 60+ London Oyster photocard
- People with a Freedom Pass

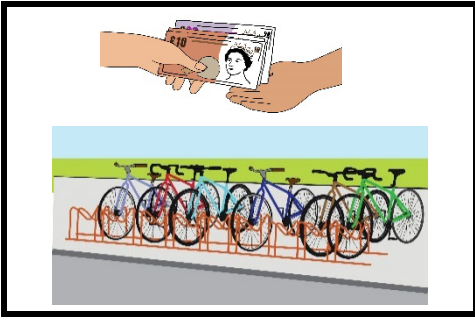


- The Day Travelcard gives customers freedom to travel as much as they want in one day.



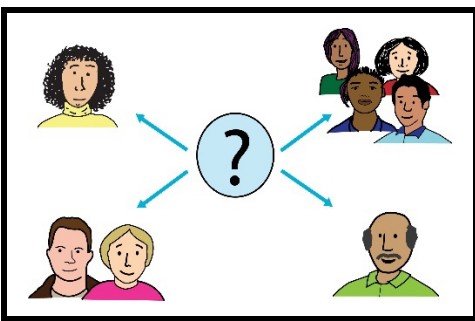
From early 2024, **care leavers** can access half-price bus and tram travel. This is for care leavers aged 18-25.

Care leaver: this means any adult who has spent time in care as a child.



We are also looking at bringing in cheaper fares for our Santander Cycles hire scheme. This would be for people who have a low **income**.

Income: this means all the money coming into a person's account.

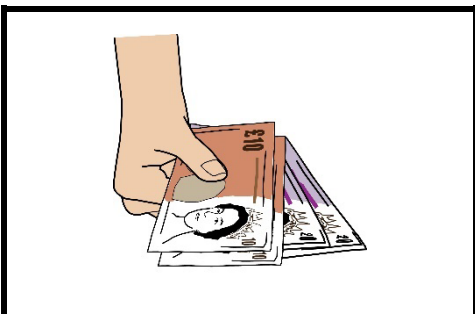


We are letting people know about the support on offer. We are reaching out to customers who are most at risk of missing out.



Paying with cash

17 in 100 adults in the UK would struggle in a society with no cash.



Lots of our customers rely on using cash. We are committed to making sure that people can keep paying with cash.



We will also offer the option to pay by card. We will offer other digital ways of paying.

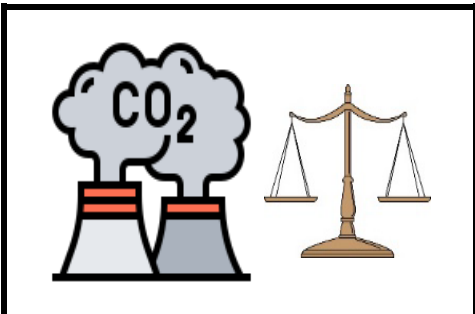
10. Dealing with health inequalities

Health inequalities: this means unfair differences in health across different groups.



We are making it easier for customers to make healthier and more **sustainable** travel choices.

Sustainable: this means treating the environment in a way that makes sure we leave enough resources for future generations.

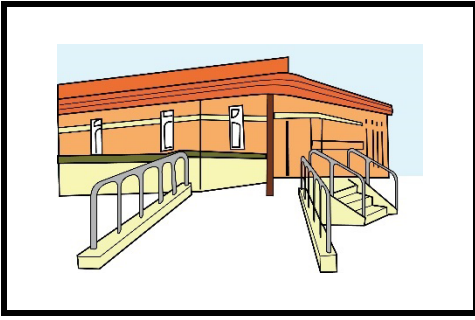


We are making our services **net-zero carbon** by 2030. This means the amount of carbon we let out into the air is equal to the amount we take out.

Net-zero carbon: this means taking as much carbon out of the air as we put into it.

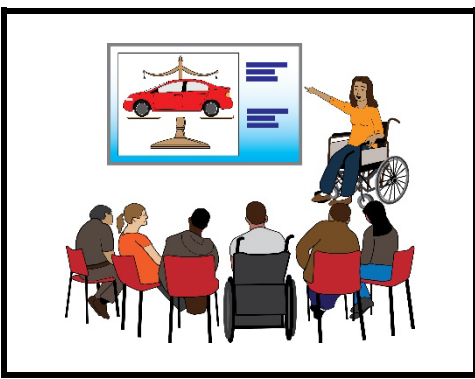


We are aiming to be sustainable in everything we do.

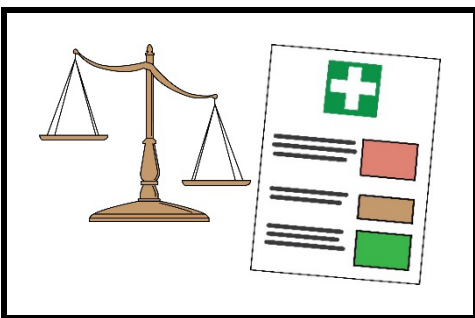


We are aiming to put time and money into better **infrastructure**.

Infrastructure: this means any physical spaces, such as roads, railways and station buildings.

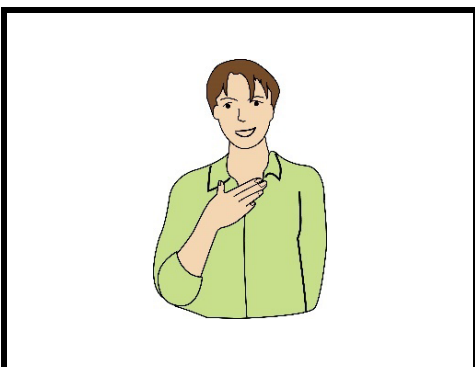


We want to put time and money into campaigns to educate people. This is to make roads less dangerous. We will deal with the biggest inequalities around road safety.



Understanding health inequalities

This is unfair differences in health between groups.



For example:

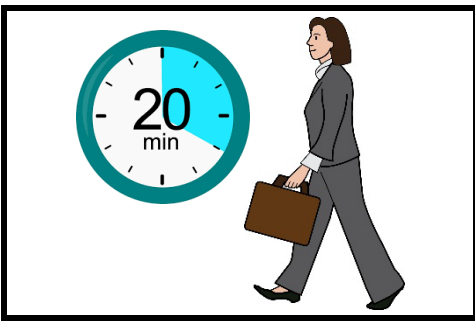
- How long people live
- The health conditions they face
- The care they can access



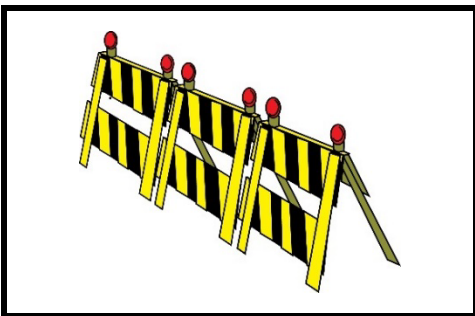
Pushing for active travel

We are empowering Londoners to make more sustainable and healthy choices when travelling.

Active travel: this means getting around in a way that makes you take part in physical activity, like walking or cycling.



The Mayor has a target of 20 minutes of active travel per day for everyone. But, there are big inequalities when it comes to taking part in physical activity.

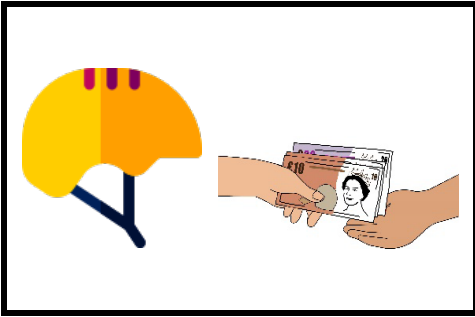


To make progress, we must break down the barriers to cycling and walking.



For example, we need to look at issues around:

- Road danger
- Inaccessible streets



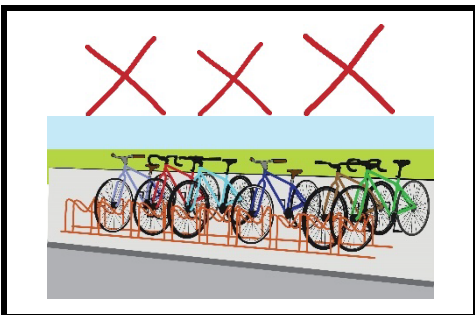
We will also look at:

- The cost of equipment



- Harassment

Harassment: this means unwanted behaviour that makes a person feel uncomfortable or unsafe.

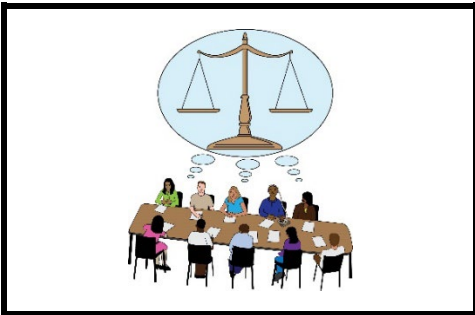


- Not having a place to park your bike at home
- The view that cycling is 'not for people like me'



We have made cycling and walking **action plans**. They set out how we will make active travel a real option for everybody. We want everybody to be able to walk, wheel and cycle.

Action plan: this means setting out the steps that must be taken to reach a goal.



We are thinking about **equity** when we are carrying out these action plans. By doing this, we can look at the biggest inequalities.

Equity: here, this means getting rid of unfair differences that some customers face when travelling.



We can use **funding** in areas where it will have the biggest effect. We can look at areas that we need to push for in the future.

Funding: this means money that can be used to run our services.



Dealing with air pollution

There is more **air pollution** in areas where certain groups are more likely to live.

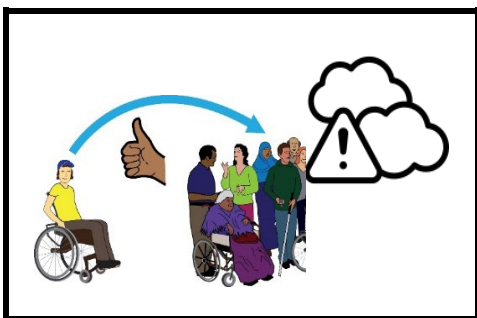
Air pollution: this means when gas, dust or smoke gets into the air and makes it dirty.



For example, **Black, Asian and minority ethnic** people live in areas with higher levels of **nitrogen dioxide**.

Black, Asian and other minority ethnic: this means people living in the UK who are from non-white communities.

Nitrogen dioxide: this is a gas that is let out into the air from car exhausts. It can harm people's lungs and breathing.



We want to deal with air pollution in a way that is **inclusive**.

Inclusive or inclusion: this means taking steps to make sure everyone can enjoy our services in the best way possible, no matter what their background.



We need to think about:

- Which areas have unclean air
- Which people live in areas with unclean air



We also need to think about the harmful effects of unclean air on different groups of people



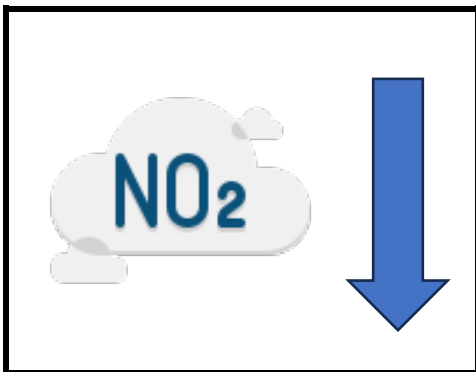
The **Ultra Low Emission Zone** is a really important part of dealing with air pollution.

Ultra Low Emission Zone: this is an area of London where people have to pay a charge to drive their car or van. This charge is for cars and vans that make the most pollution.

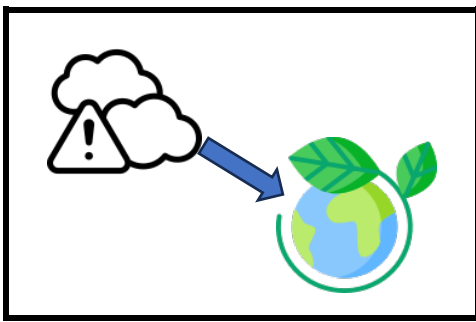


Air pollution is causing a **public health emergency**.

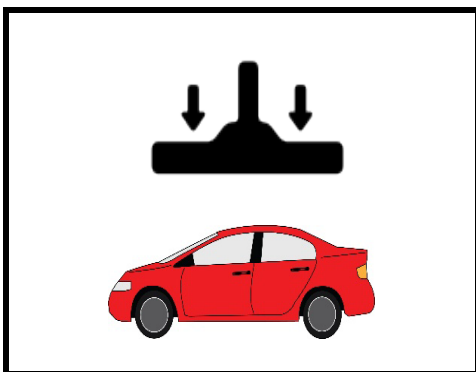
Public health emergency: this means an issue that is causing a lot of illness, death or injury in the UK.



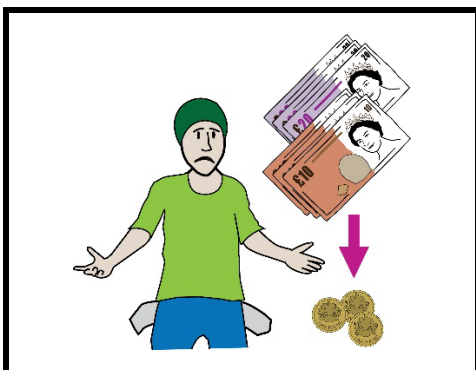
The new zone has helped to lower the amount of nitrogen dioxide next to roads. Nitrogen dioxide levels have gone down by 44% in central London. They have gone down by a fifth in inner London.



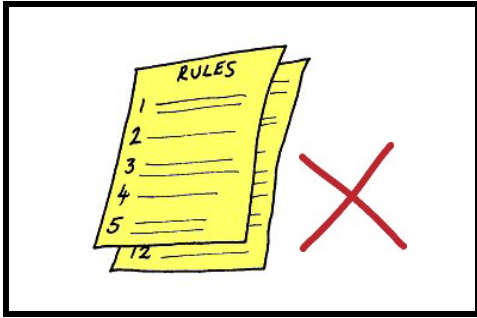
We also want to make it easier for people to switch to cleaner ways of living. We must get rid of barriers around this.



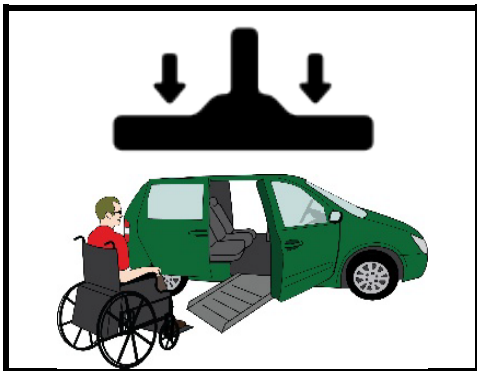
In 2023, the Mayor carried out work to support people as the zone got bigger. He started a scrappage scheme. It was worth £160 million. Another £50 million has been added to that.



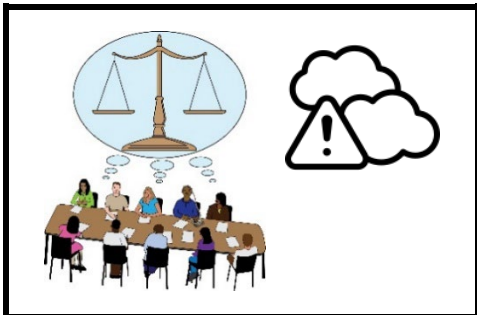
This scrappage scheme supported people to scrap cars that didn't meet the rules of the zone. It supported lots of people, including people on lower **incomes** and disabled people.



In August, the Mayor made some changes to the scheme. This was to make sure all Londoners could get support to scrap their car if it didn't meet the rules.



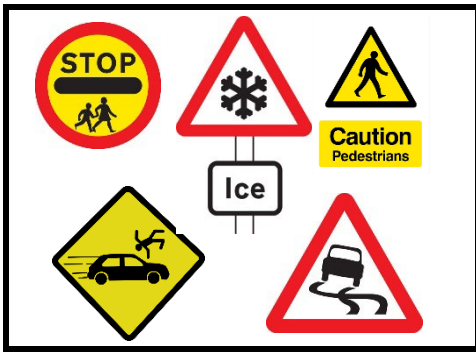
The Mayor promised extra money to scrap cars or vans that were wheelchair accessible.



We are designing and running air quality schemes to deal with air pollution. We must make sure that we think about fairness and equity.



If we do this, we can make sure that our work gets rid of the biggest inequalities. We can make positive change for lots of people.



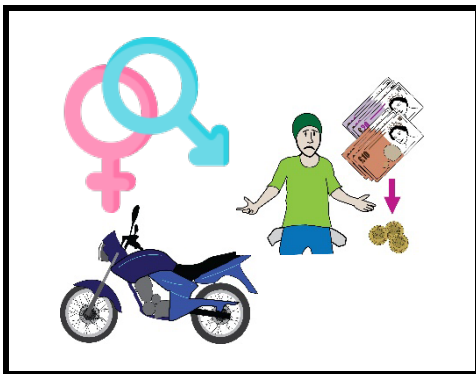
Making roads safer

There is more road danger in areas of high **deprivation**. In these areas, there were 2 times as many people killed or seriously injured.

Deprivation: this means not having access to opportunities in life because of your background and where you live.

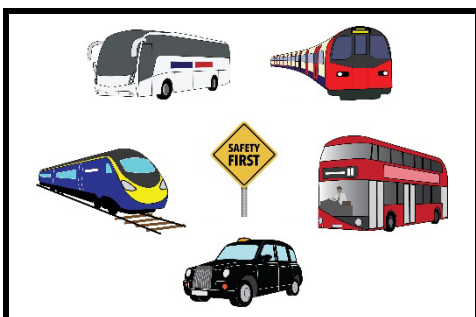


We carried out a report on road danger. It showed that different factors affected the risk of death and injury on the road.

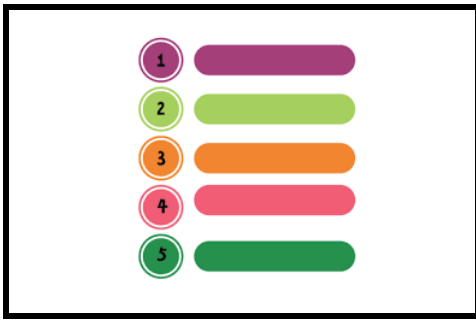


These things had a big effect:

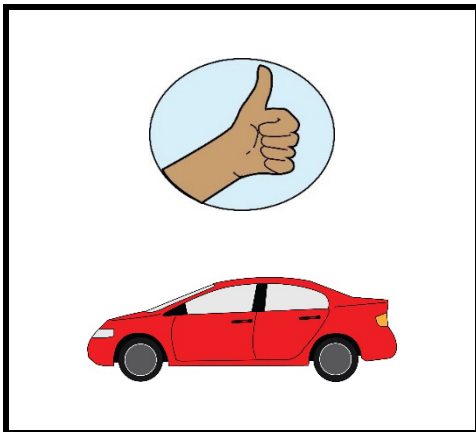
- Deprivation
- Sex
- Age
- Type of transport



We are committed to Vision Zero. This means having no deaths or serious injuries on our transport network. We want this to happen by 2041.



We are working using a safe system. We have set out five important actions. These are set out in our Vision Zero action plan.

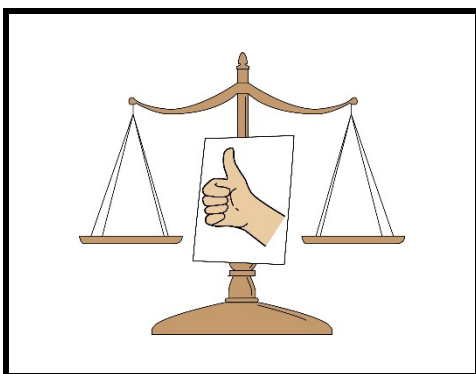


These are:

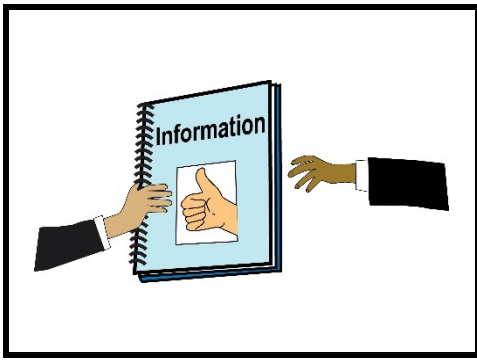
- Safe speeds
- Safe streets
- Safe vehicles
- Safe behaviours
- Post-collision response



Post-collision response means working on the way we share and learn about road safety. It means better care for victims of traffic incidents.

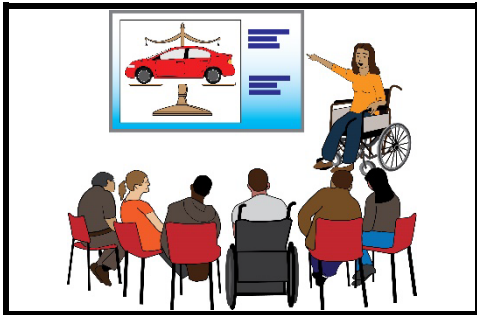


We are thinking about equity as we push for Vision Zero. This will help us deal with the biggest inequalities. It will help us use funding in the areas that need it most.

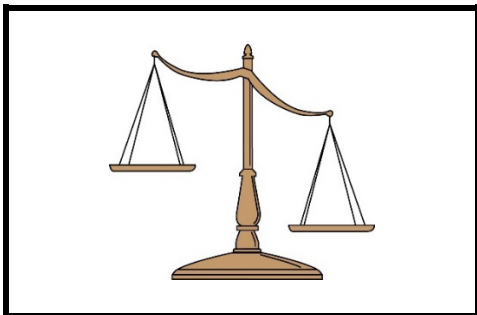


It will help us to look at new areas of work too. For example:

- Looking at our communications around road safety



- Putting time and money into training our staff
- Putting time and money into better infrastructure



This will help us to support groups and areas that face the most inequalities.



Dealing with the climate and **ecological crisis**

In the future, **climate change** is likely to affect certain groups more than others.

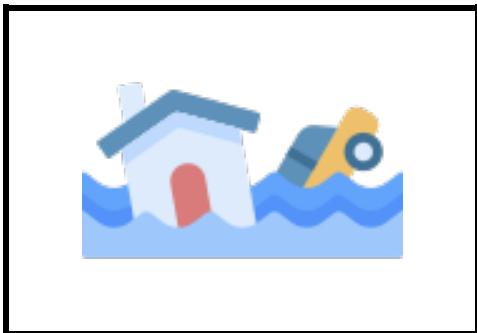
Ecological crisis: this means extreme changes to the environment. These changes cause danger to people, animals and plants.

Climate change: this means extreme changes in weather across the world. These changes are happening because we are burning too much coal, oil and gas.

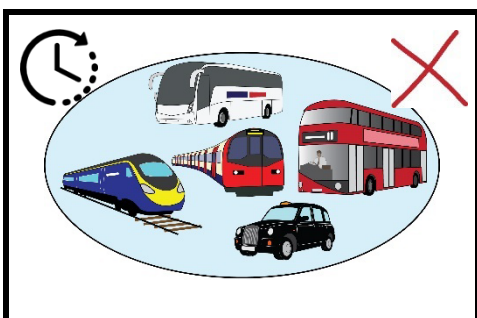


Climate change is likely to have a bad effect on these groups:

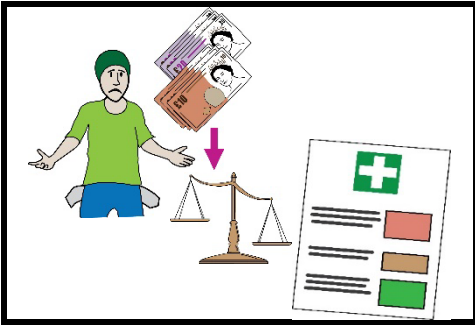
- Very young people
- Older people
- People living in bad housing



People in areas of high deprivation are more likely to face flooding and heatwaves. They are less likely to have access to cool green spaces.



Really bad weather events could interrupt transport services.

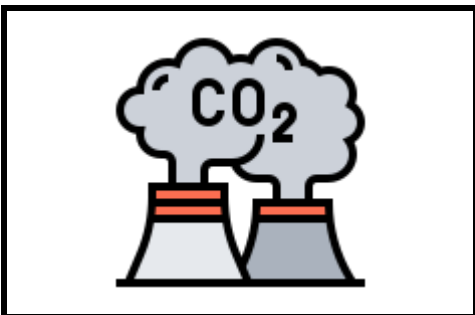


People on a low income are more likely to have their travel interrupted because of really bad weather. So are people who face health inequalities.



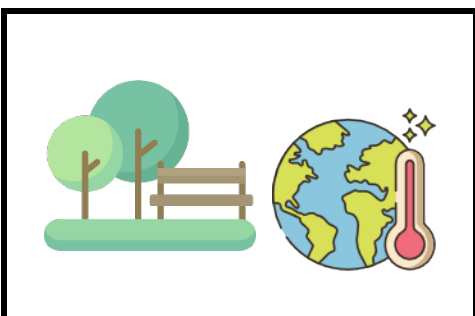
We have a plan for the environment. The plan sets out our **policies** and suggestions about the environment.

Policies: this means rules set out by our organisation

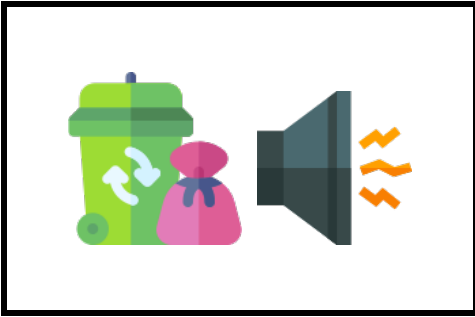


The plan looks at:

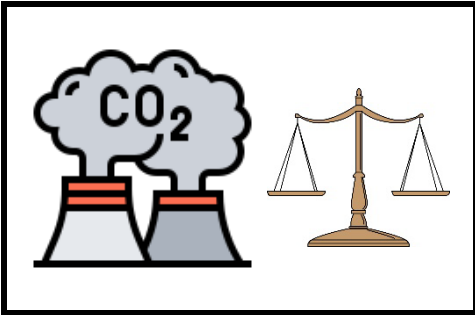
- Air quality
- Making sure we let out less carbon into the air



- Green spaces and buildings
- Making changes to adapt to climate change



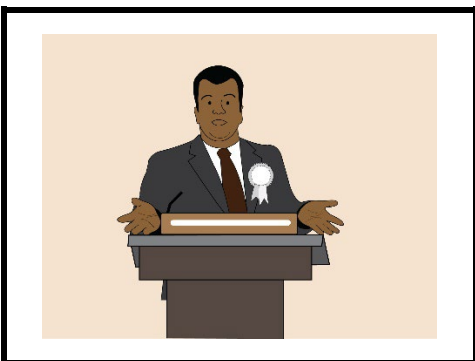
- Dealing with waste
- Dealing with noise



The Mayor is aiming to make London net-zero carbon. This is by 2030. Our plan sets out how we will support this.

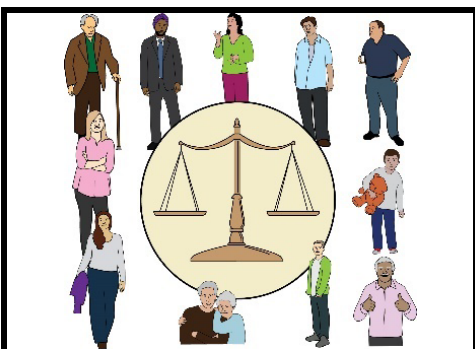


The plan sets out how we will work towards our commitments for the environment.



The commitments are set out in:

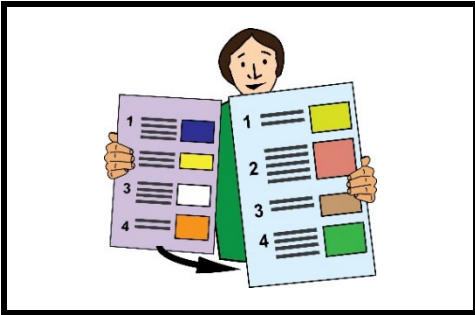
- The Mayor's Transport Strategy
- The London Environment Strategy



We are making sure to push for equity in everything we do. This will help us make the biggest change possible. We don't want to put up any more barriers. We



don't want to make inequalities worse.



This is the end of Part 3.

Please go to Part 4 now.

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January 2024

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