

GREATER LONDON AUTHORITY

REQUEST FOR MAYORAL DECISION – MD3139

Title: Air quality projects (2023-26)

Executive summary:

The Mayor has identified improving air quality as one of his key priorities, given its impact on public health and inequalities. In 2021 the World Health Organization (WHO) announced new recommended guidelines for air pollutants. Subsequently, in January 2023, the Government adopted two legally binding targets for PM_{2.5} under the Environment Act 2021, neither of which align to the WHO recommended guidelines. These developments, including recognition by the courts that exposure to air pollution can be a contributory factor in the death of vulnerable groups, strengthen the case for further action by the Mayor to protect public health. The Mayor had already set out his ambition of meeting the WHO interim target for PM_{2.5} by 2030 and the WHO Air Quality guidelines as soon as possible.

A comprehensive plan to achieve (and go beyond) minimum legal air quality standards as quickly and effectively as possible has been set out in the London Environment Strategy (LES) and the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS), including the supplementary MTS proposal 24.1 that was added in November 2022.

The Mayor also has a number of statutory duties, including in relation to the fulfilment by the London boroughs of their air quality functions. The GLA air quality programme set out in this MD is central to delivering these duties and supporting the London Partnership Board in addressing London's challenges, including the wider effort to tackle the climate emergency and reach net-zero by 2030.

This decision seeks approval for expenditure to deliver air quality projects in 2023-24 (£390,000), 2024-25 (£58,500) and 2025-26 (£58,500). This MD is in addition to other air quality funding set out in MD2986.

Decision:

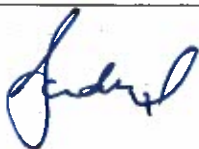
That the Mayor approves expenditure of up to £507,000 to deliver air quality projects from 2023 through to 2026 as set out in section 2 below.

Mayor of London

I confirm that I do not have any disclosable pecuniary interests in the proposed decision and take the decision in compliance with the Code of Conduct for elected Members of the Authority.

The above request has my approval.

Signature:



Date:

11/7/23

PART I – NON-CONFIDENTIAL FACTS AND ADVICE TO THE MAYOR

Decision required – supporting report

1. Introduction and background

- 1.1. The Air Quality team, within the Transport, Infrastructure and Connectivity Unit, undertakes a range of activities which include support in implementing the London Environment Strategy (LES), the London Plan, the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) and the London Recovery Green New Deal Mission. The team also develops inventories of data and undertakes monitoring, which supports the delivery of Mayoral priorities and enables evaluation of Mayoral policies.
- 1.2. Improving air quality is a public health priority. Analysis from Imperial College London shows that toxic air contributed to the premature deaths of around 4,000 Londoners in 2019. There is also strong scientific evidence of the acute health effects of short-term exposure to very high levels of pollution, such as those experienced during an air pollution episode. It is essential that coordinated action is taken to reduce exposure, especially for the most vulnerable (such as schoolchildren and the elderly), and to reduce health inequalities. London is currently in breach of legal limits for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), for which the Government's Air Quality Action Plan (2017) requires measures to bring the city into compliance as quickly and effectively as possible by or before 2025.
- 1.3. On 16 December 2020 the Assistant Coroner for Inner South London (the Coroner) concluded that exposure to excessive air pollution contributed to the death of nine-year-old Ella Adoo-Kissi-Debrah in 2013. The medical cause of her death was given as acute respiratory failure, severe asthma and, for the first time in the UK, air pollution exposure. The Coroner published a Prevention of Future Deaths Report on 20 April 2021 setting out areas of concern to be considered by central Government, the Mayor, the London Borough of Lewisham and other organisations. The Mayor has formally replied, setting out his commitment to implementing those recommendations relevant to the GLA and Transport for London (TfL) and supporting the implementation of other recommendations.
- 1.4. In September 2021, the WHO adopted new recommended guidelines for both PM_{2.5} and NO₂. These targets are based on the best available health evidence, and the Mayor wishes to achieve them as quickly as possible on the basis that not only will doing so achieve UK limit values, but also as a means of going beyond minimum UK limit values and (when they are attained) endeavouring to achieve the best air quality compatible with sustainable development.
- 1.5. In January 2023, the Government adopted two legally binding targets for PM_{2.5} under the Environment Act 2021. The first sets out to meet the WHO interim target of 10ug/m³ by 2040. The second target, an "exposure target", calls for a 35 per cent reduction in population exposure by 2040. The Mayor has already set out his ambition of meeting the WHO interim target for PM_{2.5} by 2030 and is using his various powers through planning, for example, to help reduce exposure.
- 1.6. Action to tackle toxic air pollution also makes an important contribution to the Mayor's plans to meet net-zero by 2030 and tackle the climate emergency. The Mayor's work to promote active travel and cleaner technologies is a crucial part of addressing both air quality and climate. There are also strong links between episodes of climate change and high pollution, as demonstrated by the high ozone-pollution incident coinciding with the heat wave on 18 and 19 July 2022.
- 1.7. Further information on air quality, including why it is a public health priority and the Mayor's strategy for addressing it, is provided in the London Environment Strategy (LES) and MTS Proposal 24.1.

2. Objectives and expected outcomes

- 2.1. The GLA's work to improve air quality supports the delivery of the London Recovery Green New Deal Mission, which will help London to recover by sustaining economic growth, supporting jobs and creating new ones. The Green New Deal Mission will support London to become a zero-carbon, zero-

pollution city by 2030; and a zero-waste city by 2050. It will help make London better adapted to climate change and healthier for its citizens.

2.2. The air quality projects will also contribute to the following LES objectives:

- Objective 4.1 – Support and empower London and its communities, particularly the most disadvantaged and those in priority locations, to reduce their exposure to poor air quality
- Objective 4.2 – Achieve legal compliance with UK and EU limits as soon as possible, including by mobilising action from London boroughs, Government and other partners
- Objective 4.3 – Establish and achieve new, tighter air quality targets for a cleaner London by transitioning to a zero emission London by 2050, meeting WHO health-based guidelines for air quality.

2.3. In addition, the projects will continue the GLA's work to address the main themes explored during the Ella Adoo-Kissi-Debrah inquest. All of the main elements of the projects described in the table at paragraph 2.5 will play a role in addressing air pollution and preventing future deaths of this nature. The key work areas raised during the inquest were:

- the importance of continued efforts to reduce air pollution in London
- the provision of effective training, resources and support to local authorities charged with addressing local air-pollution levels
- the importance of addressing traffic and pollution on busy trunk roads
- improved provision of public information about the dangers of air pollution
- wider engagement with the medical and public health sectors

2.4. In October 2021, the Mayor expanded the ULEZ to inner London. To build on the success of the ULEZ in reducing air pollution, carbon emissions and traffic, on 24 November 2022 the Mayor confirmed the expansion of the ULEZ London-wide in August 2023. While the Mayor's policies have been effective in reducing transport emissions, further action to reduce pollution from non-transport sources will be necessary for London to meet the 2021 WHO guidelines for NO₂ and PM_{2.5}. The programme of projects outlined in this MD will provide the research and evidence required to support further policy development to tackle emissions from non-transport sources. This programme of projects aligns with the MTS proposal 24.1.

2.5. The table below sets out a number of projects, their expected outputs, overall costs and expenditure-related decisions.

Programme	Background	Outputs	Amount
London Local Air Quality Monitoring (LLAQM)	The Mayor manages London's statutory Local Air Quality Management system which governs borough air quality monitoring and project delivery. As part of this, the GLA reviews and assesses their annual reports and provides a combined report of all the outcomes. This funding will pay for consultancy support to assist with the formal review	33 Annual Status reports assessed, and summaries produced. Overarching summary of borough reports produced. This is part of an existing contract managed by Defra, who manage the national LAQM, as part of a long-standing arrangement wherein	£50,000 to April 2026 (£15,000 for 2023-24 and £17,500 for 2024-25 and 2025-26)

	process, and the drafting of the combined report.	they procure a wider national contract and the GLA pays for the specific services it uses and in turn benefits from the wider service they provide (including a Helpdesk and submission website London and London boroughs can use for free), lower costs for the work due to scale efficiencies, and consistency across the country. Defra procure in line with Government's best practice procurement rules.	
Indoor air quality	The 2022 Chief Medical Officer (CMO) annual report has a strong focus on indoor air quality. There is limited data on pollution levels for indoor air pollution in London or nationally. The GLA seeks to pioneer this research. Whilst the GLA has strong evidence of the causes and robust data for air pollution in London, this is predominantly focused on outdoor air pollution. This funding will pay for consultancy support to help the GLA deliver research and monitoring/ modelling projects to further our understanding of indoor air quality concentrations and the effectiveness of interventions.	Delivery of a project focusing on indoor air quality, addressing the gap in evidence and awareness, as identified in the CMO report.	Up to £50,000 in FY 2023-24
Meeting the World Health Organization (WHO) 2021 Air Quality Guidelines in London	In 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) revised its air quality guidelines (AQG), recommending more stringent air pollutant concentrations to protect public health. WHO's update reflected developments in the substantial body of health evidence, which continues to increase, and for which there is scientific consensus as reflected in other authoritative evidence reviews, e.g. by the US Health Effects Institute and the UK's expert Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants. This funding will pay for consultancy support to help the GLA understand the date by	The work will: • provide an updated evaluation of what action would enable London to achieve its existing target of 10 µg/m³ annual average PM_{2.5} by 2030 • provide the GLA with an understanding of the key policy levers to accelerate progress • gain further insights into the powers the Mayor will require to meet the AQGs in line with the credible scenarios identified	Up to £120,000 spent in FY 2023-24

	which these guidelines could be achieved and the additional action required to do so.	develop an evidence base, which the Mayor can use to outline his vision for achieving the AQGs in the earliest possible timing.	
Map of air pollution health risks in London	Recognising that the health effects of air pollution is a key driver for action to improve London's air quality, the GLA's air quality team is seeking to understand the geographical variation in the health risks of long-term exposure to air pollution across London. This will enable geographic comparisons of risks for a given health outcome. This funding will pay for consultancy support to deliver a report providing a map of the health risks of long-term exposure to air pollution in London. We will also explore opportunities for outputs to interplay with the GLA's Climate Risk Mapping, produced by Bloomberg Associates.	A report providing a map of the health risks of long-term exposure to air pollution in London using the latest data from the LAEI	£55,000 spent in FY 2023-24
3 Mills Studios hook up project (LLDC)	3 Mills Studios is leased by London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC), part of the GLA Group, and is an iconic film production studio offering nine filming stages, 11 theatre rehearsal spaces and over 75,000 sq. ft. of filming space. The location is operated all year round and uses stage IIIA generators to power unit bases, which typically operate for 10-12 hours a day for at least 40 weeks a year. The project will involve increasing the power capacity at the three 3 Mills Studios unit bases to provide sufficient electrical power to prevent the need for film studios to bring generators to the site. The project will result in improved air quality, through	Commissioning and installation of dedicated distribution boards with a mixture of 63- and 32-amp commando sockets to three unit bases on the 3 Mills Studios LLDC site.	£150,000 spent in FY 2023-24. (The project will be funded through London Economic Action Partnership (LEAP) grant underspend)

	removal of approximately 40 weeks of generator use and the associated reduction in local particulates (PM₁₀, PM₅) and emissions (NO_x) associated with generator use. The project will be funded through London Economic Action Partnership (LEAP) grant underspend, previously approved in DD2455. Using LEAP funding for this project was approved during the LEAP board meeting on 23 March 2023. A grant will be provided to LLDC by the GLA. The project will be match funded by LLDC.		
Air Quality Forecast and Alert System	Since 2016 the Mayor has delivered a system of air quality alerts to reduce exposure from pollution. These alerts warn Londoners of moderate, high and very high periods of air pollution. The alerts provide messages and information through emails, social media and online, and on TfL assets including London Underground and the Road Network. The Mayor's air quality forecast and alert system is operated by an external duty forecaster who monitors the air-pollution information across London, including during out-of-office hours, and ensures the Mayor is issuing the correct information to Londoners. The duty forecaster provides a daily pollution update to the GLA, and issues alerts on predicted moderate, high and very high pollution days. The duty forecaster service is provided by Imperial College London Project Limited, who were appointed through a competitive procurement. The provider has been issued a call-off contract that permits extensions for up to five years. The call off contract was	Ongoing delivery of the Mayor's Air Quality Alert Forecast and Alert system.	£82,000 Spent across FY 2024-25 and 2025-26

	originally signed in 2022. The current FY expenditure was approved in ADD2620.		
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3. Equality comments

- 3.1. The GLA and other public authorities must have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. This involves having due regard to the need to remove or minimise any disadvantage suffered by those who share a relevant protected characteristic; taking steps to meet the different needs of such people; and encouraging them to participate in public life or in any other activity where their participation is disproportionately low.
- 3.2. The protected characteristics and groups are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, sex, religion or belief, sexual orientation and marriage/civil partnership status. Compliance with the Equality Act may involve treating people with a protected characteristic more favourably than those without the characteristic. The duty must be exercised with an open mind, and at the time a decision is taken in the exercise of the GLA's functions. Conscientious regard must be had that is appropriate in all of the circumstances.
- 3.3. In January 2019 the GLA published analysis on exposure to air pollution showing not only that there are huge health impacts of pollution, but also that they disproportionately impact the most vulnerable; more deprived people; and Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities. This means that improving air quality is fundamentally about tackling social injustice and health inequalities.
- 3.4. The report considered pollution exposure in London and how exposure varies by age, indicators of relative deprivation and ethnic group. It also looks at total exposure (broken down by borough) and exposure at schools. Through this research, the GLA sought to understand inequalities in access to clean air in London; and to consider how this will be improved by planned air pollution controls.
- 3.5. The research showed that, on average, the most deprived 10 per cent of the population in London are exposed to concentrations of NO₂ which are 25 per cent higher than the least deprived 10 per cent of the population. It is important to note that hidden within this are pockets of extreme wealth with very high levels of exposure, e.g. those living in parts of Westminster, or the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.
- 3.6. In terms of ethnicity, research has found there are on average higher concentrations of NO₂ in areas that have higher percentages of non-White ethnic groups, with a particularly skewed distribution for the Black/African/Caribbean/Black British population. A greater proportion of mixed, Black and other ethnic groups are exposed to levels of pollution that exceed the NO₂ limit value than their proportion of the total population.
- 3.7. However, new research published¹ in October 2021 showed that, as a result of the Mayor's policies, the gap between the most and least deprived areas for exposure to NO₂ has narrowed by up to 50 per cent.
- 3.8. The projects set out in this MD will benefit all Londoners; however, due to the unequal impacts of pollution on the most vulnerable Londoners, there is likely to be a positive effect in tackling social and health inequality. Having a better understanding of the geographical variation in the health risks of long-term exposure to air pollution will also create new opportunities to take targeted and effective action. Equalities impacts will continue to be assessed and taken into account on a project by project basis.

¹ Logika, [Air Pollution and Inequalities in London: 2019 update](#), 12 October 2021

4. Other considerations

Key risks and issues

Risk description	Likelihood of risk occurring	Impact if risk occurs	Mitigating action
Costs exceed those outlined	Medium	Medium	Costs have been estimated using knowledge from previous contracts for similar air quality projects. The scope of projects with new contracts will be reviewed to ensure they reflect the funding available. Robust programme management and budget monitoring will be in place for the duration of all outlined projects.
Lack of high-quality consultancies bidding for the work	Low	Low	Projects will be tendered competitively and reviewed to ensure quality of the consultancy is considered. Contracts will only be appointed if they meet the required standard.
New evidence identifies different action is required	Low	Medium	The air quality projects have been designed through review of best available evidence and policies in place at the time, reflecting the key work areas outlined at Ella Adoo-Kissi-Debrah's inquest. The projects will be continuously reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted to ensure it reflects best available information.
Delays in projects due to not having budgets or contracts in place, causing a negative reputational impact	Low	Medium	The timelines and expected costs for all activities have been reviewed. In addition, risk registers will be drawn up for individual projects (where appropriate) to identify and monitor risks. High-value/high-risk projects will be monitored through existing corporate reporting and lower-value risks will be monitored through the Environment team's monitoring and review process.
Lack of staff resources	Low	Medium	Staff resources have been identified within the Air Quality team to manage and take forward the projects set out above. These will be monitored and reviewed by the Transport, Infrastructure and Connectivity unit's management staff.

Links to Mayoral strategies and priorities

- 4.1. The actions proposed above will contribute to delivering the LES, and as part of the Green New Deal Mission, enabling London to have the best air quality of any major world city by 2050, going beyond the legal requirements to protect human health and minimise inequalities.
- 4.2. In addition to the wider objectives listed at paragraph 2.1 and 2.2, the LES sets out the following commitments relating to the projects outlined above:

- Policy 4.1.2: Improve the understanding of air quality health impacts to better target policies and action
 - Policy 4.2.2: Reduce emissions from non-road transport sources, including by phasing out fossil fuels
 - Policy 4.3.4: Work to reduce exposure to indoor air pollutants in the home, schools, workplace and other enclosed spaces
 - Proposal 4.1.1.b: The Mayor will aim to do more to protect London's young and disadvantaged people by reducing their exposure to poor air quality, including at schools, nurseries, other educational establishments, care homes and hospitals
 - Proposal 4.1.1.a: The Mayor will provide better information about air quality, especially during high and very high pollution episodes, and use emergency measures where appropriate.
 - Proposal 4.2.3.d The Mayor will work with government to seek reductions in emissions from large scale generators producing power for commercial buildings in London
 - Proposal 4.2.4.a: The Mayor will use the LLAQM framework to assist boroughs and require them to exercise their statutory duties to improve air quality in accordance with that framework, and will exercise statutory powers as required
 - Proposal 4.3.1.a: The Mayor will set new concentration targets for PM_{2.5}, with the aim of meeting World Health Organization guidelines by 2030
 - Proposal 4.3.2.e: The Mayor will work with the industry and other partners to seek solutions to reduce emissions from tyre and brake wear.
- 4.3. The Mayor is committed to building a safer, fairer, greener and more prosperous London for everyone and his air quality programme is a key part of that vision. The Green New Deal mission aims to tackle the climate and ecological emergencies and improve air quality by doubling the size of London's green economy by 2030 to accelerate job creation for all.
- 4.4. The Air Quality Forecast and Alert System will also contribute to delivering Proposal 26 of the MTS:
- Proposal 26: The Mayor, through TfL and boroughs, will create a comprehensive alert system to inform Londoners about air-pollution episodes; and, where appropriate, will implement additional emergency measures to reduce or restrict vehicle use when forecast or actual periods of very high air pollution risk have the potential to cause immediate adverse health effects.

Impact assessments and consultations

- 4.5. A comprehensive Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) was undertaken to support the LES, which covered air quality. The IIA found that the GLA had considered aspects for improving London's air quality based on four policy options. This was recognised in the LES IIA as the most effective approach for addressing human health impacts. The LES includes targets for some of the pollutants identified in the IIA recommendations.
- 4.6. A consultation on proposals to expand the ULEZ London-wide was launched on 20 May 2022 and closed on 29 July 2022. Outputs from the consultation and comprehensive impact assessment for the expanded ULEZ (published May 2022) were considered during the design of the scheme and taken into account before a decision was taken
- 4.7. Evaluation of the impact of the air quality programme as a whole will be delivered through the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, which estimates key pollutants across London and is updated every

three years. The LLDC will be required to produce an evaluation of the 3 Mills hook up project as part of the funding agreement.

Conflicts of interest

- 4.8. There are no known conflicts of interest to note for any of those involved in the drafting or clearance of this decision.

5. Financial comments

- 5.1. Approval is requested for the following:

- revenue expenditure of up to £357,000 across 2023-24 to 2025-26 financial years to deliver the air quality projects listed below
- capital expenditure of up to £150,000.

- 5.2. The £150,000 capital expenditure will be funded by underspend on LEAP Growth Funding, previously approved in DD2455 with the reallocation confirmed at the LEAP Programme Board on 23 March 2023 following review of the 2022-23 financial position.

- 5.3. The revenue expenditure of £240,000 for 2023-24 will be funded from the approved air quality revenue budget 2023-24. The revenue expenditure for 2024-25 and 2025-26 is affordable within the indicative planned budgets for these years set as part of the 2023-24 budget setting process but will require approval as part of the formal budget setting process in future years.

- 5.4. To mitigate any risk of the programme not being sufficiently resourced in future years to cover costs following the budget-setting process, any contractual agreements will include standard break clauses that could potentially be exercised if required.

- 5.5. The breakdown of this expenditure across the various air quality projects can be seen below as well as the planned profile of the expenditure (the table summarises section 2.5, above):

Project	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	Total
London Local Air Quality Monitoring (LLAQM)	£15,000	£17,500	£17,500	£50,000
Indoor Air Quality	£50,000	-	-	£50,000
Meeting the World Health Organization (WHO) 2021 air quality guidelines in London	£120,000	-	-	£120,000
Map of air pollution health risks in London	£55,000	-	-	£55,000
3 Mills hook up project	£150,000			£150,000
Air Quality Forecast and Alert System	-	£41,000	£41,000	£82,000
Total	£390,000	£58,500	£58,500	£507,000

- 5.6. All relevant budget adjustments will be made.

6. Legal comments

- 6.1. The Mayor has been delegated responsibility by the Secretary of State for air quality in London and given supervisory functions in relation to the London boroughs local air quality management duties under the Environment Act 1990. The proposed activities and associated expenditure to support the air quality programme set out in this Decision fall within section 30 of the GLA Act 1999 ("the Act"), on the basis that they further the promotion of the improvement of London's environment and/or facilitate or are conducive or incidental to the exercise of those functions under section 34 of the Act. They also support the provisions of the Mayor's LES and MTS (as amended) in particular those strategies' policies, proposals and other provisions dealing with air quality and his duties under section 362 of the Act. The Mayor considers it appropriate to achieve WHO guidelines as a means of both achieving UK limit values as soon as possible by the most effective means, and when attained, endeavouring to achieve the best air quality compatible with sustainable development consistent with regulation 17 of the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010.
- 6.2. In taking any decisions sought, the Mayor must have due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty – namely the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010 and to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (race, disability, gender, age, sexual orientation, religion) and persons who do not (section 149 of the Equality Act 2010). To this end, the Mayor should have particular regard to section 3 (above) of this report.
- 6.3. If the Mayor makes the decisions sought, officers must ensure that:
- no reliance is placed upon nor commitments made which rely upon third party funding (including the LLDC funding mentioned in the table at section 2.5 above) until binding commitments have been secured from such funders
 - all services, supplies or works required are procured in liaison with TfL Procurement and in accordance with the GLA's Contracts and Funding Code and contracts are put in place between and executed by the GLA and contractors before commencement of such services
 - any grant funding that it may be proposed is awarded is awarded fairly, transparently, in accordance with the GLA's equalities policies and obligations and with the requirements of GLA's Contracts and Funding Code and funding agreements are put in place between and executed by the GLA and recipients before any commitment to fund is made (noting that the only limitation that may be placed upon the LLDC's use of the proposed GLA funding for the 3 Mills project is that it may only be used to meet capital expenditure).
- 6.4. In addition, to the extent that the proposals in respect of which decisions are sought involve the making of commitments which extend beyond the current Mayoral term, officers must ensure that the terms of all agreements entered into in respect of the expenditure do not have the effect of fettering the discretion of any successor administration, considering in particular the London elections taking place in May 2024. Accordingly, officers must ensure that all agreements which involve making such commitments include a GLA right to terminate at any point for convenience (at no cost to the GLA) and all such agreements are managed in such a manner, and any deliverables, milestones and/or output requirements are structured so as to mitigate risks of the GLA incurring abortive expenditure (which might be reasonably be taken to fetter, practically, the exercise of such discretion).

7. Planned delivery approach and next steps

Activity	Timeline
Delivery of LLAQM consultancy support (contract already in place)	Ongoing
Delivery of indoor air quality research report	March 2024

Delivery of evidence and pathways to meeting WHO 2021 Air Quality Guidelines in London	March 2024
Delivery of air pollution health risks report	March 2024
Installation of energy infrastructure for 3 Mills	March 2024
Delivery of the Mayor's Air Quality forecasting and alert system	Ongoing

Appendices and supporting papers:

None.

Public access to information

Information in this form (Part 1) is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FoIA) and will be made available on the GLA website within one working day of approval.

If immediate publication risks compromising the implementation of the decision (for example, to complete a procurement process), it can be deferred until a specific date. Deferral periods should be kept to the shortest length strictly necessary. **Note:** This form (Part 1) will either be published within one working day after it has been approved or on the defer date.

Part 1 – Deferral

Is the publication of Part 1 of this approval to be deferred? YES

If YES, for what reason: Please defer publication to enable the GLA to achieve best value for money during the procurement process.

Until what date: 30 May 2024

Part 2 – Sensitive information

Only the facts or advice that would be exempt from disclosure under the FoIA should be included in the separate Part 2 form, together with the legal rationale for non-publication.

Is there a part 2 form – NO

ORIGINATING OFFICER DECLARATION:

Drafting officer to
confirm the
following (✓)

Drafting officer:

Sarah Morris and Stella Yeung have drafted this report in accordance with GLA procedures and confirms the following:

✓

Sponsoring Director:

Philip Graham has reviewed the request and is satisfied it is correct and consistent with the Mayor's plans and priorities.

✓

Mayoral Adviser:

Shirley Rodrigues has been consulted about the proposal and agrees the recommendations.

✓

Advice:

The Finance and Legal teams have commented on this proposal.

✓

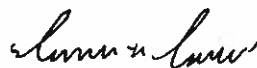
Corporate Investment Board

This decision was agreed by the Corporate Investment Board on 10 July 2023.

INTERIM CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER:

I confirm that financial and legal implications have been appropriately considered in the preparation of this report.

Signature:



Date:

10 July 2023

CHIEF OF STAFF:

I am satisfied that this is an appropriate request to be submitted to the Mayor.

Signature:



Date:

10 July 2023

