

## Appendix A. Policy, Plan and Programme Review

The GLA's Policy, Plan, Programme and Environmental Objective Review as undertaken during the scoping stage is set out in Table A.1.

A summary of the key issues arising from the review is set out in Table A. 2.

**Table A.1 Summary of the plans and programmes most relevant to the LES**

Topic	Document Title	Key themes relevant to the LES and IIA	Implications for the IIA
<b>Natural Environment and Natural Capital</b>	Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC	Establishes a network of protected areas throughout the community designed to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats in order to conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
<b>Natural Environment and Natural Capital</b>	Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 09/147/EC	Provides a framework for the conservation and management of wild birds in Europe, including their habitats.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA framework.
<b>Natural Environment and Natural Capital</b>	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	Provide for the designation and protection of a Natura 2000 sites, the protection of European protected species, and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites in the UK.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Regulations are reflected in the SA framework.
<b>Natural Environment and Natural Capital</b>	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	The principal piece of UK legislation relating to the protection of wildlife. It consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain.  Provides additional levels of protection for wildlife whilst also strengthening the protection afforded to SSSI.	Ensure relevant IIA objectives and the LES policies and proposals address the legislative requirements
<b>Natural Environment and Natural Capital</b>	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities. Section 40 of NERC Act carries a duty to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity. Section 41 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of the living organisms	Ensure relevant IIA objectives and the LES policies and proposals address the legislative requirements

		and types of habitat which it deems of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.	
<b>Natural Environment and Natural Capital</b>	The Natural Choice – securing the value of nature (2011)	Sets out the Government’s policy framework for ensuring that decisions by central government, local government and others properly value the economic and social benefits of a healthy natural environment. Introduces the concepts of green infrastructure, ecosystem services and natural capital.	Ensure relevant IIA objectives and the LES policies and proposals are consistent with Government policy framework
<b>Natural Environment and Natural Capital</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	Sets out how the planning system should, inter alia, contribute to and enhance the natural environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geology and soils;</li> <li>• recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible.</li> </ul>	Ensure relevant IIA objectives and the LES policies and proposals are consistent with current land-use planning policy
<b>Natural Environment and Natural Capital</b>	Mayor’s Biodiversity Strategy (2002)	Contains information about the ecology of Greater London, the habitats present across the city and the wildlife these support. It also sets out the reasons for protecting and enhancing the natural environment over and above the moral case for its conservation. These include the benefits related to health and well-being, climate change adaptation and broader environmental objectives such as improved air and water quality. Importantly it also set out the policies and proposals necessary for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.	Ensure relevant IIA objectives and the LES policies and proposals are an appropriate iteration of the previous strategy
<b>Natural Environment and Natural Capital</b>	Natural Capital: Investing in a Greening Infrastructure for a Future London (2015)	Sets out a direction of travel for green infrastructure policy and practice in London.	Ensure relevant IIA objectives and the LES policies and proposals reflect the recommendations of the report.
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	United Nations Framework on Climate Change COP21 (2015) – Paris Agreement-	Aimed to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change and stabilise GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The Paris Agreement looks to reduce global warming to under 1.5oC.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation.
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources Directive	Through this Directive the EU committed to providing 20 per cent of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a mandatory 10% minimum target should be achieved by all	Include measurable IIA objectives with relevant indicators to reflect requirements for renewables

	(2009/28/EC)	Member States for the share of biofuels in transport petrol and diesel consumption. London aims to contribute to the national share of renewables generation, noting the additional challenges urban areas face.	
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	Climate Change Act 2008	Sets out a legally binding framework for national GHG emissions to be reduced by at least 80 per cent by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. The Act also paves the way for the UK to adapt to climate change.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation, measurable objectives with targets and indicators to reflect the Act.
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	Sets out how the UK will meet a 34% cut in emissions on 1990 levels (or an 18% cut on 2008 levels) by 2020 to deliver the UK's legally binding target to cut emissions by at least 80% by 2050. It does this through setting five-year "carbon budgets" to keep the UK on track.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. Set out measurable objectives.
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	London Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2011)	Details programmes and activities across London to further limit climate change and achieve the Mayor's target to reduce London's CO2 emissions by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. The CCMES also has an interim target to reduce CO2 emissions by 60% by 2025.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation.
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Managing risks and increasing resilience (2011)	Details the Mayor's strategic approach to managing climate risks now and in the future in order to maintain London as one of the best big cities in the world. The strategy aligns with the Mayor's other environment strategies and programmes which are built on three policy pillars: retrofitting London, greening London and cleaner air for London.	Include IIA objectives on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation.
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	EC White Paper: Adapting to Climate Change	Presents the framework for adaption measures and policies to reduce the EU's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Outlines the need to create a mechanism by 2011 where information on climate change risks, impacts and best practices would be exchanged between governments, agencies and organisations working on adaptation policies. Since the impacts of climate change will vary by region, many adaptation measures will need to be carried out nationally or regionally. The role of the EU will be to support and complement these efforts through an integrated and co-ordinated approach, particularly in cross-border issues and policies which are highly integrated at EU level. Adapting to climate change will be	Give due consideration to how the plan can reflect climate change issues.

		integrated into all EU policies.	
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA)	Outlines some of the most important risks and opportunities that climate change may present to the UK. It provides an overview but also focuses on five complementary themes: Agriculture & Forestry, Business, Health & Wellbeing, Buildings & Infrastructure and the Natural Environment. It provides an indication of the potential magnitude of impacts, when they might become significant and the level of confidence. The CCRA sets out the main priorities for adaptation in the UK. Forms one of the key components to the Government's response to the Climate Change Act 2008.	Ensure that the opportunities and risks are taken account of, and that these are addressed at an appropriate level, by the plan policies and IIA framework.
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	National Adaptation Programme (NAP)	Sets out what government, businesses, and society are doing to become more climate ready. Developed in response to the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment. Forms one of the key components to the Government's response to the Climate Change Act 2008. Of particular relevance to minerals and waste planning is Objective 21: To promote and gain widespread uptake in other sectors of adaptation measures that benefit, or do not adversely affect, the natural environment. Objectives 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 10, 19, 20, 24, 26 are also of relevance. These target a number of areas and issues that in general aim to: Provide a clear planning framework, Help business and industries, Assist investors and developers, Investigate the long term implications of climate change, Ensure infrastructure is resilient to climate change, Understand the vulnerabilities of infrastructure, To develop, understand and promote expertise in managing services in relation to climate change, To build the resilience of wildlife, habitats and ecosystems, and To increase the extent of which businesses are considering climate change and for a better understanding and management of risks.	Give due consideration to how the Programme can contribute to the objectives and targets of the IIA. Ensure that the requirements of the Programme are reflected in the IIA framework.
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	Arup's Reducing Urban Heat Risk	Identifies the factors which contribute to urban heat risk, and has developed approaches and responses to address these factors.	Include IIA objectives that will test the LES policies give consideration to innovative solutions to reduce risk to Londoners most at risk i.e. the elderly, the under- fives, those with existing respiratory and mental health or cardiovascular

			conditions- living in high risk buildings and in heat hot spots
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Vulnerability to Heatwaves and Drought- Adaptation to Climate Change	Sets out what it means to be at risk to climate change and how early examples of climate change adaptation may affect at risk groups in society.	Include IIA objectives that will test how social vulnerability impacts are different for different groups
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	The London Climate Change Partnership (LCCP) Overheating Thresholds Report	Summarises the findings of a small qualitative research project identifying some key hot weather related thresholds relevant to London and its urban systems. Focus is on some of the specific issues for the social housing and care home sectors.	To be reflected in the LES
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	CIBSE Design Guidance(TM52 revised guidance to be published shortly)  GLA's Overheating checklist for residential properties	Provides 3 criteria to measure those temperatures against to determine if overheating might occur. The criteria use the "adaptive comfort" approach. The thresholds for deciding when "overheating" can be said to occur varies depending on recent outdoor weather and according to how easily the occupant can adapt.  Assists designers in identifying potential overheating risk in residential accommodation early on in the design process.	To be reflected in the LES
<b>Energy Use and Supply</b>	London's Zero Carbon Energy Resource (2013)	Explores London's environment and waste heat sources that could supply energy to heat networks in the future. It suggests that London has sufficient environmental and waste heat to meet its building heat demand.	Consider for the IIA Framework.
<b>Energy Use and Supply</b>	London Infrastructure Plan	This sets the context for increasing demand for energy and the services it provides due to population growth and associated development.	Consider for the IIA Framework.
<b>Energy Use and Supply</b>	London Energy Plan (forthcoming)-  Scenarios to 2050: London Energy Plan	Will support the development of new policies and proposals to achieve the Mayor's target.  The London Energy Plan explores how much energy London would need in the future, where it might be needed and the different ways of supplying that energy. It is a set of interconnected data models for building demand, power, heat, decentralised energy and transport, which have been developed	Include issues of safety in the IIA objectives. Reflect targets in the relevant indicators in the IIA framework.  Include issues of safety in the IIA objectives. Reflect targets in the relevant indicators in the IIA framework.

		using the best available data and with input from a range of stakeholders.	
<b>Flood Risk</b>	Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Expands the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater, and aimed to achieve 'good' status or potential for all waters by 2015, or under certain provisions, 2021 or 2025.	That Flood Risk management policies and proposals must not reduce the water quality of waterbodies (i.e. rivers, lakes groundwater.)
<b>Flood Risk</b>	Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Assigned new responsibilities to local authorities to work in partnership with the Environment Agency, water companies and others to manage various aspects of flood risk. It requires Lead Local Authorities to produce a local strategy setting out significant flood risks affecting their area, and how they intended to address them.	Management of surface water and Ordinary River fluvial flood risk is the responsibility of 33x London Boroughs, who have some specific duties.  Management of tidal, main river fluvial and groundwater flood risk is responsibility of Environment Agency.
<b>Flood Risk</b>	UK Water Strategy (2008)	Builds on the principles of the existing Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management - 'Making Space for Water' (2005) to ensure a fully integrated approach to flood risk and water management up to 2030.	Flood risk management needs to be integrated between many authorities.
<b>Flood Risk</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Published on 27 March 2012, setting out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF, and Guidance, makes clear that new development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change, including rising temperatures In relation to flood risk specifically, the Framework states Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change, and water supply. Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere.	There are a series of tests for the location of new developments.  There is a requirement for new developments to use sustainable drainage systems.
<b>Flood Risk</b>	The Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)	Provides an overview of the potential extent of flooding now and in the future, and enables policies to be set for managing flood risk within Thames Catchment. The plan, which contains a range of data and policies, is used to inform planning and decision making by key stakeholders.	Set context for local flood risk management.

<b>Flood Risk</b>	The Mayor's Water Strategy, Securing London's Water Future (2011)	Calls for organisations involved in the city's water management to work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London's green spaces.	To be reviewed and replaced as part of the LES.
<b>Flood Risk</b>	The Mayor's 2011 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Managing Risk and Increasing Resilience	Outlines the risks to London's infrastructure from flooding and the actions that need to be taken to minimise risk and increase resilience from flooding.	To be reviewed and replaced as part of the LES.
<b>Flood Risk</b>	Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (GLA, 2014)	A strategic level assessment of flood risks across London with a focus on main development locations and strategic infrastructure.	Provides some useful baseline information
<b>Flood Risk</b>	Draft London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan (GLA, 2015) – final version expected in Autumn 2016	Action Plan to deliver more sustainable drainage retrofits.	Likely to be an output for the LES.
<b>Flood Risk</b>	Thames Estuary 2100 – updated version (Environment Agency, 2014)	Sets out the recommendations and actions needed to manage flood risk through this century. In developing the plan the Environment Agency investigated and understood flood risk in the Estuary today, how it might change in the future and the many ways London can manage and adapt to those changes. It aims to direct future work on flood warning, flood plain management and expenditure needed to maintain and replace 330 km of walls, embankments, flood barrier and gates.	Evidence and likely outputs for the LES
<b>Flood Risk</b>	Thames River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 (EA, 2016)	Implements EU Water Framework Directive in the Thames River Basin.  Sets the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater, and aimed to achieve 'good' status or potential for all waters by 2015, or under certain provisions, 2021 or 2025.	Part of evidence base for the LES
<b>Geology and Soils</b>	EU Soil Strategy (2006)	Widely regarded as a precursor to the development of a Soil Framework Directive to protect and ensure the sustainable use of soil. Its aim was to prevent further soil degradation and restore degraded soil in line with its current and intended use.	Include protection of soil into the IIA framework
<b>Geology and Soils</b>	Seventh Environment	Recognises that soil degradation is a serious challenge. It	Give due consideration to how the plan can

	Action Programme (2014)	aspires that by 2020 land is managed sustainably in the Union, soil is adequately protected and the remediation of contaminated sites is well underway. It commits the EU and its Member States to increase efforts to reduce soil erosion and increase soil organic matter, and remediate contaminated sites	contribute to the objectives of the Strategy. Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework.
<b>Geology and Soils</b>	EU Environmental Liability Directive (99/31/EC)	Focuses on prevention and remediation of environmental damage, including land contamination, which presents a threat to human health. The Directive is based on the polluter pays principle, where polluters are responsible for remediating damage they cause to the environment.	Consider for the LES
<b>Geology and Soils</b>	England Soil Strategy, Safeguarding our Soils (2009)	Sets out a vision to improve the sustainable management of soil and tackle degradation within 20 years. Aims to ensure that England's soils are better protected and managed. Four main themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable use of agricultural soils</li> <li>• Role of soils in mitigating and adapting to climate change</li> <li>• Protecting soil functions during construction and development</li> <li>• Preventing pollution and dealing with historic contamination.</li> </ul> Details 16 key objectives for meeting these themes.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the Strategy. Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework.
<b>Materials and Waste</b>	EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	The aims of this Directive are: To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management.	The IIA framework to include objectives to minimise the production of waste and promotion of reuse and recycling.
<b>Materials and Waste</b>	Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014	Requirements of the EU Waste Framework Directive.	Ensure that IIA objectives reflect EU Waste Framework Directive
<b>Materials and Waste</b>	National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	Sets out detailed waste planning policies and places responsibility on waste planning authorities to ensure that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns such as housing and transport; recognising the	Reflect NPP for waste requirements in the IIA objectives

		positive contribution waste management can make to developing sustainable communities. This includes preparing Local Plans which identify opportunities to meet the needs of their area for the management of waste streams.	
<b>Materials and Waste</b>	Mayor's Municipal Waste Strategy, London's Wasted Resource (2011)	Sets out policies and proposals for reducing the amount of municipal waste produced in London, increasing the amount of waste reused, recycled or composted, and generating low carbon energy from waste remaining. This strategy also sets out how, through the London Waste and Recycling infrastructure will be developed in London Board, more waste management.	To be reflected in the LES. London boroughs when undertaking their waste functions have to act in general conformity with the Mayor's municipal waste management strategy (now the LES)
<b>Materials and Waste</b>	Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy (2011)	The first strategy for managing London's business waste. It sets out initiatives and case studies to help all kinds of London's businesses, from shops, restaurants, office buildings, manufacturers to construction companies to save money, inspire new business ideas, and reduce harm to the environment.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the Strategy. Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework.
<b>Noise and Vibration</b>	EU Noise Directive (2000/14/EC)  Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006	Requires EU Member States to prepare noise maps and Noise Action Plans for specified transport sources and agglomerations (large urban areas, including London) every five years.  EU Noise Directive transposed into UK Law.  Addressing local noise issues by requiring authorities to draw up action Plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good.  Round 1 of the noise mapping took place in 2007 and round 2 was undertaken in 2012. Planning is underway for round 3, due in 2017.  The NPSE sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy "Promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development".  The vision is supported by the following aims:	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the IIA framework. EU Noise Directive transposed into UK Law.  Addressing local noise issues by requiring authorities to draw up action Plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good.  Round 1 of the noise mapping took place in 2007 and round 2 was undertaken in 2012. Planning is underway for round 3, due in 2017.  To be reflected in the LES

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;</li> <li>- Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life;</li> <li>- Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.”</li> </ul>	
	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	<p>The NPPF contains a large number of national policies that are directly or indirectly related to the management of noise and the improvement of the acoustic environment. The Guidance makes clear that unacceptable adverse effects resulting from noise should be prevented.</p> <p>There are two specific paragraphs, NPPF paragraphs 109 and 123, which contain important principles that directly relate to the management of noise which have been reflected in the London Plan.</p>	Consider for the IIA Framework.
<b>Noise and Vibration</b>	Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy (2004)	Sets out a long-term plan for dealing with noise from transport (including road traffic, rail traffic, aircraft and water transport) and fixed industrial sources, which are the main long-term, predictable, sources of 'ambient noise' (also called 'environmental noise'). Published in 2004 by the previous administration, Souder City remains the Mayor's ambient noise strategy for London.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives of the Strategy. Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework.
<b>Water Resources and Quality</b>	Mayor’s Water Strategy (2011)	Calls for organisations involved in the city's water management to work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London’s green spaces.	To be reviewed and replaced as part of the LES.
<b>Water Resources and Quality</b>	Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	Sets out how London will achieve a sustainable balance of supply and demand for water in London as well as manage risk.	To be reviewed and replaced as part of the LES.
<b>Water Resources and Quality</b>	Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (Environment Agency, December 2015)	Implements EU Water Framework Directive in the Thames River Basin. Sets the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater, and aimed to achieve 'good' status or potential for all waters by 2015, or under certain provisions, 2021 or 2025.	Part of the evidence for the LES
<b>Water Resources and</b>	Final Water Resources	These set out the water resource demand, supply and options to	Part of the evidence for the LES

<p><b>Quality</b></p>	<p>Management Plan 14 (WRMP14), 2015-2040 (Thames Water, July 2014) and Annual review June 2016 Affinity Water 2014 Water Resources Management Plan  Essex &amp; Suffolk Water 2015 Water Resource Management Plan  Sutton and East Surrey 2014 Final Water Resources Management Plan</p>	<p>maintain a balance between supply and demand for the next 25 years.</p>	
<p><b>Air Quality</b></p>	<p>The Greater London Authority Act 1999 (the GLA Act)</p>	<p>Requires the Mayor to include in his Air Quality Strategy policies and proposals for the implementation in Greater London of the policies contained in the strategy prepared and published by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 80 of the Environment Act 1995 (National Air Quality Strategy), and For the achievement in Greater London of the air quality standards and objectives prescribed in regulations made under section 87(2)(a) and (b) of that Act; this is done in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (“the 2000 Regulations”).</p> <p>The GLA Act requires the Strategy to contain information about the following matters:</p> <p>Greater London’s current air quality and its likely future air quality the measures which are to be taken by the Mayor and Transport for London for the purpose of implementing the Strategy.</p> <p>The measures which other persons or bodies are to be</p>	<p>Consider for the LES</p>

		encouraged by the Mayor to take for the purpose of its implementation.	
<b>Air Quality</b>	EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	<p>A revision of previously existing European air quality legislation which sets out long-term air quality objectives and legally binding limits for ambient concentrations of certain pollutants in the air. The directive replaced nearly all the previous EU air quality legislation and was made law in England through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010</p> <p>The strictest type of air quality objectives contained in the Directive are known as “limit values.” Limit values are set for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5)</li> <li>• Sulphur Dioxide (SO2)</li> <li>• Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)</li> <li>• Lead</li> <li>• Benzene</li> <li>• Carbon Monoxide.</li> </ul> <p>The standards are based on the World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines, include limit values, which are legally binding and must not be exceeded.</p>	IIA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the Directive standards.
<b>Air Quality</b>	EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (2005)	Aims to cut the annual number of premature deaths from air pollution-related diseases by almost 40 per cent by 2020 (using 2000 as the base year), as well as substantially reducing the area of forests and other ecosystems suffering damage from airborne pollutants.	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the strategy. Ensure that the requirements of the strategy are reflected in the IIA framework.
<b>Air Quality</b>	Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	<p>Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and set objectives for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.</p> <p>Some pollutants have Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) expressed as annual mean concentrations due to the chronic way in which they affect human health or the natural environment (i.e. impacts occur after a prolonged period of exposure to elevated concentrations).</p> <p>Others have AQOs expressed as 24-hour or 1-hour mean concentrations due to the acute way in which they affect human</p>	Give due consideration to how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Regulations.

		<p>health or the natural environment (i.e. after a relatively short period of exposure).</p> <p>Introduction of a new control framework for PM2.5, as required by the Air Quality Directive. This sets a national exposure reduction target defined as a percentage reduction in annual average concentrations of PM2.5 in urban background locations across the country, to be achieved by 2020.</p>	
<b>Air Quality</b>	Environment Act 1995	<p>Under “the 1995 Act” the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) boroughs must regularly review and assess air quality within their boroughs and designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) where UK standards and objectives are currently not being met.</p> <p>Currently all 33 London boroughs have designated AQMAs and the associated Air Quality Action Plans.</p>	To be reflected in the LES.
<b>Air Quality</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>Paragraph 124 identifies that: “planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan” (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, p. 29).</p> <p>In delivering sustainable development the key planning objectives should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building a strong, competitive economy.</li> <li>• Supporting a prosperous rural economy.</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable transport.</li> <li>• Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.</li> <li>• Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.</li> </ul>	IIA to include objectives relevant to the achievement of the NPPF objectives.
<b>Air Quality</b>	Defra’s Air Quality Plan	Includes zone specific air quality plans which set targeted local,	To include an IIA objective which measures the

	(2015) (Defra, revised January 2016)	<p>regional and national measures to ensure the UK air will be cleaner than ever before. There is an air quality plan for achieving EU air quality limit values for NO<sub>2</sub> in Greater London (September 2011).</p> <p>The plan identifies a variety of joint measures to improve NO<sub>2</sub> in the Greater London Urban Area agglomeration zone, including measures at different administrative levels (EU, national, regional and local). Some measures include, for example, promoting smarter travel, congestion charging, sustainable freight distribution, smoothing traffic flow, low-carbon vehicles, clean transport technologies and renewable energy sources</p>	extent to which the LES plan meets objectives set out in the Action Plan.
<b>Air Quality</b>	London Air Quality Network Summary Report 2014 (March 2016)	<p>This report details the results of air pollution measurements made on the London Air Quality Network during 2014 (and in 2016).</p> <p>The London Air Quality Network (LAQN) is a unique resource, providing robust air pollution measurements that are essential to underpin air quality management and health studies.</p> <p>Results on Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides, Ozone, Sulphur Dioxide, PM<sub>10</sub> &amp; PM<sub>2.5</sub>.</p>	Consider for the IIA Framework.
<b>Air Quality</b>	TfL's Transport Action Plan, Improving the Health of Londoners (February 2014)	<p>Recognises the importance of transport and street environments in improving people's health.</p> <p>It identifies air quality as one indicator of a healthy street environment and that poor air quality can impact upon cardiovascular disease and respiratory diseases depending on a number of factors such as a person's exposure to air quality and their vulnerability to disease.</p>	To include IIA objectives in alignment with LES strategic direction.
<b>Air Quality</b>	TfL's Transport Emission Road Map (September 2014)	<p>The Transport Emissions Roadmap (TERM) focuses on how to reduce emissions from ground-based transport in London.</p> <p>The measures put forward in this Roadmap reflect the legal responsibilities of all public bodies to take appropriate action to ensure compliance with EU legal air quality requirements as soon as possible.</p>	Consider for the IIA Framework.

		<p>Top Ten Measures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Implementing an Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) in central London</li> <li>2) Tightening the Low Emission Zone</li> <li>3) Making traffic management and regulation smarter</li> <li>4) Helping Londoners tackle air pollution and climate change</li> <li>5) Driving the uptake of Low Emission Vehicles</li> <li>6) Cleaning up electricity for London's transport</li> <li>7) Transforming London's bus fleet</li> <li>8) Delivering zero emissions taxi and private hire fleets</li> <li>9) Transforming London's public and commercial fleets</li> <li>10) Developing Low Emission Neighbourhoods.</li> </ol> <p>TERM is not intended to be a finalised plan but part of an on-going discussion.</p>	
<b>Air Quality</b>	Mayor's Air Quality Fund (MAQF) Guidance (June 2015) and First Round Report (July 2016)	<p>The Guidance contains information on eligibility criteria for the MAQF and the Report summarises the outcomes from the first round of funding.</p> <p>The MAQF is part of our package of support for London boroughs to help them tackle local pollution problems, it supports the statutory requirements we place on boroughs through the Local Air Quality Management Framework (see below).</p>	Consider for the IIA Framework.
<b>Air Quality</b>	<p>LAQM (Local Air Quality Management) Framework. Includes: Policy and Technical Guidance and a range of tools and templates.</p> <p>Borough Air Quality Action Plans and Annual Status reports</p>	<p>The LAQM framework details how boroughs are required to monitor and take action on air quality, in order to ensure that monitoring is undertaken across London and that effective action is taken locally.</p> <p>Boroughs produce Air Quality Action Plans every 5 years which detail their work programme, and they produce Annual Status Reports which summarise local air quality monitoring for the year and update on progress against delivery of actions.</p>	Consider for the IIA Framework.
<b>Air Quality</b>	Cleaning the Air, the	Details how the Mayor aims to protect Londoners' health and	Include health and welfare related IIA objectives

	<p>Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (GLA, December 2010) ;and,the</p> <p>Cleaner Air for London, the Progress Report on the delivery of the Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (GLA, July 2015)</p>	<p>increase their quality of life by cleaning up the Capital's air.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a framework for improving London's air quality and includes a range of measures such as age limits for taxis, promoting low-emission vehicles, eco-driving and new standards for the Low Emission Zone aimed at reducing emissions from transport.</p>	<p>to test the LES on their facilitation.</p> <p>Include health and welfare related IIA objectives to test the LES on their facilitation.</p>
<b>Air Quality</b>	<p>WHO Air Quality Guidelines</p>	<p>The "WHO Air quality guidelines" provide an assessment of health effects of air pollution and thresholds for health-harmful pollution levels.</p> <p>Policies and investments supporting cleaner transport, energy-efficient housing, power generation, industry and better municipal waste management would reduce key sources of urban outdoor air pollution.</p> <p>The 2005 "WHO Air quality guidelines" offer global guidance on thresholds and limits for key air pollutants that pose health risks. The Guidelines indicate that by reducing particulate matter (PM10) pollution from 70 to 20 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m), we can cut air pollution-related deaths by around 15%.</p> <p>The Guidelines apply worldwide and are based on expert evaluation in all WHO regions of current scientific evidence for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• particulate matter (PM)</li> <li>• ozone (O3)</li> <li>• nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and</li> <li>• sulphur dioxide (SO2).</li> </ul>	<p>Include health and welfare related IIA objectives to test the LES on their facilitation.</p>
<b>Air Quality</b>	<p>Clean Air Act (1993)</p>	<p>An Act to consolidate the Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968</p>	<p>Consider for the IIA Framework.</p>
<b>Air Quality</b>	<p>Mayor's Transport Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>Reducing air pollutant emissions from ground-based transport, contributing to EU air quality targets.</p> <p>The strategy therefore promotes incentives to use low emission</p>	<p>Reflect in the IIA Framework.</p>

		vehicles, develops the current Low Emission Zone (LEZ) and takes a lead by promoting a cleaner public service fleet, including buses, taxis and Greater London Authority (GLA) Group vehicles.	
<b>Equalities, social Integration and Inclusion</b>	Equality Act (2010)	Brings together over 116 separate pieces of legislation into one single Act. Combined, they make up a new Act that provides a legal framework to protect the rights of individuals and advance equality of opportunity for all. Requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities; requiring the assessment of emerging strategies policies and programmes' impact on equality and consider what actions, if any, may be appropriate to improve upon any identified adverse impacts.	Ensure that potential impacts on all protected characteristics are taken into account/ considered and publish via the IIA relevant and proportionate information showing compliance with the PSED requirements.
	GLA's Equal life Chances for all (revised 2014)	Sets out an approach that aims to bring Londoners together rather than dividing them. The framework promotes outcomes for a diverse range of communities and seeks to bring real changes to the quality of life for all Londoners, and sets out additional guidance and principles on how the objectives of the Mayors Equality framework should be met.	Ensure that the framework and the strategies objectives are reflected throughout the IIA framework.
<b>Health and Health Inequalities</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 69 The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. It sets out the key priorities in achieving healthy communities in regards to access to open space, social infrastructure safe and accessible environment, etc.	Ensure the range of objectives in the promotion of healthy communities is reflected in the IIA Framework.
	Better Health for London: next steps 2014	Sets out ten ambitions to make London the healthiest world city, shared by the Mayor of London, Public Health England, NHS England, London Councils and the Office for London Clinical Commissioning Groups.	Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the IIA framework.
	Mayors Health Inequality Strategy Delivery Plan 2015-2018 Indicator Report	Sets out indicators of health inequalities in London which will be published annually	Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the IIA framework.

	The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010)	Sets out a framework focusing on improvement of physical health and mental well-being of all Londoners.	Ensure that the objectives of the Strategy are reflected in the IIA framework.
<b>Crime, Safety and Security</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 58 requires planning policy to ensure that developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.	Reflect objectives in the IIA Framework.
	Mayor's Safer Streets for London Plan (2013)	Sets challenging targets to reduce the number of KSIs by 40 per cent by 2020 from a baseline 2005 – 2009 average. Reducing injuries on the Capital's roads, as a result of criminal and ASB is one way to contribute to achieving this target	Reflect targets in the relevant indicators in the IIA Framework.
<b>Sustainable Land Use</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	This makes clear that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Paragraph 6 and 7 set out the three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Sets out policies which underpin sustainable development	Reflect objectives of NPPF in the IIA Framework
	Airport Commission's Final Report July 2015	Sets out the Airport Commission's analysis and recommendations to the Government of different options for expanded airport capacity in the South East of England.	Reflect potential implications of recommendations in the report in the IIA Framework
	Outer London Commission's 7th Report: Accommodating London's Growth	The report suggests that in developing a new London Plan, the Mayor should take a threefold approach to accommodating growth through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• greater efficiencies in the way existing capacity is used;</li> <li>• sustainable intensification of selected parts of the city; and</li> <li>• partnership working to realise the potential of the wider metropolitan region</li> </ul>	Reflect recommendations of report in IIA Framework
<b>Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordable Housing</b>	GLA Housing Strategy 2014	It sets out a range of proposals to increase housing delivery across all tenures and improve the housing offer for working Londoners. It includes proposals to provide the long-term stable funding necessary to deliver new homes; to bring land forward for development; and to reinvigorate the housing market by attracting new players (including smaller house builders) to better meet the needs of a growing city.	Consider proposals in IIA Framework
	Outer London Commission Seventh	The report suggests that in developing a new London Plan, the Mayor should take a threefold approach to accommodating	Reflect recommendations of report in IIA

	Report: Accommodating Report (March 2016)	<p>growth through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• greater efficiencies in the way existing capacity is used;</li> <li>• sustainable intensification of selected parts of the city; and</li> <li>• partnership working to realise the potential of the wider metropolitan region</li> </ul>	Framework
<b>Accessibility</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 61 states that securing high quality and inclusive design goes beyond aesthetic considerations	
<b>Connectivity</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Sets out a range of policies to improve connectivity, paragraph 25 sets out the importance of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel which has a range of sustainability benefits including economic prosperity. Paragraph 42 highlights the importance of advanced, high quality communications infrastructure for sustainable economic growth.	Ensure priorities are reflected in IIA Framework
	London Infrastructure Plan – update 2015	Sets out a long term plan for delivering London ‘s physical infrastructure and the importance of it for London ‘s global competitiveness.	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework
	London’s Digital Economy Jan 2012	<p>This report draws together a variety of data sources to highlight London’s position in the digital arena. The report looks at uptake and use of digital technologies by businesses and households. Amongst the findings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are over 23,000 ICT and software companies in London – the highest number of any European city. London UK broadband services enable users to “comfortably enjoy” the latest web applications but still lag somewhat behind the best in the world, such as those in South Korea, Hong Kong and Japan.</li> </ul>	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework

<b>Economic Competitiveness and Employment</b>	Productivity Plan 2015	It sets out a number of policies and proposals for raising productivity with its central ethos being that through greater productivity comes improved prosperity and quality of life for all. Its proposals are built around two ideas of encouraging long-term investment in economic capital, including infrastructure, skills and knowledge; and promoting a dynamic economy that encourages innovation and helps resources flow to their most productive use.	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework
	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 19 to 21 sets out that in order to achieve economic growth, local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century; setting out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth;	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework
	London Infrastructure Plan update 2015	Sets out a long term plan for delivering London 's physical infrastructure and the importance of it for London 's global competitiveness.	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework
	London's changing economy since 2008 Oct 2015	This report looks at London economy since 2008. London's growth since 2008 has been stronger than the UK's. Jobs growth has been particularly strong however productivity – output per workers has not kept up.	Ensure that findings are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework
	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraph 19 to 21 sets out that in order to achieve economic growth, local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century; setting out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth;	Ensure that the priorities are reflected in the IIA framework
<b>Townscape and landscape</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Sets out a number of policies on the protecting and enhancing valued landscapes through good design.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework
	European Landscape Convention (2000)	Established a definition of landscape and highlighted the importance of developing policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and establishing procedures for stakeholders and the public to participate in policy creation and implementation. Promotes the protection,	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Convention. Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the IIA framework.

		management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.	
	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Addresses the designation of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Open Country and Common Land. It also adds provisions to the consideration and management of the Public Right of Way network	Ensure that the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the IIA framework.
	Streetscape Guidance (TfL, Third Edition, 2016 Revision 1)	Provides a standard for London's streets and spaces to be used by those who will be working on or affecting London's streets. Whether a one-off major project or a smaller local adjustment, it defines aspirations and outlines the criteria for good design, material selection, installation and maintenance	Ensure that the principles and criteria for good design are imbedded into the IIA framework.
<b>Historic environment</b>	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Builds on the framework set out in the European conventions and includes for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings	Ensure that the principles and criteria for good design are imbedded into the IIA framework.
	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Builds on the framework set out in the European conventions and includes for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings	Ensure that the principles and criteria for good design are imbedded into the IIA framework.
	National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Paragraphs 126 states that the local authorities should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. It highlights the importance of the conserving the significance of heritage assets and their settings.	Ensure that the principles and criteria for good design are imbedded into the IIA framework.
<b>Culture</b>	Tall Buildings Historic England Advice Note 4	Updates previous guidance by English Heritage and CABE, produced in 2007. Provides information of the importance aspects to consider in respect of proposals for tall buildings and their impact on the historic environment.	Ensure that the principles and criteria for good design are imbedded into the IIA framework.
	Mayor's Cultural Strategy – achievements and next steps	Places emphasis on the success of London 2012 including the role of culture and creativity exhibited throughout the Olympic Games. The strategy outlines plans for the legacy of the Olympics and details the Mayor's plan to revitalise the capital	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework

		through culture.	
	Mayor's cultural tourism vision for London 2015 – 2017, Take a Closer Look	This vision identifies the importance of culture to the tourism industry, citing that four out of five visitors state that that 'culture and heritage' is their main reasons for coming to London. Offers ways in which London can maintain its position against international competition, by bringing the tourism and culture world's closer together and spreading tourism benefits more evenly across the capital.	Ensure that priorities are reflected in the development of the IIA Framework
<b>Education and Skills</b>	GLA Equal life chances for all (revised 2014)	Sets out an approach that aims to bring Londoners together rather than dividing them. The framework promotes outcomes for a diverse range of communities and seeks to bring real changes to the quality of life for all Londoners, and sets out additional guidance and principles on how the objectives of the Mayors Equality framework should be met.	Ensure that the framework and the strategies objectives are reflected throughout the IIA framework.
<b>Design</b>	Building Sustainable Theatres	To enable effective planning to secure, improve buildings and achieve sustainability for theatre	Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the IIA framework.
	ARUP Museums and Galleries report	Provides expertise, guidance and ground-breaking designs in the arts and culture sector	Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the IIA framework.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	The London Infrastructure Plan 2015	Identifies, priorities and costs London's future infrastructure. It considers how we might deliver and fund it, in order to support future growth	Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the IIA framework.
	Infrastructure for London manifesto 2016	The Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) London sets out ten clear and accessible recommendations for London's Government. Tailored specifically for the Mayor and the London Assembly, these recommendations are not an exhaustive list of demands, but a roadmap for the Mayor and Assembly Members to ensure that London remains a world-leading city.	Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the IIA framework.

Table A.2 Summary of Key Considerations Arising from the Policy, Plan and Programme Review

Topic	Key Considerations
<b>Air quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GLA Act requires the Strategy to contain information about the following matters:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Greater London’s current air quality and its likely future air quality.</li> <li>○ The measures which are to be taken by the Mayor and Transport for London for the purpose of implementing the Strategy.</li> <li>○ The measures which other persons or bodies are to be encouraged by the Mayor to take for the purpose of its implementation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 establish mandatory standards for air quality and set objectives for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.</li> <li>• Defra’s Air Quality Plan (2015) includes zone specific air quality plans which set targeted local, regional and national measures to ensure the UK air will be cleaner than ever before. There is an air quality plan for achieving EU air quality limit values for NO<sub>2</sub> in Greater London (September 2011).</li> <li>• London needs to cut the annual number of premature deaths from air pollution-related diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change Adaptation (including flood risk, water resources and quality, heat)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mayor’s Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Managing risks and increasing resilience (2011) details the Mayor’s strategic approach to managing climate risks now and in the future in order to maintain London as one of the best big cities in the world. The strategy aligns with the Mayor’s other environment strategies and programmes which are built on three policy pillars: retrofitting London, greening London and cleaner air for London.</li> <li>• The EC White Paper: Adapting to Climate Change presents the framework for adaption measures and policies to reduce the EU’s vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Outlines the need to create a mechanism by 2011 where information on climate change risks, impacts and best practices would be exchanged between governments, agencies and organisations working on adaptation policies.</li> <li>• The GLA has an opportunity to use of the new CIBSE Guidance (TM52) on building standards for residential buildings to be used in energy assessments alongside the GLA checklist for planners on managing heat risk.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The challenge is for London to move towards a greenhouse gas emissions trajectory that will achieve zero net carbon emissions by 2050.</li> <li>• The United Nations Framework on Climate Change COP21 (2015) – Paris Agreement aims to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change and stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The Paris Agreement looks to reduce global warming to under 1.5°C</li> <li>• The Climate Change Act 2008 sets out a legally binding framework for national greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced by at least 80 per cent by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. The Act also paves the way for the UK to adapt to climate change.</li> <li>• The London Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy (2011) details programmes and activities across London to further limit climate change and achieve the Mayor’s target to reduce London’s Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. The CCMES also has an interim target to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 60% by 2025.</li> </ul>
<b>Energy Use and Supply</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London’s ambition is to achieve zero net carbon emissions by 2050, whilst meeting London’s energy needs in a secure and affordable manner.</li> </ul>

Topic	Key Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GLA has an opportunity now to incorporating the findings from long term energy modelling, including the scale of demand reduction required to fulfil the net zero carbon ambition.</li> <li>• The London’s Zero Carbon Energy Resource (2013) explores London’s environment and waste heat sources that could supply energy to heat networks in the future. It suggests that London has sufficient environmental and waste heat to meet its building heat demand.</li> <li>• The London Infrastructure Plan sets the context for increasing demand for energy and the services it provides due to population growth and associated development.</li> <li>• The London Energy Plan (forthcoming) will support the development of new policies and proposals to achieve the Mayor’s target.</li> <li>• Scenarios to 2050: London Energy Plan – a set of interconnected data models for building demand, power, heat, decentralised energy and transport, which have been developed using the best available data and with input from a range of stakeholders</li> </ul>
<b>Flood risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 assigned new responsibilities to local authorities to work in partnership with the Environment Agency, water companies and others to manage various aspects of flood risk.</li> <li>• The UK Water Strategy (2008) aims to ensure a fully integrated approach to flood risk and water management up to 2030.</li> <li>• The Mayor’s Water Strategy, Securing London’s Water Future (2011) calls for organisations involved in the city’s water management to work in partnership with the Mayor, boroughs and communities to seek and develop opportunities to manage flood risk through enhancing London’s green spaces.</li> <li>• The draft London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan (GLA, 2015) – final version published in 2016 Action Plan to deliver more sustainable drainage retrofits.</li> <li>• London needs to ensure that flood risk is integrated with the management of the rest of London’s environment.</li> <li>• The Thames Estuary 2100 Plan sets out recommendations for flood risk management to the end of the century and beyond.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology and Soils</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider prevention and remediation of environmental damage, including contamination.</li> <li>• Consider reducing soil degradation and remediate contaminated sites.</li> <li>• The EU Soil Strategy (2006) aims to prevent further soil degradation and restore degraded soil in line with its current and intended use.</li> <li>• The EU Environmental Liability Directive (99/31/EC) focuses on prevention and remediation of environmental damage, including land contamination, which presents a threat to human health.</li> <li>• The England Soil Strategy, Safeguarding our Soils (2009) aims to ensure that England’s soils are better protected and managed.</li> </ul>
<b>Materials and Waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the environment – consider the effects of transporting and disposing of waste, and demand upon land, resources and materials. Minimising the use of materials, encouraging the use of sustainable materials.</li> <li>• On the economy consider the cost to London business of generating, transporting and disposing of waste. Local job creation opportunities from London managing more of its waste within London.</li> <li>• For social integration consider the positive effect of diverting used items (e.g. furniture) to those in need to alleviate poverty. Potential health impacts of locating waste/reuse facilities near/in residential areas. Ensuring all Londoners’ have equal and straightforward access to high quality recycling collection services.</li> <li>• The National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) recognises the positive contribution</li> </ul>

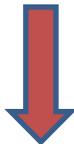
Topic	Key Considerations
	<p>waste management can make to developing sustainable communities. This includes preparing Local Plans which identify opportunities to meet the needs of their area for the management of waste streams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mayor’s Municipal Waste Strategy, London’s Wasted Resource (2011) sets out how more waste management infrastructure will be developed in London through the London Waste and Recycling Board.</li> <li>• The Mayor’s Business Waste Management Strategy (2011) sets out initiatives and case studies to help all kinds of London’s businesses, from shops, restaurants, office buildings, manufacturers to construction companies to save money, inspire new business ideas, and reduce harm to the environment.</li> <li>• The London Plan (March 2016) sets the following recycling targets:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Local Authority Collection Waste – exceeding 45% recycling/composting levels by 2015, 50% by 2020 and aspiring to reach 60% by 2031.</li> <li>○ Commercial &amp; Industrial Waste – exceeding 70% recycling/composting levels by 2020.</li> <li>○ Construction Excavation &amp; Demolition Waste – exceeding 95% recycling and reuse by 2020.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Noise and Vibration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) Guidance contained within makes clear that unacceptable adverse effects resulting from noise should be prevented. There are two specific paragraphs, NPPF paragraphs 109 and 123, which contain important principles that directly relate to the management of noise which have been reflected in the London Plan.</li> <li>• The disproportionate effect of environmental noise on those on low incomes.</li> <li>• The Mayor’s Ambient Noise Strategy (2004) Sets out a long-term plan for dealing with noise from transport (including road traffic, rail traffic, aircraft and water transport) and fixed industrial sources, which are the main long-term, predictable, sources of ‘ambient noise’ (also called ‘environmental noise’).</li> </ul>
<b>Water resources and quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) expands the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater, and aimed to achieve ‘good’ status or potential for all waters by 2015, or under certain provisions, 2021 or 2025.</li> <li>• Ensure that a sustainable approach is taken to water management and that water management is integrated with the management of the rest of London’s Environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Capital and Natural Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide better protection from the impacts of development and a greater prominence to incorporating greening into new development.</li> <li>• Ensure a more ecological approach to design and management of the green space network.</li> <li>• Address the cycle of boom and bust funding for parks and open spaces.</li> <li>• Provide better information, guidance and an improved policy framework on the design and management of climate-resilient and climate-proof landscapes.</li> <li>• Ensure the cost-effective monitoring of pest and diseases.</li> <li>• Provide an evidence base for the social and economic benefits of green infrastructure.</li> <li>• Measure the wider benefits of improvements to green infrastructure.</li> <li>• Ensure the co-benefits of investment in green infrastructure are fully realised in policy-making and programme delivery.</li> <li>• London Biodiversity Action Plan sets targets to meet for enhancing and increasing priority habitats by 2020.</li> <li>• City of London Local Plan (January, 2015) seeks to maintain a ratio of at least 0.06 hectares of high quality, publicly accessible open space per 1,000 weekday daytime population.</li> </ul>
<b>Historic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the need to avoid or minimise conflict to the conservation of heritage</li> </ul>

Topic	Key Considerations
<b>Environment</b>	<p>assets, with any 'harm' or loss caused needing to be clear and convincingly justified (NPPF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reference the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which includes the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings.</li> <li>• The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) states that the local authorities should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.</li> <li>• The Tall Buildings Historic England Advice Note 4 provides information of the importance aspects to consider in respect of proposals for tall buildings and their impact on the historic environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Equality and Inclusion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Equality Act (2010) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities; requiring the assessment of emerging strategies policies and programmes' impact on equality and consider what actions, if any, may be appropriate to improve upon any identified adverse impacts.</li> <li>• The GLA's Equal life Chances for all (revised 2014) sets out an approach that aims to bring Londoners' together rather than dividing them. The framework promotes outcomes for a diverse range of communities and seeks to bring real changes to the quality of life for all Londoners', and sets out additional guidance and principles on how the objectives of the Mayors Equality framework should be met.</li> <li>• Encourage recreation and high quality public realm to encourage active travel.</li> <li>• Create a socially integrated city of strong and resilient communities</li> </ul>
<b>Social integration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent to which structural injustices, discrimination and racism continue to be part of our society. Structural inequalities must be addressed to enable sustainable social integration.</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Health Inequalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce inequalities in health outcomes and improve the overall physical and mental health and wellbeing of Londoners'.</li> <li>• Improve the overall health of London's population and making London a socially integrated city of strong and resilient communities.</li> <li>• Consider the Better Health for London: next steps 2014 sets out ten ambitions to make London the healthiest world city, shared by the Mayor of London, Public Health England, NHS England, London Councils and the Office for London Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).</li> <li>• The Mayors Health Inequality Strategy Delivery Plan 2015-2018 Indicator Report sets out indicators of health inequalities (including wider environmental determinants of health) in London which will be published annually.</li> <li>• The London Health Inequalities Strategy (2010) sets out a framework focusing on improvement of physical health and mental well-being of all Londoners'.</li> <li>• In 2015, a partnership of agencies across London (Mayor of London, London Councils, NHS England and others) jointly committed to a shared ambition that by 2020, 70 per cent of adults in London will get 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity each week.</li> </ul>
<b>Accessibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural England estimates that 1 in 7 London families (14%) had not made a single visit to a natural place in the previous year. This however excludes visits to urban parks and similar green spaces that are prevalent in London.</li> </ul>
<b>Housing, Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the impact of poor quality (non-decent) homes, insecure housing and overcrowding on mental and physical health.</li> <li>• Consider the possibility of poorly-designed housing leading to new build housing that is not energy efficient and/or dependent on passive cooling.</li> <li>• The GLA Housing strategy (2014) talks about bringing land forward for development, this could be linked to the intention to remediate brownfield sites.</li> <li>• Substantial increases in current rates of housing delivery are required to ensure that</li> </ul>

Topic	Key Considerations
	<p>London meets its housing need, with almost one million new homes needed between 2015 and 2035.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over the last three years affordable housing completions through planning permissions amounted to 28% of overall net conventional housing supply - 21,529 homes – providing on average 7,176 net affordable homes a year. This is significantly less than the current housing target in the London Plan, which seeks a minimum of 17,000 affordable homes a year.</li> </ul>
<b>Crime, Safety and Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider the effects on levels of actual and perceived crime on public transport and on London’s streets can impact the proportion of people who are willing to actively travel.</li> <li>The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) makes provisions to ensure that developments are safe and accessible, which incorporates access to green spaces.</li> <li>Mayor’s Safer Streets for London Plan (2013) aims to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on London’s roads by 40% by 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Importance of creating and maintain a safe and attractive public realm that encourages people to walk and cycling, promoting a sense of place and reducing the need to travel.</li> <li>The European Landscape Convention (2000) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) both set out how protected areas are designated and also outlines how those designated sites should be protected and managed.</li> <li>The TfL Streetscape Guidance (2016) provides a standard for London’s streets and spaces and includes criteria for good design. This could impact air quality, perceptions of safety and therefore take of active travel as well as accessibility and quality of London’s green spaces.</li> <li>Intensification and development of London can impact the physical character of its landscape and townscape, and can result in loss of sense of place if poorly designed.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Competitiveness and Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whilst London ranks extremely highly in terms of its economic performance as a major international city, the capital’s future competitiveness should be viewed in the context of challenges and opportunities such as the Referendum vote to leave the EU and the growth of other global economies.</li> <li>London’s employment profile has changed over the past 15 years. Manufacturing has been declining and jobs in professional services, health and education have been increasing. Overall there has been a loss of comparatively lower density employment and an increase in comparatively higher density employment uses.</li> </ul>
<b>Education and Skills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Too few young people are gaining adequate experience of work while still at school, college or university, and careers support for young people is not working as well as it could. The majority of young people say that they have not received personalised support from an information, advice and guidance professional.</li> <li>Despite the capital’s economic success, productivity has remained relatively static since 2008 (as across the UK) and businesses cite skills shortage vacancies as contributing to this issue.</li> </ul>
<b>Connectivity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure growth is sustainable and optimises connectivity throughout London effects on air quality from increase or decrease in road traffic / congestion.</li> <li>The National Planning Policy Framework highlights the importance of ‘sustainable’ transport modes and demonstrates the benefits – including economic – of sustainable travel.</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address the risk that climate change poses to the London economy.</li> <li>Address energy supply and trends in energy prices.</li> <li>Ensure the maintenance of natural capital.</li> <li>Emphasis should be put on growing the low carbon economy in London.</li> <li>The Productivity Plan (2015) focuses on promoting a dynamic economy that encourages innovation and helps resources flow to their most productive use. This underpins the idea of growing London’s low carbon economy and promoting the principles and benefits of becoming a circular economy.</li> <li>The London Infrastructure Plan 2050 (LIP2050) is the first ever attempt to identify, prioritise and cost London’s future infrastructure to 2050, given London’s growth.</li> </ul>

Topic	Key Considerations
<p><b>Culture</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rising costs are forcing talent out of London.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The UK's exit from the European Union will have a huge impact on London's ability to attract and retain the best international creative talent.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Infrastructure is collapsing:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Creative workspace is disappearing; we are set to lose 30% over the next 5 years.</li> <li>○ Venues are shutting down; we have lost 103 grassroots music venues in the last 8 years.</li> <li>○ Demand on London's television and filming production studios are outstripping supply.</li> <li>○ Networks and supply chains are being broken up.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Access routes are closing down:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cultural funding is not statutory so reduced local authority funding means culture drops off the list as a 'non-essential'.</li> <li>○ Opportunities to take up creative careers are difficult to navigate and routes into entry-level employment can come at a personally high financial cost, closing the door for talented young people from many different backgrounds.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Mayor's Cultural Strategy – 2012 and Beyond outlines a number of priorities to improve a number of areas within London's vast arts and culture sector.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sustainable Land Use</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effects on Landscape, townscape and public realm (density of development) on the natural environment; views; settings; and use and design of public spaces</li> <li>• The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) makes reference to all three pillars of sustainable development – social, environmental, economic – and sets out policies that underpin sustainable development</li> <li>• The Airport Commission's final report (2015) sets out recommendations to the Government for airport expansion. This will impact air quality and noise and vibration considerations as well.</li> <li>• The Outer London Commission's 7<sup>th</sup> Report recommends that the mayor accommodates greater growth in London through the sustainable intensification of parts of the city.</li> </ul>

## Appendix B. Baseline Information

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/  Level of significance for LES
<b>Air Quality</b> Refers to: Condition of the air with respect to the presence of pollutants (including NO <sub>x</sub> and PM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EU target value of 25µgm-3 for PM<sub>2.5</sub> (WHO guideline value of 10µgm-3).</li> <li>Annual mean objective less than 40µgm-3 for PM<sub>10</sub><sup>1</sup>.</li> <li>Annual mean objective less than 40µgm-3 for NO<sub>2</sub>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2014, 39 out of 67 sites measured did not achieve the annual mean objective for NO<sub>2</sub>.</li> <li>The number of at risk people exposed to the health risks associated with exceeding the EU limits for NO<sub>2</sub> was 1,400,000 in 2013<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>Analysis undertaken for the GLA shows populations living in the most deprived areas are on average currently more exposed to poor air quality than</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London is currently exceeding the requirements of the Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008 for nNO<sub>2</sub>.</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targets for PM<sub>2.5</sub> will not be met by 2020.</li> <li>London will be in breach of legal limits on nitrogen dioxide and likely to remain so until at least 2030. London may attract fines under the EU laws and continue damaging the health of Londoner's.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from road transport.</li> <li>Little to no predicted reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from road transport between 2013 and 2030.</li> <li>London is not compliant with legal limit values for NO<sub>2</sub>.</li> <li>Large numbers of the population are exposed to levels of NO<sub>2</sub> above the EU limit value.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment</b> – air quality.</p> <p><b>Environment</b> – biodiversity, cultural heritage assets.</p> <p><b>Equality groups</b> – the most deprived, younger people, older people.</p> <p><b>Health</b> – cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease and some cancers.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – cost on the public health system.</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>Critical issue for LES</p> <p>LES has a direct impact on this issue which affects a variety of IIA topics and is pertinent from the environmental, health, economic and equality perspectives.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010

<sup>2</sup> GLA (2013) London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 2013 [online]. Available from: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-atmospheric-emissions-inventory-2013>.

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			<p>those in less deprived areas<sup>3</sup>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Greater London it is estimated that in 2008 there were over 4,000 deaths brought forward attributable to long-term exposure to small particles. This amounts to between 6 and 9% of all deaths, varying by borough<sup>4</sup>.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure to poor air quality is unequal across London and some people and boroughs are more exposed to poor air quality than others.</li> </ul>		

<sup>3</sup> GLA (2016) Draft Economic Evidence Base [online]. Available from: [www.london.gov.uk/business-and-economy-publications/draft-economic-evidence-base-2016](http://www.london.gov.uk/business-and-economy-publications/draft-economic-evidence-base-2016).

<sup>4</sup> TfL (2014) Improving the health of Londoners: Transport action plan [online]. Available from: <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/improving-the-health-of-londoners-transport-action-plan.pdf>.

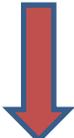
IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
<p><b>Climate Change Adaption, Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Use and Supply</b></p> <p>Refers to: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and mitigation of these emissions</p> <p>How energy is supplied to meet the demand for London</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, mortality rates.</li> <li>Energy consumption data for domestic, industrial, commercial and transport sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from ground-based transport, contributing to a London-wide 60% reduction by 2025, of which transport must deliver a 48% reduction in transport CO<sub>2</sub><sup>5</sup>.</li> <li>London target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050.</li> <li>8550GWh of London's energy to be supplied from renewable energy by 2026.</li> <li>25% of London's energy demand by 2025 from local production, that is, decentralised energy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 2005 and 2013, total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in London fell by 11.6%; with 15.3% falling coming from transport.</li> <li>Average summer temperature increases in the South East of England of 3.9° C by the 2080s. At the same time we could see a 22% decrease in average summer rainfall in the South East.</li> <li>More than 2000 deaths were attributed to the August 2003 heat wave in England and Wales.</li> <li>Since 1990, London's CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions have fallen by 16%.</li> <li>London consumed an estimated 124,442 GWh of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate projections show the impacts of climate change are set to increase.</li> <li>Between 2005 and 2013, total energy consumption in London fell by 15.5%, with transport sector decrease in consumption by 8.1%.</li> <li>Little progress has been achieved towards 60% reduction by 2025 target.</li> <li>By 2080, the temperature in towns and cities could rise by 10°C, peaking at up to 40°C (104F) in London, in the summer for several days<sup>6</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On current projections the Mayor's 2025 target to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will not be met.</li> <li>London has a high concentration of at risk groups, which are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>The impacts of climate change will not be equal or fair, and are likely to increase existing inequalities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting the Mayor's target to reduce London's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 60% of 1990 levels by 2025.</li> <li>Impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as heat risk to London's infrastructure including transport, homes, public buildings, businesses and the livelihood of Londoners'.</li> <li>Increased UHI effect (that is, roads, buildings, pavements' absorption and trapped heat from vehicle, boiler, non-road mobile machinery and air conditioning).</li> <li>Changing demographics</li> </ul>	<p><b>Health</b> – heat and cold related deaths.</p> <p><b>Health</b> – use of fossil fuels by transport sector and associated harmful air emissions on health.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – growing contribution to energy supply demand gap.</p> <p><b>Equality groups</b> – older people, younger people, BAME Londoners', LGBT, women and disabled people.</p> <p><b>Environment</b> – threat of global climate change.</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>Critical issue for LES</p> <p>LES has a direct impact on this issue affecting a variety of IIA topics and is pertinent from the environmental, health, economic and equality perspectives.</p>
<p><sup>5</sup> Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Annual Report: 2013-2014 (June 2015)</p>								

I/A Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
<p><b>Flood Risk</b></p> <p>Refers to: the probability of and potential consequences of flooding from all water sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assets at flood risk.</li> <li>Cost of damage due to flood risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan in 2016.</li> <li>Each of London's 33 Lead Local Flood Authorities are now exploring ways to manage and reduce surface water flood risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14% of London is at risk of tidal and fluvial flooding (defined as the extent of Flood Zones 2 and 3) and 3% of London is at risk of surface water flooding.</li> <li>The total annualised flooding risk has been established as approximately £6.7M, with the most significant risks being from flooding associated with water mains bursts (65% overall) and pluvial /surface</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flooding will continue to be a risk for London. The rising sea level will steadily reduce the level of protection that defences offer and increased heavy rainfalls will increase surface water flooding and flooding from drains.</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilience of infrastructure throughout London to remain as it is, with existing flood risk levels maintained.</li> <li>It is estimated that climate change could increase fluvial and coastal risk by a factor of eight to 12 times.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk of flooding to property and people from river, surface water, tidal, sewer, groundwater and reservoir.</li> <li>Flood risk affects poorer communities to a greater extent.</li> <li>Some of London's critical future flood defences involve development of land outside of the GLA boundary.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment</b> – flood risk.</p> <p><b>Environment</b> – threat of global climate change.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – journey experience and attractiveness for businesses to operate in London.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – London's global reputation.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – safety of London's infrastructure.</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>Significant issue/critical issue for LES</p> <p>Increasing probability of flooding will potentially make this issue to be critical for LES.</p>

<sup>6</sup> PHE (2015) Heatwave plan for England [online]. Available from: [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/429384/Heatwave\\_Main\\_Plan\\_2015.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/429384/Heatwave_Main_Plan_2015.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> Climate UK (2012) A Summary of Climate Change Risks for London [online]. Available from: <http://climatelondon.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/CCRA-London.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> DECC (2015) Combined Heat and Power in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2014 [online]. Available from: [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/462358/Regional\\_CHP\\_2014.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/462358/Regional_CHP_2014.pdf).

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			water events (32% overall).					
<p><b>Geology and Soils</b></p> <p>Refers to: the variety of rocks, minerals, landforms, and natural processes that underlie and determine the character of the landscape and issues such as flood management and food-growing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportions of soil type throughout London.</li> <li>• Changes in Geological features over time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific targets just legal issues associated with the protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are seven geological SSSIs in Greater London including Abbey Wood, Wansunt Pit, Elmstead Pit, Gilbert's Pit, Harefield Pit, Harrow Weald and Hornchurch Cutting. Four are in favourable condition and three are in unfavourable condition <b>Error! Bookmark not defined..</b></li> <li>• Some soils in London have high levels of contamination from substances that are a legacy of former industry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atmospheric deposition of pollutants to soil has reduced over time.</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soils in London have high levels of contamination from substances such as lead.</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased pressure on soils resulting from competing demands and pressures, pressure good agricultural land outside of London.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat to London's geodiversity as a result of increased demand for development.</li> <li>• Modifications to the landscape and subsequently geomorphological processes.</li> <li>• Remediation of contaminated land.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment</b> - the loss of soil organic matter reduces soil quality, affecting the supply of nutrients and making it more difficult for plants to grow, and increases emissions to the atmosphere.</p> <p><b>Human health</b> - impacts of contaminated land on human health.</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>However, in the context of LES, the soil contamination will be dealt through the planning system, while atmospheric deposition is affected by air pollution and will be addressed through air quality topic in the LES.</p>
<b>Materials and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London to recycle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2013, London</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 2003</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing</li> </ul>	<b>Environment</b> – air	Favourable

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
<p><b>Waste</b></p> <p>Refers to: Materials - new and used materials, suitable for the design, build, and operation of products, assets and infrastructure. Waste - discarded materials substances or objects which have no further use in their present form prepared for reuse, recycling or disposal.</p>	<p>of waste produced by London.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of waste recycled.</li> <li>• Materials for construction.</li> </ul>	<p>50% of waste by 2020 and 60% by 2030.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London Plan Policy 5.16 sets the following recycling targets:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Authority Collection Waste – exceeding 45% recycling/composting levels by 2015, 50% by 2020 and aspiring to reach 60% by 2031.</li> <li>- Commercial &amp; Industrial Waste – exceeding 70% recycling/composting levels by 2020.</li> <li>- Construction Excavation &amp; Demolition Waste –</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>produced 4.7 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste accounting for about 32% of London's total waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of all the waste collected in 2014/15, 21% was landfilled.</li> <li>• London recycled, reused or composted 30% of waste.</li> <li>• The transport, storage and communication sectors accounted for roughly 18,107 tonnes (5%) of London's hazardous waste in 2011.</li> <li>• London produces 7.2 million tonnes of construction, demolition and</li> </ul>	<p>and 2010, London significantly improved how it managed its waste. London's Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) recycling rates went from 8% to 30% and landfill rates went down from 70% to 20%. However, since 2011 regional recycling rates have stalled, with London's performance levelling off at 30%.</p>	<p>of waste generated is likely to increase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of hazardous waste produced by London is likely to increase.</li> </ul>	<p>pressure on waste sites and infrastructure including wharves in London to meet demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wasteful economy increasing disposal costs and climate change impact.</li> <li>• Low municipal waste recycling rate and inconsistent recycling service provision falling short of stretching recycling targets.</li> <li>• Fragmented waste governance resulting in inconsistent recycling service</li> </ul>	<p>pollution.</p> <p><b>Environment</b> – biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Environment</b> – threat of global climate change.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – zero waste economy.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – resource efficiency and innovation.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – job creation.</p>	<p>LES can play its role in applying principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling in all construction and operational practices. Waste management can be considered alongside transport planning.</p>

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
		exceeding 95% recycling and reuse by 2020.	excavation waste each year equating to 48 percent of all waste arisings.			provision and performance across London. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Likely Increase in waste arisings in particularly construction materials to meet the needs of London's growing population.</li> <li>Excavated materials from major infrastructure projects.</li> </ul>		
<b>Noise and Vibration</b> Refers to: Unwanted noise / sound.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise levels.</li> <li>Perception of noise.</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two million people (42% of the population) are exposed to more than 55dBLden (GLA, 2016e), 57dBLden representing the 'onset of significant community annoyance'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Satisfaction with the level of transport related noise has shown a steady increase over the previous five years, however there is still a large number of people exposed to roadside and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential that noise levels will remain as at present and not improve for the population of London.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parts of the population are exposed to roadside and railway noise that exceeds the threshold.</li> <li>Increasing noise levels from night time economy, freight</li> </ul>	<b>Environment</b> – noise pollution.  <b>Equality groups</b> – younger people, those living closest to busy roads.  <b>Health</b> – quality of life and wellbeing.	Unfavourable  Significant issue for LES  LES has a direct impact on this issue which affects a variety of IIA topics and

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/  Level of significance for LES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The main source of ambient noise in London is road traffic, followed by rail.</li> <li>The most common cause of noise disturbance remains road traffic, with 41% of Londoners' disturbed by this in 2012.</li> </ul>	railway noise above the threshold in Greater London.  		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>movement and deliveries associated with mixed use development.</li> <li>Lack of quiet and tranquil places for relaxation and enjoyment.</li> <li>Link to physical and mental health.</li> </ul>	Noise disturbance can increase levels of annoyance, anxiety, sleep disruption and can be associated with cardiovascular disease through increased blood pressure.  <b>Health</b> – community cohesion.  <b>Economy</b> – social costs.	is pertinent from the environmental, equality, health and economic perspectives.
<b>Water Resources and Quality</b>  Refers to: the supply of water and the quality of water within all water bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in water quality in rivers and estuaries</li> <li>Pollution from waste water on</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of London's water is drawn from rivers.</li> <li>Physical modifications affect 44% of water bodies in the Thames river basin district. Pollution from waste water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length of surface water rated as being of good biological quality has seen a notable reduction for the period from 2013-2015.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the longer term, water resources will be affected by drier summers and a greater potential for drought.</li> <li>Increased economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical modification of water bodies.</li> <li>Need to reduce per capita water consumption.</li> <li>Need to plan for and deliver additional new water resources.</li> </ul>	<b>Environment</b> – water quality and availability.	Unfavourable  Significant issue for LES  LES can cause a direct impact on this issue

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
	<p>water bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical modifications to water bodies.</li> </ul>		<p>affects 45% of water bodies in the Thames river basin district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2013, pollution from towns, cities and transport affect 17% of water bodies in the Thames river basin district.</li> <li>Changes to the natural flow and level of water affects 12% of water bodies in the Thames river basin district.</li> </ul>		<p>growth is likely to cause an increase in run-off and potential contamination and disruption of flows for surface water and groundwater, there is also likely to be an increase in demand for water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to improve the quality of water in London's waterbodies.</li> </ul>		<p>which affects water quality and availability. Opportunity for LES to address this issue at the policy level.</p>
<p><b>Natural Capital and Natural Environment</b> Refers to: the diversity of habitats and species, and the benefits and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecosystems, species, freshwater, land minerals, the air and oceans,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London Plan policy framework aims to protect the best of London's green spaces and natural habitats.</li> <li>London has targets to meet in terms of enhancing and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2015 SINCs covered 19.24% or 30,806ha of Greater London.</li> <li>33% of London (excluding gardens) is vegetated greenspace</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total area of London's urban forest (the area under the canopy of trees) appears to have remained relatively static over the past 10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat targets might not be met by 2020.</li> <li>Trend expected to continue as a result of increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of biodiversity and reduced ecological resilience as a result of increased pressure for development</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment</b> – biodiversity values. <b>Environment</b> – habitats and species. <b>Environment</b> –</p>	<p>Unfavourable  This issue potentially can be very significant for LES as continuing trend for loss of</p>

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
provided by London's green infrastructure.	as well as natural processes and functions <sup>9</sup> .	increasing each habitat by 2020 <sup>10</sup> .	(2015). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.5% of Greater London's area is blue space (2015).</li> <li>• 24% of London is private, domestic garden land (2015).</li> <li>• Over 22,500ha of woodland and orchard habitat were recorded in 2015.</li> <li>• London's canopy cover is 19.5%.</li> </ul>	years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 1998-99 and 2006-08:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The area of vegetated garden land declined by 12%, a loss of 3,000 ha.</li> <li>- The amount of hard surfacing in London's gardens increased by 26% or 2,600 ha.</li> <li>- The area of garden buildings (sheds etc.) increased by 55% or 1,000 ha.</li> <li>- The amount</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	demand for development and intensification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of deficiency in access to nature.</li> </ul>	and intensification of existing development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature and increased recreational pressure on existing habitats and green spaces.</li> <li>• Impact of climate change and threat of new pests and diseases.</li> <li>• A new approach to planning and designing the network of parks, rivers, natural habitats,</li> </ul>	climate change effects on species.  <b>Health</b> – levels of physical activity.  <b>Health</b> - London heat island effect.	SINC's alongside increasing demand for transport infrastructure development will put a major pressure on the environment.

<sup>9</sup> NCC (2013) The State of Natural Capital: Towards a framework for measurement and valuation [online]. Available from: <http://nebula.wsimg.com/66000b802a5cab1425b1e05d9a716835?AccessKeyId=68F83A8E994328D64D3D&disposition=0&alloworigin=1>

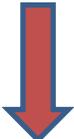
<sup>10</sup> London Biodiversity Action Plan

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
				<p>of garden lawn decreased by 16% or 2,200 ha.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large loss of SINC during 2013/14.</li> </ul> 		<p>green roofs and street trees to create a green infrastructure that provides a range of benefits to improve the liveability and ecological resilience of the urban environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy environments and consequently people's health can be affected due to the loss of biodiversity as a result of increased pressure for infrastructure development.</li> <li>• Potentially lack of monitoring data with relevant</li> </ul>		

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
						environmental indicators to detect the trends in the change of natural environment. Data collection is reliant on borough based mechanisms and/or volunteer recording effort, which are currently poorly resourced. The GLA sees no likelihood of any significant change currently.		
<b>Historic Environment</b> Refers to: designated assets (i.e. archaeological remains, historic buildings,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in number of visitors in Heritage sites along with the</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within the GLA authority boundary there are a number of cultural heritage sites with varying statutory designations. These include:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of Conservation Areas at risk has remained stable for the past few years.</li> <li>Percentage of listed buildings at risk has</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage assets are likely to continue to be preserved through legislation.</li> <li>However, some</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventing loss or damage of designated assets.</li> <li>Reducing the amount of designated assets at risk.</li> <li>Historical</li> </ul>	<b>Environment</b> – designated assets  <b>Economy</b> – London’s reputation as a city rich in heritage	Favourable

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
historic landscapes)	number of heritage sites open for the public.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Four United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites, including the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Maritime Greenwich, the Tower of London and the site which includes the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church;</li> <li>- 199 scheduled monuments, including over</li> </ul>	<p>slightly increased over past few years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk has slightly decreased over past few years.</li> <li>• Percentage of Registered Parks and Gardens at risk has remained fairly stable in recent years.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	designated assets may still be at risk from neglect, decay or inappropriate development.	<p>characteristics and the preservation and enhancement of this is particularly important to people's sense of place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage assets are at risk from inappropriate development and air pollution.</li> <li>• Development pressure particularly in the form of tall buildings can detrimentally affect views as well impact on the environment by trapping air pollution and excess heat from buildings.</li> </ul>	<b>Economy</b> – levels of tourism (from cultural perspective)	

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			<p>one quarter (57) in the City of London, 17 in Croydon and 16 in Harrow;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over 150 registered parks and gardens;</li> <li>- 1 registered battlefield, in the London Borough of Barnet;</li> <li>- 8,912 listed buildings (591 Grade I, 1,394 Grade II* and 16,927 Grade II); and</li> <li>- Over 1,000 Conservation Areas.</li> </ul>					
<p><b>Equality and Inclusion and social integration</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entire population of London</li> </ul>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversity - 3.1 million Londoners' were born outside the UK (37% of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing population with more than 400,000 people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of fuel poverty may remain the same.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental impacts will be experienced disproportionately</li> </ul>	<p><b>Health</b> – levels of population in fuel poverty.</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>This issue potentially can</p>

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
Refers to: reducing inequality and disadvantage for the population, whilst improving social cohesion			<p>the total population).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BAME (all ethnic groups except White) population of Greater London is projected to increase from 3.31 million in 2011 to 4.88 million in 2041, an increase of 1.57 million (47.5 per cent) over the period.</li> <li>The number of London residents aged 65 and over is expected to be 68% higher in 2041 than in 2014 (increase from 11% to 16%).</li> <li>A number of London Boroughs are within the most deprived 5% in England.</li> </ul>	<p>moving to the city each year and 130,000 children born, to comprise a greater mix of people of all races and ages.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No improvements to social cohesion.</li> </ul>	<p>y amongst London's communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure by children to air quality a particular challenge.</li> <li>Household composition can impact of fuel poverty levels amongst some Londoners'.</li> <li>Main causes of illness and death during periods of high temperatures are related to respiratory and cardiovascular conditions. Elderly people over 65 in urban areas, children and those with pre-existing health</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment</b> – resources and natural capital.</p> <p><b>Equality groups</b> – the most deprived.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – supporting London's competitiveness.</p>	<p>be very significant for LES as predicted population increases in population will put a major pressure on the environment i.e. provision of open space, environments that encourage social cohesion.</p>

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>51% of the Local Super Output Areas (i.e. roughly wards) within the most deprived 10 per cent of London have concentrations above the NO<sub>2</sub> EU limit value. This is in contrast to the 10% least deprived areas, which are on average % above the NO<sub>2</sub> EU limit value.</li> </ul>			<p>conditions are most at risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing growth in a sustainable way.</li> <li>Increasingly diverse population with various distinct needs.</li> <li>High levels of poverty in some parts of London, with rates of child poverty continuing to exceed national levels.</li> <li>Discrimination.</li> <li>Increasing aging population, with increased risks of social isolation.</li> <li>Capacity of social infrastructure and green</li> </ul>		

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
						spaces to meet diverse needs of the population.		
<b>Health and Health Inequalities</b> Refers to: the health of the population in terms of general health, lifestyle, life expectancies and other health determinants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life expectancy (years) at birth of most and least deprived.</li> <li>20% of wards, by sex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adults need 150+ minutes a week of physical activity to stay healthy.</li> <li>To reduce childhood obesity and increase physical activity to 70%<sup>11</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difference – most deprived to least deprived:  <u>2005-2009:</u>                              5.2 years male;                              3.5 years female  <u>2010-2014:</u>                              4.4 years male                              2.8 years female</li> <li>Life expectancy at birth in London is now 80.3 years for men and 84.2 years for women, which is slightly higher than for England as a whole, and trends in premature mortality for the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive change has been identified, although difference still exists. </li> <li>Obesity is a growing problem and is likely to continue. Active lifestyles and healthy eating campaigns will help reduce this trend.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the absence of the LES review this issue may not be properly addressed, with improvements to health not achieved and subsequent knock on effects on healthcare realised.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inequalities in health outcomes and the overall physical and mental health and wellbeing of Londoners’.</li> <li>Low levels of physical activity.</li> <li>Differential in life expectancy and health life expectancy across London.</li> <li>Differentials in health determinants of different people.</li> <li>Increasing health inequalities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Equality groups</b> – younger people, those living closest to busy roads.</p> <p><b>Health</b> – quality of life and wellbeing.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – social costs, costs to NHS.</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>Critical issue for LES</p> <p>LES has a direct impact on this issue affecting a variety of IIA topics and is pertinent from the health, economic and equality perspectives.</p>

<sup>11</sup> In 2015, a partnership of agencies across London (Mayor of London, London Councils, NHS England and others) jointly committed to a shared ambition that by 2020, 70 per cent of adults in London will get 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity each week. <http://hellowae.com/realising-the-benefits-of-active-travel/>. Realising the benefits of Active Travel. J. Jarvie, April 12, 2016.

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			<p>leading causes of death - cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases - are all going down.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2015 57.8% of adults were achieving the recommended 150+ minutes of physical activity a week.</li> <li>• London has the highest rate of childhood obesity in the country. Only 6 out of 10 children are a healthy weight when they start secondary school.</li> <li>• 58% of men and 51% of women in London are either overweight or obese.</li> <li>• Around one million Londoners'</li> </ul>			<p>across the population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas with high levels of environmental noise are often socially deprived.</li> </ul>		

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			<p>suffer from some form of mental disorder, such as depression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An estimated 72,000 Londoners' are thought to suffer from dementia – a figure expected to increase 2.5 fold by 2050, largely reflecting a relative ageing of London's population.</li> <li>An estimated 28% of Londoners' do less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week.</li> </ul>					

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<p><b>Accessibility</b></p> <p>Refers to: ability of all people to access London's environment, green spaces and green infrastructure; including those with physical, sensory or cognitive impairments</p>	<p>Accessibility with respect to the environment has been considered in further detail in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air Quality</li> <li>- Climate Change adaptation</li> <li>- Climate Change mitigation</li> <li>- Energy use and supply</li> <li>- Flood risk</li> <li>- Natural capital and Natural Environment</li> </ul>							
<p><b>Housing Supply, Quality and Choice and Affordable Housing</b></p> <p>Refers to: provision of housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of vacant compared to occupied housing.</li> <li>• Number of houses built per year.</li> <li>• Housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 49,000 homes per annum (London Plan).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net completion of conventional housing were at 23,986 for 2013/14, representing 80% of the annual target.</li> <li>• Affordable homes delivered:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2011/2012 – 17,200.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion rates are well below the target.</li> <li>• Proportion of affordable homes decreased and fell to 28% in 2015.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London is experiencing significant population and employment growth.</li> <li>• Housing targets will be continued to be consistently</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of affordable housing.</li> <li>• Undersupply of homes which meet the needs of Londoners' (size, type, tenure).</li> <li>• High level of approvals, low level of</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economy</b> – number of jobs</p> <p><b>Equality</b> – affordability of housing.</p> <p><b>Environment</b> - impact on natural environment and air quality (domestic</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>Significant issue for LES</p> <p>LES has a direct and indirect role in the provision of housing; an issue which</p>

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
	price inflation.		<p>- 2012/2013 – 8,700.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel poverty continues to be an issue in London, with 9.8% or 326,114 households meeting the Government’s ‘low income high cost’ definition of fuel poverty.</li> <li>Around 21% of homes in London are below the official Decent Homes standard<sup>12</sup>.</li> <li>Over the past 10 years, the annualised rate of new housing completions in London was 0.9%</li> </ul>		<p>below the London Plan target.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable homes delivery will continue to decline.</li> </ul>	<p>completions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing costs of housing relative to wages.</li> <li>Implications from major Government reforms to housing legislation and policy.</li> <li>Fuel poverty.</li> </ul>	emissions).	affects a variety of IIA topics and is pertinent from the equality, health, safety and economic perspectives.

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			<p>while the annualised growth in population was 1.4%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After accounting for housing costs, 2.2 million Londoners live in relative poverty (below 60% of the national median).</li> <li>• Currently, only half of the homes London needs are being built. London's Growth Areas have the potential to provide 570,000 new jobs and at least 300,000 new homes.</li> </ul>					
<p><b>Crime, Safety and Security</b> Refers to: Actual crime, perceived risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime levels and surveys on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured by 2020<sup>13</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31% of Londoners' are put off using public transport because of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall crime has gone down.</li> <li>• Number of theft and handling assaults</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall crime figure will likely to continue to fall if current</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perceptions of crime and safety deterrent to modal shift for some</li> </ul>	<p><b>Equality groups</b> – older people, younger people, BAME Londoners', LGBT, women and</p>	<p>Favourable</p>

<sup>13</sup> Mayor's Safer Streets for London Plan (2013)

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
of crime, anti-social behaviour (ASB) and threats to security / major incidents.	communities feeling towards safety. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime rates on public transport.</li> </ul>		concerns about anti-social behaviour (TfL Safety and Security Survey, Future Thinking 2015). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAME groups and women are most likely to say that their frequency of travel is affected 'a lot' because of concerns over ASB (GLA, 2016c).</li> <li>• Rates of recorded crime on public transport continue to fall – in 2013/14 they more than halved (65.3% drop).</li> <li>• Number of theft and handling assaults on public transport system reduced between 2012-14 but</li> </ul>	reduced between 2012-14 but numbers remain high. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rates of recorded crime on public transport continue to fall – in 2013/14 they more than halved (65.3% drop).</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports of violence and sexual offences have risen.</li> </ul> 	aspirations with respect of community can be met.	Londoners'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear of crime creating barrier to activities leading to increased social isolation.</li> </ul>	disabled people. <p><b>Health</b> – active travel / levels of physical activity.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – London's global reputation.</p> <p><b>Safety</b> – levels of actual and perceived crime.</p>	

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			numbers remain high.					
<p><b>Design</b> Refers to: the visual aesthetic of the natural or built environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land use area %.</li> <li>Green Spaces.</li> <li>Blue Ribbon Network.</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two-thirds of London's 1,600 square kilometres is occupied by green spaces or water.</li> <li>Approximately a third of this is private gardens, another third is parks or sports facilities and the remaining third is semi-natural habitat, such as grasslands, woodlands and rivers.<b>Error! Bookmark not defined..</b></li> <li>In addition to the Green Belt, which forms 22% of London's land area, 10% of London is designated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been a significant increase in the proportion of Londoners' who think that the quality of their local area has got 'a lot' better between 2011 and 2012 – 22% to 29% of Londoners'.</li> <li>Londoners' general satisfaction with the public realm has generally remained reasonable over recent years.</li> <li>The area of vegetated garden land has declined by 12% (3,000ha) between 1998</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the absence of the LES review, deficiencies in open spaces may not be properly addressed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality public realm in some parts of London which can discourage active travel.</li> <li>Deficiencies in open spaces in some parts of the city.</li> <li>Risk of poor design, lack of legible neighbourhoods and sense of place.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment</b> – visual amenity biodiversity and air quality.</p> <p><b>Health</b> – community cohesion.</p> <p><b>Health</b> – levels of physical activity.</p> <p><b>Health</b> – quality of life and wellbeing.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – social cost from reducing/increasing the number of cars on the road.</p> <p><b>Safety</b> – levels of KSI.</p>	Favourable

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) within the built environment.	and 2008, with the amount of garden lawn decreased by 16% (2,200 ha). 				
<p><b>Economic Competitiveness, Employment, Education and Skills</b></p> <p>Refers to: The operation of London's labour market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total employment.</li> <li>Geographical distribution of employment.</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fewer connections across the river in east London. Levels of economic activity are lower and unemployment rates higher in east London.</li> <li>Workplace population of 5.52m (2014) projected to grow to 5.8m by 2021, and 6.4m by 2036.</li> <li>Sectoral profile of employment is changing. Higher density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growth in employment expected to be concentrated in CAZ and central London.</li> <li>Professional services expected to grow by 80% by 2014; with an 80% decline in manufacturing over the same period.</li> <li>Projecting forward to 2041, the largest growth in employment is expected in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity constraints could jeopardise employment growth in CAZ / Central London and Canary Wharf.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demand in employment growth in central London will be dependent on the capacity on rail routes and multi-modal connectivity towards central London.</li> <li>Productivity decline/stagnation.</li> <li>Poor service quality means that south and south east London suffers from poor access to jobs,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economic Competitiveness.</b></p> <p><b>Economy</b> – London's global reputation.</p> <p><b>Environment</b> – resources and natural capital.</p> <p><b>Safety</b> – levels of actual and perceived crime.</p> <p><b>Safety</b> – levels of KSI.</p> <p><b>Equality groups</b> –</p>	<p>Significant issue for LES</p> <p>LES has a direct impact on this issue which affects a variety of IIA topics and is pertinent from the equality, health and safety and economic perspective.</p>

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			<p>employment uses (services) are growing at expense of lower density (manufacturing).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London's employment has grown from 4.6 million jobs in 2000 to 5.6 million in 2015 and is projected to grow to 6.3 million in 2031, and 6.8 million jobs by 2041.</li> </ul>	<p>central and inner London where 1.4 million jobs are expected in the City of London and Westminster alone, with a further 1.4 million spread across the remainder of the central sub-region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current rates of growth indicate that the size of the low Carbon &amp; Environmental Goods &amp; Services (LCGES) sector in London will be £40 billion by 2020 and £53 billion by 2025, with an increase in employment of about 40,000</li> </ul>		<p>hampering growth.</p>	<p>people on low incomes, older people and disabled people, people living in outer London.</p>	

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
				jobs <sup>14</sup> 				
<p><b>Connectivity</b> Refers to: One's ability to reach employment, education, shops, recreation, shops, recreation, friends, family and health and social services measured by whether the infrastructure is in place and whether it is able to accommodate demand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People's access to jobs, education, shops, recreation, friends, family and health and social services by different modes of transport i.e. public transport, private transport,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2041 there will be 8 million 'walk all the way' trips and 38 million walk stages (walking as part of a trip by another mode) daily in London.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walking accounts for 30% of all trips made by Londoners' and two thirds of trips under a mile.</li> <li>Central London has greater accessibility to public transport than those living in outer London.</li> <li>Number of jobs available within 45 minutes travel time increased from 937,900 in 2006 to 995,950 in 2013, representing a steady increase of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvements to the transport networks continue to be reflected in incremental improvements to key indicators of transport connectivity and physical accessibility. </li> <li>However, inequality of transport connectivity is apparent between</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for opportunities to provide access to open spaces missed.</li> <li>Potential for greater walking and cycling opportunities to be developed missed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving transport accessibility levels for those living in outer London.</li> <li>Increased pressure on capacity of public transport and highway networks to meet forecast demand.</li> <li>Poor cross-London connectivity, particularly in east London.</li> <li>Poor access to employment in</li> </ul>	<p><b>Equality groups</b> – people on low incomes, older people and disabled people, people living in outer London.</p> <p><b>Health</b> – community cohesion.</p> <p><b>Health</b> – levels of active travel / physical activity.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – access to employment opportunities.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – attractiveness for</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>Significant issue for LES</p> <p>LES has a direct impact on this issue which affects a variety of IIA topics and is pertinent from the equality, health and economic perspectives.</p>

<sup>14</sup> BIS (2013) Low Carbon Environmental Goods and Services(LCEGS) [online]. Available from: [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/224068/bis-13-p143-low-carbon-and-environmental-goods-and-services-report-2011-12.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/224068/bis-13-p143-low-carbon-and-environmental-goods-and-services-report-2011-12.pdf).

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
	cycling and walking.		6.2%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London's workday population grows by half a million. 1 in 6 people working in London actually live outside its boundaries.</li> <li>An average of 26.7 million trips per day were made in London in 2015 – an 18% increase from 2000 and 0.2% higher than 2014.</li> <li>Public transport accounted for 28% of trips in 2000, and 37 per cent in 2015.</li> <li>Underground carried a total of 1.35 billion journeys – 39% higher than 2000/01 and a 3.3% growth over</li> </ul>	different parts of London. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2041, it is expected that trips per days will have grown to 32.2 million trips per day.</li> <li>Demand for travel in London will increase by around 7 million trips on an average day, from 25.3 million in 2011 to 32.2 million in 2041.</li> </ul> 		London for those who live outside its boundaries.	businesses to operate in east London.	

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			<p>the most recent year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bus demand in 2015/16 stood at 71% higher than in 2000/01, at 2.3 billion journeys over the year.</li> <li>• In 2014 alone, cycling growth across London rose by 10.3%.</li> <li>• Whilst 33% of land in London was covered by green space (excluding gardens) in 2013, over 86% of London is still considered deficient in access to at least one type of public open space.</li> </ul>					
<p><b>Infrastructure</b> Refers to: ensuring that</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental, social</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The London Infrastructure Plan 2050 (LIP2050)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London's growth is estimated to increase overall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London's population is expected to rise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There would be the potential that</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased pressure on London's</li> </ul>	<p><b>Health</b> – levels of active travel / physical activity.</p>	<p>Unfavourable Significant</p>

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness .	and physical infrastructure.	estimates the overall 2050 infrastructure requirements related to London's growth: an additional 1.5 million homes; at least 50% increase in public transport capacity; a 20% increase in energy supply capacity; around 600 more schools and colleges; approximately £1 billion of healthcare investment over the next 5 years; around 40 new facilities that will be used for recycling, remanufacturing, reusing and waste management; an extra 9000ha of accessible green space.	energy demand by 20% by 2050. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Without intervention it is predicted that London will have a deficit in water supply of half a billion litres of water over this period. (GLA Draft Economic Evidence Base).</li> <li>The London i-Tree Eco assessment estimated that London's urban forest provides total benefits of £132.7 million per annum <b>Error! Bookmark not defined..</b></li> <li>570,000 properties in London that are at risk of flooding.</li> <li>An average global growth rate of</li> </ul>	by 37% from 2011 to 2050, with a resident population of 11.3 million by mid-century.  	environmental , social and physical infrastructure is not managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change.	infrastructure as a result of growth and increased economic activity, including water and green infrastructure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintaining high environmental standards and ensuring infrastructure meets the needs of London's economy for the future is essential to ensure London's continued competitiveness.</li> <li>Risk that infrastructure could constrain economic growth.</li> <li>With population projected to</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment -</b> impact on natural environment.</p> <p><b>Economy –</b> London's global reputation.</p> <p><b>Economy –</b> towards a low carbon economy.</p>	issue for LES  LES has a direct impact on this issue which affects a variety of IIA topics.

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
			11.3% p/a since 2008, the green economy far exceeds average global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 3.3% in the same period.			grow in the next thirty years.		
<p><b>Culture</b> Refers to: the arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively in the context of environmental sustainability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic and social benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mayoral Culture Strategy.</li> <li>Mayor's Culture Vision for London.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2010 the theatre set up Arcola Energy Ltd to take forwards technology development, specialising in the integration of hydrogen and fuel cells.</li> <li>Since 2011-12 the theatre has reduced its carbon footprint by 25%, they have installed 24 square metres of solar panels avoiding more than 8 tonnes of CO2 emissions.</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A risk that cultural opportunities and benefits would not be considered. These can in turn provide benefits for health and the economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting sustainability in London's cultural venues.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Health</b> – quality of life and wellbeing.</p> <p><b>Equality groups</b> - Social Cohesion.</p> <p><b>Economy</b> – opportunities to contribute to London's economy.</p>	Favourable

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
<p><b>Sustainable Land Use</b></p> <p>Refers to: the use of land that is developed or undeveloped, brownfield and greenfield, agricultural or urban and the associated density of development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Use area %.</li> </ul>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London's population has increased every year since 1988.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment in the CAZ and Isle of Dogs is expected to grow substantially.</li> <li>Town centres will see a greater emphasis for higher density residential growth.</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential to miss out on making the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inability for London to accommodate required growth within its boundaries.</li> <li>Unsustainable patterns of development within and across London's boundaries.</li> <li>Higher densities development impacting on the natural environment.</li> <li>Competing pressures for land impacts on ability to provide social, physical and environmental infrastructure.</li> <li>Non-efficient use of land.</li> <li>Integration of</li> </ul>	<p><b>Health</b> – quality of life and wellbeing.</p> <p><b>Environment</b> - impact on natural environment.</p>	<p>Unfavourable</p> <p>Significant issue for LES</p> <p>LES has a direct impact on this issue which could significantly improve the effectiveness of land use within London, providing benefits to a number of IIA topics.</p>

IIA Topics	Indicator	Targets	Current quantified data	Trends	Evolution without the LES review	Key issues	Likely significant impacts on...	Present condition/ Level of significance for LES
						land use and transport. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1496 592 1713 874">• Spatial impact and consequential development pressures resulting from decision on London's future airport capacity.</li> </ul>		

## Appendix C. Iterations Register

This appendix presents the ‘Iterations Register’ which sets out recommendations made during the IIA process and the GLA’s response, including where the recommendations have been taken on board in the emerging LES.

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
Working Draft LES 1 (9 March 2017)		
Chapter 1: Policy Context	<p>It would be useful to put reference here to the definition of ‘green economy’. The notion of a green economy is more holistic in nature and does not represent just a particular sector of the economy. We would like to suggest a different definition for a green economy which would allow GLA to tie the LES document together as the main governing principle. The green economy is ‘an economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities’<sup>15</sup>. The 2011 UNEP Green Economy Report argues “that to be green, an economy must not only be efficient, but also fair. Fairness implies recognising global and country level equity dimensions, particularly in assuring a just transition to an economy that is low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive”. We suggest to include this as an overarching approach that informs the LES, which can fit well under 1.1 <i>Creating A High Quality Environment For All Londoners</i>.</p> <p>Making these amendments would allow for the document to flow better and not confuse green economy with circular economy later on in the document. Both are the intertwined concepts, with circular economy playing an integral part in the overarching green economy approach underpinning LES.</p>	<p>Agreed and incorporated in part. Definition of green economy included but not in the introductory section as this introduces too much detail.</p>
	<p>The notion of circular economy is focused more on the efficient resource management. This approach requires attention to social, economic and environmental considerations and assessments (such</p>	<p>Definition for the circular economy added that clarifies the green economy and circular economy.</p>

<sup>15</sup> UNEP, 2011, Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication. Available at: <http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/resources/green-economy-report>.

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
	<p>as resource supply and use, social imbalances, and the emissions into air, water and soil that occur along the value chain)<sup>16</sup>. Please also note that the definition of circular economy is missing in the LES, as is the definition of sustainable development. It could be beneficial to include them. It could also be beneficial to tie in the green economy approach as a facilitator to achievement of sustainable development, where LES can demonstrate how its policies and approach ultimately contribute to this aim. For example, an inclusive green economy is an alternative to today's dominant economic model, which generates widespread environmental and health risks, encourages wasteful consumption and production, drives ecological and resource scarcities and results in inequality. A feature distinguishing it from prior economic regimes is the direct valuation of natural capital and ecological services as having economic value. It is a pathway towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, eradicating poverty while safeguarding the ecological thresholds, which underpin human health, well-being and development (Comment DI3).</p>	
	<p>Section 1.4 intro – it may also be appropriate to refer to health, well-being and diversity/inclusion issues, as these are covered in the IIA.</p>	<p>Section 1.4 - not updated for now as the IIA themes are referred to in the following section and section 1.4 is trying to focus on 3 areas.</p>
	<p>The use of various terms – policy area, aim, objective, policy, proposal, action – are a bit confusing. Are they explained somewhere? It's difficult to see how they relate to one another hierarchically. Also, the language used for each of these is not consistent, so it's difficult to see how they relate (the Mayor will..., London Boroughs should..., etc.).</p>	<p>Copywriter informed of these comments.</p>
	<p>The information about the 'Smart Digital City', set out in Table 1, includes a number of terms (digi-green; urban sensing; big data; smart heat networks, etc.) which are not explained and will not be familiar with some readers. We suggest that there is some more</p>	<p>Agree that the smart digital city is too technical. This will be redrafted by the copywriter and this comment will be taken on board then.</p>

<sup>16</sup> European Commission, 2015, Green and Circular Economy. EU Science Hub. Available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/research-topic/green-and-resource-efficient-europe>

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
	<p>careful explanation in this section so that the terms are clear and how they relate to the statements in that table on greener and resilient outcomes.</p>	
<p>Chapter 2: London's Environmental Issues</p>	<p>Light pollution is not covered. It may not be the most pressing environmental issue but should possibly be included in the strategy, particularly due to impacts on ecology and because there are relatively easy ways to reduce this (e.g. lighting technologies which control distribution to where it is needed).</p> <p>Land quality is also not mentioned, and health issues relating to the presence of contaminated sites, development of brownfield site and the benefits of remediation could also be included. These issues are also likely to disproportionately affect disadvantaged groups.</p>	<p>We have not considered these issues in the drafts to date but we will consider a consultation question in the draft strategy to identify appropriate evidence base and level of these issues for stakeholders and Londoners.</p>
<p>Chapter 3: Vision and Outcomes</p>	<p>The Vision of the LES is not very clear in the text. Typically, the Vision should represent a plausible future; it represents possibilities. It sets out the principles and approaches which will guide a long term environment strategy for a city like London. The inclusion of all pertinent sustainability issues in the Vision will ensure they are not overlooked in the strategy later on and will create appropriate linkages between the Vision, policies and proposals which are maintained throughout the document. In the Vision, it is important to set the right level of ambition and include the key issues London faces. This would enable the transition to a green economy in London in light of the pressing issues whilst sending a powerful message not just for the UK, but across cities of the world. GLA may consider including targets for air quality and CO2 in the Vision, as well as references to a safe and resilient city.</p>	<p>The vision is being considered by the Deputy Mayor and we agree that current drafting is not as clear as it could be. This comment will be taken on board in the redrafting of the vision.</p>
<p>Chapter 4: Healthy, Resilient, Fair And Green City</p>	<p><i>A Resilient, Healthier, Greener City</i></p> <p>We suggest re-wording “A Resilient, Healthier, Greener City” to “A Resilient, Healthy, Safe, Green City for all” (the revised wording is more in conformity with the principles set out in 1.1. <i>Creating A High Quality Environment For All Londoners</i> at the beginning of the document).</p>	<p>We will discuss this with the copywriter and deputy mayor.</p>

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
<p>Green Infrastructure and Natural Capital</p>	<p>Reference for Natural Capital definition could be included. Suggested definition:  <i>“Natural Capital is the diversity of habitats and species, and the benefits and services provided by London’s green infrastructure of parks, green spaces and features such as street trees and green roofs”.</i></p> <p>It could be useful to include reference to the definition for Green Infrastructure. We suggest:  <i>“Green Infrastructure refers to a strategically planned and managed network of green spaces and other environmental features vital to the sustainability of any urban area<sup>17</sup>”.</i></p> <p>Green infrastructure typology:                      Parks and Gardens – urban parks, Country and Regional Parks, and formal gardens.                      Amenity Greenspace – informal recreation spaces, housing green spaces, domestic gardens, village greens, urban commons, other incidental space and green roofs.                      Natural and semi-natural urban greenspaces - woodland and scrub, grassland (e.g. downland and meadow), heath or moor, wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and disturbed ground) and bare rock habitats (e.g. cliffs and quarries).                      Green corridors – rivers and canals including their banks, road and rail corridors, cycling routes, pedestrian paths and rights of way.                      Other - allotments, community gardens, city farms, cemeteries and churchyards.</p>	<p>New definition included.</p> <p>The definition of green infrastructure in the LES is the accepted definition used in the London Plan and other strategic documents. There is no need to include a specific typology.</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure and Natural Capital</p>	<p><i>Policy a) To protect existing green space to ensure it can provide the green infrastructure services and benefits for a future city.</i></p> <p>The wording of this policy is of a reactive nature rather than progressive, as it only seeks to protect existing green space and not enhance or increase. Ideally, the policy should seek a net gain of</p>	<p>Policy has been amended to include, increase and enhance, as well as protect. There is an existing proposal regarding reducing deficiencies in access to open space.</p> <p>The health benefits of green infrastructure relate to both physical and mental health, and these benefits are intimately linked. Additional reference will be</p>

<sup>17</sup> Natural England, 2009, Green Infrastructure Guidance. [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
	<p>green space.</p> <p>This policy is not likely to solve the problem of many Londoners still living without adequate access to green spaces, especially in the deprived areas. People living in the most deprived areas are less likely to live near green spaces and will therefore have fewer opportunities to experience the health benefits of green space compared with people living in less deprived areas<sup>18</sup>. The General Assessment of the Environment Report (2017, GLA, Draft) has identified that deficiency in access to open space still persists and there is a negative trend, as well as big differences between and within boroughs. A separate policy may need to be included to address this issue.</p> <p>Emphasis is currently on how the natural environment can improve health, which is positive, however, it would be welcomed to see acknowledgement of how this improves both physical and mental health, as well as wellbeing more generally.</p> <p>The LES could make more of the fact that there are sharp differences in the accessibility to green spaces and nature for different communities in London, with some areas well served but other, often deprived areas poorly served. An objective or actions targeting areas poorly served (e.g. with the tree planting programme) may help reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Policies/objectives/actions focus on protecting, enhancing and introducing green infrastructure, without appearing to include any on how we interact with green infrastructure (e.g. promoting, educating and raising awareness of the enjoyment and benefits of the natural environment). This is of particular importance for children, and in the most urbanised areas where connections with nature are currently limited.</p>	<p>made to mental health.</p> <p>The differences in accessibility are not as striking as is widely believed. Our mapping does not demonstrate a clear link between areas of deficiency in access to open space and areas that are deprived. We are currently developing a 'green-ness' index to test whether there is a stronger correlation between gross amounts of green (parks, trees, etc) and deprivation. If this is clear an appropriate policy/proposal will be included. Raising awareness etc. is covered by policies and proposals for making London a National Park City.</p>

<sup>18</sup> Public Health England, 2014, Local action on health inequalities: Improving access to green spaces, [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/355792/Briefing8\\_Green\\_spaces\\_health\\_inequalities.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/355792/Briefing8_Green_spaces_health_inequalities.pdf)

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
Air Quality	<p>The GLA's focus on minimising exposure for people who are at risk to the worst air pollution effects (e.g. children and the elderly) will reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Health inequalities are also geographically based, for example, for people in deprived areas and those who live/work/learn along busy roads. Targeting these areas, which does not seem to be mentioned, will also reduce health inequalities. Links should also be made to spatial and transport policies – locational decisions on development likely to be sources of air pollution (e.g. power generation, waste incineration, transport infrastructure) and managing existing sources (e.g. domestic heating, traffic, etc.). Area-based policies (e.g. low emission zones) to address the worst polluted areas or where most at risk groups are affected can also be used.</p> <p>Work with TfL could be undertaken to identify, improve and signpost routes away from the worst polluting roads, therefore minimising exposure for pedestrians and cyclists along main routes. A link could also be made with the natural environment policy area by creating attractive green corridors.</p>	<p>In terms of the geography point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have defined within the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) "Focus Areas" that highlight the most polluted areas for special attention. Air Quality Focus Areas are a tool to help ensure that measures to reduce pollution are directed and scaled most appropriately to areas of greatest need – either in terms of particularly high concentrations or high levels of human exposure.</li> <li>Area based policies – the ULEZ is a phased approach to address the most polluted parts of London.</li> </ul> <p>Locational decisions on development: this is an important principle that will largely be addressed by the London Plan AQ policy. We are considering whether this should also be referenced in the LES.</p>
Flood Risk	<p>Clear acknowledgement (in objective 4.1) is made that people on low incomes are most likely to live in flood risk areas and may find it harder to cope with effects. This does not translate into any specific actions to protect these people. Proposal a i) could include mention of focussing efforts on these groups (e.g. for awareness/information/readiness campaigns).</p>	<p>Noted and accepted. Will change wording of proposal to include '...Targeting areas AND communities at particular risk of surface water flooding'.</p>
Climate Change Mitigation and Energy	<p>International context in the strategy does not give references to the recently ratified Paris Agreement and how London plans to deliver its part to meet the COP21 targets. There is also no reference in the context about the UK commitment to implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the role London can play in developing strategies with appropriate policies contributing to the UK's commitment to the SDGs.</p>	<p>SDGs are not considered relevant to tackle in this chapter. The Climate Change Mitigation and Energy section now has a much more detailed narrative, with full reference to the UN Paris Agreement and 1.5 degrees.</p>

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
Natural Environment and Green Infrastructure	<p>It is recommended that the Policy Area includes measures to address deficiency of access to open space. This could include actions on boroughs to identify and target priority areas where there is currently efficiency of access. Priority areas may include those which are not only currently deficient in access to open space, but are also in areas where housing does not tend to benefit from sizeable gardens and so people may be more dependent on the provision of public open space. These considerations could be incorporated into the action to develop an All London Green Grid ‘challenge map’ as well as the action on boroughs to develop their own green infrastructure frameworks and open space strategies.</p>	<p>Noted and there is now a section on Areas of Deficiency (AoD), with an explanation of how infrared imagery can be used to target green infrastructure interventions in AoDs [Areas of Deficiency] that have low levels of vegetation cover. Analysis of this imagery will be included in the Challenge map.</p>
	<p>The type of species of trees and other vegetation is an important consideration in the effectiveness of controlling air pollution. It is recommended that the action contained under the policy to maintain and expand London’s urban forest is amended as follows:                      Action: The Mayor will support and promote the work of the Trees and Design Action Group to promote best practice in the selection, planting and management of trees in the urban environment.                      Reference could be made to the ‘Urban Tree Air Quality Score’ (UTAQS) developed by Donovan et al, 2005, is considered.</p>	<p>Noted. Proposal 4.1.1e states that the Mayor will support and promote “<i>the work of the boroughs including through the London Tree Officers Association and the Trees and Design Action Group to promote best practice in the management and planting of trees in the urban environment.</i>”</p>
	<p>The policies could be strengthened by opting to not only maintain a core network of nature conservation sites, but also to improve their quality and extent.</p>	<p>The London Plan includes policies to increase the amount of greening in London.</p>
	<p>To achieve positive effects the policies would need to be more clearly focused on equality groups. For example addressing safety concerns (women and elderly); accessibility constraints (disabled) and lack of facilities (elderly, maternity, young children).                      Equality of access to green space and nature for low income groups should also be addressed.</p>	<p>The focus on natural capital and green infrastructure means that there is a focus on improving the quality (in terms of functionality) of existing green spaces. This is likely to result in improved biodiversity outcomes.</p>
	<p>Consider measures to target those groups that may have less access to open space or opportunities to undertake modes of active travel</p>	<p>Noted – the focus in the Strategy is ‘all Londoners’, and there is specific emphasis on AoDs that lack vegetation. The All London Green Grid</p>

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
	<p>safely. For instance, deprived communities are more likely to live where the polluting effects of transport are more pronounced due to higher housing density, older vehicles and exposure to busy roads. These communities are less likely to benefit from access to open space or suitable routes to encourage use of active travel modes. More tailoring of the measures in the Policy Area could better target such health inequalities, in order to accrue more positive impacts on health outcomes.</p>	<p>Challenge Map also includes social datasets (e.g. poor mental health, low rates of cycling and walking, etc.) to help target interventions.</p>
	<p>Acknowledge safety and security issues as a barrier to use of green space. Linkage to a Safer City for All Londoners and Crime Plan required.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
	<p>Incorporate a greater emphasis on a collaborative partnership approach at a regional and local authority level. Linkage for example could be made to programmes such as Keep Britain Tidy which has long term aims to improve local places and linked to that safety and security.</p>	<p>The Green Infrastructure Commission will explore partnership opportunities in full. Additionally, given the lack of legal powers that the Mayor has, the GLA must work in partnership to deliver our objectives, as a result, not all partners can be listed in full.</p>
	<p>The Policy Area regarding reducing emissions from the built environment could be strengthened, particularly in relation to the proposal to reduce emissions from wood and other solid fuel burning in London. The draft Strategy reports that there is good evidence that Clean Air Act requirements are not always complied with. It is therefore recommended that an action to improve awareness raising of the issue is included in the Policy Area, as well as those already included such as eco-labelling, and encouraging boroughs to better enforce the existing rules on the use and sale of smokeless fuels and exempt appliances.</p>	<p>The GLA feels that this policy area is sufficiently strongly worded. Awareness raising will be reviewed.</p>
Air quality	<p>The Policy Area could be more ambitious in setting target dates for actions concerning vessels on waterways, and non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) so that these other key contributors to air pollution can be managed as soon as possible. It is recognised that some further evidence gathering is required but this could be programmed and target dates put in place for completion.</p>	<p>Dates for NRMM policy renewal are already in place. Further action would require additional powers for the Mayor and are beyond the scope of this document.</p>

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
	<p>The air quality policy could seek to further enhance the positive impacts on equality objectives by identifying targeted measures (such as low emission neighbourhoods) where there is a coincidence of exceedances of air quality limit values and high levels of deprivation; and by targeted interventions at the most sensitive receptors e.g. schools.</p>	<p>This is detailed in the Evidence Base document (Focus Areas) and these denote where the policies and programmes in the strategy are applied e.g. bus corridors.</p>
Noise	<p>The noise policy could seek to further enhance the positive impacts of the policy by targeting schools (children’s cognitive development can be affected by excessive noise).</p>	<p>The current proposals seek to reduce noise at source which should have wide ranging benefits for everyone across London. In the meantime we intend to examine the effects of noise on at risk groups (including children) through engagement with key stakeholders in the consultation process. Schools are also dealt with through the policies on good design.</p>
Adapting to Climate Change	<p>It is recommended that the Policy Area includes a commitment to ensure that climate resilience measures take into account the sense of place and value of the historic environment, to ensure that a climate resilient London does not compromise on its distinct sense of place and heritage.</p>	<p>We consider this is implicitly covered in the introduction, where we say adaptation needs to take into account a whole range of other issues and priorities, and helps us plan for the best possible future, etc. We will consider whether to include a new paragraph at the end of “What would a climate-resilient London look like?” that says “A climate-resilient London would also consider the city’s historic environment, respecting its distinct sense of place and heritage”.</p>
	<p>Be more specific about responsibilities for and timing of preparation of ‘preparedness plans’ for ‘at risk groups’.</p>	<p>It is not possible to be specific about responsibilities for and timing of preparation of ‘preparedness plans’ for ‘at risk groups’, at this stage, as this is part of the task to be undertaken in consultation and in collaboration with other stakeholders responsible for assessing and managing heat risk in London, as part of the proposal.</p>
	<p>Consider using influence to encourage regulators to implement water efficiency measures that could help keep water supplies affordable for those with large families or in multiple occupancy accommodation.</p>	<p>The draft strategy encourages water efficiency using a campaigns and initiatives approach.</p>
Materials and Waste	<p>The Policy Area could be strengthened by cross reference to Mayor’s Transport Strategy (MTS) targets for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions arising from vehicular emissions under "Objective: Municipal waste transport activities achieving safe and legal air quality levels by as soon as possible, prioritising the phase out of</p>	<p>Noted and amended.</p>

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
	diesel".	
Climate Change Mitigation and Energy	The Policy Area could be strengthened by the provision of a more detailed roadmap to zero carbon, emphasising the contribution of any aspects over which the Mayor has control and including time specific interim targets.	Noted. This is being developed as part of the next steps.
	The Policy Area is London specific and to strengthen the positive impact it would need to better target health inequality. For example, areas of social deprivation are more likely to have poorly insulated homes, therefore having increased energy use for heating.	This is covered in the Fuel Poverty Action Plan, which works alongside the strategy.
	It is recommended that specific measurable targets are set, which could enhance the effect of this Policy Area, especially in terms of helping London function during periods of heat.	National targets already exist for heat plans and so London will use these.
Working Draft LES 3a (10 May 2017)		
Green Infrastructure	“To ensure no net loss of biodiversity and restore ecological connectivity by protecting a core network of nature conservation sites and improving the ecology of green spaces and the built environment”. This specific policy contributes to the achievement of this IIA objective, however does not seek to deliver a net positive outcome for biodiversity and hence is not going far enough to be proactive in nature. Consider strengthening this policy by seeking to achieve a net biodiversity gain.	Agreed, this has been included.
	“The Mayor will include policies on the protection of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in the London Plan”. The emerging draft LES policies seek to protect the quality of sites of importance for nature conservation; however do not explicitly aim to improve their quality or extent of these sites. For a more aligned and integrated approach in conjunction with the Consultation Draft MTS 3, strengthening of these policies would be beneficial, especially when there are clear synergies between two strategies both seeking to provide and improve green infrastructure as well as establish a baseline of ecological data to monitor positive changes in biodiversity.	This is now included in the strategy in the <i>policy ‘To ensure a net gain in biodiversity and improve access to nature by protecting a core network of nature conservation sites and enhancing the ecology of green spaces and the built environment’</i> .

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
	Therefore, the combined role of the forthcoming Mayoral strategies, and in particular alignment with the Consultation Draft MTS, will provide a strong overarching strategic approach, where appropriate mitigation and adaptation is provided for.	
Air Quality	The LES should consider including a specific interim target date for meeting NO2 emissions compliance to meet European requirements.	We do not think this is appropriate as the Mayor wants to achieve compliance as quickly as possible and while he will do everything he can this will rely on a number of other parties to also play their part. The main one being Government.
	The LES should consider including new emission targets for PM2.5 for 2025 and 2030, meeting World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines as soon as practically possible.	Included. We have set a target for achieving the WHO guidelines for PM2.5 by 2030.
	The LES should consider including proposals to monitor black carbon emissions.	This is included in the monitoring proposal on LAEI.
	The LES should consider inclusion of the proposals to tackle harmful air emissions exposure for people in deprived areas and those who live, work, learn etc. along busy roads. Targeting these areas, which does not seem to be mentioned, will also reduce health inequalities. Links should also be made to spatial and transport policies – locational decisions on development likely to be sources of air pollution (e.g. power generation, waste incineration, transport infrastructure) and managing existing sources (e.g. domestic heating, traffic, etc.).	The air quality section includes a proposal that says ' <i>The Mayor will use the planning system to make sure that new developments are suitable for use and for their particular location, taking into account local air quality</i> '.
Climate Change Adaptation	Specific reference should be made in proposal a) i to digital infrastructure, which should be a key contributor to a sustainable/low carbon economy/smart city and where dialogue on infrastructure resilience is not as advanced.	This is included within this policy ' <i>Key sectors will develop, refine and monitor indicators of London's resilience to severe weather and longer-term climate change</i> '.
	Policy on heat focuses mainly on homes and transport; it needs to incorporate relevance for business, care homes and other healthcare providers.	Agreed, this has now been updated to reflect the wider impacts.
	It is recommended that the Policy Area promotes research and collaboration to support small and medium sized enterprises' (SMEs)	This is included within this <i>policy</i> ' <i>Key sectors will develop, refine and monitor indicators of London's resilience to severe weather and longer-term</i>

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
	<p>understanding and address climate resilience.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Policy Area includes measures to promote integrated storm water management which can help to green the environment as well as manage surface water flood risk in an integrated way.</p>	<p><i>climate change</i>'.</p> <p>We think this is adequately covered by the sustainable drainage policy. We have decided not to use the term 'stormwater management' as we think sustainable drainage is more widely used.</p>
Waste	<p>Policies related to influencing and investing in new waste infrastructure, transport and transport modes should include specific reference to assessing the resilience of the infrastructure and measures being put in place and integrating adaptation measures where possible.</p> <p>There is no specific reference to the use of 'smart technology' or digital infrastructure to balance and manage the waste and materials streams in a more dynamic way. There is potential to promote accelerator or pilot projects within this area to develop the application of more dynamic management techniques.</p> <p>Include specific proposals and targets relating to the management of sewerage, reducing organic/other materials, and resulting sludge, including the potential link to energy generation and/or biofuel development. This would link to engagement with and expectations of water companies...but could also include supporting a more strategic look at resource flows across London and optimising this sort of technology.</p> <p>Include links to further/higher education establishments to widen awareness of careers in the Circular Economy, and linking them with Boroughs and key service providers within the waste and resource management sector to provide placement/intern/apprenticeship opportunities within the waste and resource management sector.</p>	<p>This is included within this policy '<i>Key sectors will develop, refine and monitor indicators of London's resilience to severe weather and longer-term climate change</i>'.</p> <p>We think that this is adequately covered by the introductory sections on a smart digital city which highlights how all of our policies must make the best use of smart technology.</p> <p>This is a good point and cuts across waste, energy and water. We will consider this during the consultation period.</p> <p>We think that this is appropriately covered by the policy '<i>Supporting waste authorities to procure waste and recycling services maximising local economic, environmental and social benefits,</i>' which also includes waste authorities to have regard to the GLA responsible procurement policy.</p>
Climate Change Mitigation and Energy	<p>It is recommended that specific reference is made to ensuring resilience of new energy infrastructure is considered within the proposed smart energy and energy distribution networks.</p> <p>How will the Mayor engage with businesses and key public sector</p>	<p>This is included within this policy '<i>Key sectors will develop, refine and monitor indicators of London's resilience to severe weather and longer-term climate change</i>'.</p> <p>To facilitate implementation of heat networks the Mayor will provide support</p>

Subject	IIA Feedback	GLA Response / Changes Made
	<p>organisations to improve uptake of energy from proposed decentralised sources and district networks? In particular, overcoming perceived issues with security/reliability of supply and costs. How can the Mayor use his influence to raise awareness, demonstrate potential benefits (linking to demonstrator projects?) and how risks are managed?</p>	<p>to boroughs and developers through his Decentralised Energy Enabling Project (DEEP). This is included in the Climate Change Mitigation and Energy section.</p>
	<p>There is potential to link specifically to energy from waste sources within the shift to focus on local energy sources (optimising the value from sludge for example), including link to key partners such as Thames Water in developing this.</p>	<p>We recognise this is an important source and this will be considered in decentralised energy modelling and included in the target for renewable sources of decentralised energy.</p>
Water	<p>The resilience of infrastructure for key services should be integral to the Policy Area – including the overall Objective of the Policy Area being updated to incorporate ‘resilience’ as a core requirement.</p>	<p>Agreed, change made.</p>
	<p>At the moment the water Policy Area focuses only on clean water supply, and mainly about efficiency/demand management. There is potential to specifically address the waste water system and measures to improve the efficiency of this aspect of water management.</p>	<p>Waste water infrastructure is covered in the climate resilience [now Climate Change Adaptation] Policy Area.</p>

## Appendix D. Compatibility Assessments

This appendix presents the results of two types of compatibility assessment undertaken during the IIA.

- i. Internal Compatibility Assessment (the IIA objectives are tested against each other); and
- ii. Compatibility Assessments by Policy Area (the draft LES for consultation objectives for each Policy Area are tested against the IIA objectives).

Table D.1 presents the *Internal Compatibility Assessment* results. These are the results of the compatibility assessment undertaken of the IIA objectives when tested against each other. As there can be tensions between objectives that cannot be resolved, the compatibility assessment has clarified these so that subsequent decisions will be well based, and mitigation or alternatives can be considered.

Testing of the compatibility of the IIA objectives highlighted some potential tensions between objectives. Some natural potential incompatibility emerged between IIA objectives that require development (such as provision of housing) and environmental objectives. Therefore, finding the right balance between these objectives is important for achieving sustainable development. For example, the protection of heritage assets could constrain opportunities for additional development but on the other hand an attractive environment including heritage assets could be a factor that helps to attract and retain businesses. Economic growth could result in greater waste generation however application of circular economy principles could assist in addressing this.

Tables D.2 – D.8 present the Compatibility Assessment of the draft LES for consultation objectives when tested against the IIA objectives. The assessments are presented on a Policy Area by Policy Area basis. The assessment found the draft LES for consultation objectives to be compatible or neutral with the IIA objectives.

### Key

√	Compatible
X	Neutral
X	Incompatible





IIA Objectives	IIA Objectives																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
17. To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety		√										√	√		√										
18. To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance existing sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport										√		√	√			√	√								
19. To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all														√	√	√	√								
20. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all							√								√					√					
21. To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes				√			√								√					√					
22. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness							√	x			x									√			√		
23. To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position																					√	√			

	IIA Objectives																							
IIA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24. To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development										√											√	√		

Table D.2 Compatibility of IIA Objectives with draft LES for consultation Policy Area Green Infrastructure Objectives

IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)		
		Objective 5.1 Make more than half of London's area green by 2050	Objective 5.2 Conserving and enhancing wildlife and natural habitats	Objective 5.3 Value London's natural capital as an economic asset and support greater
<b>Key</b>				
	Compatible			
	Neutral			
	Incompatible			
1	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.	✓	✓	✓
2	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks.	✓	✓	✓
3	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.	-	✓	-
4	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system.	✓	✓	-
5	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people, property and infrastructure to flooding.	✓	-	✓
6	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	✓	✓	✓
7	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates.	-	✓	-
8	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure.	✓	-	-
9	To protect and enhance London's waterbodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.	-	✓	✓
10	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity.	✓	✓	✓
11	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	-	-	-
12	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population.	-	-	-

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IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)								
		Objective 5.1 Make more than half of London's area green by 2050	Objective 5.2 Conserving and enhancing wildlife and natural habitats	Objective 5.3 Value London's natural capital as an economic asset and support greater						
<b>Key</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>√</td> <td>Compatible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Neutral</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>Incompatible</td> </tr> </table>		√	Compatible	-	Neutral	X	Incompatible			
√	Compatible									
-	Neutral									
X	Incompatible									
13	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice.	-	-	-						
14	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners' and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.	√	√	-						
15	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London.	-	-	-						
16	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand.	-	-	-						
17	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety.	-	-	-						
18	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.	√	-	-						
19	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all.	-	-	-						
20	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all.	-	-	-						
21	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.	-	-	-						
22	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness.	√	-	√						
23	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners' while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	-	-	√						
24	To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.	√	√	√						

Table D.3 Compatibility of IIA Objectives with draft LES for consultation Policy Area Air Quality Objectives

IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)		
Key		Objective 4.1 Support London and its communities, particularly the most vulnerable and those in	Objective 4.2 Achieve legal compliance with UK and EU limits as soon as possible	Objective 4.3 Establish and achieve new, tighter air quality targets for a cleaner London
✓	Compatible			
-	Neutral			
X	Incompatible			
1	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.	✓	✓	✓
2	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks.	✓	✓	✓
3	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.	✓	✓	✓
4	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system.	✓	✓	✓
5	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people, property and infrastructure to flooding.	-	-	-
6	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	-	-	-
7	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates.	-	✓	-
8	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure.	✓	✓	✓
9	To protect and enhance London's waterbodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.	-	-	-
10	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity.	✓	✓	✓
11	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	-	✓	✓
12	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population.	-	-	-

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IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)								
		Objective 4.1 Support London and its communities, particularly the most vulnerable and those in	Objective 4.2 Achieve legal compliance with UK and EU limits as soon as possible	Objective 4.3 Establish and achieve new, tighter air quality targets for a cleaner London						
<b>Key</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: green; color: white; text-align: center;">√</td> <td>Compatible</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: yellow; text-align: center;">-</td> <td>Neutral</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Incompatible</td> </tr> </table>		√	Compatible	-	Neutral	X	Incompatible			
√	Compatible									
-	Neutral									
X	Incompatible									
13	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice.	-	-	-						
14	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners' and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.	√	√	√						
15	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London.	-	-	-						
16	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand.	-	-	-						
17	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety.	-	-	-						
18	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.	-	-	-						
19	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all.	-	-	-						
20	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all.	-	-	-						
21	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.	-	-	-						
22	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness.	-	-	-						
23	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners' while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	√	-	√						
24	To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.	-	-	-						

Table D.4 Compatibility of IIA Objectives with draft LES for consultation Policy Area Ambient Noise Objectives

IIA Objectives)		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)	
Key		Objective 9.1 reducing the adverse impacts of noise by Targeting locations with the highest noise pollution from transport	Objective 9.2 Protect and improve the acoustic environment of London
	Compatible		
	Neutral		
	Incompatible		
1	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.	√	-
2	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks.	-	-
3	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.	-	-
4	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system.	√	√
5	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people, property and infrastructure to flooding.	-	-
6	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	-	-
7	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates.	-	-
8	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure.	√	√
9	To protect and enhance London's waterbodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.	-	-
10	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity.	-	-
11	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	-	-
12	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population.	-	-

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IIA Objectives)		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)							
<b>Key</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: green; color: white; text-align: center;">✓</td> <td>Compatible</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: yellow; text-align: center;">-</td> <td>Neutral</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">✗</td> <td>Incompatible</td> </tr> </table>		✓	Compatible	-	Neutral	✗	Incompatible	Objective 9.1 reducing the adverse impacts of noise by Targeting locations with the highest noise pollution from transport	Objective 9.2 Protect and improve the acoustic environment of London
✓	Compatible								
-	Neutral								
✗	Incompatible								
13	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice.	-	-						
14	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners' and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.	✓	✓						
15	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London.	-	-						
16	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand.	-	✓						
17	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety.	-	-						
18	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.	✓	✓						
19	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all.	-	-						
20	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all.	-	-						
21	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.	-	-						
22	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness.	-	-						
23	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners' while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	-	-						
24	To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.	-	-						

Table D.5 Compatibility of IIA Objectives with draft LES for consultation Policy Area Adapting to Climate Change Objectives

IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)								
		Objective 8.1 Understand and manage the risks and impacts of severe weather and future climate change in London on critical	Objective 8.2 Reduce risks and impacts of flooding in London on people and property and improve water quality in London's rivers	Objective 8.4 London's people, infrastructure and public services are better prepared for and more resilient to extreme heat events						
<b>Key</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>Compatible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Neutral</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✗</td> <td>Incompatible</td> </tr> </table>		✓	Compatible	-	Neutral	✗	Incompatible			
✓	Compatible									
-	Neutral									
✗	Incompatible									
1	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.	-	-	-						
2	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks.	✓	✓	✓						
3	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.	-	-	-						
4	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system.	-	-	-						
5	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people, property and infrastructure to flooding.	-	-	✓						
6	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	-	-	✓						
7	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates.	-	-	-						
8	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure.	-	-	-						
9	To protect and enhance London's waterbodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.	-	-	✓						

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IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)		
Key		Objective 8.1 Understand and manage the risks and impacts of severe weather and future climate change in London on critical	Objective 8.2 Reduce risks and impacts of flooding in London on people and property and improve water quality in London's rivers	Objective 8.4 London's people, infrastructure and public services are better prepared for and more resilient to extreme heat events
	Compatible			
	Neutral			
	Incompatible			
10	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity.	-	-	✓
11	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	-	-	-
12	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population.	-	-	-
13	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice.	-	-	-
14	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners' and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.	-	-	✓
15	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London.	-	-	-
16	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand.	-	-	-
17	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety.	✓	✓	✓
18	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.	-	-	-

IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)		
Key		Objective 8.1 Understand and manage the risks and impacts of severe weather and future climate change in London on critical	Objective 8.2 Reduce risks and impacts of flooding in London on people and property and improve water quality in London's rivers	Objective 8.4 London's people, infrastructure and public services are better prepared for and more resilient to extreme heat events
√	Compatible			
-	Neutral			
X	Incompatible			
19	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all.	√	√	-
20	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all.	-	-	-
21	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.	-	-	-
22	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness.	-	-	-
23	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners' while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	-	-	-
24	To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.	-	√	√

Table D.6 Compatibility of IIA Objectives with draft LES for consultation Policy Area Waste Objectives

IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)									
		Objective 7.1 Drive resource efficiency to significantly reduce waste, focusing on food waste and	Objective 7.2 maximise recycling rates	Objective 7.3 reduce the environmental impact of waste activities	Objective 7.4 Maximise local waste sites and ensure London has sufficient infrastructure to manage						
<b>Key</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>Compatible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Neutral</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✗</td> <td>Incompatible</td> </tr> </table>		✓	Compatible	-	Neutral	✗	Incompatible				
✓	Compatible										
-	Neutral										
✗	Incompatible										
1	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.	✓	✓	✓	-						
2	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks.	-	-	-	-						
3	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.	✓	✓	✓	-						
4	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system.	-	-	-	-						
5	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people, property and infrastructure to flooding.	-	-	-	-						
6	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	-	-	-	-						
7	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates.	✓	✓	✓	-						
8	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure.	-	-	-	-						
9	To protect and enhance London's waterbodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.	-	-	-	-						
10	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity.	-	-	-	-						
11	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	-	-	-	-						
12	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population.	-	-	-	-						

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IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)			
Key		Objective 7.1 Drive resource efficiency to significantly reduce waste, focusing on food waste and	Objective 7.2 maximise recycling rates	Objective 7.3 reduce the environmental impact of waste activities	Objective 7.4 Maximise local waste sites and ensure London has sufficient infrastructure to manage
	Compatible				
	Neutral				
	Incompatible				
13	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice.	-	-	-	-
14	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners' and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.	-	-	-	-
15	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London.	-	-	-	-
16	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand.	-	-	-	-
17	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety.	-	-	-	-
18	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.	-	-	-	-
19	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all.	-	-	-	✓
20	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all.	-	-	-	-
21	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.	-	-	-	-
22	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness.	-	-	-	✓
23	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners' while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	-	-	-	-
24	To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.	-	-	-	-

Table D.7 Compatibility of IIA Objectives with draft LES for consultation Policy Area Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Objectives

IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)		
		Objective 6.1 Reduce emissions of London's homes and workplaces while protecting the most vulnerable	Objective 6.2 Develop clean and smart, integrated energy systems utilising local and	Objective 6.3 A zero carbon transport network by 2050
<b>Key</b>				
	 <b>Compatible</b>			
	 <b>Neutral</b>			
	 <b>Incompatible</b>			
1	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.	✓	✓	✓
2	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks.	✓	✓	✓
3	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.	✓	✓	✓
4	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system.	✓	✓	✓
5	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people, property and infrastructure to flooding.	-	-	-
6	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	-	-	-
7	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates.	-	-	-
8	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure.	-	-	-
9	To protect and enhance London's waterbodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.	-	-	-
10	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity.	-	-	-
11	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	-	-	-
12	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population.	-	-	-

IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)		
Key		Objective 6.1 Reduce emissions of London's homes and workplaces while protecting the most vulnerable	Objective 6.2 Develop clean and smart, integrated energy systems utilising local and	Objective 6.3 A zero carbon transport network by 2050
 Compatible  Neutral  Incompatible				
13	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice.	-	-	-
14	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners' and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.	-	-	-
15	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London.	-	-	-
16	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand.	√	-	-
17	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety.	-	-	-
18	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.	-	-	-
19	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all.	-	-	-
20	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all.	-	-	-
21	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.	-	√	-
22	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness.	√	√	√
23	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners' while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	√	√	√
24	To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.	-	-	-

Table D.8 Compatibility of IIA Objectives with draft LES for consultation Policy Area Water Objective

IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)						
<b>Key</b> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: green; color: white; text-align: center;">√</td> <td>Compatible</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: yellow; text-align: center;">-</td> <td>Neutral</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">X</td> <td>Incompatible</td> </tr> </table>		√	Compatible	-	Neutral	X	Incompatible	8.3: Ensuring efficient, secure and affordable water supplies
√	Compatible							
-	Neutral							
X	Incompatible							
1	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.	-						
2	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks.	√						
3	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.	-						
4	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system.	√						
5	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people, property and infrastructure to flooding.	-						
6	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	-						
7	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates.	-						
8	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure.	-						
9	To protect and enhance London's waterbodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.	√						
10	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity.	-						
11	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	-						
12	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population.	-						

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IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)						
<b>Key</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: green; color: white; text-align: center;">✓</td> <td>Compatible</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: yellow; text-align: center;">-</td> <td>Neutral</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">✗</td> <td>Incompatible</td> </tr> </table>		✓	Compatible	-	Neutral	✗	Incompatible	8.3: Ensuring efficient, secure and affordable water supplies
✓	Compatible							
-	Neutral							
✗	Incompatible							
13	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice.	-						
14	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners' and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.	-						
15	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London.	-						
16	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand.	-						
17	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety.	-						
18	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.	-						
19	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all.	-						
20	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all.	-						
21	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.	-						
22	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness.	✓						
23	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners' while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	✓						
24	To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.	-						

**Table D.9 Compatibility of IIA Objectives with draft LES for consultation Policy Area Transition to a low carbon circular economy Objectives**

IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)						
<b>Key</b> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: green; color: white; text-align: center;">✓</td> <td>Compatible</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: yellow; text-align: center;">-</td> <td>Neutral</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">✗</td> <td>Incompatible</td> </tr> </table>		✓	Compatible	-	Neutral	✗	Incompatible	Objective 10.1 enabling the transition to a low carbon circular economy
✓	Compatible							
-	Neutral							
✗	Incompatible							
1	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality and reduce exposure.	-						
2	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks.	-						
3	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050.	-						
4	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system.	✓						
5	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people, property and infrastructure to flooding.	-						
6	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	-						
7	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates.	✓						
8	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure.	-						
9	To protect and enhance London's waterbodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system.	-						
10	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity.	-						
11	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	-						
12	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population.	-						

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IIA Objectives		Draft LES Objectives (abridged)						
<b>Key</b> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: green; color: white; text-align: center;">✓</td> <td>Compatible</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: yellow; text-align: center;">-</td> <td>Neutral</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">✗</td> <td>Incompatible</td> </tr> </table>		✓	Compatible	-	Neutral	✗	Incompatible	Objective 10.1 enabling the transition to a low carbon circular economy
✓	Compatible							
-	Neutral							
✗	Incompatible							
13	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice.	-						
14	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners' and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.	-						
15	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London.	-						
16	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand.	-						
17	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety.	-						
18	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorised transport.	-						
19	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all.	✓						
20	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all.	✓						
21	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes.	-						
22	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness.	✓						
23	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners' while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	✓						
24	To make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development.	-						