

AGENDA

Meeting **Environment Committee**

Date **Wednesday 13 September 2017**

Time **10.00 am**

Place **The Chamber, City Hall, The
Queen's Walk, London, SE1 2AA**

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Members of the Committee

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair)
Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair)
Tony Arbour AM
Jennette Arnold OBE AM

Shaun Bailey AM
David Kurten AM
Joanne McCartney AM

A meeting of the Committee has been called by the Chair of the Committee to deal with the business listed below.

Ed Williams, Executive Director of Secretariat
Tuesday 5 September 2017

Further Information

If you have questions, would like further information about the meeting or require special facilities please contact: Clare Bryant, Committee Officer; telephone: 020 7983 4616;
Email: clare.bryant@london.gov.uk; minicom: 020 7983 4458

For media enquiries please contact Mary Dolan, Telephone 020 7983 4603;
Email: mary.dolan@london.gov.uk. If you have any questions about individual items, please contact the author whose details are at the end of the report.

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Certificate Number: FS 80233

**Agenda
Environment Committee
Wednesday 13 September 2017**

1 Apologies for Absence and Chair's Announcements

To receive any apologies for absence and any announcements from the Chair.

2 Declarations of Interests (Pages 1 - 4)

Report of the Executive Director of Secretariat

Contact: Clare Bryant, clare.bryant@london.gov.uk, 020 7983 4616

The Committee is recommended to:

- (a) Note the list of offices held by Assembly Members, as set out in the table at Agenda Item 2, as disclosable pecuniary interests;**
- (b) Note the declaration by any Member(s) of any disclosable pecuniary interests in specific items listed on the agenda and the necessary action taken by the Member(s) regarding withdrawal following such declaration(s); and**
- (c) Note the declaration by any Member(s) of any other interests deemed to be relevant (including any interests arising from gifts and hospitality received which are not at the time of the meeting reflected on the Authority's register of gifts and hospitality, and noting also the advice from the GLA's Monitoring Officer set out at Agenda Item 2) and to note any necessary action taken by the Member(s) following such declaration(s).**

3 Minutes (Pages 5 - 32)

The Committee is recommended to confirm the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 13 July 2017 to be signed by the Chair as a correct record.

The appendix to the minutes set out on pages 9 to 31 is attached for Members and officers only but is available from the following area of the Greater London Authority's website:

www.london.gov.uk/mayor-assembly/london-assembly/environment

4 Summary List of Actions (Pages 33 - 58)

Report of the Executive Director of Secretariat

Contact: Clare Bryant; Clare.bryant@london.gov.uk ; 020 7983 4616

The Committee is recommended to note the completed and outstanding actions arising from its previous meetings.

5 Action Taken under Delegated Authority (Pages 59 - 108)

Report of the Executive Director of Secretariat

Contact: Clare Bryant, Clare.bryant@london.gov.uk; 020 7983 4616

The Committee is recommended note the action taken by the Chair under delegated authority, following consultation with the party Group Lead Members, namely to agree:

- (a) The output arising from the discussion on tube noise and the response provided by the Deputy Mayor for Transport, as attached as Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the report.**
- (b) The Committee's report Park life: Ensuring green spaces remain a hit with Londoners, as attached to Appendix 3 of the report, and to note the report.**

6 Draft London Environment Strategy (Pages 109 - 110)

Report of the Executive Director of Secretariat

Contact: Ian Williamson, environmentcommittee@london.gov.uk; 020 7983 6541

The Committee is recommended to:

- (a) Note the report as background to putting questions to invited guests on the Draft London Environment Strategy, and notes the subsequent discussion; and**
- (b) Delegate authority to the Chair, in consultation with party group lead members, to agree the London Assembly's response to the Mayor's Draft London Environment Strategy.**

7 Environment Committee Work Programme (Pages 111 - 116)

Report of the Executive Director of Secretariat

Contact: Ian Williamson, scrutiny@london.gov.uk; 020 7983 6541

The Committee is recommended to:

- (a) Agree to extend discussion of the Mayor's Draft Environment Strategy to its next meeting, in October 2017, as well as the current meeting, postponing each subsequent topic by one meeting in consequence; and**
- (b) That the Committee agrees the note of the site visit to Millbrook Proving Ground which took place on 23 August 2017, as attached as Appendix 1 to the report.**

8 Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for Wednesday 18 October 2017 at 10.00 am in the Chamber, City Hall.

9 Any Other Business the Chair Considers Urgent

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Subject: Declarations of Interests

Report to: Environment Committee

Report of: Executive Director of Secretariat

Date: 13 September 2017

This report will be considered in public

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report sets out details of offices held by Assembly Members for noting as disclosable pecuniary interests and requires additional relevant declarations relating to disclosable pecuniary interests, and gifts and hospitality to be made.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 **That the list of offices held by Assembly Members, as set out in the table below, be noted as disclosable pecuniary interests¹;**
- 2.2 **That the declaration by any Member(s) of any disclosable pecuniary interests in specific items listed on the agenda and the necessary action taken by the Member(s) regarding withdrawal following such declaration(s) be noted; and**
- 2.3 **That the declaration by any Member(s) of any other interests deemed to be relevant (including any interests arising from gifts and hospitality received which are not at the time of the meeting reflected on the Authority's register of gifts and hospitality, and noting also the advice from the GLA's Monitoring Officer set out at below) and any necessary action taken by the Member(s) following such declaration(s) be noted.**

3. Issues for Consideration

- 3.1 Relevant offices held by Assembly Members are listed in the table overleaf:

¹ The Monitoring Officer advises that: Paragraph 10 of the Code of Conduct will only preclude a Member from participating in any matter to be considered or being considered at, for example, a meeting of the Assembly, where the Member has a direct Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in that particular matter. The effect of this is that the 'matter to be considered, or being considered' must be about the Member's interest. So, by way of example, if an Assembly Member is also a councillor of London Borough X, that Assembly Member will be precluded from participating in an Assembly meeting where the Assembly is to consider a matter about the Member's role / employment as a councillor of London Borough X; the Member will not be precluded from participating in a meeting where the Assembly is to consider a matter about an activity or decision of London Borough X.

Member	Interest
Tony Arbour AM	Member, LFEPA; Member, LB Richmond
Jennette Arnold OBE AM	Committee of the Regions
Gareth Bacon AM	Member, LFEPA; Member, LB Bexley
Shaun Bailey AM	
Sian Berry AM	Member, LB Camden
Andrew Boff AM	Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (Council of Europe)
Leonie Cooper AM	Member, LFEPA; Member, LB Wandsworth
Tom Copley AM	
Unmesh Desai AM	Member, LFEPA; Member, LB Newham
Tony Devenish AM	Member, City of Westminster
Andrew Dismore AM	Member, LFEPA
Len Duvall AM	
Florence Eshalomi AM	Member, LB Lambeth
Nicky Gavron AM	
Susan Hall AM	Member, LFEPA; Member, LB Harrow
David Kurten AM	Member, LFEPA
Joanne McCartney AM	Deputy Mayor
Steve O'Connell AM	Member, LB Croydon
Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM	
Keith Prince AM	Member, LB Redbridge
Caroline Russell AM	Member, LFEPA; Member, LB Islington
Dr Onkar Sahota AM	
Navin Shah AM	
Fiona Twycross AM	Chair, LFEPA; Chair of the London Local Resilience Forum
Peter Whittle AM	

[Note: LB - London Borough; LFEPA - London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority. The appointments to LFEPA reflected above take effect as from 3 April 2017]

3.2 Paragraph 10 of the GLA's Code of Conduct, which reflects the relevant provisions of the Localism Act 2011, provides that:

- where an Assembly Member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter to be considered or being considered or at
 - (i) a meeting of the Assembly and any of its committees or sub-committees; or
 - (ii) any formal meeting held by the Mayor in connection with the exercise of the Authority's functions
- they must disclose that interest to the meeting (or, if it is a sensitive interest, disclose the fact that they have a sensitive interest to the meeting); and
- must not (i) participate, or participate any further, in any discussion of the matter at the meeting; or (ii) participate in any vote, or further vote, taken on the matter at the meeting

UNLESS

- they have obtained a dispensation from the GLA's Monitoring Officer (in accordance with section 2 of the Procedure for registration and declarations of interests, gifts and hospitality – Appendix 5 to the Code).

3.3 Failure to comply with the above requirements, without reasonable excuse, is a criminal offence; as is knowingly or recklessly providing information about your interests that is false or misleading.

- 3.4 In addition, the Monitoring Officer has advised Assembly Members to continue to apply the test that was previously applied to help determine whether a pecuniary / prejudicial interest was arising - namely, that Members rely on a reasonable estimation of whether a member of the public, with knowledge of the relevant facts, could, with justification, regard the matter as so significant that it would be likely to prejudice the Member's judgement of the public interest.
- 3.5 Members should then exercise their judgement as to whether or not, in view of their interests and the interests of others close to them, they should participate in any given discussions and/or decisions business of within and by the GLA. It remains the responsibility of individual Members to make further declarations about their actual or apparent interests at formal meetings noting also that a Member's failure to disclose relevant interest(s) has become a potential criminal offence.
- 3.6 Members are also required, where considering a matter which relates to or is likely to affect a person from whom they have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 within the previous three years or from the date of election to the London Assembly, whichever is the later, to disclose the existence and nature of that interest at any meeting of the Authority which they attend at which that business is considered.
- 3.7 The obligation to declare any gift or hospitality at a meeting is discharged, subject to the proviso set out below, by registering gifts and hospitality received on the Authority's on-line database. The on-line database may be viewed here:
<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor-assembly/gifts-and-hospitality>.
- 3.8 If any gift or hospitality received by a Member is not set out on the on-line database at the time of the meeting, and under consideration is a matter which relates to or is likely to affect a person from whom a Member has received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25, Members are asked to disclose these at the meeting, either at the declarations of interest agenda item or when the interest becomes apparent.
- 3.9 It is for Members to decide, in light of the particular circumstances, whether their receipt of a gift or hospitality, could, on a reasonable estimation of a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts, with justification, be regarded as so significant that it would be likely to prejudice the Member's judgement of the public interest. Where receipt of a gift or hospitality could be so regarded, the Member must exercise their judgement as to whether or not, they should participate in any given discussions and/or decisions business of within and by the GLA.

4. Legal Implications

- 4.1 The legal implications are as set out in the body of this report.

5. Financial Implications

- 5.1 There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985	
List of Background Papers: None	
Contact Officer:	Clare Bryant, Committee Officer
Telephone:	020 7983 4616
E-mail:	Clare.bryant@london.gov.uk

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MINUTES

Meeting: Environment Committee
Date: Thursday 13 July 2017
Time: 2.30 pm
Place: Chamber, City Hall, The Queen's Walk, London, SE1 2AA

Copies of the minutes may be found at:

www.london.gov.uk/mayor-assembly/london-assembly/environment

Present:

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair)
Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair)
Tony Arbour AM
Shaun Bailey AM
David Kurten AM
Joanne McCartney AM

1 Apologies for Absence and Chair's Announcements (Item 1)

1.1 Apologies for absence were received from Jennette Arnold OBE AM.

2 Declarations of Interests (Item 2)

2.1 The Committee received the report of the Executive Director of Secretariat.

2.2 Resolved:

That the list of offices held by Assembly Members, as set out in the table at Agenda Item 2, be noted as disclosable pecuniary interests.

3 Minutes (Item 3)

3.1 Resolved:

That the minutes of the meeting held on 15 June 2017 be signed by the Chair as a correct record.

4 Action Taken under Delegated Authority (Item 4)

4.1 The Committee received the report of the Executive Director of Secretariat.

4.2 Resolved:

That the recent action taken by the Chair under delegated authority to agree in consultation with party Group Lead Members the Committee's response to the Draft Aviation National Policy Statement be noted.

5 Summary List of Action (Item 5)

5.1 The Committee received the report of the Executive Director of Secretariat.

5.2 Resolved:

That the completed and outstanding actions arising from previous meetings of the Committee be noted.

6 Waste Management - Circular Economy (Item 6)

6.1 The Committee received the report of the Executive Director of Secretariat as background to putting questions on Waste Management – The Circular Economy to the following invited guests:

- **Dr Liz Goodwin**, Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board;
- **Clare Ollerenshaw**, Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board;
- **Andy Richmond**, Policy & Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority;
- **Keith James**, Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme;
- **Rebecca Trevalyan**, Chief Lending Officer, Library of Things; and
- **Viv Taylor**, Head of Growth & Marketing, OLIO.

6.2 A transcript of the discussion is attached at **Appendix 1**.

6.3 **Resolved:**

- (a) **That the report and discussion be noted.**
- (b) **That authority be delegated to the Chair in consultation with the Deputy Chair and party Group Lead Members to agree any outputs arising from the discussion.**

7 Environment Committee Work Programme (Item 7)

7.1 The Committee received the report of the Executive Director of Secretariat.

7.2 **Resolved:**

That the work programme as set out in the report be noted.

8 Date of Next Meeting (Item 8)

8.1 The next meeting of the Committee was scheduled for Wednesday, 13 September 2017 at 10.00am in the Chamber, City Hall.

9 Any Other Business the Chair Considers Urgent (Item 9)

9.1 There were no items of business that the Chair considered to be urgent.

10 Close of Meeting

10.1 The meeting ended at 4.14pm.

Chair

Date

Contact Officer: Clare Bryant, Committee Officer; telephone: 020 7983 5520;
Email: clare.bryant@london.gov.uk; minicom: 020 7983 4458

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London Assembly Environment Committee – 13 July 2017

Transcript of Item 6 – The Circular Economy

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Thank you. That brings us on to item 6 pretty quickly, which is going to be the main subject of today's meeting, which is our discussion of the circular economy. We are going to start by playing a video from the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, and then I will introduce our guests - you are very welcome - who we will then ask a variety of questions.

[Re-thinking Progress: The Circular Economy](#)

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): There we have it, a cartoon introduction to the circular economy, but it probably sets it out quite nicely.

I am just going to introduce our guests. We have Viv Taylor, who is from OLIO, who is Head of Growth and Marketing. We have Clare Ollerenshaw, who is from the London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB) and is the Circular Economy Manager. We also have Dr Liz Goodwin, who is the Chair of LWARB. Andy Richmond, who has already been to see us this year, or last year probably in 2016, who is the Policy and Programmes Manager at Greater London Authority (GLA). Keith James from Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP). Finally, last but not least, we have Rebecca Trevalyan, who is the Chief Lending Officer from the Library of Things, and we are going to hear more about WRAP, the Library of Things - obviously we know what the GLA is - LWARB and OLIO during the course of today.

I am not going to ask you: what is the circular economy and what are its benefits for London? What I would just like you to maybe tell us a bit more about after the introductory video is: how do you think it can contribute in a big city like London, particularly with reference to reducing carbon emissions, reducing refuse generation, saving consumers money and saving businesses money.

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): Thank you very much for inviting us here today. We originally got interested in the circular economy when we were starting to look at London's growth and the fact that London's increasing population was going to need a number of infrastructure challenges: housing, social infrastructure. Then, when we started to think about it from a waste perspective, we started to think about how London is going to grow in terms of managing all of this waste.

That is when we started to look at circular economy thinking in terms of how we can significantly reduce the amount of waste that would be generated within London and, therefore, offsetting the need for land and facilities in order to manage it. Really that is where our thinking began with circular economy.

In terms of carbon benefits, as the Ellen MacArthur video showed, the idea of keeping those resources operating for as long as possible, reducing the need for disposal, reducing the need for greater transport of new goods and materials clearly has significant carbon benefits. Yet how you deliver those models will depend significantly further on what those carbon benefits and savings would be. Carbon savings in terms of a circular economy is quite a challenging concept to really get your head around and pull out some clear numbers, so this is one of the areas that we are working on at the moment to identify what those actual carbon benefits are going to be of certain activities. For certain activities it is much easier to determine. Where you are looking at food waste, which is one of the themes within the circular economy route map, it is a lot easier because we

understand a lot more about the carbon system within food. When you are looking at the built environment it is a lot more challenging.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Thanks very much for that introduction. I would like to ask Liz [Goodwin] and Clare [Ollerenshaw] if they would now like to add a bit to that, and Andy [Richmond] has just given the context of the recent route map produced by LWARB, and I am going to go into acronyms now.

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): Thank you. Just building on what Andy was saying, the other side of it is: how is London going to grow if you do not become more circular? Waste will continue to rise and we will run out of space, and the growth will be unsustainable. The work that Clare and the team have been doing suggests that if you did become more circular and you found better ways of using materials, you would see the waste falling. You would be able to free up land that you are currently allocating for waste facilities for the future. You would need to do some of the things that London would need to be doing if it was going to be more circular, so reuse, remanufacturing, all that dismantling that was talked about in the video. That land would become available because you would no longer need all the waste sites. London has a potential to become a little microcosm. Frankly, if London does not do it, other cities will, because all cities are going to be faced with the same dilemmas. In a way, it is also a great opportunity for London to show some real leadership.

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): The circular economy offers a great opportunity to cities, and cities are the right place to be looking at the circular economy. It is where the majority of our people live, the transport infrastructure is available, and it is a great place to try new things. This is the place to try things out.

Liz [Goodwin] was just mentioning a study that we have carried out very recently to look at how the circular economy could help reduce total waste arisings in London. The report is available on our website. The outcomes of that report, written by Arup, are that up to 60% of total waste arisings in London could be reduced by 2041, the period of the new London Plan, if we invest heavily in circular economy, and if we look at the municipal waste component of that 60%, 35% of that reduction would be municipal waste. There are significant savings to be made in this area.

I will leave that until later. In terms of carbon reductions, we could start to use some of those reductions to model out the carbon savings, and certainly it is something I have been talking to Andy's [Richmond] team about how we can start to work that through. That certainly would be a contributor to the Mayor's target to become a zero-carbon city by 2050.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): In terms of saving money both for consumers and businesses and also reducing the reliance on imports with unreliable supply chains, how would you see it helping with any of those?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Certainly the business case for circular economy should be examined by all businesses, and in many cases there is a positive business case to be found where businesses can still make as much, if not more, profit by using a different type of business model, whether that be an incentivised return scheme where consumers have the opportunity to bring the product back to a retailer for maybe a reduction off a new product, but it means the producer gets their product back, or a leasing-hiring model. We see a lot of examples of the sharing economy happening anyway. A lot of this is happening anyway, and we do have some great examples already of circular economy in London that we can learn from and build on.

In terms of the consumer, this is an interesting question that I get asked quite often. My feeling is that if circular business models are out there, if they are good value, if they are convenient - and I think that is really

important - and somehow interesting as well, then people will use them. It is important that businesses very much include the consumer in the design of these new models, so I hope that is part of good market research and design of a product or service. At the end of the day, often people are now making a green or a sustainable choice when they choose a product or service, but we hope, if the circular economy really takes off, the consumer is offered a wide range of services and products which have that inbuilt, it is just part of how it is, without having to make that very positive choice.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Can I bring you in here, Keith? I know that WRAP has done a great deal of work in terms of trying to get that consumer buy-in and also the business buy-in. Do you think it is just about making it more convenient, or do you think we need to more obviously link the “producer should take responsibility” theme in some way?

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): Yes. There are a number of options, and it depends what are the needs for the circular economy. The point about consumer demand is absolutely key. We have to have business models that appeal to people, and we already see that with the example of the digital economy. No one asked for their compact discs (CDs) to be taken away and replaced with online streaming, but that is what has happened. It is an example of a more resource-efficient way of delivering the same service, and the savings that you get through a more circular economy come from reducing the amount of materials we need to meet our demands. It is about how we pitch that to individuals. In some cases, that might be around extended producer responsibility as a means of encouraging the existing players within certain sectors to change the way they think about their products, but in other sectors it may well happen voluntarily without the need for such a regime.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Thank you very much for that.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): These questions relate to awareness and understanding about the circular economy, and I would like to start with Keith [James], Rebecca [Trevalyan] and Viv [Taylor]. First question: what level of awareness and understanding do London and Londoners have of the circular economy?

Viv Taylor (Head of Growth and Marketing, OLIO): Sure. Shall I give you a bit of a background about what OLIO is, maybe? We are a food-sharing app, so we connect neighbours with each other and local shops, so surplus food can be shared and not thrown away. If you have food in the fridge that you are not going to eat, you can open the app, take a photo, and ask your neighbours to request it. Any of your neighbours who have the app will get an alert saying something is available near them, and they can come and request it and pick it up. Food waste is a massive issue in the United Kingdom (UK), and that is why I am here today to speak on the food waste issue.

In terms of knowledge, that is a massive problem because half of all the food waste in the UK occurs in the home, yet 70% of people do not think that they waste food. A massive problem with this is education, and you are trying to educate people to understand that they are a problem and they can be part of the solution.

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): I am not sure how much of an understanding of the circular economy as a concept people need. If we are breaking that down into particular areas such as recycling, then certainly people do need to understand about recycling and I think they do have a good level of awareness. In terms of other things such as remanufacturing, repair and reuse, they need to understand that those sorts of business models can offer them something that is convenient, but whether they need to understand the whole complexity of the circular economy and how that leads to global change is another question. Perhaps they just need to understand that this is convenient and it helps make their lives better.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Thank you. Rebecca [Trevalyan].

Rebecca Trevalyan (Chief Lending Officer, Library of Things): I will just give some background to Library of Things as well. It is a network of beautiful spaces where you can come and borrow useful things and learn how to use them. Power tools, gardening things, kitchenware, camping stuff. Why buy a drill when it is going to sit in your cupboard for 95% of the year and you are not going to use it the whole time?

In terms of awareness, everyone I speak to who comes in to Library of Things gets it. "This is really smart. Why don't we all do this? There is no point buying and owning stuff and then throwing it away when it breaks, when we could live like this." There is an intuitive understanding of what circular economy is, even though I would say most people do not come in and say, "Ah, this is a sharing economy project". I would say there is a fundamental understanding. There is no enjoyment in throwing things away. We are sited next to a big recycling centre and watch hundreds of tonnes of electronics and materials go into the recycling centre all the time, and we are sitting there like, "Guys, come and borrow it". That really speaks to people, and we have seen huge demand in our first year of trading.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Do you think that people need to understand how the circular economy works in order to participate in it, or do you think people are just engaging and using it as a useful service?

Rebecca Trevalyan (Chief Lending Officer, Library of Things): Of course understanding helps govern choices, and more and more, certainly in some areas of London, people are asking questions, like, "Where does this stuff come from? How is it made and where does it go?" My co-director, Emma, did a lecture with a group of 16-year-olds from a school in north London, and it was titled, "There's no such thing as away", making them think about where is "away", what does "away" mean? More and more schools are bringing that into the curriculum as well.

In conclusion, there is probably more understanding and awareness, so more demand and better choices around circular products.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Keith [James], do you have anything to add on that just in terms of whether people need to understand the circular economy to be able to participate in it? I wondered if it would be useful if you just said a little bit about how WRAP operates so that we have that understanding within the conversation.

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): Yes. WRAP is a charity, and most of our funding comes from the UK Government, although we also get funding from other sources, such as private businesses. We work through a range of initiatives, but primarily through voluntary agreements. I look after the voluntary agreement Sustainable Clothing Action Plan, which is to reduce the environmental impacts of clothing in the UK, and also the European Clothing Action Plan, which has a similar objective, obviously, for Europe. In that, we work with businesses to help them make changes, and part of that is around the business models.

One of the schemes we have been involved in is Resource Efficient Business Models (REBus). We have worked with a number of companies in London to help them understand the benefits of the circular economy, and a key issue there is around finance and legislation. If we are looking at how we can bring about a change in the circular economy, there are things that businesses need to understand and concerns that they have that we need to overcome. Is it acceptable to have this item back? What is the legal definition of waste? Is that a barrier to me implementing a change in my business model? How do I get my financial flow right? For that group of people, they definitely need to understand more about the circular economy.

For the public at large, when we are selling to them, the environmental benefits of the circular economy are certainly helpful, but the most important thing is still to make sure that that business model is convenient and easy to use.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Viv [Taylor], can I just ask you, what is the consumer appetite for a food waste reduction app like OLIO? Are people keen to engage with that, or do you think they just find it easier to go and get food from the local shop?

Viv Taylor (Head of Growth and Marketing, OLIO): We have over 250,000 users that have downloaded the app, so there is interest. I have a lot of London statistics here, but if you look globally, a third of all food produced in the world is thrown out. An area the size of China is used to produce food every year that is thrown away. When you tell people these statistics, they realise that they should do something. Families waste £700 a year in the UK on food that they throw out. A quarter of everything we buy gets thrown away, so it is like going grocery shopping and then taking a bag and just leaving it beside your car and driving away. When you tell people this, they say, "OK, I think I should change. I think I should get involved". We have a lot of interest with the app.

The one thing we do struggle with is behavioural change. That is a massive struggle because, again, as I said, a lot of people agree that you should not waste food but they do not think they are part of it. If you have a loaf of bread that has gone off or mouldy and you throw it away, a lot of people do not think that that is food waste because it is mouldy. We are trying to change behaviour. If you were aware a few days ago that you were not going to eat that, and you could put that on the app and share it, then that is not food waste. Yes, behavioural change is our biggest challenge but we are getting a lot of interest, and I think people are more concerned today with saving the environment and taking care of the future.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): I must confess here I was a very early app downloader or whatever; I have the OLIO app on my phone. I am afraid at the very beginning there were not very many people putting things on it, so I just have not looked at it since. I just wonder, of your 250,000 people who have the app, how many people are using it?

Viv Taylor (Head of Growth and Marketing, OLIO): Around 15% of them are active on the app. In terms of London, to give you an example, we have 48,000 users in London, and in total we have shared over 58,000 items of food, and that is equivalent to 26,000 meals.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Wow.

Viv Taylor (Head of Growth and Marketing, OLIO): Yes, so that is quite good, and it is not just about saving food. Our app is hyper-local, so it is bringing the community together and it is meeting neighbours. It is also dealing with hidden hunger, which is a massive problem in London as well. There are around 7 million people in the UK who live below the poverty line, and 1.1 million of them go to the food bank. There is that massive gap.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): That is amazing. It does so many different things. The other thing just for all of you to think about is environmental sustainability versus other usefulness features of all these circular economy things for people to engage with. Do you think that environmental sustainability is of interest to people using these services, or do you think just the usefulness is what drives the use?

Rebecca Trevalyan (Chief Lending Officer, Library of Things): Yes. We always talk about Library of Things as being more convenient, more affordable, and more socially rewarding than buying. Borrowing is

better than buying for those reasons. We talk about those reasons because that is what drives behaviour mostly first, and the environmental factor might be a reinforcing factor rather than the first reason for someone changing it. I go and borrow a drill because it costs me under a tenner for a couple of days and I can go and do the job I need to do and then give it back, and I do not need to clog up the cupboards. That is my driver. The fact that other people can use it - and there is an environmental factor there - makes me feel good about myself. It is reinforcing.

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): I would fully endorse that. People are driven by having products they want and products that work and things that are useful, and they are very busy. There will always be a small percentage of people who are driven by an environmental argument, and there will also be a percentage of people who are completely, vehemently disagreeing and will do something because it is not environmentally friendly, but there are a massive number of people in the middle who basically want their lives to be as easy as possible. We can make it easy for them by giving them easy ways to do the right thing.

There was some survey work done by one of the retailers a number of years ago which basically told them that they wanted the retailer to help them solve the problems because they were being bombarded with so much information. They did not know whether to believe the sugar levels or the worry about the fat levels, or traffic lights, or the waste issues, and they wanted the retailer to give them the product that was going to be environmentally acceptable but also good for them and their family. I thought it was quite interesting that people get confused because there is so much information out there.

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): I was just going to say on the circular economy, sometimes when we are talking, we talk about it as though we need to change the way everyone behaves all at once, and that is not necessarily true. It is about understanding the consumer groups. On clothing, for example, we have done some consumer segmentation, and through that we found that there is 6% of the population who do 18% of the clothes shopping. Generally speaking, they are a younger group, they are more urban, and so potentially that group is open to business models. They want to look up-to-date, they want to access clothing. If we can find a way of doing that that reduces the environmental impact, reduces the amount of things they need to store in their wardrobe, makes it easier for them, we can bring about significant environmental change while also having a business model that is attractive to business and offering them the same convenience that they have today, with something else added on as well. That consumer understanding is really important.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Do you think that councils have a strong role in supporting these kinds of enterprises to get going, such as providing space? You can see all the public benefit that comes from it in terms of addressing food poverty and giving people access to stuff that they do not have to own. Is anyone aware of local councils either doing well or not doing well?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Through our work on the route map, generally, a number of local authorities have bubbled to the top as being interested in circular economy. Merton Borough Council, Islington and Sutton in particular would be at the top of that list.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): What sorts of things are those councils doing?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Merton has helped us. They have some developments happening in the borough and they are interested to see if we can start to look at how circular economy principles could be built into those developments, which offers us a really exciting opportunity to demonstrate what circular economy can achieve in London. Certainly, from the route map's point of view, demonstrating circular economy in London is really important. People learn by going to visit things, touching, feeling, and understanding how things have happened. That is a great opportunity.

Sutton is certainly looking at things from a circular economy start-up point of view. Islington we have been engaging with on circular economy policy development, alongside colleagues at the GLA and through the London Plan as well.

They are examples of actual things happening, but in a more generic way boroughs can help embed circular economy and look at the opportunities through their own service delivery. We are working with the London Environment Directors' Network (LEDNet) to look at service delivery opportunities, and the first one that we are looking at is around the potential for local authorities to do more sharing of assets between local authorities, whether that be high-value or lesser-value assets. We are doing some research into the potential for that at the moment.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): What sorts of assets? Are you talking about rubbish trucks?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Potentially, and some boroughs do have arrangements like that already, looking at those high-value assets that maybe a borough has and is not using very much and potentially could share with another borough. What would the mechanism for that be? Would they pay for it? Would it almost be like a time banking system? I am sure you know time banking. It is looking at those opportunities. Some boroughs have been interested in the product-as-service opportunity, maybe integrating into the housing association offering with white goods, kitchen goods. That is one thing.

Procurement is a great opportunity to drive the circular economy, and I am sure Andy [Richmond] would like to say something about what the GLA is doing on that, but that should flow down to the local boroughs as well. There is a lot of work to be done in that space. Again, we are trying to work to create the right environment for circular business to flourish at a London level, and local boroughs can play a role in that as well.

Shaun Bailey AM: I just want to circle back to business models and how they are built and the proof around them. You made an example of CDs versus streaming and the physicality of CDs going away. Nobody has to deliver them or has to make the plastic. Of course, on the back end of that, you now have an enormous computer that needs to be powered, cooled, has mercury in it, has rare-earth magnets in it. How is the benefit calculated? It looks on the face of it, by getting rid of the physical CD in my hand, which it is benefiting us, but obviously it has changed the delivery mechanism. How is that taken into account?

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): The way that that is traditionally taken into account is through life-cycle assessments, so through people studying a change in the system and understanding what the impacts are. I do not have a study to hand for that example of CDs to streaming, but that is how we can calculate the benefits, and that is the way that WRAP looks at the benefits. Last year, as part of the REBus project that I mentioned earlier, we ran a number of pilots with businesses - including Globechain, Rentez-Vous and Alexandra Wood in London - and looked at what they were doing, the changing material flows, the changing income, and we were able to use that data to extrapolate out to say what the financial and environmental impacts would be of greater adoption of different types of business model. For the UK, we believe that that extrapolation shows you could get an increase in Gross Value Added (GVA) of about £75 billion a year. You could reduce greenhouse gas emissions by about 15 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent per year. That would be a contribution up to about 10% of the UK's carbon budget for the fifth carbon budget, and you can also get a 21-million-tonne reduction in materials required to provide the services that people want. That is where the savings come from from circular economy. It is primarily about the reduction in materials to meet the same need that we have today.

Shaun Bailey AM: Thank you for that answer. That is very good. I am interested in also the behaviour change. In the video, it made the comment about leasing rather than loaning, but is that a positive behaviour change? If I lease something, am I more likely to renew it because I do not own it, and the cost is all the same to me? If I own my car, getting a new one is a big step. If I am leasing one, I will have a new one at the end of the year, thank you. In this piece of educating people and changing business models, are we looking at the full cost of how this change comes? What are we asking people to do? If you get me used to leasing in one area of my life, I may do it in another area of my life where it is not so beneficial.

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): Yes. There are different models that will work at different times for different people. Leasing is one of the options that could work. We have seen a big increase in leasing of cars, for example. Over 2016, the percentage of cars leased increased by 13%. At the same time, the sales of used cars went up by 7%, so it is not necessarily that the different business models are competing. They can both work at the same time. Part of that might be a cascade of products, so you may lease something for a period of time and you do not want it, but because it is leased there is an incentive there for the owner to make sure that it is refurbished and available again for another use. It is about extracting maximum value from the assets.

Shaun Bailey AM: Thank you for that.

David Kurten AM: Good afternoon. I will address this more to the LWARB about the size of the circular economy in London. How big do you think it is in London?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): We have done some work on our five focus areas as a starting point because the circular economy is huge. We have focused on the opportunity in the built environment, in food, in textiles, electricals and plastics. They are the five focus areas of the route map. We have looked at the potential within those areas, and the total benefit for London we have calculated to be up to £7 billion per year by 2036. Some of that is savings by businesses or extra revenue for businesses. Some of it is increases in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), so it is net benefit rather than, I guess, hard cash.

David Kurten AM: Yes. That is the future, so that is the potential growth?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Yes.

David Kurten AM: You are saying it has huge potential for grow and become up to £7 billion.

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Absolutely.

David Kurten AM: Do you have a figure for now in 2017? What would you estimate is the size of it now?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): No. It is quite interesting because a lot of activity that is happening, businesses do not self-identify as circular economy. For example, some things are very traditional to hire or lease, like cars. Our mobile phones are often on a lease basis. We do have some work to do in setting a baseline on circular economy businesses, and that will require some education so business owners understand whether their business is a circular one or not so that we can set that baseline.

We do have some work on the baseline for circular economy jobs in London, but that was taken from business models that are considered circular economy but ones that exist now, so it is almost very conservative. It is around leasing, remanufacturing and reuse. It is not perhaps about the more innovative activities that maybe

some of the digital start-up companies are taking forward. I am conscious that we are going to talk about jobs later. We do have a baseline on circular economy jobs, but we do not have a baseline on circular economy businesses.

David Kurten AM: Do you think the circular economy could affect activity in other sectors of the economy as well? Perhaps banking or things that you would not traditionally associate with those areas you mentioned, food, textiles, plastics? Are there other areas it might affect too?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Absolutely. In London we are very lucky in that respect that we have a lot of organisations working and researching in London that could enable the circular economy. The fact that we are home to a lot of digital businesses: digital is a great enabler of the circular economy. We have an example of it here today, and a lot of the work that is carried out in this area would not be possible without the connections that the internet brings for us. We are very lucky that we have very many universities that can help us address the challenges or the answers around the circular economy that we do not have, of which there are a few. We are very lucky in that respect.

We have possibly one of the world's largest finance sectors, and if we can engage some of those institutions into thinking about some of these challenges, again, that would be extremely useful.

David Kurten AM: Yes.

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): Yes, I completely agree with that. Also, some of the organisations maybe work across different sectors. You have somebody like IKEA. Clearly, they are going to have an interest in food because they have their restaurants, but they have an interest in engaging consumers and helping consumers live their lives differently, so they can influence their buying habits for furniture and things like that. We need to think about some of those cross-sectoral influences as well.

David Kurten AM: How do you see science and technology? I know you mentioned universities, and there are universities all over, but obviously we have fantastic institutions in London, like Imperial College London, King's College London, University College London (UCL) and many others, which have great science and technology programmes. We have food and textiles, where food is biodegradable and textiles can be, but plastics is one of the areas. They are polymers, and a lot of them are considered to be non-biodegradable. Are the universities in London researching into new materials that you think could feed into the circular economy? Do you have any ideas of projects like that that are going on?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): I am happy to take that. I do not know of any particular research programmes on plastics, but I know that the universities are so keen to engage on circular economy. I know UCL has set up a particular programme already, as has Imperial. Imperial, the lady that I am engaging with there, she has the interesting job of engaging with each of the departments and drawing out the technologies and research that they are doing that relates to the environment and to circular economy and then feeding that out to the technical and business communities. Those links between what universities are doing and the opportunities for a circular economy in London are really, really important and something that we as LWARB have not really scratched the surface on doing, but we very much intend to. There is a lot of research capability there that we should be tapping into.

David Kurten AM: Yes. Thanks. Rebecca [Trevalyan], from Library of Things, have you got anything to add to that?

Rebecca Trevalyan (Chief Lending Officer, Library of Things): Yes. Just to second that. There is certainly a circular economy programme at UCL, because we have been bombarded by researchers recently. There is also a course on industrial design through the Royal College of Art (RCA). We get lots of interested product designers coming to us through that. From our position, we see a real need in the area of product design and manufacturing to change a lot of the focus of their work. We can see, having loaned out the carpet cleaner 90 times this year, exactly which pieces break every single time. We could give a product designer so much feedback and insight on exactly what they need to do differently to make a long-life, long-lasting product that is not going to end up in landfill. There is a piece of work to do there around looking on a granular basis, so all of the products and how you can make stronger materials - plastics, metals, the electrical systems - and, therefore, products that last.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Can I just come back to the headline about how large the current circular economy is in London? You talked about the variety of different areas. We have talked a bit about your app for sharing around food and we made the reference to food banks. Obviously another area, apart from looking at the technical redesign of products, is the whole thing about reuse, and in particular around textiles. There is a whole charity shop sector. It was a point that Tony [Arbour AM] was making in saying he was surprised that that was not something that we were going to ask more questions on. In that sense, is that sector included within the overall figures for the circular economy? Obviously, you might have a garment and it does not even need any repurposing. It just goes back to a shop and then someone else walks in and takes it off the hanger. Is that included in the overall figures? It seems to me that that is a pretty important area.

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Very much it is included and it is a key way that reuse happens in the textiles area, and it is, in its own way, a business model, but we would like to see that expanding to be something that more people do, and we have a Love Your Clothes campaign that we run. Through the project that Keith [James] is leading on with WRAP, we are going to have a strand of work with young people in London, making them aware of the choices that they have around clothing and what is the right thing to do when their clothing comes to the end of its life with them.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Yes. It does seem to me that there is a big behaviour change issue about people who want to go shopping, and they have to go to Topshop or Miss Selfridge; other shops are available. If it is called "vintage" it is OK, but there is a big gap in between, "I've got to have the latest and it's got to be brand new", through to, "Oh, actually, it is vintage, and it has come back into fashion".

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): So old it is cool.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Yes.

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Yes. That is something we want to address. The other side of the project that we have is the opportunity to try a new business model for young people. Perhaps the young professional age group would be a good area to try it with because there are a lot of people in London who need a lot of smart suits, and they need them all the time. The young people are coming into this all the time, so I can really see a potential. Top-flight consultants might want a new suit every year, but somebody who has just graduated and is coming into the city would be delighted to pay a bit less and have a really good quality suit that has been used by somebody for a couple of years and tried out. We are going to be looking for a pilot scheme in London. I am looking for a retailer to try something out in the next year.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Do you want to give us a brief overview of the recently produced, just last month, Circular Economy Route Map of which this will presumably form part?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Yes.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): It sounds as though a series of pilots are something that you are aiming for.

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Absolutely. I have some copies of the executive summary that I can leave with you today so you can have a look at your leisure. The full document is on our website. Within London, as a first step towards a more circular London, LWARB, working with the GLA, decided that we would try to set a direction for circular economy, and the route map is our starting point for that. We looked at the five areas that I have just mentioned and with each of those looked at the opportunity for circular economy in London. What was the current situation? What are the challenges and barriers to circular economy happening? What is happening already, of which there is plenty, but maybe the learning from which needs drawing together?

Then a selection of practical actions. There are 100 across the five areas. We have tried to make them very practical. Some are areas where more research is required. Some are things that businesses within certain sectors could go ahead and try. LWARB is signed up to carrying out some of these actions as part of our Circular London programme to 2020.

Then we are making a call to action to other organisations in London to step up to the mark and try stuff out as well, and it is very much at that stage where we just need to try lots of different stuff. Some of it will work, some of it will not, but we need to try to capture the learning from that and very much learn from other cities as well who are on the same journey as us in this area.

The scope of the route map does include transport or energy or water. We felt that there is a lot of work going on in those areas already. Certainly there is a lot of work to do in those areas, but we felt that we wanted to focus on those five areas because not much at all was happening in those areas, and it focused very much on materials, but just to make you aware that there is a limitation to the scope of what the route map covers.

As you have mentioned, we launched the route map on 19 June and we had a really good response to that. We have had a lot of businesses coming to us and saying, "How can we help out?" We need to harness that energy, and at the moment we are planning to launch a collaboration to draw together that interest and to make those links between organisations in London that are interested in piloting and demonstrating what circular economy means. We will bring them together through that hub. We hope to have a lot of events just to benefit from people sharing experience and talking to each other, but we also want to do some very facilitated work where we get people who are interested in a particular topic and help them work out what actions they need to take to move to a more circular solution. For example, in Merton, with the housing development that I mentioned, we have met with the architects and we are going to have a workshop with their designers and engineers to say, "OK, so your boss thinks circular economy is a good idea. What does that look like in the new development?"

This is where we are with the route map. It is a great opportunity and hopefully will draw together interest in London around circular economy.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): In terms of the Mayor, what would you be looking for as his response in setting his strategies and policies? Is this something, Liz [Goodwin], that you would be hoping would now find its way into the new Environment Strategy, or is this at an earlier stage? If I can ask you first and then Andy [Richmond] to comment on that.

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): I would certainly hope it would be incorporated into the Environment Strategy, and it needs to be a core part of it because it is a massive enabler.

I was talking to Clare [Ollerenshaw] earlier on about the fact that we have 100 actions in there. Some of those will be much greater impact than others, and you may have a tale of things that do not deliver very much. It is a bit of a balance in terms of making sure that we are doing stuff and actually being seen to generate some really good case studies, because people have been talking about the circular economy for donkey's years and there are still very few really concrete examples. We need more concrete examples like we already have here. Some really concrete examples that Clare [Ollerenshaw] will be working on with the team. We also need to bear in mind that we have to think about which types of activity are going to make the biggest difference, and that is where Andy [Richmond] comes in and trying to build that into the strategy. The Mayor providing a bit of leadership here, saying, "We are going to go a step beyond", and sticking the neck out and saying, "We really do think the circular economy is an enabler to London growing in the way it needs to". It is going to require a bit of leadership.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): I mentioned the Environment Strategy. Obviously the London Plan might have an impact on the housing developments, or there might be other mayoral plans and strategies. What would you be hoping to see? How would you be hoping to see? How would you expect it to be taken up in terms of really moving the route map forward?

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): At the moment, as we discussed, the London Environment Strategy is being drafted and we are looking at circular economy both as a cross-cutting theme within the whole document. As we have heard, there are various entry points into a circular economy, so it goes right down to the reuse and sharing, right up to the more different ways of approaching goods and services. There is a cross-cutting element, and then there is also much more of an element that does fit within the waste chapter within the total Environment Strategy. It is both of those in the document at the moment, as it stands.

We are also talking to colleagues in our Economic and Business Policy Unit about the Economic Development Strategy, and there has always been an aspect of the Economic Development Strategy that has looked at low-carbon development and the low-carbon goods and services economy. We want to make sure that the circular economy and the low-carbon goods and services economy are lying together in our policy direction, so through our economic development work. The London Plan clearly has a big potential with circular economy in the London Plan and spatial planning and what land could be available for, so we are speaking with the London Plan team about the drafting of their document. We are also talking to the housing team as well. It is a little bit more difficult when you start to talk to those teams, but we are looking at various aspects of the circular economy principles that have come through the route map. I would also add that we are working very closely with the food team, and the food team has been involved with the development of the route map and the food chapter within that document.

There is a whole role, as Clare [Ollerenshaw] and Liz [Goodwin] said, about advocacy and the Mayor leading by example on circular economy.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Do you think there are any tensions between looking at economic growth in London, which is obviously something we need to be focusing on, and also looking at the environmental aspects of our strategies? How can the circular economy help with squaring that circle?

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): At the moment, in the development of the route map, working with LWARB, there do not seem to be tensions. It is more a case of different approaches, so different business models, and different approaches. The outputs are at minimum the same, if not greater, with these approaches, otherwise the businesses would not identify them as being an opportunity that they are going to be interested in. We do not see a tension. It is more a case of setting that

framework and enabling that transition to circular economy business models, rather than a case of, “This is bad. This is good”. It is more about, “This is the framework”.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Beyond the mayoral strategies – we have talked about economic development, environment, the London Plan, and we have also talked about the LWARB route map – are there any other significant policies that we can use to promote the circular economy in London?

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): There are other areas of work and people who have been particularly interested in circular economy. The London Sustainable Development Commission has previously been very interested in circular economy and worked with us on development of the jobs report. There are also other programmes that have been running from the GLA which have delivered circular economy business models which we have not again previously identified as being circular economy business models. The Mayor’s entrepreneur programme, a number of circular economy businesses have come through that, and the London Leaders programme has identified a number of circular economy businesses. Like Clare [Ollerenshaw] said before, there has been lots of stuff that has been going on which we have not necessarily considered as being circular. One of my roles now is to identify those opportunities, identify what is happening already within the GLA and the GLA family, and then grouping them together so that we understand a bit better about the picture and what is happening and what the opportunities are.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): How far do you think we can realistically get towards London becoming a circular economy? We talked about showing some leadership to the rest of the country.

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): That is a very difficult question. It is really about what the offer is and whether businesses come forward with the offers and, therefore, consumers have the options that they want to take in order to live their lives the way they want to live it, having the experiences that they are currently having now with the linear economy, but in a more circular way. The potential is completely. Whether or when we can get there, it is probably a bit too early to say right now.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Not next week, then?

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): Not next week, no.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): No. I think it was either you or Keith [James] or someone else said earlier that it is something we can work towards. You can do your consumer segmentation, and some people are going to adopt earlier than others and so on and so forth.

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): Yes.

Joanne McCartney AM: I am going to ask some questions about businesses and enterprise. Can I start with Rebecca [Trevalyan] and Viv [Taylor]? It is really asking what support did you need when you were setting up, and what support did you find was out there?

Rebecca Trevalyan (Chief Lending Officer, Library of Things): The first thing we needed was a space, and that was one of the hardest things. That has always been one of the hardest things to find, property. What we found in south London was a unique programme called the Open Works, which has now been rebranded as Participatory City. It is worth looking up. It takes under-used spaces and offers them to people living in the area with ideas that would shape the area positively. We went in for a 20-minute chat with some of the organisers of this programme. They sat on a high street, in a shop, for a year, and did loads of outreach

and loads of engagement. They mapped all these different under-used spaces in the area, whether that was a room in the public library that was not being used, a dead piece of wasteland outside the bus garage that could be transformed into a wildflower meadow, and cafés that were closed in the evenings and schools that were closed in the evenings. After a year, 20 projects like Library of Things had started, and that is really how we got going. They also gave us a small pot of seed funding – literally £500 – to get going with early testing and flyers and pizza for volunteers. That is what it took to get us going, as well as having someone there who was setting that direction and giving that energy of: what do we want to see in West Norwood? What could West Norwood be?

Contrary to Andy's [Richmond] point, it is less like: what is business going to provide and what are consumers going to consume or have demand for? It is: where are those programmes that set vision and framework and give resource to all sorts of local people to create enterprise and projects for themselves? It is moving away from seeing people as consumers and more as citizens that can produce and co-produce the services that they need. The empowerment that comes with that is really powerful.

I veered away from your question a little, but we needed space, we needed a little bit of seed funding, and we needed some vision and confidence which came from that programme based in the area.

Joanne McCartney AM: Viv [Taylor], what about you? I suppose you were quite isolated, making an app.

Viv Taylor (Head of Growth and Marketing, OLIO): Well, that is it. When it is an app, primarily you need money to fund it because you need developers and it is a lot of tech. We were quite lucky to have some early investors believe in us and believe in our idea, and we know that there are a lot of grants out there, like seed and early stage (SES), which helps get investment for new companies, which is really important. Also, like you, it is a lot of support. We luckily have support from all sorts of organisations, especially early on with a lot of councils. Hackney Council was really supportive early on. It was the same with Greenwich, and even if you go to other cities like Brighton and Bristol. That is really important. Caroline Russell [AM], as well, supporting what we do. That has helped us grow.

In terms of the community, we need support from the community. We have had over 11,000 people come in and ask to volunteer to help grow OLIO in their neighbourhoods, which is really important. In terms of London, we have been lucky enough to be part of two of the Mayor's trade missions. We went to Silicon Valley and Barcelona. That is massive in terms of connections, in terms of support and meeting potential investors. Advance London is also really great. We have started to work with them in terms of grant writing, which we do not have that much experience in. That is how we have got here so far. Luckily, most people we have met, if not everybody, has been really supportive of what we do.

Joanne McCartney AM: I know that the Mayor or LWARB has recently launched the £50 million Circular Economy Business Action Plan and there has been Advance London. What support do you give to businesses or enterprises that want to set up and perhaps do not know where to go or what to do?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): We are very aware that finance for circular economy businesses can be a key to success. Certainly the banks, when faced with a circular economy business plan, are sometimes very nervous and decline loans on that basis. It can be a business that really believes in its business plan and wants to take it forward but the traditional banking system is not responding to its needs. There are a number of investment organisations who are rising to this challenge and will invest some of their own money. There is a programme called Circularity Capital, who will invest in circular economy businesses across north-west Europe but who have a very strong pipeline in London. They have just made their first investment in a company called Winnow, which provides a digital solution for

hospitality businesses - restaurants, hotels - to help them reduce their food waste and, therefore, their overall costs and environmental impact.

I might refer to Andy [Richmond] on the London Green Investment Fund but I understand that that is also going to have a focus on circular economy businesses as it develops. LWARB will have a stake in that fund as well. We are looking to invest directly in circular economy businesses but also to provide business support. That is the Advance London project that Viv [Taylor] and, Joanne [McCartney AM], you have just mentioned. This is a European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) funded project. It started in January and it aims to provide business support to two audiences. The first is existing circular economy businesses in London who want to scale up. This is often a problem, where they have a great model but companies are finding it difficult to take it to the next level. The second audience is more traditional businesses who would like to explore a different model. Maybe they are in a traditional sales model but they would like to look at leasing, hiring and incentivised return and see what that does for their bottom line. The team at LWARB are there to help them explore the different circular economy business models and anything else that they are finding a barrier, helping them research new markets and new demographics that might be open to them with a new model. It is a great opportunity to support businesses in London. We have a jobs target for that project so we need to create new jobs as well as new products and services to the market. It is an exciting opportunity to support business in London.

Joanne McCartney AM: That is supporting business models that have recently been developed and are in practice in the circular economy, as well as trying to test some new models that perhaps cannot get traditional sources of funding?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Exactly, yes.

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): We have tried to think about the totality of a business's development from the original idea through its early stages, testing and development, through to getting to fully commercial, at what point in that life we can and should intervene, and what sort of support might be needed. Clare [Ollerenshaw] has just talked about some of the business support. It may be that it is about getting a bit of extra technical expertise or marketing support in. It is understanding what is holding that business back from developing at the moment and whether we can find a way of enabling them to overcome them so they can move on to the next stage. There are a range of products that will be suitable for different phases of development.

Joanne McCartney AM: Thank you. I do not know, Andy [Richmond] or Keith [James], if you have anything to add about the business support that is available.

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): Clare [Ollerenshaw] mentioned the London Green Fund 2. I am afraid I do not have the details on London Green Fund 2 but, yes, it is going to be looking at circular economy business models, as far as I understand it.

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): I would support a comment that Clare [Ollerenshaw] made about the finance. There is work done by people such as ING Bank where they identify that traditional grants and loans may not be suited to circular economy business models, where the risk-reward ratio is different and also where there is a longer payback period. It is about making sure that we have the right portfolio of financial products available that can help people to finance the circular economy. Something like crowd-funding, for example, is just one way that the circular economy might be funded. We need to make sure that people are aware of the different options for businesses.

Joanne McCartney AM: Also, if you are going to grow the circular economy, many traditional businesses such as scrap metal or whatever are going to have to perhaps get a bit more efficient or have extra support. Are there any schemes to work with those traditional businesses to try to get some of those benefits out?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): There is no reason why Advance London could not work with those businesses, but the circular economy might come as a bit of a shock to them because there is perhaps a lot more value in some materials than people realise. It will disrupt markets and that might be a shock to some people. There are always winners and losers, I guess, in every disruptive area, and there probably will be in the circular economy as well, but there is no reason why a programme like Advance London could not work with companies like that.

Joanne McCartney AM: Are you practically going out to those businesses, as opposed to just looking at new and innovative ideas?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): Yes. What is interesting is that companies that self-identify as circular economy are coming to us because they are looking out for opportunities for support. The very difficult market is those companies who are using a traditional model at the moment and do not have a thought to change. We are trying to go out to different business support organisations that have their own memberships and talking to members through those groups, suggesting it as an opportunity. We have to do a lot more outreach to find those businesses that might be keen to try something different.

There are a lot of businesses in London who are taking this opportunity. There is a company in north London called Premier Moves who help companies move office. That is their main area of operation. They have developed a new service offering as a result of seeing the need with their clients of actually helping reshape and remanufacture the furniture that moves from one office to the next. They saw a lot of companies just skipping everything from one office because it did not fit the style, the colour scheme or just the shape of the new office. They now offer this Premier Sustain offering where they help audit the existing stock and help reshape it so as much from the old office is reused in the new office as possible, with great financial savings. There are also social and environmental benefits for that but it is absolutely a commercial offering that they are offering to their clients. It is a really interesting opportunity. They take up quite a lot of space in north London.

There was another company I went to visit, probably this time last year, called Environcom, who were remanufacturing washing machines. Their lease on their site in Edmonton came up and they have had to leave London because they could not find a suitable site of the right type and size of land, which will be an ongoing issue in London for the circular economy. Liz [Goodwin] mentioned very early on in the session looking at ways that we can release land to this type of activity to enable these kinds of businesses to be in London.

Joanne McCartney AM: Certainly I know, when we are talking about scrap metal merchants or whatever, that lots of residents do not want those kinds of businesses near them. It is how you can balance that. Is that something that you could add to, all?

Do we need to upskill our workforce for the circular economy? Are they very different skills we are talking about? If it is, then what training opportunities are on offer?

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): Yes. Across London there are 4.56 million employed but there are 278,000 people currently unemployed. That figure masks huge differences across London in terms of the unemployment rate but also the skills that those people have. What has been happening over the economy over the last few years, as the report that Andy [Richmond] is looking at now shows, is that there has been a hollowing out in the centre. It is those mid-skilled jobs that

are being lost. The reason that the circular economy can add net jobs is because it addresses mismatch. There are a number of skilled people out there, mid-skilled, who have the right skills for the circular economy, and a more circular economy can create those jobs near to where they live. People do not have to move around the country to get the new opportunities that a circular economy offers. There are some skills I am sure people will need but a lot of this is about making use of the skills that people already have but are not able to use at present. It is giving them the opportunity to get back into work.

Joanne McCartney AM: Can I perhaps ask if anybody has any comments about whether it is the job of the Mayor or the public sector more generally to provide support? To what extent is the market ready or able to provide that support in future?

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): There are lots of players who need to play their roles. This is not going to be done by one sector. Yes, the businesses themselves can do a certain amount but they need the framework and to feel that they are making decisions in a known environment where they are not going to be foiled at every turn, where it is an environment in which they are being encouraged to try some of these things and to test them with consumers. We as consumers have a role to play, businesses have a role to play, local authorities have a role to play and the Mayor has a role to play, in terms of all working towards the end goal.

Joanne McCartney AM: OK. Thank you.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Thank you. I am going to pass over to Shaun [Bailey AM] now, who is going to ask something about procurement and business models.

Shaun Bailey AM: What I would start my questions out with is: what role could the GLA group play in pioneering circular economy products and business models? It seems to me that there are two ends to this equation. There is a behaviour change thing and there is also a business-to-business (B2B) thing. Listening to the conversation, there may be lots of businesses who are close to it already or already have the activity but do not identify as that. Is there something we can be doing to bring them on board? The second part of that question is: is there something the GLA could be doing to help with scale? Much of the challenge that the circular economy faces is scale.

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): Certainly. When we started on this journey, when we were looking at what London's growth would need in terms of infrastructure and we started to look at the circular economy and that aspect, we started to think that the GLA family had a good role to play, first in terms of the policy and then also in terms of looking at their spend. Collectively, the GLA family spends £11 billion per year on procurement activities. We looked at the Responsible Procurement Policy. That has now been revised. It was published last week, I think, and is available on the GLA website. It deals a number of aspects that the updated Responsible Procurement Policy needed to look at, and one of those elements that we started to look at was the circular economy.

That was done with the GLA family: Transport for London (TfL), the London Fire Brigade, the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), Olympic Park and also the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Commission (OPDC). The next phase now is to look at the procurement policy and for each functional body to develop a procurement plan that will set out how the GLA family's procurement could, amongst other things set out in the policy, promote and support the development of circular economy businesses in terms of delivering the procurement needs.

Shaun Bailey AM: It strikes me that we are in one of the world's greatest financial sectors. We talk about scale. Scale in business terms is about financing and products. I am talking about specifically finance products

to help businesses that have that non-traditional model because they are looking at a circular model. Is there something that the GLA could be doing through its contacts or through its procurement to say to the bigger international businesses we have here, "Can you support this, developing products within your own world and international reach?" Again, scale, if you have a business that could be elsewhere with the support of another London business. Are those conversations being had?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): We are working with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation to access these larger companies. A lot of them are headquartered or have substantial operations in London and they are being encouraged to look at their own business models and look at how their products and services can be changed to reach a more circular economy. Certainly we have made an offer to them that London is a great place to pilot and try new opportunities out. We have loads of people. We use and procure loads of stuff. "Please come to London and try out your new ideas." That is an offer we make very often to members of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation.

Interestingly, we want to leverage their interest in this area and will invite them to join our collaboration hub, and also to think about the fact that the service industry's main environmental impact, barring transport, is their office. There are plenty of services offices in London so we are looking to increase the market for products and services that people can use in their offices. Let us start to see some circular office activity in London when people refit their offices. A great proportion of construction and fit-out waste is created by those offices. Let us see if the refits can be done in a more circular way. There are already a lot of products that could be used for this. Carpets and floor coverings are available as a service, lighting is available as a service, and information technology (IT) has been available as a service for a while but is expanding. Let us start to see some examples of circular offices happening in London.

We can engage large businesses on a number of levels. We are obviously engaging with large companies through WRAP as well, through the voluntary agreements that WRAP runs. We have to work together. Large businesses will only engage with so many organisations at one time so we need to really co-ordinate the work that we do on this. London has a great offering as a testbed for new ideas.

Shaun Bailey AM: One of my big things about this whole circular economy is its invisibility to most people. I am going to be slightly cheeky. This feels like a middle-class worry about the universe. It is not touching my day-to-day life. The people I live with do not have it on their mind. That is something about what you need to do next.

Branding as well. A lot of people would like to live this way. I am of the opinion that we used to have a circular economy. If you speak to my granny, instead of the notion of throwing something away, she would repair it. I have clothes that were made from all manner of curtains and stuff because we had to repair things. There is a behaviour piece there. Can the GLA help spread that message? Is there a brand so people can understand that it is a natural way of things being rather than some, again, middle-class worry about forcing people to live a particular way? I wonder if the GLA could be promoting that. Is there an event? Is there a badge? Is there a kitemark? Is there something that does not exist today that the GLA could be part of to spread this? What will drive business participation is customer desire. Businesses will do anything they think people will pay to be involved in. I wonder if we are speaking enough to the public, and I am desperate for the Mayor, and by extension the GLA, to be able to be part of that conversation.

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): That is a really interesting idea.

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): In terms of the specific issues raised, Clare [Ollerenshaw] mentioned earlier the Love Your Clothes campaign that we are working on with LWARB. That addresses those points about behaviour. Helping people to do the things they

want to do, making it easy and convenient. Our website has over 40 videos on it to help people understand how to repair items, how to sew on a button, all sorts of basic and more advanced things. We work in partnership with big business to try to get those messages out. We have partnered with a number of businesses over the years to run slightly different campaigns. We have worked with Clothes Aid, for example, to help get the message out to encourage people to donate clothing that is still useable. We have worked with Ariel in the past 12 months as well, looking at promoting care. One of the things that we found was that people do not understand care labels on clothing. They do not understand how to make sure that the clothing lasts as long as it could and should. There are all sorts of different messages that we try to get out under the umbrella of Love Your Clothes that will help people to make more of the clothing they have.

Shaun Bailey AM: Sorry, just one last thing. Could we be doing something about product design? Could the procurement situation, for instance, only procure electronics or chairs or something that could be repaired? We are sat now on a bunch of plastic chairs that you probably could not repair. Could you have bought different chairs that could have been repaired and had that as part of your procurement requirement? “We will only buy products that can be repaired or from a particular place made of bamboo because it grows quickly and it absorbs CO₂,” whatever it is. Are these ideas being explored and - forgive the term - forced down businesses’ necks because it is all we will pay for and we will not pay for big lumps of plastic? Where is that conversation being had? Can the GLA kick that off?

Sorry, one last point. The food-sharing app to me sounds like it must have great speed in it because food is perishable. Is that a concept that could be used with the chair-sharing app or the business-sharing app? What I would require as a businessperson is to see a thing. Why is that concept not being spread across delivering the circular economy in places where it does not already exist? Could it be?

Viv Taylor (Head of Growth and Marketing, OLIO): Just briefly about food and applying it with non-food, we have a small non-food section on the app. I know you are talking probably at a larger level and you are dealing with businesses and, again, chairs here, but as I said, behavioural change is a massive issue with what we are facing. We do have a small non-food section on the app because we think if people get used to sharing non-food, which they are familiar with doing if you look at eBay and Gumtree, every time they go on the app they see non-food but then they also see a section of food. After a while, they will see that it is a normal behaviour. We are also trying to do that. Then it is hyper-local as well. We want your neighbour to come pick it up. You do not need to drive across London to pick up a chair. We want to try to keep everything as local as possible.

Shaun Bailey AM: OK.

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): The GLA does have a role in driving change through its procurement and that is certainly something, through the new procurement policy, that we will try to work with the family members on to drive their action plans to that end. Any support that the Assembly can give would be much appreciated in that area.

Just one comment on your friends and family not having this on their minds. One of the interesting things is that some things will start to be on people’s minds. For example, there are some elements in your phone and in your laptop in front of you, critical raw materials, that there is only a limited amount of in the world. That is the tip of the iceberg, really. Starting to manage those materials more carefully will be very important to the people that provide your phones and laptops very shortly and then it will start to be on people’s minds because the prices of goods and services will start to go up.

Shaun Bailey AM: I can see that, and that is correct, but my extended point is about design. We are effectively waiting for something to be scarce then. My point is, could we as the GLA, in all our many ways,

from housing -- if we have a site that used to be railway arches, we should sell the bricks. They should not go to landfill. Right from there, we should design it in. If we buy laptops, we should buy laptops that have the smallest environmental footprint, and so on. We should ask companies to design us things that can be recycled. It is too late now. We need it to have been designed in and for it to be part of the rhetoric which we give. We could make it part of the money which we spend. Unless we have that conversation, we will not be driving any change outside this building.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Thank you, Shaun [Bailey AM]. I am going to pass over to Caroline [Russell AM] now, who is going to ask some questions about monitoring. This is going to be the last set of questions that we ask.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Yes. This is about monitoring. By its nature, a lot of work in the circular economy is quite informal. It is peer-to-peer sharing with food. It is not easily structured and measured. To start with, maybe for Liz [Goodwin] and Andy [Richmond], how can progress towards a circular economy be measured? To what extent do you think the key measures would be environmental, economic or social, to pick up on some of the points that Shaun [Bailey AM] was just raising?

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): They will need to be all three types. There are some measures that you can probably think about now, like the state of waste arisings. Does it continue to go up? Do you start to see it going down? There are some measures that are reasonably easy to understand but there are far more difficult ones, which is just what you talked about. How do you measure the growth in the reuse or the remanufacturing sector? We need to do more work to develop some good metrics, metrics that will help us understand where we have got to, but also we probably need some lead indicators that tell us if we are heading in the right direction because some of this might take a while to achieve.

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): Yes, I agree. It is something that we do need. It is quite a complex system that we are looking to measure. There are the outputs of a circular economy as well as the growth in the circular economy within the city. This is a priority for us, identifying a good measurement. In fact, it is a priority for everybody looking at the circular economy at the moment. We are speaking to a number of cities and regions that are also leading work on circular economy - Scotland, the Netherlands, Amsterdam, Denmark - and everybody is considering this. How do you effectively measure a movement towards a circular economy and what are those benefits? Some of the work we are doing with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation will start to bring out more of that in the coming months.

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): It is something that LWARB is going to invest some of our budget in this year, to specify some work to work on these particular issues in London. I hope to potentially link in to work that other cities are doing, to draw on their knowledge and experience and maybe develop a set of metrics that are common to at least a number of cities so we can also do some comparisons as well.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Are you thinking about monitoring the projects that fall flat? There was one amazing project that was happening in Islington for a while, Bright Sparks, which was doing some pioneering work with apprenticeships and small electrical repairs, but that ran out of council funding to just keep it going and all that other social benefit got lost. Are you going to be trying to measure the stuff that does not keep going? That project fell flat economically but it was delivering an awful lot in terms of environmental and social benefit. I do not know whether there is expertise that these groups or organisations might have that might help them survive economically when they are delivering that other kind of benefit. Is that something that could come out of this monitoring, do you think?

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): Certainly the businesses and the organisations that LWARB is working with. If any of them are not successful we will want to understand why and make sure that we are taking the learning into account so that we can feed that back and others can learn from it. I cannot guarantee that you would pick up everything that fails and all the learning, but where we spot issues and opportunities for learning we must do so.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Then the other thing is who should be setting and monitoring targets and progress? Where do you think that should sit?

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): At the moment the route maps identify a number of specific actions that could be undertaken and they are effectively going to be measurable. They are measurable actions. When you start to talk about the broader circular economy and setting targets, it becomes quite difficult at this stage in the process of a transition to do that, to set out targets for a circular economy. Our focus at the moment will be looking at the individual projects, the individual actions of the route map and measuring the effectiveness and the delivery against those actions rather than looking at, “Here is a target for circular economy that we want London to reach” because of the difficulties there are going to be in measuring those.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Does anyone else want to add anything on monitoring? Then I have one final question which will be for everybody.

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): Because I have been working and talking about circular economy for a number of years now, we must have more momentum, we must have a really thriving small and medium enterprise (SME) community of businesses that are doing stuff, and you are getting not just the people who are breaking the first ground but the followers are starting to follow, and not just at the SME level, but we also have a number of very big multi-nationals who are leading the way and driving it through their supply chains as well. It needs to feel as though it is happening but also feel as though it is being normal, and that is a bit of a “how does it feel?” rather than “what does it look like?” For me it is going to be that all of us will be able to talk about hundreds of examples, rather than now where we are struggling to find more than two or three.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Thank you. Lots of examples.

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): For me, what I would like to see in ten years’ time would be developments that have been developed with circular economy facilitation in mind.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Do you mean housing or business developments?

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): Yes. It comes back to your point, Shaun [Bailey AM]. Design is a key feature for circular economy and designers are saying, “Give us the problem, and we will give you a circular solution” but it has to be right from the beginning of designing. That can be done on an individual basis, but what is interesting is when you look at that in a community-based sense, and can you look at physical housing developments or neighbourhood developments that have circular economy principles embedded within that design of the development that therefore enable circular economy living, circular economy businesses and that wider approach?

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Therefore, properly embedded in the fabric of our city?

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): Yes.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Keith.

Keith James (Textiles Delivery Manager, Waste and Resources Action Programme): Yes. In ten years we think it would be entirely feasible to see a doubling of servitisation so we would be renting and leasing twice as many things as we are today instead of owning them. It is possible that remanufacturing could be on a par with manufacturing. That move to making more of the material assets that we already have could increase quite rapidly. We could see a big increase in reuse. We could see an increase in reuse of about 25%, and we could see significant increases in the recycling rate as well. We are very pleased with the discussion that we have been able to have about the full circular economy and not just recycling.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Fantastic. Rebecca.

Rebecca Trevalyan (Chief Lending Officer, Library of Things): I think it is the World Economic Forum that predicts that by 2030 all products will have become services, and I wonder whether for that to happen there needs to be an explosion of enterprises first at the grassroots doing things like repair cafés, bike repair workshops, lending libraries and communal fridges and all of the infrastructure that allows people to test and understand these models. That can then be taken into the larger enterprises, the housing developers and associations, and then the risk has been taken for bigger product manufacturers to understand how to lease and how to design products for long-lasting life. Then, of course, universities teaching that there is no such thing as “away”, that best practice for product design and circular design starts right there. Finally, policy that supports that environment. Perhaps there is no such phrase as “circular economy” in ten years’ time because it is just the way it is.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Because it is the way we do it.

Rebecca Trevalyan (Chief Lending Officer, Library of Things): Yes.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): I really like the “no such thing as away”. That is very powerful. Viv.

Viv Taylor (Head of Growth and Marketing, OLIO): Social responsibility in terms of the environment before it is too late, as Shaun [Bailey AM] was saying, before we get to a point that we have to make changes. I agree, policy changes, especially in terms of food waste. I know other places, even in Taiwan, you now pay for the amount you throw away, and I do not know if we will come to that, but we all have a social responsibility. I think things are going to really change, and we are going to really reflect that we all have to change if we want to survive as a planet.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Thank you. Clare, ten years?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): I would like to think that we have made a lot of progress with the route map. If we did all the actions in the route map, we would contribute almost £3 billion to the potential £7 billion net benefit that we could get through accelerating circular economy in London. The other £4 billion comes from the fact that we use a lot of products and services that do not originate in London, but we do have control over £3 billion, and that is a big price to go for. I would like to think that we have taken a lot of steps towards that. Just building what Andy [Richmond] said, a really vibrant SME community in London that is supported to take forward circular economy would be really exciting. In 2015 there were 600,000 start-ups in the UK and 200,000 of those were in London. If we could just capture a proportion of those start-ups and introduce circular economy thinking right at the beginning of their business development, we would develop what is already a thriving scene into something that really sets London apart from the rest of the world in this area.

Caroline Russell AM (Deputy Chair): Fantastic. That is a lovely, positive thing to end on.

Joanne McCartney AM: Yes. That leads nicely into my question. I was going to ask about international comparisons. Andy [Richmond] mentioned some of those cities, but, relative to them, how far along are we? Are we lagging behind some of those major cities or are we up there with the best?

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): It is a very difficult comparison to make, and I was talking to Liz [Goodwin] earlier about you see what people present on their website and their glossy documents and --

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): It is sometimes different in reality.

Clare Ollerenshaw (Circular Economy Manager, London Waste and Recycling Board): We need to spend some time doing a bit of digging into what are people's initiatives and how successful have they been, looking beyond the gloss. Certainly a number of cities in the Netherlands have a very good reputation for circular economy, as does Copenhagen. Paris recently has set out 12 principles that they would like the city to work towards circular economy. Other cities have aspirations but perhaps have not done as much yet. New York would probably be falling into that camp. A lot of big players, a lot of big cities, are starting down this journey. It is very difficult to say. London is used as an example of good practice in many of the meetings that we go to. We feel we are just at the start.

Dr Liz Goodwin (Chair, London Waste and Recycling Board): That is partly because of the size of London and, therefore, the potential influence and the potential leadership role it can play. Lots of cities in the Netherlands are great but they are not the scale of London.

Andy Richmond (Policy and Programmes Manager, Greater London Authority): I would agree with that. When we speak to people, they consider London as one of the leading cities looking or thinking about circular economy, in Ellen MacArthur's words, and we get approached by a number of cities, certainly through the C40 Cities network. I am expecting more cities to come forward and speak to us. We are considered one of the leaders at the moment.

Joanne McCartney AM: OK. Thank you.

Leonie Cooper AM (Chair): Certainly, compared to the cities that you mentioned - you have not mentioned cities of a comparable size, like Mexico City or Tokyo or other mega-cities - it is much more of a challenge for mega-cities to get them to embrace a "one planet" lifestyle. We do not want to spoil the planet and use everything up. Neither do not want it all to become one enormous landfill. Embracing the circular economy seems to me to be absolutely critical for the much larger cities as much as the smaller ones for whom it is that bit easier, which is of course always the issue with comparing ourselves with places like Copenhagen or any of the cities in the Netherlands.

Thank you very much to all of our guests who have answered all of our questions and contributed today.

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Subject: Summary List of Actions

Report to: Environment Committee

Report of: Executive Director of Secretariat

Date: 13 September 2017

This report will be considered in public.

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report sets out details of completed and ongoing actions arising from previous meetings of the Environment Committee.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 **That the Committee notes the completed and outstanding actions arising from its previous meetings.**

Actions Arising from the Meeting on 13 July 2017

Minute Number	Topic	Status	For action by
6.	<p>Waste Management – Circular Economy (Item 6)</p> <p>The Committee delegated authority to the Chair, Leonie Cooper AM, in consultation with the Deputy Chair and party Group Lead Members to agree any output arising from the discussion on Waste Management.</p>	Ongoing.	Chair

Actions Arising from the Meeting on 16 March 2017

Minute Number	Topic	Status	For action by
5.	<p>Tube Noise (Item 5)</p> <p>The Committee delegated authority to the Chair, Leonie Cooper AM, in consultation with party Group Lead Members to agree any output arising from discussion on Tube noise.</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>See agenda Item 5.</p>	

Actions Arising from the Meeting of 19 January 2017

Minute Number	Topic	Status	For action by
6.	Green Spaces (Item 6) Authority was delegated to the Chair, Leonie Cooper AM, in consultation with party Group Lead Members, to agree any output arising from the green spaces investigation.	Completed. See agenda Item 5	
7.	Water Mains (Item 7) Authority was delegated to the Chair, Leonie Cooper AM, in consultation with party Group Lead Members, to agree any output arising from the discussion on water mains.	In progress.	Scrutiny Manager

Actions Arising from the Meeting of 8 December 2016

Minute Number	Topic	Status	For action by
6.	Green Spaces (Item 6) During the course of the discussion Members requested a copy of Enable Leisure and Culture's events strategy.	Completed. Attached as Appendix 1.	
10.	Proposals to Ban Diesel Vehicles (Item 10) Authority was delegated to the Chair, in consultation with party Group Lead Members, to agree any output arising from the discussion.	In progress.	Scrutiny Manager

Actions Arising from the Meeting of 13 October 2016

Minute Number	Topic	Status	For action by
5.	<p>Discussion with the Deputy Mayor for Environment and Energy (Item 5)</p> <p>During the course of the discussion, Members requested that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it is detailed in the upcoming budget process, the Assistant Director, Environment, provide the Committee with detail of the amount of funding potentially available from ERDF funding for a renewal of the RE:FIT programme; and • The Committee is provided with the results of the GLA's feasibility and options development work on Energy for Londoners as an energy provider and the potential for offering affordable energy tariffs to Londoners, and associated timescales. 	<p>Completed Attached as Appendix 2.</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>	<p>Assistant Director, Environment</p>

3. Legal Implications

3.1 The Committee has the power to do what is recommended in this report.

4. Financial Implications

4.1 There are no financial implications to the Greater London Authority arising from this report.

List of appendices to this report:

Appendix 1 – Wansworth Borough Council– Community Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee – 27 November 2014

Appendix 2 – Response from Assistant Director – Environment, Greater London Authority - RE:FIT Programme

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

List of Background Papers: Member Delegated Authority Form 808 and 785

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WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCILCOMMUNITY SERVICES OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE –
27TH NOVEMBER 2014EXECUTIVE – 1ST DECEMBER 2014

Report by the Director of Housing and Community Services on the proposed Events Policy for the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces (excluding Battersea Park).

SUMMARY

In July 2014 (Paper No. 14-365), the Executive approved a consultation exercise on proposals to introduce an Events Policy for the management of events in/on the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces, excluding Battersea Park which already has an agreed policy in place (Paper No. 11-850). This Paper contains the results of the consultation and the proposals for the introduction of the policy.

The Executive are recommended to approve the Events Policy for the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces.

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee are asked to support the recommendation.

The Director of Finance comments that income generated by normal activities and events held in the open spaces will accrue to the planned Leisure and Culture Staff Mutual. If any new 'exceptional' events take place, income will be shared 30% to the Staff Mutual, 70% to the Council after taking account of any additional costs incurred by either party.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Community Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee are recommended to support the recommendation in paragraph 3.
2. If the Community Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee approve any views, comments or recommendations on this report, these will be submitted to the Executive for their consideration.
3. The Executive are recommended to approve the Events Policy for the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces as described in paragraphs 14 and 15.

INTRODUCTION

4. Whilst Battersea Park has been the principal venue in the Borough for outdoor events for many years, other parks, commons and open spaces have historically hosted a variety of events of differing sizes. These have ranged from very large events such as the Wandsworth Borough Show (Tooting Common, Putney Lower

Open Spaces Events Policy

Common and King George's Park) and annual Fireworks Displays (Tooting Common, King George's Park and Wandsworth Park), to less extensive annual events such as funfairs, circuses, outdoor cinemas, community-based events, sporting events, and cultural or social events linked with the Tooting Bec Lido.

5. More recently, Tooting Common hosted the London 2012 Games Olympic Torch Relay Evening Celebration event which attracted a ticketed audience of 10,000 people, and a number of 'street parties' linked with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee took place in/on parks and open spaces across the Borough.
6. Whilst the hosting of small community events is possible in the vast majority of the Borough's parks and open spaces, only the following spaces have been, are or could be used to host events for more than 200 people. As such, this policy primarily relates to:-
 - (a) King George's Park, SW18 (Southfields);
 - (b) Tooting Common, SW17 (Bedford and Furzedown);
 - (c) Wandsworth Common, SW18 (Wandsworth Common and Northcote);
 - (d) Wandsworth Park, SW15 (Thamesfield); and
 - (e) Barn Elms Sports Centre, SW13 (London Borough of Richmond).

EXISTING DAY TO DAY MANAGEMENT OF EVENTS, COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

7. The responsibility for the day-to-day management of events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, including compliance with relevant legislation and the Terms and Conditions, rests with the Council's Events Team, which since 1st April 2014, operates within the Shadow Staff Mutual for Leisure and Culture Services.
8. The responsibility for policing events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, including the enforcement of relevant bye-laws, rests with the Attested Constables of the Council's Events Support Service (ESS). It should also be noted that it is the Head of the ESS who determines what level of policing is required for any given event, and this is non-negotiable by event organisers.
9. All event enquiries are subject to the submission of a formal application form by event organisers, and a requirement to submit both an event management plan and risk assessment for approval, before an event may go ahead.
10. For larger events, organisers are required to attend detailed planning meetings (Safety Advisory Groups) with the following agencies (where relevant):-
 - (a) The Council's Events Team;
 - (b) The Council's Events Support Service;
 - (c) The Council's Parks Service;
 - (d) The Council's Leisure and Sports Service;
 - (e) The Council's Environmental Services Division (Health and Safety, Licensing, Noise and Food Teams);
 - (f) The Council's Highways and On-street Service;
 - (g) Metropolitan Police Service;
 - (h) London Ambulance Service;
 - (i) London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority; and

- (j) Transport for London.

GENERAL CONTROLS AND EVENT RESTRICTIONS

11. A number of general controls and event restrictions apply to all events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, and these are as follows:-
- (a) specific park, common and open space legislation;
 - (b) Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
 - (c) Licensing Act 2003; and
 - (d) relevant Wandsworth and GLC park and open space bye-laws.

CONSULTATION ON THE PROPOSED EVENTS POLICY

12. Officers have consulted with the following user groups and stakeholder organisations regarding these proposals and their full responses are attached as appendices. A breakdown of specific points that have been raised by each of the consultative groups is provided in Appendix 1, together with relevant officer comments and the following copies of the responses are provided:-
- (a) Tooting Common Management Advisory Committee (Appendix 2);
 - (b) Friends of Tooting Common (Appendix 3); and
 - (c) Wandsworth Common Management Advisory Committee (Appendix 4).

13. As part of their submission, the Friends of Tooting Common made a suggestion to change the original wording of the proposed Events Policy, relating to a proposed amendment to the paragraph on the frequency of different categories of events. The original wording is as follows in italics, and the suggested wording provided has been reflected in the Proposed Events Policy section (see paragraph 14 (i) below):

Frequency. Recognising that there needs to be a balance between the hosting of events and other uses of parks, commons and open spaces, no individual site shall be used for Category C events (between 5,000 and 10,000 people) on more than two consecutive weekends throughout the year or more than twice in any month.

PROPOSED EVENTS POLICY

14. A number of specific controls and event restrictions formed the basis for the proposed draft Events Policy for consultation, and would apply to all events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, as follows:-
- (a) The Council's Terms and Conditions for Events. The Council already has in place extensive Terms and Conditions (regulations) for the use of parks and open spaces for events.
 - (b) Premises Licenses. For events involving the sale of alcohol or certain forms of entertainment, a separate licence would also be required via an application to the Council's Environmental Services Division.
 - (c) Grass Areas. Grass areas shall not be used for events over the winter months between 30th September and 1st April, with the exception of Barn Elms Sports Centre for events directly linked with winter sports or the annual Boat Race.

Open Spaces Events Policy

- (d) Ecological Sites. Events shall not be located on any sites of specific ecological importance.
- (e) Sports Pitches. Events shall not be permitted to compromise the maintenance and operation of sports pitches.
- (f) Care of Grass, Trees and Infrastructure. Care of grass, trees and the general infrastructure of parks, commons and open spaces shall be subject to the rigorous enforcement of the Terms and Conditions.
- (g) Time Limits. A time limit of 10.00pm shall be imposed on all events. It should be noted that most events normally end by 8.00pm, but some sporting and public events may require an extension to the later time.
- (h) Maximum Audience Size. Events shall not exceed a maximum audience size of 10,000 people and event organisers shall be required to produce control measures for the Council's approval, to ensure this.
- (i) Frequency. Recognising that there needs to be a balance between the hosting of events and other uses of parks, commons and open spaces, the following restrictions on event frequencies shall apply for Category B (between 2500 and 5000 people) and Category C events (between 5,000 and 10,000 people):
- there will not be a Category C or B event at any site on the same park, common or open space on consecutive weekends;
 - there will not be more than four Category C events on the same park, common or open space in any six month period; and
 - there will not be more than six Category B events on the same park, common or open space in any 6 month period.
- (j) Noise Limits. Noise shall be regulated by the specific limitations contained within the Terms and Conditions, including but not limited to, noise shall not exceed 75 db (A), when 10 metres from an Event site.
- (k) Weekend Events. Weekend events shall be limited to those that are open to the general public including ticketed events (e.g. music events), or events to which there is an open application for participation (e.g. charity fun runs). Weekend events within stand alone facilities (e.g. Bowling Greens), or areas with existing fenced or gated access shall also be permitted, subject to there being minimal disruption of the primary purpose of the site.
- (l) Variations to Event Restrictions. Variations to the Events Policy shall only be possible if they have been consulted upon and approved by the Council's Executive.

PROPOSED PROCESSES FOR CONSULTATION ON EVENTS

15. In order to ensure the right balance between the use of parks and open spaces for events and normal use by members of the public, it is proposed that the following processes for routine consultation on events, are adopted:-

Category A Events up to 2,500 people

Events Team	Parks Service	MACS / Friends
Events Team manage applications as per existing arrangements → Current level of applications = 14 / annum across all parks, commons and open spaces.	Notified of event enquiries to ensure no clashes with planned works and updated Events Diaries distributed to Parks Management →	Updated Events Diaries distributed to MACs / Friends groups.

Category B Events from 2,500 – 5,000 people

Events Team	Parks Service	MACS / Friends
Events Team consider application → Current level of applications = 1 / annum across all parks, commons and open spaces.	Event application discussed with Parks Service →	Relevant MACs / Friends groups consulted on event proposals.

Category C Events from 5,000 – 10,000 people

Events Team	Parks Service	MACS / Friends
Events Team consider application → Current level of applications = 0 / annum across all parks, commons and open spaces.	Event application discussed with Parks Service →	Relevant MACs / Friends groups consulted on event proposals.

COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

16. The Director of Finance comments that income generated by normal activities and events held in the open spaces will accrue to the planned Leisure and Culture Staff Mutual. If any new 'exceptional' events take place, income will be shared 30% to the Staff Mutual, 70% to the Council after taking account of any additional costs incurred by either party. It is considered that this arrangement will incentivise the Staff Mutual and provide a fair return to the Council. These arrangements were outlined and agreed in Paper No. 14-152 to the Executive in February 2014.

Open Spaces Events Policy

CONCLUSION

17. The current level of event applications across all parks, commons and open spaces (excluding Battersea Park) is extremely low and the above policy seeks to confirm and bring together existing arrangements and restrictions into a single document, with the added proposal for how events will be consulted upon in future. The policy is designed to give clarity to the public and stakeholders in respect of controls relating to events.

The Town Hall
Wandsworth
SW18 2PU

BRIAN REILLY
Director of Housing and Community Services

19th November 2014

Background papers

There are no background papers to this report.

All reports to Overview and Scrutiny Committees, regulatory and other committees, the Executive and the full Council can be viewed on the Council's website (www.wandsworth.gov.uk/moderngov) unless the report was published before May 2001, in which case the Committee Secretary (David Jones-Owen tel: 020 8871 7032 or email [djones-owen@ wandsworth.gov.uk](mailto:djones-owen@wandsworth.gov.uk)) can supply it if required.

Consultation Responses – Open Spaces Events Policy

1. Tooting Common Management Advisory Committee.

The TC MAC welcomes the approach outlined in this policy. Aware of the changes and potential changes ahead with the introduction of the Staff Mutual we are keen to see a policy agreed that is compatible with the character and ambience of Tooting Commons. The TC MAC sees this as particularly important in the light of experience provided by neighbouring Clapham Common where major events in recent years, albeit providing revenue, have proved extremely unpopular with local residents, the Friends Group and other users. The TC MAC welcomes the fact that the Events team share these concerns. However, the TC MAC is mindful of the fact that this policy will establish parameters and precedent that may go beyond the life of the current team.

The Events Policy that has been proposed would become the Council's Policy which would be implemented and managed by the Mutual or any subsequent provider of services. Once adopted, any future variations to the policy would need to be consulted upon and agreed by the Council's Executive.

Notwithstanding this, should the Mutual be approved, but later be unsuccessful in its bid to continue to manage its contract with the Council, then the staff that are employed by the Mutual (Parks, Events Team etc.) would be subject to TUPE transfer arrangements and as such, the knowledge and experience of the existing staff should not be lost.

Our principle concern is that, at some future date, the pressure and incentives to increase revenue from the commons outweighs the shared aim to manage, conserve and enhance them along the lines of their long-established character and use. Taking a long-term view we feel it is necessary to consider and protect the commons from a scenario where the management has been tendered to a commercial organisation that does not share the local commitment and pride in this very special environment.

As per comments provided above. The introduction of an Events Policy is designed to address this concern.

Obviously much of the protection for the commons is provided by the "Terms and Conditions" but we feel the Policy document will have to go further in incorporating the existing Event team's judgement and experience. The TC MAC would like, therefore, to make the following recommendations:

Safeguards: *the policy needs to be developed from the perspective of, "beyond the Staff Mutual". i.e. beyond the current personnel, knowledge, commitment and experience – and indeed, tacit policy. We feel more of the current team's understanding and experience needs to be incorporated to provide safeguards as well as guidance. None of us are here forever, hopefully the Commons will be.*

As above and in addition, the Events Policy that has been proposed is based on (but

slightly different to) the existing policy for Events in Battersea Park, which has been in existence, tried and tested since 2003. Furthermore, there are also processes for consulting with the Parks Service and relevant groups.

This said, all policies should be treated as 'live documents' and as such, there is no reason why the Events Policy as currently proposed cannot be developed over time and in liaison with stakeholders.

Protection of ecological areas: *with this in mind we feel protection of ecological areas should be explicit but not specific so that improvements and increases to ecologically sensitive areas remain protected in the long term.*

The Events Policy would not prevent any increases to ecologically sensitive areas, rather, it protects all and any sites of specific ecological importance whether in existence now or at some time in the future.

Definitions/guidelines: *what constitutes an event (particularly at the low end level)? In this respect we are mindful that "organized" local community use is not too readily classified (and charged) as an event.*

All events whether large or small are treated on their own merits. In general terms, events that are managed through the Events Team and to which the Events Policy applies, relate to events that require:

Event infrastructure (e.g. fencing, barriers, stages, marquees etc.);
Have a commercial element to them; or
Involve licensable activities (e.g. sale of alcohol, live music etc.).

General parameters for community events that would not attract a charge were first conceived during the recent Jubilee celebrations and are as follows:

No alcohol sales.
No food sales.
No live or recorded music.
No barbeques.
No glass.
No temporary structures, gazebos etc.
No temporary power supplies (i.e. extension cables or generators).
No temporary water supplies.
No events in playgrounds unless approved separately by Play Services.
All litter cleared afterwards including bunting etc.
All damage reported.
All relevant bye-laws, dog control orders and park regulations apply.
Proof of Public Liability Insurance to be provided.
Should not be of a scale to compromise general use by the public.

Assessment criteria: *in the judgment of permissions and charges we would like to see some weighting given to local community relevance and benefit.*

As above, all events whether large or small are treated on their own merits.

Checks and balances: *we recognize that the Staff Mutual is keen to keep the parks and events teams together. We support this but, again, feel the policy needs to incorporate*

some of the current knowledge, awareness and experience that allows them to make judgment calls sympathetic to the special character of Tooting Commons.

As above and it should also be noted that the policy and process includes an ongoing dialogue between the Events Team and the Parks Service, that provides additional checks and balances.

Limits on size, type and frequency: *The levels of events across the past 3 years give a good benchmark of what should be expected for the long term. With respect of C category events, we note that the Olympic torch parade was an “exceptional” event and recommend that category C events are always “exceptional”. The danger we see in setting a limit for this category (e.g. not more than 2 consecutive weekends) is that limits can become standards.*

The level of applications for Category C events is not anticipated to be high, as evidenced by current demand. It is also proposed that there will be no more than four category C events in/on the same park, common or open space in any six-month period.

With respect to “Type”, we recommend that events that do not have some specific relevance to the local communities are not allowed and that no event is allowed if it is incompatible in any way with the special character and ambience of the commons.

The communities that are local to the commons are extremely diverse and as such, relevance to one part of the community may not be the same as for others. It is considered that the policy as proposed (with the associated consultation processes) provides a reasonable basis upon which to proceed.

Designated areas: *designated areas should be (probably have been) identified for each category (but see recommendation 2 above).*

The siting of events is dependent on a number of factors, and clearly not every area of the commons is suitable for all, or indeed any, events. The policy is deliberately non-prescriptive as each event would be considered on its own merits and requirements.

Terms and conditions: *as the policy is developed it would be valuable to revisit the “Terms and Conditions” to ensure that both are complementary and mutually reinforcing.*

The Terms & Conditions are already kept under constant review in order to take account of changes to circumstances and legislation.

Consultation: *the policy should be developed in consultation with TC MAC and it should be conditional on future management bodies that it cannot be changed without consultation and agreement with the TC MAC.*

This is already intended.

Marketing: *Tooting Commons should not be marketed as event venues, i.e. seek events to provide revenue.*

This is the case.

2. Friends of Tooting Common.

The Friends of Tooting Common agree that there is a need for an Events Policy, as we believe the exploitation of open spaces in London for a commercial return needs to be controlled for the benefit of local residents and wildlife, and to keep intact the essential character and ambience of our green spaces. Specifically, it is important that the distinctive character of the Tooting Commons, with their higher levels of wildlife and wilder areas than many other London parks and commons, be maintained and enhanced. And it is important that the policy ensures this for the longer term, subsequent to the time of “staff mutual”, when management of the commons might be handled by a commercial organisation.

The Events Policy that has been proposed would become the Council's Policy which would be implemented and managed by the Mutual or any subsequent provider of services. Once adopted, any future variations to the policy would need to be consulted upon and agreed by the Council's Executive.

Notwithstanding this, should the Mutual be approved, but later be unsuccessful in its bid to continue to manage its contract with the Council, then the staff that are employed by the Mutual (Parks, Events Team etc.) would be subject to TUPE transfer arrangements and as such, the knowledge and experience of the existing staff should not be lost.

One of our primary concerns about events on the commons is best illustrated by the example of Clapham Common. The major events which have been hosted on Clapham Common in recent years have had a detrimental effect on the common and users. For example, a recent music festival damaged Clapham Common to the extent that reinstatement work to the grass will cost £35,000.

Large areas of that Common are inaccessible to commons users for much of the summer, as they are fenced off for the events. The noise and light pollution is significant as well. These major events have been very unpopular with local residents, and we certainly do not want to see similar events happen on the Tooting Commons.

So we are very keen to see that there are clear, agreed-upon, sustainable, enforced rules for events on green spaces in Wandsworth, to ensure that the distinctive character of the Tooting Commons is maintained and enhanced.

The rationale behind the Events Policy is to put in place restrictions, limitations and processes relating to events where none currently exist, in order to establish a proper balance and maintain the character of the commons. In line with this, the very largest event that could take place would have a maximum audience number considerably lower than what is permitted on Clapham Common.

We think the draft Policy needs to be developed somewhat, to indicate more specifically how this will be achieved, including the type and frequency of events that will be allowed, and the considerations that will underlie the decisions to be made on applications for events. We agree with the Tooting Commons MAC that this could

probably be done by incorporating some of the current events team’s understanding and experience, and judgement in deciding applications, into the policy. We also agree with the MAC that local community relevance and benefit should have some weighting in the criteria for deciding to allow an event, and that an event which does not have some specific relevance to local communities, or is inconsistent with the distinctive character of the Tooting Commons, should not be allowed.

As per comments provided above.

We also agree with Tooting Commons MAC that Tooting Commons should not be marketed as an event venue.

As per comments provided above.

On size and frequency of events: we recognise the danger (to which the MAC have referred) that a limit can become a standard. However we think it would be appropriate, particularly with a view to the longer-term, for the Policy to say:

- *that a category C event should always be regarded as “exceptional”;*
- *but that in any case there should not be a category C or B event (at any site on the Tooting Commons) on consecutive weekends (we think this would damage the ambience of the Commons);*
- *that in any case there should not be more than (say) 4 category C events (at any site on the Tooting Commons) in any 6 month period; and*
- *that in any case there should not be more than (say) 6 category B events (at any site on the Tooting Commons) in any 6 month period.*

These suggestions regarding the frequency of events are accepted and the wording of the proposed Events Policy has been amended to reflect this.

We understand from the meeting on 14 August that the definition of an event which the Policy would work to is that it involves use of the Commons’ infrastructure, and/or has a commercial aim. This seems a generally appropriate definition. We think it would be useful for the Policy to make this definition more explicit. Uses of the Commons which did not involve infrastructure or have a commercial aim would not be “events”, and so not require an application. (In passing we would note that the majority of FOTC activities – for example our botanical and bat walks – would fall “below” this definition and so not be an event).

All events whether large or small are treated on their own merits. In general terms, events that are managed through the Events Team and to which the Events Policy applies, relate to events that require:

- Event infrastructure (e.g. fencing, barriers, stages, marquees etc.);
- Have a commercial element to them; or
- Involve licensable activities (e.g. sale of alcohol, live music etc.).

General parameters for community events that would not attract a charge were first conceived during the recent Jubilee celebrations and are as follows:

No alcohol sales.
No food sales.
No live or recorded music.
No barbeques.
No glass.
No temporary structures, gazebos etc.
No temporary power supplies (i.e. extension cables or generators).
No temporary water supplies.
No events in playgrounds unless approved separately by Play Services.
All litter cleared afterwards including bunting etc.
All damage reported.
All relevant bye-laws, dog control orders and park regulations apply.
Proof of Public Liability Insurance to be provided.
Should not be of a scale to compromise general use by the public

We are however aware that there are many local groups who use the Commons for small or fairly small "events" which possibly involve a small usage of the Commons' infrastructure, but the group concerned do not have the resources to pay significant amounts to the Council for charges. As examples, the Commons are frequently used by local residents for informal sports and social events, including after-school picnics, or by not-for-profit groups organising sports for children (indeed, they in many cases either charge attendees nothing or a nominal amount; they are certainly not doing this to make a commercial return). There is a risk that by charges that are too high, and a policy that is too prescriptive, these groups will simply choose not to register their events with the Events Service.

As per comments provided above.

Similarly, and related to this, the FOTC (with our Dog Show) and other local groups run activities that may involve some use of the Commons' infrastructure, and raise some funds, but these funds are all put back into the Commons.

We think it might be helpful, from a public policy perspective, to define a separate category of "event", that though it involves some use of the Commons' infrastructure, is small and/or non-commercial. For such an event, there would either be a reduced charge (ie not the full rate applying to commercial events), or (where any funds raised are put back into the Commons, such as the FOTC Dog Show) the charge is waived by WBC.

As per comments provided above.

Finally, there are a couple of other points which we think would also usefully be clarified in developing the Policy further:

Given the comment in 11d) about Ecological Sites, it would be useful to clarify which parts of Tooting Commons would currently fit this criteria (and so be out of bounds to events) - although we recognise that the Commons may change over time.

The siting of events is dependent on a number of factors, and clearly not every area of

the commons is suitable for all, or indeed any, events. The policy is deliberately non-prescriptive as each event would be considered on its own merits and requirements, suffice to say that as per the policy no events shall be sited on any areas of specific ecological importance.

It might also be useful to clarify why there is a separate policy for Battersea Park, separate from the other green spaces.

The Events Policy for Battersea Park formed the basis for the Open Spaces Events Policy. It is separate due to the very different nature of the park compared with the other open spaces in the Borough, its infrastructure and layout and the fact that it has an established events programme.

3. Wandsworth Common Management Advisory Committee.

Wandsworth Common is a highly valued natural open space and its many different parts make it inappropriate for large events. The opinion of the Wandsworth Common MAC is that the only events that should be considered are small-scale community based events such as the Bellevue Rd Fair dog-show and the Westside carol singing, thus falling into the lower end of Category A in the scale laid down in Paper 14-365. The MAC believes that events of Category B (2500-5000 people) and Category C (5000-10,000) are unsuitable for the Common. The paper states that the current level of applications for all open spaces is 15 per year of which 14 are Category A. The inference is that only a minor proportion of those applications apply to Wandsworth Common. Accordingly, the MAC believes it is reasonable to ask that any event the Council considers suitable for Wandsworth Common should be presented to the MAC for consultation prior to it being given final approval. This consultation via an agreed point of contact(s) could be done quite rapidly and would not impose an unacceptable delay.

The siting of events is dependent on a number of factors, and clearly not every area of the common is suitable for all, or indeed any, events. Each event would be considered on its own merits and the policy as proposed includes a requirement to consult with the MAC on any Category B or C events.

The MAC should also be given the updated events diary at MAC meetings along with the Parks Report. This would surely appeal to the Events Team because if there were subsequent complaints the Council could show that it had consulted with the relevant elected body of local residents.

This can be arranged.

At present the Wandsworth Common MAC is putting its trust in the Staff Mutual, the officers of which are known to recognise that the Borough's Commons are special places. However, our concerns focus on the daunting word "incentivise" in Para 14 of the Paper and looking to 2019 and after. Accordingly, the MAC asks that the Events Policy can be revisited prior to the management contract being put out to tender in case the passing of time has shown that tighter safeguards are necessary.

The Events Policy that has been proposed would become the Council's Policy which would be implemented and managed by the Mutual or any subsequent provider of services. Once adopted, any future variations to the policy would need to be consulted upon and agreed by the Council's Executive, but any revisions required could be considered at the point of approving the specification for leisure and culture services, as the Events Policy would be an appendix to the specification.

This said, all policies should be treated as 'live documents' and as such, there is no reason why the Events Policy as currently proposed cannot be developed over time and in liaison with stakeholders.

Notwithstanding this, should the Mutual be approved, but later be unsuccessful in its bid to continue to manage its contract with the Council, then the staff that are employed by the Mutual (Parks, Events Team etc.) would be subject to TUPE transfer arrangements and as such, the knowledge and experience of the existing staff should not be lost.

WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENT, CULTURE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE – 1ST JULY 2014

EXECUTIVE – 7TH JULY 2014

Report by the Director of Housing and Community Services on the proposed draft Events
Policy for the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces (excluding Battersea Park).

SUMMARY

The purpose of this paper is to establish a draft Events Policy for consultation, for the management of events in/on the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces, excluding Battersea Park, which already has an agreed policy in place (Paper No. 11-850).

Whilst Battersea Park has been the principal venue in the Borough for outdoor events for many years, other parks, commons and open spaces have historically hosted a variety of events of differing sizes, and it is now considered prudent to put in place a formal policy for the staging of events at all potential sites. The policy is designed to give clarity to the public and stakeholders (e.g. Tooting and Wandsworth Commons Management Advisory Committees) in respect of controls relating to events.

The Executive are recommended to approve the draft Events Policy for the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces for consultation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Environment, Culture & Community Safety Overview and Scrutiny Committee are recommended to support the recommendation to the Executive in paragraph 2. If they approve any views, comments or recommendations on the report, these will be submitted to the Executive for their consideration.
2. The Executive are recommended to approve the draft Events Policy for consultation, for the Borough's parks, commons and open spaces as described in paragraph 11.

INTRODUCTION

3. Whilst Battersea Park has been the principal venue in the Borough for outdoor events for many years, other parks, commons and open spaces have historically hosted a variety of events of differing sizes. These have ranged from very large events such as the Wandsworth Borough Show (Tooting Common, Putney Lower Common and King George's Park) and annual Fireworks Displays (Tooting Common, King George's Park and Wandsworth Park), to less extensive annual events such as funfairs, circuses, outdoor cinemas, community-based events, sporting events, and cultural or social events linked with the Tooting Bec Lido.

Open Spaces Events Policy

4. More recently, Tooting Common hosted the London 2012 Games, Olympic Torch Relay Evening Celebration event which attracted a ticketed audience of 10,000 people, and a number of 'street parties' linked with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee took place in/on parks and open spaces across the Borough.
5. Whilst the hosting of small community events is possible in the vast majority of the Borough's parks and open spaces, only the following spaces have, do and could host events for more than 200 people. As such, this policy primarily relates to:
 - a) King George's Park, SW18 (Southfields);
 - b) Tooting Common, SW17 (Bedford and Furzedown);
 - c) Wandsworth Common, SW18 (Wandsworth Common and Northcote);
 - d) Wandsworth Park, SW15 (Thamesfield); and
 - e) Barn Elms Sports Centre, SW13 (London Borough of Richmond).

EXISTING DAY TO DAY MANAGEMENT OF EVENTS, COMPLIANCE MONITORING & ENFORCEMENT

6. The responsibility for the day to day management of events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, including compliance with relevant legislation and the Terms & Conditions, rests with the Council's Events Team, which since 1st April 2014, operates within the Shadow Staff Mutual for Leisure and Culture Services.
7. The responsibility for policing events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, including the enforcement of relevant bye-laws, rests with the Attested Constables of the Council's Events Support Service. It should also be noted that it is the Chief Officer of the service who determines what level of policing is required for any given event, and this is non-negotiable by event organisers.
8. All event enquiries are subject to the submission of a formal application form by event organisers, and a requirement to submit both an event management plan and risk assessment for approval, before an event may go ahead.
9. For larger events, organisers are required to attend detailed planning meetings (Safety Advisory Groups) with the following agencies (where relevant):
 - a) The Council's Events Team;
 - b) The Council's Events Support Service;
 - c) The Council's Parks Service;
 - d) The Council's Leisure & Sports Service;
 - e) The Council's Environmental Services Division (Health & Safety, Licensing, Noise and Food Teams);
 - f) The Council's Highways & On-street Service;
 - g) Metropolitan Police Service;
 - h) London Ambulance Service;
 - i) London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority; and
 - j) Transport for London.

GENERAL CONTROLS & EVENT RESTRICTIONS

10. A number of general controls and event restrictions apply to all events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, and these are as follows:
- a) Primary legislation e.g. specific park, common and open space legislation, Town & Country Planning Act 1990, Licensing Act 2003, Commons Act 2006 etc; and
 - b) Relevant Wandsworth and GLC park and open space bye-laws.

PROPOSED EVENTS POLICY

11. A number of specific controls and event restrictions form the basis for the proposed draft Events Policy for consultation, and would apply to all events in/on parks, commons and open spaces, as follows:
- a) The Council's Terms & Conditions for Events. The Council already has in place extensive Terms & Conditions (regulations) for the use of parks and open spaces for events;
 - b) Premises Licenses. For events involving the sale of alcohol or certain forms of entertainment, a separate licence will also be required via an application to the Council's Environmental Services Division.
 - c) Grass Areas. Grass areas shall not be used for events over the winter months between 30th September and 1st April, with the exception of Barn Elms Sports Centre for events directly linked with winter sports or the annual Boat Race;
 - d) Ecological Sites. Events shall not be located on any sites of specific ecological importance;
 - e) Sports Pitches. Events shall not be permitted to compromise the maintenance and operation of sports pitches;
 - f) Care of Grass, Trees & Infrastructure. Care of grass, trees and the general infrastructure of parks, commons and open spaces shall be subject to the rigorous enforcement of the Terms & Conditions;
 - g) Time Limits. A time limit of 10.00pm shall be imposed on all events. It should be noted that most events normally end by 8.00pm, but some sporting and public events may require an extension till the later time;
 - h) Maximum Audience Size. Events shall not exceed a maximum audience size of 10,000 people and event organisers shall be required to produce control measures for the Council's approval, to ensure this;
 - i) Frequency. Recognising that there needs to be a balance between the hosting of events and other uses of parks, commons and open spaces, no individual site shall be used for Category C events (between 5,000 and 10,000 people see further details in paragraph 12 below) on more than two consecutive

Open Spaces Events Policy

weekends throughout the year or more than twice in any month;

- j) Noise Limits. Noise shall be regulated by the specific limitations contained within the Terms & Conditions, including but not limited to, noise shall not exceed 75 db (A), when 10 metres from an Event site;
- k) Weekend Events. Weekend events shall be limited to those that are open to the general public including ticketed events (e.g. music events), or events to which there is an open application for participation (e.g. charity fun runs). Weekend events within stand alone facilities (e.g. Bowling Greens), or areas with existing fenced or gated access shall also be permitted, subject to there being minimal disruption of the primary purpose of the site; and
- l) Variations to Event Restrictions. Variations to Event Policy shall only be possible if they have been consulted upon and approved by the Council's Executive.

PROPOSED PROCESSES FOR CONSULTATION ON EVENTS

12. In order to ensure the right balance between the use of parks and open spaces for events and normal use by members of the public, it is proposed that the following processes for routine consultation on events, are adopted:

Category A Events up to 2,500 people

Events Team	Parks Service	MACS / Friends
<p>Events Team manage applications as per existing arrangements →</p> <p>Current level of applications = 14 / annum across all parks, commons & open spaces.</p>	<p>Notified of event enquiries to ensure no clashes with planned works and updated Events Diaries distributed to Parks Management →</p>	<p>Updated Events Diaries distributed to MACs / Friends groups.</p>

Category B Events from 2,500 – 5,000 people

Events Team	Parks Service	MACS / Friends
<p>Events Team consider application →</p> <p>Current level of applications = 1 / annum across all parks, commons & open spaces.</p>	<p>Event application discussed with Parks Service →</p>	<p>Relevant MACs / Friends groups consulted on event proposals.</p>

Category C Events from 5,000 – 10,000 people

Events Team	Parks Service	MACS / Friends
<p>Events Team consider application →</p> <p>Current level of applications = 0 / annum across all parks, commons and open spaces.</p>	<p>Event application discussed with Parks Service →</p>	<p>Relevant MACs / Friends groups consulted on event proposals.</p>

CONSULTATION WITH MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

13. Subject to the above draft policy being approved by the Executive, officers will undertake consultation with the relevant Management Advisory Committees/Friends groups for Wandsworth and Tooting Commons and other interest groups and report any significant recommended amendments accordingly.

COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

14. The Director of Finance comments that income generated by normal activities and events held in the open spaces will accrue to the Leisure and Culture Staff Mutual. If any new 'exceptional' events take place, income will be shared 30% to the Staff Mutual, 70% to the Council after taking account of any additional costs incurred by either party. It is considered that this arrangement will incentivise the Staff Mutual and provide a fair return to the Council. These arrangements were outlined and agreed in Paper No. 14-152 to the Executive in February 2014.

CONCLUSION

15. The current level of event applications across all parks, commons and open spaces (excluding Battersea Park) is extremely low and the above policy seeks to confirm and bring together existing arrangements and restrictions into a single document, with the added proposal for how events will be consulted upon in future. The policy is designed to give clarity to the public and stakeholders (e.g. Tooting and Wandsworth Commons Management Advisory Committees) in respect of controls relating to events.

Open Spaces Events Policy

The Town Hall
Wandsworth
SW18 2PU

BRIAN REILLY
Director of Housing and Community Services

23rd June 2014

Background papers

There are no background papers to this report.

All reports to Overview and Scrutiny Committees, regulatory and other committees, the Executive and the full Council can be viewed on the Council's website (www.wandsworth.gov.uk/moderngov) unless the report was published before May 2001, in which case the Committee Secretary (David Jones-Owen tel: 020 8871 7032 or email [djones-owen@ wandsworth.gov.uk](mailto:djones-owen@wandsworth.gov.uk)) can supply it if required.

**Response from Assistant Director – Environment, Greater London Authority
RE:FIT Programme**

Item 5 – Discussion with the Deputy Mayor for Environment and Energy

Action
Detail on the amount of funding potentially available from European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) funding for a renewal of the RE:FIT programme, if it is detailed in the upcoming budget process
Response
We have already secured £3.7 million of funding (50% ERDF and GLA match) for RE:FIT through to end of August 2019. Through our discussions with the Government over Brexit we will continue to press for sufficient funding and powers to be able to deliver environmental projects such as RE:FIT after we exit the EU.
Patrick Feehily (Assistant Director - Environment, Greater London Authority)

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Subject: Action Taken Under Delegated Authority

Report to: Environment Committee

Report of: Executive Director of Secretariat

Date: 13 September 2017

This report will be considered in public

1. Summary

1.1 This report sets out recent action taken by the Chair under delegated authority.

2. Recommendation

2.1 **That the Committee note the action taken by the Chair under delegated authority, namely to agree, following consultation with the party Group Lead Members:**

- (a) **The output arising from the discussion on tube noise and the response provided by the Deputy Mayor for Transport, as attached as Appendices 1 and 2 of this report.**
- (b) **The Committee's report *Park life: Ensuring green spaces remain a hit with Londoners*, as attached to Appendix 3 of this report and that the Committee notes the report.**

3. Background

3.1 Under Standing Orders and the Assembly's Scheme of Delegation, certain decisions by Members can be taken under delegated authority. This report details those actions.

3.2 On 16 March 2017, the Environment Committee resolved:

The Committee delegated authority to the Chair, Leonie Cooper AM, in consultation with party Group Lead Members to agree any output arising from discussion on Tube noise.

3.3 On the 19 January 2017, the Environment Committee resolved:

The Committee delegated to the Chair, Leonie Cooper AM, in consultation with party Group Lead Members, to agree any output arising from the green spaces investigation.

4. Issues for Consideration

- 4.1 Following consultation with the party Group Lead Members, the Chair agreed to write to the Deputy Mayor for Transport asking for a written update on the progress of TFL's programme to reduce tube noise. A copy of the letter is attached as **Appendix 1**.
- 4.2 The Deputy Mayor for Transport, Val Shawcross CBE, provided a response to the Chair's letter on the 24 August 2017. This has been attached as **Appendix 2**.
- 4.3 Following consultation with the party Group Lead Members, the Chair agreed the Committees report *Park life: Ensuring green spaces remain a hit with Londoner*, published on 5 July 2017, as attached as **Appendix 3**.
- 4.4 The report contained seven recommendations for the Mayor of the Greater London Authority:

Recommendation 1

In the forthcoming Environment Strategy, the Mayor should:

- state his intention to run an accessibility audit of green space, comparing the results against the London Plan open space categorisation, noting areas of deficiency and signposting these areas for investment
- clarify his plans to increase London's green space in terms of quality, multifunctionality and accessibility
- set out a specific action plan to improve green space data collection to help target investment which improves access to, and quality of, green spaces

Recommendation 2

The GLA should examine the feasibility of setting up a single, citywide website to provide key information on all London's green spaces, including ways to get involved and a crowdfunding function.

Recommendation 3

The Mayor should highlight case studies and support best practice in achieving a finance model which draws from a variety of sources, specifically providing a research framework for documenting the value of green spaces and any value-added programmes conducted in these spaces.

Recommendation 4

The Mayor should help local authorities develop a better understanding of the benefits, challenges and implications of alternative delivery methods.

Recommendation 5

Team London should assist green space managers in recruitment, retention and satisfaction of green space volunteers, including assistance for fundraising, diversifying the membership base and connecting with target groups.

Recommendation 6

The GLA should conduct an audit of the All London Green Grid, investigating how many local authorities have included it in local policies and what practical impact the ALGG has had.

Recommendation 7

The Mayor should take steps to promote the concept of green infrastructure at a city level by:

- bringing together evidence on green infrastructure in a format suitable for use by planners, developers and other stakeholders
- incorporating green infrastructure within individual Mayoral strategies and further into the London Plan
- appointing a Green Infrastructure Commissioner or Champion.

5. Legal Implications

5.1 The Committee has the power to do what is recommended in the report.

6. Financial Implications

6.1 There are no direct financial implications to the Greater London Authority arising from this report.

List of appendices to this report:

Appendix 1 – Letter to Deputy Mayor for Transport on Tube Noise

Appendix 2 – Response from Deputy Mayor for Transport on Tube Noise

Appendix 3 - Park life: Ensuring green spaces remain a hit with Londoners

<h3>Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985</h3>
List of Background Papers: Member's Delegated Authority Forms 808 (Tube noise output) and 785 (Green spaces investigation output)
Contact Officer: Clare Bryant, Committee Officer Telephone: 020 7983 4616 E-mail: clare.bryant@london.gov.uk

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Val Shawcross CBE
Deputy Mayor for Transport
City Hall

City Hall
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA
Switchboard: 020 7983 4000
Minicom: 020 7983 4458
Web: www.london.gov.uk

Copy to Duncan Weir, Head of Operational Upgrades & Asset
Development, Transport for London

28 July 2017

Dear Val,

Tube Noise

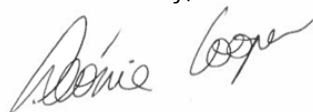
The Environment Committee met with TfL and with residents affected by noise and vibration from the Tube, on 16 March. The committee heard about the residents' experiences with tube noise and the severe effects on their lives, and about TfL's work to reduce the noise and vibration caused by the Tube. The committee also took further evidence by email and telephone from residents unable to attend the meeting. A short summary of the issues raised is attached to this letter; further detail can be found in the meeting transcript.¹ Committee members and staff are still getting correspondence from people affected - though we understand that progress has been made, the issues have not been fully solved.

The Environment Committee would like a written update on the progress of TfL's programme to reduce Tube noise, particularly at night. Please include full details of the budget available for this work, and the timescale for dealing with all the known noise hotspots.

At the meeting, it was suggested that TfL provide the Committee with details of the complaints of noise and vibration, with the mitigation proposed for each and the timescale. We understand that it may not be appropriate to provide details of individual complainants, but please could you ensure that the Committee receives this detail in an appropriately anonymised or summarised form? The committee's Scrutiny Manager, Ian Williamson, will be happy to work with TfL staff to agree a suitable form.

If you can reply to Ian Williamson on the details below by 28 August 2017, that would be very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



Leonie Cooper AM
Chair of the Environment Committee

¹ Available on the London Assembly website at
<https://www.london.gov.uk/moderngov/documents/b15627/Minutes%20-%20Appendix%201%20-%20transcript%20of%20item%205%20Thursday%2016-Mar-2017%2010.00%20Environment%20Committee.pdf?T=9>

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Leonie Cooper AM
Chair of the Environment Committee
City Hall

Date: 24th August 2017

By internal mail

Dear Leonie

Thank you for your letter of 28 July about Tube noise and for your valuable feedback and continued scrutiny of this important issue. I understand that you are all are still receiving correspondence from concerned constituents but hope we have been able to demonstrate how seriously we take these concerns.

I know that you met with Mark Wild on 10 August and were able to talk through these issues with him. I hope that was helpful.

We remain totally committed to being a responsible neighbour to local communities and ensuring that noise from TfL's services is reduced to the lowest level possible. Of course it is a continuing process to keep the tracks in good order, with them being in constant use and subject to continual wear and tear.

As I know you will be aware, there is not a single solution to resolving all track noise issues. I remain assured that there is a robust procedure in place so that TfL can respond quickly and sympathetically to all reports of noise disturbance, whatever the cause. TfL's dedicated team of specialists investigates and responds to every noise complaint and is able to identify hot-spots, and target interventions. I hope Mark has been able to explain the process TfL undertakes to prioritise areas where noise levels are highest and where most complaints have been received.

I was pleased to be able to listen in to the discussion at Mayors Questions on 10 August. As the Mayor outlined, TfL's priority is to tackle directly the source of the noise, such as the trains and the tracks they run on. A significant amount of work has been done to resolve or improve the situation at many of these locations.

TfL's day-to-day maintenance and track renewal budget is around £200m a year. In addition to this, TfL's noise and vibration experts have spent just over £2m on interventions that were not originally scheduled as part of the regular maintenance plan. Where new hot-spots are identified, or emerging technology presents new opportunities to resolve long-term complex noise issues, then TfL will make sure that these receive the

necessary funding. For example over 10,000 shock absorbent track fixings (a further 5,000 since the Committee met in March) have been fitted in certain hot spot areas, with positive impact including in the South Wimbledon area. TfL has also used rail grinding and other track work to make sure that rails are kept smooth and as quiet as possible across the network.

You also raised with the Mayor and I at the recent Mayors Question Time session the possibility of reducing train speeds. I have discussed this proposal with Mark Wild at London Underground, and Mark is now investigating if it would be possible to reduce train speeds on any of the Night Tube lines. I know Mark discussed this with you too, and I have asked that TfL keep you informed of progress.

Some of the issues that lead to noise are not simple to fix and it is these complex issues that remain. TfL has to develop the best bespoke solution to prevent or counteract the noise depending on the location and the type of track in use, taking into account engineering and access constraints, as well as costs. Throughout this process, all Tube lines must remain in use at all times and sometimes other maintenance needs to be prioritised. I understand that this can be frustrating for those residents disturbed by Tube noise but you have my continuing commitment that this will continue to be a priority for us. TfL will continue to do all it can to be a good neighbour, while delivering the world-class levels of service – day and night – that are needed to enable the growth of the city.

I have included a table, attached as Appendix 1, which sets out details of the complaints TfL has received in the format you have requested.

Yours sincerely,



Valerie Shawcross CBE
Deputy Mayor for Transport

Line	Description	Total Complaints	Closed Complaints	Open Complaints	Night Tube?	First Complaint	Last Complaint	Action taken (see key below)	Date	Further work planned	Date
Central	WANSTEAD TO LEYTONSTONE	20	5	15	Yes	17/04/15	24/03/17	HP rail and RTF extension	31/05/17	Rerail on EB	31/11/2017
Central	BETHNAL GREEN TO LIVERPOOL STREET	18	6	12	Yes	10/09/16	31/05/17	HP rail and RTF extension	13/07/17	TBC	TBC
Central	HOLLAND PARK TO SHEPHERDS BUSH	4	2	2	Yes	16/03/16	11/04/17	BPM	05/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Central	SOUTH WOODFORD TO SNARES BROOK	4	2	2	Yes	22/08/16	28/06/17	No action		Close with residents	Ongoing
Central	BUCKHURST HILL TO WOODFORD	5	4	1	Yes	11/06/15	07/04/17	QuietRail Trial	07/05/17	TBC	TBC
Central	MARBLE ARCH TO LANCASTER GATE	2	1	1	Yes	18/05/16	21/06/17	No action	10/04/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Central	HOLBORN TO TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD	2	1	1	Yes	17/07/14	25/08/16	BPM	11/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Central	NOTTING HILL GATE TO HOLLAND PARK	16	15	1	Yes	06/01/16	12/07/17	RTF	15/08/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Jubilee	BOND STREET TO GREEN PARK	3	1	2	Yes	23/02/14	29/07/16	No action		RTF	31/10/17
Jubilee	ST JOHNS WOOD TO BAKER STREET (JUBILEE)	13	11	2	Yes	15/12/15	06/01/17	RTF	05/09/16	Track renewal	TBC
Jubilee	BAKER STREET TO BOND STREET	4	3	1	Yes	19/06/15	15/08/16	BPM	31/12/15	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Northern	KENTISH TOWN TO CAMDEN TOWN	10	1	9	Yes	18/10/16	14/07/17	No action		Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Northern	GOLDERS GREEN TO HAMPSTEAD	5	1	4	Yes	01/07/14	03/04/17	No action		Multiple actions	Various
Northern	SOUTH WIMBLEDON TO MORDEN	10	7	3	Yes	23/03/16	12/06/17	RTF	08/07/17	Joint removal	TBC
Northern	COLLIERS WOOD TO SOUTH WIMBLEDON	5	2	3	Yes	10/03/16	21/07/17	Ground	11/06/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Northern	TOTTERIDGE AND WHETSTONE TO WOODSIDE PARK	2	0	2	Yes	12/02/16	04/04/16	No action		Rail joint removal/rectification	TBC
Northern	OVAL TO STOCKWELL	2	0	2	Yes	01/10/16	17/10/16	Ground	14/06/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Northern	TOOTING BEC STN	2	0	2	Yes	08/11/16	28/04/17	No action		Joint removal	TBC
Northern	WEST FINCHLEY TO FINCHLEY CENTRAL	3	1	2	Yes	30/06/14	31/07/17	No action		Finish renewal	TBC
Northern	HIGH BARNET TO TOTTERIDGE AND WHETSTONE	4	2	2	Yes	04/03/16	19/07/17	BPM	31/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Northern	KENNINGTON TO OVAL	4	2	2	Yes	07/03/16	25/10/16	Rerail	04/10/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Northern	HIGHGATE TO ARCHWAY	4	2	2	Yes	20/05/09	13/12/16	Ground	26/04/16	Rerail	TBC
Northern	BALHAM TO TOOTING BEC	2	1	1	Yes	03/01/17	07/07/17	No action		Rail joint removal/rectification	TBC
Northern	SOUTH WIMBLEDON STN	3	2	1	Yes	03/01/15	05/04/17	RTF	08/07/17	Joint removal	TBC
Northern	BRENT CROSS TO GOLDERS GREEN	3	2	1	Yes	22/01/14	01/11/16	Joint removal	30/11/16	Rail damping technology	TBC
Northern	WOODSIDE PARK TO WEST FINCHLEY	2	1	1	Yes	21/03/16	12/07/17	Joint Removal	30/08/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Northern	TOOTING BEC TO TOOTING BROADWAY	2	1	1	Yes	15/04/16	20/02/17	BPM	30/04/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Piccadilly	CHISWICK PARK TO ACTON TOWN	6	1	5	Yes	31/05/16	22/02/17	No action		TBC	TBC
Piccadilly	RAVENSCOURT PARK TO STAMFORD BROOK	4	0	4	Yes	13/11/15	04/07/17	No action		TBC	TBC
Piccadilly	TURNPIKE LANE TO MANOR HOUSE	4	2	2	Yes	07/05/15	10/07/17	Ongoing work		Track renewal	31/12/18
Piccadilly	SOUTH KENSINGTON TO GLOUCESTER ROAD PICC	4	2	2	Yes	08/02/16	10/05/17	RTF and joint rectification	30/06/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Piccadilly	SOUTHGATE TO ARNOS GROVE	2	0	2	Yes	16/12/16	29/03/17	BPM	31/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Piccadilly	WEST KENSINGTON TO BARONS COURT	5	3	2	Yes	03/01/15	28/11/16	BPM	31/03/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Piccadilly	BOSTON MANOR TO OSTERLEY	4	3	1	Yes	30/04/15	09/01/17	No action		Rail joint removal/rectification	TBC
Piccadilly	STAMFORD BROOK TO TURNHAM GREEN	1	0	1	Yes	01/01/16	14/10/16	No action		Rail joint removal/rectification	TBC
Piccadilly	KNIGHTSBRIDGE TO SOUTH KENSINGTON	2	1	1	Yes	11/12/15	10/05/17	BPM	12/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Piccadilly	ACTON TOWN TO SOUTH EALING	2	1	1	Yes	15/12/16	05/07/17	BPM	12/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Piccadilly	EALING COMMON STN	2	1	1	Yes	14/09/16	12/07/17	BPM	30/09/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Piccadilly	BOUNDS GREEN TO WOOD GREEN	2	1	1	Yes	07/03/16	11/04/17	BPM	30/04/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Victoria	VICTORIA TO PIMLICO	29	19	10	Yes	01/01/16	08/06/17	RTF and grout sleepers	30/11/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Victoria	HIGHBURY AND ISLINGTON TO KINGS CROSS	25	17	8	Yes	24/08/11	26/06/17	Ground	30/03/17	FB conversion	TBC
Victoria	WARREN STREET TO OXFORD CIRCUS	14	8	6	Yes	01/07/15	30/06/17	RTF	23/01/17	RTF	30/09/17
Victoria	HIGHBURY AND ISLINGTON STN	13	8	5	Yes	13/10/16	12/03/17	Rerail	14/01/16	Delkor installation (NLE)	25/12/17
Victoria	SEVEN SISTERS TO FINSBURY PARK	12	8	4	Yes	05/05/15	19/07/17	Joint removal	31/01/17	FB conversion	TBC
Victoria	FINSBURY PARK TO HIGHBURY AND ISLINGTON	8	5	3	Yes	07/01/16	18/05/17	Joint removal	04/06/17	FB conversion	TBC
Victoria	STOCKWELL TO BRIXTON	5	2	3	Yes	28/09/15	28/07/17	BPM	06/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Victoria	WALTHAMSTOW CENTRAL TO BLACKHORSE ROAD	13	11	2	Yes	28/10/15	26/07/17	BPM	N/A	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Victoria	EUSTON TO WARREN STREET	2	0	2	Yes	08/02/16	03/07/17	Ground	14/06/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Victoria	KINGS CROSS TO EUSTON VIC	2	0	2	Yes	23/09/16	23/03/17	Ground	19/03/17	RTF	31/09/17
Victoria	TOTTENHAM HALE TO SEVEN SISTERS	3	2	1	Yes	02/06/16	03/01/17	Ground	30/03/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Victoria	VAUXHALL TO STOCKWELL	13	12	1	Yes	14/01/14	07/06/17	RTF	03/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Circle	BARBICAN TO MOORGATE	10	8	2	No	08/02/16	07/04/17	Ground	28/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Circle	ALDGATE EAST TO TOWER HILL	3	2	1	No	24/11/15	27/03/17	Rerail	19/11/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Circle	NOTTING HILL GATE TO BAYSWATER	3	2	1	No	04/03/16	18/02/17	BPM	13/09/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Circle	EARLS COURT TO HIGH STREET KENSINGTON	3	2	1	No	01/02/16	31/07/17	BPM	30/06/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
District	FULHAM BROADWAY TO PARSONS GREEN	3	1	2	No	01/02/16	20/01/17	No action		Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
District	WIMBLEDON PARK TO WIMBLEDON	1	0	1	No	07/10/13	19/07/16	No action		Rail joint removal/rectification	TBC
District	STEPNEY GREEN TO WHITECHAPEL	1	0	1	No	21/03/17	21/03/17	No action		Grinding	30/09/17
District	BROMLEY BY BOW TO BOW ROAD	4	3	1	No	11/04/16	11/10/16	Joint Removal	18/01/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
District	PARSONS GREEN TO PUTNEY BRIDGE	2	1	1	No	02/06/16	21/03/17	BPM	03/09/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
District	PUTNEY BRIDGE TO EAST PUTNEY	4	3	1	No	26/01/16	07/11/16	BPM	03/09/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
District	SOUTHFIELDS TO WIMBLEDON PARK	2	1	1	No	06/04/16	20/06/16	BPM	30/04/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
District	EAST PUTNEY TO SOUTHFIELDS	2	1	1	No	08/02/16	26/07/17	BPM	28/02/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Metropolitan	HARROW ON THE HILL TO NORTHWICK PARK	2	1	1	No	01/10/11	19/05/17	P&C work - no other solution	16/03/17	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing
Metropolitan	FINCHLEY ROAD TO BAKER STREET MET	5	4	1	No	11/05/11	24/10/16	BPM	28/02/16	Monitor noise levels	Ongoing

Key

RTF: Resilient track fastenings (Pandrol Vanguard) can be retro-fitted to Flat bottom rail (a modern rail type, used in all new railways) and concrete sleepers only

BPM: Best Practicable Means (Maintaining the track as best we can within the confines of access and engineering constraints. It is not feasible to do more)

HP: High performance (A harder steel rail that can be more impervious to wear)

FB: Flat bottom (a modern rail type, used in all new railways)

NLE: Northern Line Extension

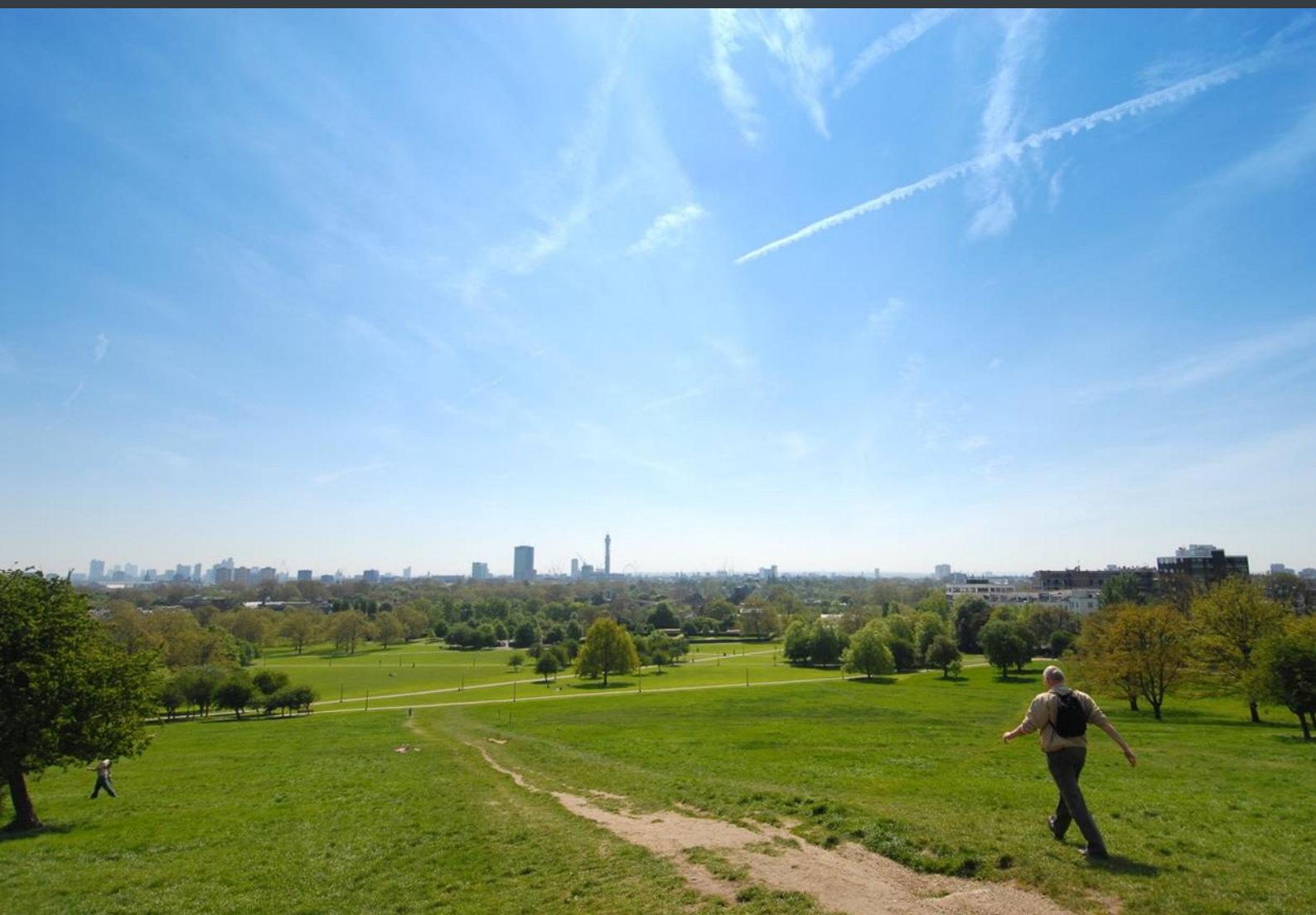
P&C: Points & crossings

Delkor: A different type of RTF used in renewals. Cannot be retro-fitted

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LONDON ASSEMBLY

Park life: ensuring green spaces remain a hit with Londoners



Environment Committee
July 2017

Holding the Mayor to
account and
investigating issues that
matter to Londoners

LONDONASSEMBLY

Environment Committee Members



The Environment Committee examines all aspects of the capital's environment by reviewing the Mayor's strategies on air quality, water, waste, climate change and energy.

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Leonie Cooper AM

Chair of the Environment Committee



There are many aspects of living in London that are important to Londoners – the amazing nightlife, fabulous restaurants, interesting neighbourhoods, buildings old and new that often become tourist attractions. London is also very much the capital city of the UK and an internationally recognised world city.

But one of the aspects of London life that comes up time and again when Londoners talk about what they value are London's parks and green open spaces.

From the Lea Valley in the north east to the Wandle Valley in the south west, from the Olympic Park in Stratford, our most recently created large open space, to Richmond Park, originally created by Charles I in the seventeenth century to allow him to hunt deer, London is blessed with a wide range of open spaces. As well as these large park and green spaces there are also much-loved pocket parks scattered across London. Nearly all of these green spaces are well-used and much-loved. However the level of recognition of the role they play in people's lives and the improvements they offer in terms of health and wellbeing is low – as is the level of funding available for the upkeep of these green spaces, to maintain them as the jewels they are.

This report has been produced to examine the current situation with regard to London's parks and green spaces, to look at what needs to be done to maintain them, and to make a series of recommendations to the Mayor, to ensure we are able to pass on to future generations access to beauty in the midst of our city.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Leonie Cooper".

Leonie Cooper

Summary

London is a green city. Almost half of it is classed as green space – including domestic gardens, public parks and sports fields. Green spaces provide areas to exercise and socialise, they give space for London’s wildlife and they help manage the risk of flooding. Londoners love them. Our investigation stimulated a huge response from the public and stakeholders, including trusts, charities and local authorities. We listened and have recommended to the Mayor ways in which London’s green spaces can not only be protected, but also enhanced to maximise their benefits.

The Mayor has committed to increasing London’s green space. This is welcome, but efforts need to be focused on those areas most in need. Half of London’s households are too far away from the nearest green space – more than the maximum recommended distance of 400m in the London Plan. Better data on green spaces – including who uses them – will help ensure investment can be properly targeted, as can natural capital accounting which helps us see exactly how much green spaces provide to the economy.

Public sector funding for green spaces is falling. Traditionally, green spaces have been owned and managed by local authorities but cuts in funding have forced them to explore alternative forms of service delivery and income generation. Although there is a general consensus that local authorities should be the owners of green spaces, there is an opportunity to diversify funding models by changing green space management, including Trust models and non-profit social enterprises. Each of these has its pros and cons, and the GLA could help local authorities by bringing together evidence and best practice.

Volunteers will become an increasingly important part of London’s green spaces, regardless of the funding and management models that emerge. However, over half of London’s local authorities surveyed have cut their funding for volunteer outreach and support. We call on the Mayor to use the GLA’s Team London to support green space managers to increase and diversify London’s green space volunteering community – particularly to involve more young people.

London’s green spaces need a clear vision for the future. The Mayor and GLA have roles to play in creating a strategic, citywide approach to London’s green space, and set a clear vision for the future. Green spaces generate more benefits when they work together – the concept of “green infrastructure”. The All London Green Grid has made some progress in promoting green infrastructure through a policy framework and planning guidance, but more

can be done to put this into practice in new housing and infrastructure developments. Appointing a green infrastructure champion would provide a focal point to raise awareness of the benefits of green space and promote activity to industry leaders.

Recommendations

<p>Extending and improving access to quality green spaces in London</p>	<p>Recommendation 1</p> <p>In the forthcoming Environment Strategy, the Mayor should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• state his intention to run an accessibility audit of green space, comparing the results against the London Plan open space categorisation, noting areas of deficiency and signposting these areas for investment• clarify his plans to increase London’s green space in terms of quality, multi-functionality and accessibility• set out a specific action plan to improve green space data collection to help target investment which improves access to, and quality of, green spaces <p>Recommendation 2</p> <p>The GLA should examine the feasibility of setting up a single, citywide website to provide key information on all London’s green spaces, including ways to get involved and a crowdfunding function.</p>
<p>Safeguarding the financial future of green spaces in London</p>	<p>Recommendation 3</p> <p>The Mayor should highlight case studies and support best practice in achieving a finance model which draws from a variety of sources, specifically providing a research framework for documenting the value of green spaces and any value added programmes conducted in these spaces.</p>

<p>Providing a clear vision for green space management which is open, inclusive and accountable to the public</p>	<p>Recommendation 4 The Mayor should help local authorities develop a better understanding of the benefits, challenges and implications of alternative delivery methods.</p> <p>Recommendation 5 Team London should assist green space managers in recruitment, retention and satisfaction of green space volunteers, including assistance for fundraising, diversifying the membership base and connecting with target groups.</p>
<p>Strengthening London’s infrastructure by connecting existing green spaces</p>	<p>Recommendation 6 The GLA should conduct an audit of the All London Green Grid, investigating how many local authorities have included it in local policies and what practical impact the ALGG has had.</p>
<p>Championing green spaces</p>	<p>Recommendation 7 The Mayor should take steps to promote the concept of green infrastructure at a city level by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bringing together evidence on green infrastructure in a format suitable for use by planners, developers and other stakeholders • incorporating green infrastructure within individual Mayoral strategies and further into the London Plan • appointing a Green Infrastructure Commissioner or Champion.ⁱ

ⁱ The Conservative Group have dissented from this recommendation. Reason given that the Deputy Mayor of Environment should fulfil this role.

1. Introduction

Key findings

- London is a very green city: over half of the capital is green space, providing a number of benefits and enhancing the quality of life for city dwellers
- Local authority cutbacks put many of these spaces at risk, although innovative funding and management models may help
- People feel passionately about this issue. Our investigation stimulated a huge response from the public and stakeholders. We have made a series of recommendations to the Mayor about how London's green spaces can be protected and enhanced.

- 1.1 London is a green city. Green spaces, which include parks, domestic gardens and sports pitches, provide a range of benefits to the city and are highly valued by Londoners. Their popularity, and the passion Londoners have for their green spaces were reflected in the response to our call for evidence where we received one of the largest responses in Assembly history.
- 1.2 Although most of London’s green space is made up of domestic gardens, our investigation focused on local authority owned and publicly accessible green spaces. The reason for this is that local authorities are facing difficult decisions in order to protect, maintain and improve green spaces.
- 1.3 Funding pressures on local government mean that local authorities are increasingly looking towards alternative management models, and different sources of income, in an attempt to balance the books. Many green spaces are expected to become self-financing within the next decade, using income from commercial activities such as cafés and music festivals.

Our investigation

- 1.4 We gathered evidence through a range of methods – more detail is provided at Appendix 1. Our call for evidence generated over 1,500 submissions from stakeholders and individuals. At two committee sessions we heard from a range of guests including the GLA Environment Team, Parks for London, the London Wildlife Trust and the National Park City campaign. A number of committee members also attended a site visit to St Mary’s Secret Garden in Hackney.



- 1.5 In this report, we set out our conclusions from our work and make a series of recommendations to the Mayor. We hope the Mayor will consider this report during the development of his forthcoming Environment Strategy.

2. London's green spaces

Key findings

- London's green spaces already provide huge health, environmental and social benefits but we are not using their full potential
- Half of London households live too far away from the nearest green space – more than the maximum recommended distance of 400m in the London Plan
- Data on London's green spaces needs to be improved so that investment can be properly targeted
- A single, citywide website could galvanise action and provide a focal point to increase awareness of local green spaces and attract funding, including crowdfunding.

- 2.1 Nearly half of London’s land is green space but not all is open to the public. A quarter of London’s land is private, such as domestic gardens, golf courses and farmland, leaving 18 per cent of London as designated public open space. This area includes parks, public gardens, cemeteries, community gardens and green corridors, which are usually owned by local authorities.¹

Nearly half of London is green space



Source: Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC

The benefits of green spaces

- 2.2 London’s green spaces benefit London in three main areas:
- Health – green spaces provide places for people to exercise. We know that people who spend time in nature are healthier, irrespective of their income status.² In terms of positive mental health, research shows that spending time in green space reduces stress levels.³
 - Environmental – green spaces provide a number of environmental benefits that are particularly important for a large city. They help cool London during hot weather.⁴ They play an important role in flood water alleviation as vegetated surfaces intercept, store, and reduce the volume of surface water run-off.⁵ And green spaces are essential to protect and promote biodiversity.
 - Social – green spaces provide a shared community space for individuals to meet, providing opportunities to meet friends and make new ones.

Park playgrounds, for example, are an excellent way for people from different backgrounds to mix. In a recent survey, over 80 per cent of local authorities felt that their green spaces promoted community cohesion.⁶

Case example: St Mary's community garden



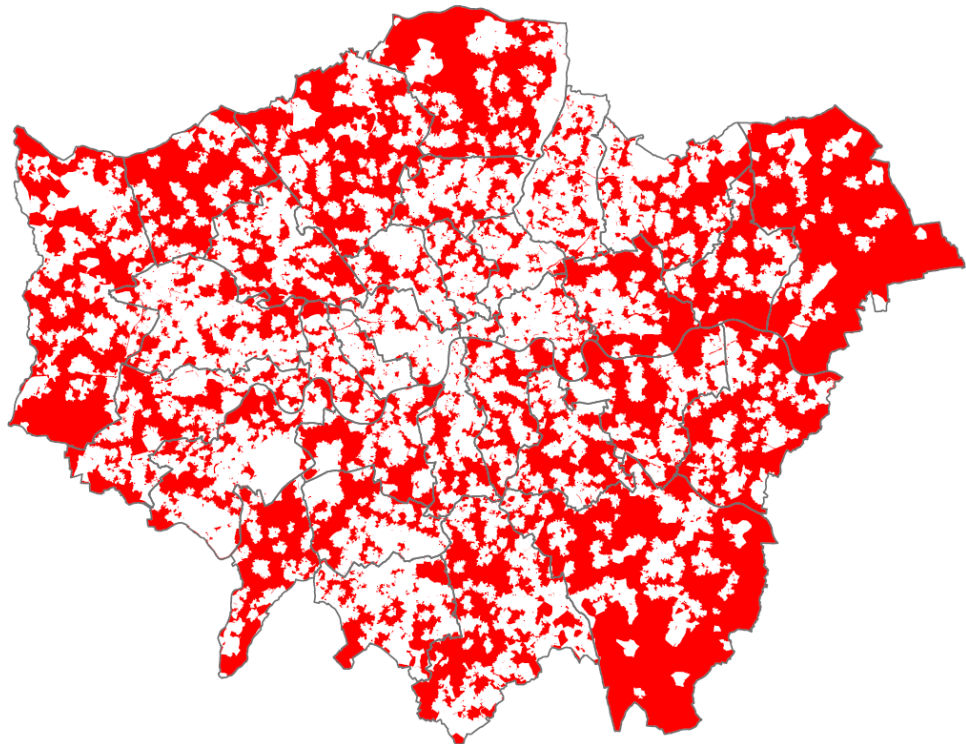
St Mary's community garden delivers vital services in a built-up area of central London and runs specific therapeutic services for hard-to-reach groups. The garden has recently supported residents with diabetes and obesity to grow their own vegetables and eat more healthily.⁷

- 2.3 The benefits of green spaces are highly valued by Londoners and this appreciation will continue to grow as London grows. In their responses to the investigation, people frequently attributed the city's green spaces to positive mental health, improving their personal relationships and connecting them to nature in an otherwise grey, urban environment. London's green spaces will become even more important as the city's population grows and as climate change increases the frequency and severity of extreme weather events.
- 2.4 Many of the benefits of green spaces can only be realised if people actually use them. Despite 18 per cent of London being publicly accessible green space, many people live too far away to enjoy those benefits. And many Londoners are not aware of the green spaces that may be nearby. Both these issues need to be addressed if we are to maximise the benefits of London's green spaces.

Improving access to London's green spaces

- 2.5 According to the London Plan, people should live within 400 metres of a small public green space, such as a local park.⁸ Currently, only 50 per cent of London's homes are within that recommended distance. As the map below shows, large parts of London are classed as "areas of deficiency" in access to public green space.⁹

Many parts (shown in red) of London are not near public green spaces



Source: Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC

- 2.6 The Mayor has committed to improving access to green space. In his election manifesto, he set a long-term target to make more than 50 per cent of the city green and to ensure that all children have access to nature.¹⁰ Some progress has been made; Transport for London (TfL) has funded Camden Council to create a new green space in Alfred Place, celebrated as central London's first new park in over 100 years.¹¹ This follows the development of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park at Stratford, the first new park in outer London.
- 2.7 But to spread the benefits of green spaces across London, it is vital that funding is directed towards green spaces in the right parts of London to meet local needs. There is evidence to suggest that this has not always been the case, and that a two-tier system of green spaces has developed, with capital funding focusing on flagship sites, and with other parks "receiving very little attention".¹² The most deprived communities are often losing out.

- 2.8 To deal with this imbalance we need better data. Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) currently manages a centralised data set on land use, ownership, facilities, features and site quality. This is an invaluable resource for London, providing policy-makers, planners and other key decision-makers with vital information. However, by their own admission, GiGL is reliant on partners providing accurate and up to date data.¹³ Because of this reason, current data is not always up to date, and it does not include specific information such as visitor numbers. Improving the data on London’s green spaces would seem to be a necessary part of a plan to making the most of our existing green spaces, and planning any new ones.

Recommendation 1

In the forthcoming Environment Strategy, the Mayor should:

- state his intention to run an accessibility audit of green space, comparing the results against the London Plan open space categorisation, noting areas of deficiency and signposting these areas for investment
- clarify his plans to increase London’s green space in terms of quality, multi-functionality and accessibility
- set out a specific action plan to improve green space data collection, to help target investment which improves access to, and the quality of, green spaces

Increasing the visibility of London’s green spaces

- 2.9 Making more people aware of their local green spaces should be a priority – not only to allow Londoners to gain the benefits they bring, but to encourage funding and commercial activity (discussed further in the next two chapters). Yet awareness of green spaces is patchy. As Sue Morgan, CEO of The Wandle Valley Regional Park Trust, told us, “[the term] ‘Hidden gem’ comes up quite a lot but that can be a negative thing as well as a positive thing”.¹⁴
- 2.10 Bringing London’s green spaces under one title, in one place, would increase the visibility of green spaces. Establishing a single London-wide online hub for green space information could help Londoners connect with their local green spaces. The possible designation of London as a National Park City would provide an excellent opportunity to do just that.

London as a National Park City

A campaign to emulate a National Park across London's green spaces has gathered substantial community and political support. A National Park City means 100 per cent of Londoners having free and easy access to high quality green space.¹⁵ The London Assembly unanimously passed a motion in 2015 supporting the initiative, and the Mayor included it as one of his manifesto pledges.¹⁶ Over 50 per cent of ward teams have declared their support for the campaign and a number of responses to the investigation mentioned support for a National Park City.¹⁷



- 2.11 City wide websites, intended to increase visibility of green spaces and drive up visitors, have already been trialled in other UK cities. My Park Scotland is one example which is being used to cultivate interest in green spaces. The website currently provides information on location, facilities and events for many public parks in Scotland, including all those in Glasgow and Edinburgh. The GLA should look to examples such as My Park Scotland to see how such an approach could work in London.¹⁸

Recommendation 2

The GLA should examine the feasibility of setting up a single, citywide website to provide key information on all London's green spaces, including ways to get involved and a crowdfunding function.

3. Funding for London's green spaces

Key findings

- Pressure on local authority finances means that funding for green spaces is under threat, and alternative funding sources need to be identified and secured
- Natural capital accounting is one way of understanding the costs and benefits of green spaces and should be used across London
- We have identified a number of ways in which the Mayor could support local authorities who are looking for alternative funding sources.

- 3.1 The majority of London's public green spaces are owned and funded by local authorities.
- 3.2 Over the last decade, local authorities have been subject to significant financial pressure, with major reductions in funding from central government. They therefore have to make tough decisions about what services to prioritise.
- 3.3 Green spaces are highly valued by local residents, but are not a statutory function for local authorities. Funding for discretionary services is now seen as one area in which savings can be made. For example, we heard that some local authorities are cutting all green space funding by 2020 and others were making significant cuts to their service. A survey from Parks for London found that respondents had made cuts to learning and education, sports outreach and security services from their parks budgets.¹⁹
- 3.4 We understand that London's local authorities have to make tough decisions about which services to prioritise. However, in making such decisions, they need to be aware that cuts to funding put London's green spaces at risk and may lead to a spiral of decline. If local authorities are unable to maintain the quality of these spaces, it seems probable that fewer people will use them. As this happens, they become less valued and it becomes even harder for local authorities to justify expenditure on them. The improvements we have seen to London's green spaces over the last decade may be quickly undone, and the potential benefits these spaces offer may be lost. Neglected green space can become magnets for antisocial behaviour and in this way places that were previously an asset for communities become a liability.
- 3.5 With no sign of any imminent improvement in their finances, local authorities are innovating about how they fund their green spaces. During this investigation we heard about several ways that funding could be generated from different sectors, allowing London's green spaces to become financially sustainable.

Capturing the value of green space

- 3.6 Local authorities can supplement their funding of green spaces by bidding to other sources, notably the Lottery Fund, to pay for improvements and amenity items such as playgrounds.
- 3.7 To attract these other sources, local authorities will need to convince funders that their investment will generate benefits. We think that natural capital accounting provides a sound methodology to do this. Under this approach, it is possible to quantify the costs and benefits of green spaces more accurately – for example demonstrating flood alleviation services that green spaces provide in financial terms. Kitran Eastman, from Barnet Council's Environment Commissioning Group, summed up this approach when she told us that:

“We think that we need to put a cash value next to it because, if we are looking at investing cash, people want to know what we are going to get back for it.”²⁰

- 3.8 Natural capital accounting is still a relatively new concept and is not used consistently across London, or more widely across the UK. The GLA is, however, already taking steps to encourage it in London by supporting a natural capital account in Barnet and funding a pan-London assessment of green space.²¹ The assessment will provide a high-level evaluation of London’s natural capital and a breakdown of the economic value of all the public parks and green spaces by borough. The results of the pan-London assessment will be launched in the summer, along with the Environment Strategy.
- 3.9 This approach to valuing natural capital at a local level was supported by the recent Communities and Local Government Select Committee, which recommended that the Government should support the development of “robust and accessible transferrable models which local authorities can use to assess the value of their parks”.²²
- 3.10 According to Peter Massini from the GLA Environment Team, a pan-London natural capital account would ‘unlock’ funding for green spaces and help “with those very difficult decisions about where local authorities and others spend their money”.²³ As part of this, local authorities will need proper guidance and a simple framework to use. We expect this to be produced as part of the GLA’s best practice green infrastructure guidance, taking into account lessons learned from the Barnet pilot.
- 3.11 We believe that a natural capital accounting approach has value and the potential to clearly demonstrate the value of green space. However, it will not generate any additional funding for green spaces by itself; alternative funding streams still have to be identified and secured. During this investigation we heard about three such sources of funding: joint commissioning with other public services, income generation from commercial activity, and philanthropy.

Joint commissioning with other public services

- 3.12 Joint commissioning is where two or more organisations come together to specify and pay for a service that will bring benefits to both parties. In the context of green spaces, one option is for the health sector to help local authorities fund their green spaces in the expectation of gaining some public health benefits. Robin Smale from Vivid Economics told us that “if clinical commissioning groups were comfortable that there were schemes that would provide reasonable value for money, then they would be able to put funding in place”.²⁴ Robin went on to state that this would require experimenting with intervention and documenting successes. Natural capital accounting would therefore be a vital part of this approach – only by calculating the benefits would commissioners be persuaded to invest their own scarce resources in green spaces.

- 3.13 Health and social care services have been involved in the design and delivery of programmes which utilise green space benefits. Barking Riverside is one of 10 'Healthy New Town' projects funded by NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups. The aim is to provide an attractive environment that promotes active and sustainable healthy living by creating multi-functional green spaces. The integration of green spaces in new developments demonstrates that local green spaces are essential for effective place making and creating healthy communities.²⁵
- 3.14 In London, there are an increasing number of community garden schemes, similar to the St Mary's garden we visited in January, where users are funded by their social services to attend. Another example is the Lambeth GP Food Co-op, covering 11 practices in south London, where patients with long-term conditions work together to grow food. This food is then sold to Kings's College Hospital, thereby enabling one set of patients to provide food for others. These existing programmes demonstrate the health and care services' awareness of green spaces and their contribution to a healthy lifestyle.²⁶
- 3.15 Local authorities should look to collaborate in devising co-commissioning strategies. As the 2015 Green Infrastructure Task Force report and respondents to our investigation noted, there are significant benefits in connecting local and city wide deliverables such as public health. By identifying common objectives and working together to attract funding streams, local authorities can not only work more efficiently, they can enhance the overall level of benefits created.²⁷

Income generation from commercial activity

- 3.16 Commercial activity has become an increasingly important way of funding London's green spaces. The most visible increase has been in major events. According to London and Partners, commercial events have increased by over 20 per cent in the last two years, with the fastest growth being in major events attended by 5,000 to 50,000 people.²⁸ These events can be highly profitable. For example, the two-day Wireless Festival in Finsbury Park raised over £300,000 for Haringey Council. The council has used this money to pay for improved lighting and free access to eight basketball courts, three volleyball courts, one badminton court and outdoor table tennis facilities.²⁹
- 3.17 While these events may bring in much-needed income, they can divide public opinion. When people were asked whether they preferred to be charged for park facilities or have more commercial activity in green spaces, the majority chose commercial activity. But many people object to the increasing commercialisation of London's green spaces; we received over 70 submissions mentioning this.³⁰ The CLG Committee also received responses from several Friends Groups in London mentioning the damage that events were causing to the natural environment.³¹
- 3.18 If, as we expect, commercial activity in London's green spaces is now here to stay, local authorities may need help to manage this growth. Recognising this

need, Parks for London set up the Large Scale Events in Parks Action Group in 2016. This group has suggested parameters for events in parks, such as retaining accessibility to community amenities during events and information about income generation.³² Once the recommendations are published by Parks for London in late 2017, the Mayor could assist in its success by encouraging London boroughs and other managers of green spaces to incorporate them into individual local policies and procedures.

Philanthropy

- 3.19 Because local authorities have traditionally funded green spaces in the UK, there has been little need to encourage philanthropic donations. There is therefore huge scope to increase funding from these sources, and this is already happening in some parts of the country. For example, the Bournemouth Parks Foundation is a charity set up to improve local parks, supplementing the maintenance work undertaken by Bournemouth Council. In its second year of operation, the foundation exceeded its annual target of £50,000 in donations and grants, and is funding projects such as a new pocket park and a sculpture trail.³³
- 3.20 Crowdfunding has proven to be a successful way that green spaces can cultivate community support. My Park Scotland has a crowdfunding function on their website. In one project example, over £70,000 was raised to improve a play area and build a new play trail throughout the Callender Park in Falkirk.³⁴ Not only does this allow the community to take ownership of improvements, potentially making these faster, but also raises the awareness of green space protection and enhancement with the wider community.

Supporting innovative funding approaches

- 3.21 We have touched on three key alternative funding sources that local authorities could use – there are many others, including sponsorship, leasing and private hire. A number of organisations do provide funding and support for innovative schemes such as the Bournemouth Parks Foundation, which was supported by Heritage Lottery, Big Lottery and Nesta. But we heard from local authorities who said they needed more help. They simply may not have the resources or skills that are required, or may be unwilling to invest time exploring innovative but potentially risky funding streams.
- 3.22 The CLG Committee's investigation into public parks recently recommended that the Government should provide additional funding to help local authorities transform the way they deliver their services. To complement this, we call on the Mayor to provide London's green space managers with the practical guidance and best practice examples that will help them transform their funding arrangements.

Recommendation 3

The Mayor should highlight case studies and support best practice in achieving a finance model which draws from a variety of sources, specifically providing a research framework for documenting the value of green spaces and any value added programmes conducted in these spaces.

4. Alternative delivery methods

Key findings

- There is a general consensus that local authorities should retain ownership of their green spaces
- In response to funding pressures, a range of alternative delivery methods are being considered. Each of these has its pros and cons, and the GLA could help local authorities by bringing together evidence and best practice as to what is most appropriate
- Regardless of the method chosen, volunteers have a key role to play in maintaining and improving London's green spaces. However, many local authorities are cutting funding for volunteer outreach and support
- As the range of delivery methods grows, the risk of a fragmented approach to green space increases. The Mayor and GLA have roles to play in creating a strategic, citywide approach to London's green space.

Ownership and accountability

- 4.1 The evidence we collected from stakeholders indicates widespread support for local authorities retaining ownership of their green spaces, and this is something we support.
- 4.2 Local authorities are best placed to own and govern green spaces. Accountability for supporting healthy communities gives local authorities a clear role in promoting and maintaining green spaces. Many local authorities clearly said that they want to retain ownership of their green spaces. Camden Council concluded that the provision of safe, welcoming, well maintained green spaces is essential to enable local authorities to promote active lifestyles and social inclusion.³⁵ Wandsworth stated that, although their parks and leisure service is run by a 'spun out service', responsibility for policy across these spaces remains firmly with the local authorities and its elected Members.³⁶
- 4.3 Residents support this. Many of the respondents to the investigation were concerned that green spaces were 'being sold off'; hundreds included the word 'public' in their replies, including "they are part of our common heritage and must remain publicly-owned". Retaining public ownership is intrinsically linked to concerns over accountability. Councillor Feryal Demirci, Vice Chair of London Councils Transport and Environment Committee, stated "with any issue related to green space, residents look to the local borough. Whether we pass on management or not, we would still be accountable".³⁷ Any sale of public green space would see this accountability, and perception of community ownership, diminished.
- 4.4 The local authority will always be the backstop; if an alternative delivery method fails then the local authority will need to 'pick up the pieces'. This is where campaigners have doubted the ability for a local authority to relinquish responsibility of management. Nadia Broccardo, Chair of Potters Field, London Bridge, reflected on being separate from the local authority as, "potentially, it can be very creative in generating that revenue, but there is always that backstop that the local authority, if it all goes wrong, will have to take up the slack for that".³⁸

Choosing the right management model

- 4.5 While there appears a consensus that *ownership* of local authority green spaces should remain unchanged, it seems clear to us that their *management* will change. As the map below shows, local authorities across London are already managing the day-to-day running of their green spaces in different ways.
- 4.6 For those local authorities who still manage their own green spaces, the ongoing funding pressures are making them re-assess their options. However, deciding which management model to adopt is not straightforward, and there are various options to consider, including:

- **In-house service.** Many local authorities manage their green spaces through in-house teams. For example, Southwark³⁹ is proud of its track record with parks, citing the high level of expertise which has resulted in a number of Green Flag Awards. However, other local authorities have decided against this traditional model, often on the basis of cost.
 - **Sub-contracting.** This approach can involve a range of options, including private sector operators or charitable organisations. For example, Enable, which manages Wandsworth green spaces and leisure services, is a non-profit social enterprise currently applying for charitable status. Enable reported that being separate to the council was beneficial.⁴⁰ Benefits included competitive business rates on a number of facilities run on behalf of the authority, as well attracting funding unavailable to local authorities.
 - **Trust model.** The Trust model requires an endowment from the local authority, which is invested to provide an ongoing revenue stream to fund maintenance and improvements. The Parks Trust, Milton Keynes has said this governance structure has been essential in its ability to protect green spaces and ensure financial sustainability.⁴¹
- 4.7 Each of these options have pros and cons, and local authorities – already dealing with funding pressures and service transformation – would benefit from some guidance and support in choosing how to manage their green spaces under a new approach. Camden highlighted that innovation of delivery methods could be stifled without the appropriate capacity to explore and implement them.⁴² Some guidance is already available; the National Trust has published advice on how the trust model could work for green spaces.⁴³ But we think the GLA could make a useful contribution by bringing together the evidence available for all the main management models to give local authorities a single guide – with suggestions on which organisations to contact for more detailed advice.

Recommendation 4

The Mayor should help local authorities develop a better understanding of the benefits, challenges and implications of alternative delivery methods, by bringing together evidence on different model and making it available pan-London.

Encouraging community participation

- 4.8 Whichever management models are chosen, local communities need to be an integral part of London’s green spaces. Voluntary groups have a long history of supporting green spaces, and interest in these has “mushroomed” over the past couple of years, according to Tony Leach, CEO of Parks for London. There are now over 600 Friends Groups across London, organising events,

maintaining parks, and working closely with parks staff and other key user groups.⁴⁴

- 4.9 There is a clear opportunity to increase community participation in green spaces, especially amongst young people who are often users of these public spaces, but lack influence. In a 2015 survey, nearly 70 per cent of young people across the UK stated they could be motivated to volunteer to create community spaces, but only 7 per cent of them actually did volunteer.⁴⁵ There is therefore huge untapped potential, which could be harnessed to the benefit of London's young people as well as its green spaces.
- 4.10 Some organisations are already broadening their volunteering demographic. Matt Frith from The London Wildlife Trust challenged the notion that green space volunteers were 'time rich retirees' and went on to state "Our demography seems to be dropping in terms of age...we have been very good, very successful, in attracting much younger volunteers; those successors are the volunteers of the future".⁴⁶
- 4.11 London faces particular challenges in enabling people – particularly young people – to volunteer. We heard that many Londoners are 'time-poor' or transient and therefore are unable to make long-term commitments to volunteering.⁴⁷ This means that more resources are needed to get the most out of volunteers who have often have less experience than those who are able to dedicate more time to volunteering. Yet, in a recent survey, Parks for London found that over half of local authorities surveyed had cut their volunteer outreach and support.⁴⁸
- 4.12 Team London, the Mayor's volunteering programme for London, could play a greater role in supporting green space volunteers. It currently has 5 per cent of its roles advertised on the Team London website dedicated to 'cleaning and greening'. These roles include urban food growing, environmental education and therapeutic horticulture. However, there is the potential for Team London to do more in this area.⁴⁹ As Daniel Raven-Ellison, Founder of National Park City highlighted:

"There is a range of projects, campaigns, interventions, that could be done to help reframe how we think about green spaces from a cultural perspective... Those are the two big issues: how we spread the great ideas and successes and how we bring more and a greater diversity of inclusive community volunteers into London."⁵⁰
- 4.13 Team London could also play a greater role in the recruitment and retention of green space volunteers. Recognising that there is now less back office support in particular organisations, such as local authorities, these groups may need other sources of support. In view of its expertise, and citywide reach, Team London could play a valuable role in expanding and diversifying London's green space volunteering community.

Recommendation 5

Team London should assist green space managers in recruitment, retention and satisfaction of green space volunteers, including assistance for fundraising, diversifying membership base and connecting with target groups.

Encouraging a joined-up approach to London's green spaces

- 4.14 One of the risks that comes with change at local authority level is that green space management becomes fragmented and ineffective at the city level. This is compounded by the fact that local authorities are not the only owners of public green spaces in London. GiGL currently lists over 50 ownership types of green space in London, with the majority of open space ownership unknown.⁵¹ This knowledge gap will mean difficulties for London's green infrastructure and the ability to work together for the benefit of green spaces.
- 4.15 As the range of delivery models in use increases, the risk that green space managers do not work together also increases. We do not want to see London's green spaces being managed in silos, with little regard for the benefits that a more integrated London wide approach could bring. This is another reason for the Mayor and the GLA to get involved now, before this happens. As we discuss in the next chapter, the benefits of London's green spaces when brought together can be much greater than the sum of its parts. The Mayor can play a key role in making sure this opportunity is not lost.

5. Towards a greener London

Key findings

- Green spaces generate more benefits when they work together as part of a network of green infrastructure
- The All London Green Grid aims to promote green infrastructure through a policy framework and planning guidance, but more can be done
- Appointing a green infrastructure champion would provide a focal point to raise awareness and promote activity.

Seeing green space as a whole rather than a half

- 5.1 In order to maximise the benefits that London’s green spaces can provide, we need to start thinking about them as a whole, rather than as individual spaces. The term green infrastructure is a phrase used to describe all green and blue spaces (such as rivers, canals, lakes and ponds) in and around cities, allowing us to refer to and recognise the collective value of all these spaces.⁵² Recognising the value and role of green infrastructure means that we can plan better cities, incorporating green spaces and their benefits as we develop the urban environment.
- 5.2 Londoners will also benefit if the city’s green spaces are better connected. In isolation, each green space can offer environmental, social and health benefits – but these are much enhanced when the green spaces are joined together. Integrated, safe and attractive routes and corridors between green spaces encourage people to walk and cycle between them, and make it easier for wildlife to move between habitats. One great example of this can be found in Boston, Massachusetts.

Boston’s Emerald Necklace offers an example of connected green space right in the heart of the city

Nine of Boston’s parks are linked by a trail of parkways and waterways around the city. A not-for-profit organisation puts on a number of events throughout the year, as well as advertising volunteer projects and youth programmes to attract community involvement.⁵³



- 5.3 In contrast, many of London’s parks are ‘islands’ of green space surrounded by roads. In his manifesto, the Mayor committed to improving this, pledging to “protect wildlife and biodiversity by creating green corridors through the

city”.⁵⁴ Of course, linking London’s green spaces together through policy is not new. The All London Green Grid (ALGG) policy document and supplementary planning guidance seeks to guide the formation of a functioning London-wide network of green infrastructure (including green spaces and “blue” hydrological features such as rivers) by providing a strategic framework to connect existing and future green spaces.

- 5.4 The GLA administers quarterly meetings of the ALGG Advisory Group where stakeholders come together and discuss good practice as it relates to green infrastructure. According to the GLA’s Peter Massini, the ALGG provides a “good policy framework for thinking about the strategic management of the network of green spaces”.⁵⁵ At a policy level, this is beginning to take effect. In 2014, a report showed that half of London’s local authorities had included the ALGG in local policies, two years after it was published.⁵⁶ While a positive development, it is unclear whether this has been taken up more widely since 2014, or what effect it has had on the ground. We think it is time for an update on the progress of the ALGG across London.

Recommendation 6

The GLA should conduct an audit of the All London Green Grid, investigating how many local authorities have included it in local policies and examining what practical impact the ALGG has had.

Embedding green infrastructure in policy making

- 5.5 We believe that the ALGG could go further in both policy and practice. For example, we heard that the idea of green infrastructure has “fallen through the gap” in major development projects, despite the opportunities and benefits it can offer to local communities and to developers. The development around London Bridge station was quoted as an example by Nadia Broccardo, Chief Executive of Team London Bridge and Deputy Chair of Potters Field Park.⁵⁷ A recent London Assembly Housing Committee report concluded that existing green infrastructure policy is “not being translated at a ground level”.⁵⁸
- 5.6 One way of addressing this problem would be to bring together key evidence on green infrastructure research, making it relevant and accessible for planners, developers and other relevant stakeholders, as suggested by GiGL. We support the idea of Sue Morgan, CEO of the Wandle Valley Regional Park trusts, who suggested that the Mayor should bring these groups together:

“I would like to see the Mayor stitching together green infrastructure across the different organisations and departments within the GLA. Design reviews, place-making transport, housing, air pollution, river catchment: it is all affected by green infrastructure. Encouraging

developers to see the benefits of green infrastructure is paramount for green infrastructure to be successful.”⁵⁹

- 5.7 There are also clear opportunities for the Mayor to include green spaces in his other key strategies. A recent study calculated that physical activity in green spaces is estimated to provide £2.2 billion a year in health benefits.⁶⁰ Embedding green infrastructure thinking in the Health Inequalities Strategy would therefore be another positive and welcome step.

Championing London’s green spaces

- 5.8 During the investigation, we were frequently told about the need for London to have its own green space ‘champion’. Sue Morgan, CEO of The Wandle Valley Regional Trust concluded, “We need a champion, an advocate, somebody who really understands the social, economic, and environmental benefits of green infrastructure”.⁶¹ Indeed, the Green Infrastructure Task Force report recommended the Mayor should ‘appoint a green infrastructure commissioner’.⁶²
- 5.9 As has been proven with other high profile appointments, using one person to promote a certain issue can be helpful in raising awareness and moving an issue forward. The previous Cycling Commissioner was one such example, the Victims’ Commissioner for London was another. We therefore agree with the findings of the Green Infrastructure Task Force, and call on the Mayor to appoint a champion or commissioner to promote green infrastructure across the capital.

Recommendation 7

The Mayor should take steps to promote the concept of green infrastructure at a city level by:

- bringing together evidence on green infrastructure in a format suitable for use by planners, developers and other stakeholders
- incorporating green infrastructure within individual Mayoral strategies and further into the London Plan
- appointing a Green Infrastructure Commissioner or Champion.

Our approach

The Environment Committee agreed the following terms and conditions for this investigation:

- To examine Mayoral policy and programmes regarding London's public green spaces, focussing on:
 - Extent
 - Governance and management
 - Valuation
 - Maximising the benefits
- To contribute to the development of the Mayor's Environment Strategy and other relevant policies and programmes.

At its public evidence sessions, the Committee took oral evidence from the following guests:

- Anita Konrad, Director of Strategic Partnerships & Programmes, Groundwork London
- Sue Morgan, CEO, The Wandle Valley Regional Park Trust
- Robin Smale, Director, Vivid Economics
- Ellie Robinson, External Affairs Assistant Director, The National Trust
- Kitran Eastman, Strategic Lead Clean & Green, London Borough of Barnet
- Valerie Selby, Principal Parks Officer, Enable LC
- Peter Massini, Principal Policy & Programme Officer, GLA Environment Team
- Tony Leach, CEO, Parks for London
- Matt Frith, Director of Conservation, London Wildlife Trust
- Daniel Raven-Ellison, Founder, National Park City
- Councillor Feryal Demirci, Labour Councillor for Hoxton East & Shoreditch, Vice-Chair of London Councils Transport and Environment Committee
- Nadia Broccardo, CEO, Team London Bridge
- Sam Parry, recipient of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Travelling Fellowship

During the investigation, the Committee also received written submissions from the following organisations:

- Lordship Rec, Haringey; London Green Spaces Friends Group's Network; National Federation of Friends Groups
- Friends of Mayow Park (Lewisham)

- Tottenham & Wood Green Friends of the Earth
- Friends of Hoblingwell
- Friends of Wimbledon Park
- Wandle Valley Forum
- LA21 Bexley
- Friends of East Greenwich Pleasaunce
- Save Old Farm Park, Sidcup Campaign Group
- The Ramblers
- Save Lea Marshes
- Friends of Queensbury Recreation Ground
- Friends of Canons Park
- Friends of Kennington Park
- Forest Gate Community Garden
- Ealings Forgotten Spaces
- The Save Oakfield Society
- Friends of West Harrow Park
- Kingston Biodiversity Network and Kington Environment Centre
- London Diocesan Fund
- Diversity Works
- Serving Richmond and Wandsworth
- Sowing the Seeds network
- Bumblebee Conservation Trust, Portsmouth University and Wildflower Turf Ltd
- Open Spaces Society
- Sustain
- CPRE London
- Parks for London
- Community Food Growers Network
- The Environment Trust
- South West London Environment Network (SWLEN)
- Brent River & Canal Society
- Capel Manor College
- Sustainability Research Institute (SRI) - UEL

- eCountability
- The Environment Agency London Team
- The RSPB
- London Green Spaces Friends Groups Network
- Redbridge Group of the London Wildlife Trust
- London Boroughs Biodiversity Forum - Southwark
- Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GiGL)/ Association of Local Environmental Records Centres (ALERC)
- Natural England
- Historic England (Heritage at Risk - London)
- Save Victoria Tower Gardens Campaign
- ATKINS
- Fields in Trust
- Glendale Managed Services
- Heritage Lottery Fund
- The Land Trust
- Wandle Valley Regional Park
- Hammersmith Community Gardens Association
- Land Use Consultants Ltd (LUC)
- London Parks & Gardens Trust
- Ealing Dean Allotment Association (EDAS)
- Woodland Trust
- Sustrans
- Cross River Partnership
- Haringey Council (Parks and Leisure Services)
- London Borough of Ealing - Environment & Leisure
- London Borough of Camden
- Wandsworth Councils
- RB Kingston upon Thames
- Southwark Council (Parks and Leisure)
- City of London Corporation

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<https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/innovation/healthy-new-towns/barking/>

Other formats and languages

If you, or someone you know, needs a copy of this report in large print or braille, or a copy of the summary and main findings in another language, then please call us on: 020 7983 4100 or email: assembly.translations@london.gov.uk.

Chinese

如您需要这份文件的简介的翻译本，请电话联系我们或按上面所提供的邮寄地址或Email 与我们联系。

Vietnamese

Nếu ông (bà) muốn nội dung văn bản này được dịch sang tiếng Việt, xin vui lòng liên hệ với chúng tôi bằng điện thoại, thư hoặc thư điện tử theo địa chỉ ở trên.

Greek

Εάν επιθυμείτε περίληψη αυτού του κειμένου στην γλώσσα σας, παρακαλώ καλέστε τον αριθμό ή επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας στην ανωτέρω ταχυδρομική ή την ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinize çevrilmiş bir özetini okumak isterseniz, lütfen yukarıdaki telefon numarasını arayın, veya posta ya da e-posta adresi aracılığıyla bizimle temasa geçin.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज़ का सारांश अपनी भाषा में चाहिए तो उपर दिये हुए नंबर पर फोन करें या उपर दिये गये डाक पते या ई मेल पते पर हम से संपर्क करें।

Bengali

আপনি যদি এই দলিলের একটা সারাংশ নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে ফোন করবেন অথবা উল্লেখিত ডাক ঠিকানায় বা ই-মেইল ঠিকানায় আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا خلاصہ اپنی زبان میں درکار ہو تو، براہ کرم نمبر پر فون کریں یا مذکورہ بالا ڈاک کے پتے یا ای میل پتے پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

Arabic

الحصول على ملخص لهذا المستند بلغةك، فراجع الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو الاتصال على العنوان البريدي العادي أو عنوان البريد الإلكتروني أعلاه.

Gujarati

જો તમારે આ દસ્તાવેજનો સાર તમારી ભાષામાં જોઈતો હોય તો ઉપર આપેલ નંબર પર ફોન કરો અથવા ઉપર આપેલ ટપાલ અથવા ઈ-મેઇલ સરનામા પર અમારો સંપર્ક કરો.



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Subject: Draft London Environment Strategy	
Report to: Environment Committee	
Report of: Executive Director of Secretariat	Date: 13 September 2017
This report will be considered in public	

1 Summary

- 1.1 This paper sets out background information to a discussion on the London Environment Strategy. This is the first of two meetings examining the draft of this strategy during the period of public consultation. This meeting will give the committee the opportunity to question the Deputy Mayor for Environment and Energy, and GLA officers, about the proposed content of the strategy. It is proposed to discuss at this meeting the areas of climate change mitigation, energy, waste, and the transition to a low carbon circular economy.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 **That the Committee notes the report as background to putting questions to invited guests on the London Environment Strategy, and notes the subsequent discussion.**
- 2.2 **That the Committee delegates authority to the Chair, in consultation with party Group Lead Members, to agree the London Assembly's response to the Mayor's Draft London Environment Strategy.**

3 Background

- 3.1 The Mayor has a duty (under the Localism Act 2011) to produce an Environment Strategy. This replaces separate strategies (drawn up under the GLA Act 1999 and the GLA Act 2007), on air quality, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and energy, municipal waste, climate change adaptation and ambient noise. It is still required to cover these statutory issues. It also replaces non-statutory strategies drawn up by the previous Mayor on water and business waste.
- 3.2 The Mayor is required to consult the Assembly and the public on a draft of the Environment Strategy before publishing the final version. The draft was published in August and the consultation is open until 17 November 2017.¹

¹ See the strategy consultation page at <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/draft-london-environment-strategy-have-your-say>

4 Issues for Consideration

- 4.1 It is proposed (subject to any necessary adjustments for reasons such as the availability of guests) that this meeting will consider the following chapters of the draft strategy:
- Chapter 6: Climate change mitigation and energy;
 - Chapter 7: Waste; and
 - Chapter 10: Transition to a low carbon circular economy.
- 4.2 It will also consider any relevant material from the cross-cutting chapters:
- Chapter 1: London’s Environment Today;
 - Chapter 2: Transforming London’s Environment;
 - Chapter 3: New Approaches; and
 - Chapter 11: GLA Group Operations – Leading by Example.
- 4.3 The following chapters of the draft strategy will be for consideration at the committee’s next meeting (again, alongside relevant material in the cross-cutting chapters):
- Chapter 4: Air Quality;
 - Chapter 5: Green Infrastructure;
 - Chapter 8: Adapting to Climate Change; and
 - Chapter 9: Ambient Noise.
- 4.4 The Deputy Mayor for Environment and Energy, Shirley Rodrigues, will attend the meeting to introduce the strategy and answer questions. Other officers of the Greater London Authority will also attend.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Committee has the power to do what is recommended in the report.

6 Financial Implications

- 6.1 There are no financial implications to the Greater London Authority arising from this report.

List of appendices to this report:

None

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers: Draft London Environment Strategy
Contact Officer: Ian Williamson, Scrutiny Manager
Telephone: 020 7983 6541
Email: EnvironmentCommittee@london.gov.uk

Subject: Environment Committee Work Programme

Report to: Environment Committee

Report of: Executive Director of Secretariat

Date: 13 September 2017

This report will be considered in public

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report notes and updates the Committee's work programme for the 2017/18 London Assembly year. The programme was originally agreed at the June 2017 meeting, and is updated monthly.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 **That the Committee agrees to extend discussion of the Mayor's Draft Environment Strategy to its next meeting on 18 October 2017, as well as the current meeting, postponing each subsequent topic by one meeting in consequence and agree its updated work programme as stated in the report.**
- 2.2 **That the Committee agrees the note of the site visit to Millbrook Proving Ground which took place on 23 August 2017, as attached as Appendix 1.**

3. Background

- 3.1 The work programme for 2017/18 was originally agreed in June 2017, at the Committee's first meeting of the Assembly year.
- 3.2 A similar report will be submitted to each subsequent meeting to track the Committee's work and propose any changes, including confirming dates and adding topics as required.

4. Issues for Consideration

Draft London Environment Strategy

- 4.1 The Mayor published in August his Draft London Environment Strategy, the statutory document bringing together mayoral strategy on a range of environmental issues. The Committee's main item for the meeting is a discussion with Shirley Rodrigues, the Deputy Mayor for Environment and Energy, to discuss the content of the draft strategy. The Committee is recommended to agree to meet the Deputy Mayor again next month, before publishing a response to the consultation on the draft strategy in November. A covering report on this topic can be found at **Agenda Item 6**.

Work programme for the rest of 2017/18

- 4.2 The table below sets out the allocated dates for the Environment Committee in the rest of the 2017/18 Assembly year. The table notes suggested business for the dates to the end of 2017.
- 4.3 The work programme is subject to change in future as the Committee develops proposals for its work. Dates may be used for formal committee meetings, informal meetings, site visits or other activities for the Committee. The work programme also provides for the Committee to respond to any matters that arise during the year.
- 4.4 The proposed revised work programme is set out below.

Meeting Date	Proposed topic
18 October 2017	Committee meeting Draft London Environment Strategy (second meeting)
9 November 2017	Committee meeting Waste Management – Recycling Collections
7 December 2017	Committee meeting Waste Management – Energy from Waste
17 January 2018	Committee meeting Electric vehicle charging networks
21 February 2018	Topic to be confirmed – see Paragraphs 4.10 to 4.14 of the report.
15 March 2018	Topic to be confirmed – see Paragraphs 4.10 to 4.14 of the report.

Waste management

- 4.5 The Committee is making an extended investigation of a number of waste management issues, begun in July 2017 with a discussion of the circular economy. It is planned to publish a short report in next few weeks, with initial findings on London’s circular economy.
- 4.6 The investigation is now recommended to continue in November and December 2017.
- 4.7 Next, it is proposed to discuss recycling. London’s recycling rates are among the lowest in the country, and are far short of its targets. One factor influencing recycling rates is the system for collecting recyclable material being disposed of by households. The type of collection system can affect how easy it then is to recycle the material, and the way that householders use the system does too – getting material in the wrong collection stream can lead to whole truckloads being rejected at the recycling facility. Collection regimes vary from borough to borough, potentially leading to confusion for residents and incorrect use of the system. The Environment Committee has previously heard proposals for some degree of convergence between boroughs in aspects such as what materials are collected for recycling and what streams they are separated into for collection. This meeting would be to discuss these questions in some depth.

- 4.8 Finally, the investigation will consider waste disposal to landfill or incineration, and particularly the environmental costs and benefits of energy-from-waste plants, and their role in overall waste management strategy in the light of goals to increase recycling and reduce waste arising.

Electric vehicles

- 4.9 The rise of electric vehicles offers benefits to air pollution and potentially to carbon emissions, but there is a long way to go to secure the right charging infrastructure to support electric taxis, minicabs, buses and a large fleet of private electric cars. The Committee could look at the barriers and challenges to expanding these networks, and the characteristics required of each. This could potentially be discussed in January.

Site visits

- 4.10 The Committee has recently visited Millbrook Proving Ground, a vehicle testing station used by Transport for London and others to assess various aspects of vehicle performance, including emissions of CO₂ and toxic pollutants. A note of this visit is attached as **Appendix 1** to this report. The committee was also, at the time of printing this agenda, due to tour sites involved in the construction of the Thames Tideway Tunnel; a note of that visit will be included on the agenda of the committee's next meeting.

Thames Tideway Tunnel

- 4.11 It is proposed that the Committee seek a meeting with Tideway (the trading name of Bazalgette Tunnel Limited, the licensed Infrastructure Provider set up to finance, build, maintain and operate the Thames Tideway Tunnel) and others to discuss the environmental impacts of this major London engineering project and how they are being managed. This meeting could take place in the first quarter of 2018.

Air pollution

- 4.12 Air pollution remains one of the most pressing policy issues for the capital. There is expected to be further consultation on Mayoral proposals such as the Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ). The Committee may also wish to hold discussion items on one or more specific new air pollution topics selected from:

- Air quality in underground trains and stations;
- River traffic emissions;
- Building emissions (potentially including wood and solid fuel burning);
- Emissions from secondary engines (such as diesel generators powering refrigeration units on chilled lorries); and
- Alternative fuels for combustion engines (such as liquefied petroleum gas, LPG).

Commercial waste

- 4.13 Much of London's business waste is collected by commercial providers, not within the scope of November's planned discussion on municipal recycling and waste collections. Subject to further scoping and work planning, the committee may investigate how commercial waste collections support recycling and other environmental goals.

Mayoral targets and delivery

- 4.14 The Committee is likely to seek to scrutinize the Mayor's setting of strategic and programme targets, whether as part of the Environment Strategy or other work, and delivery and progress against these targets. This is unlikely to be a stand-alone investigation, but integrated with other work.

Major projects

- 4.15 The Committee will continue to scrutinise major ongoing and proposed projects (such as the expansion of Heathrow Airport, and High Speed Two).

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Committee has the power to do what is recommended in the report.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

List of appendices to this report:

Appendix 1- Visit to Millbrook Proving Ground

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers: None
Contact Officer: Ian Williamson, Scrutiny Manager
Telephone: 020 7983 6541
E-mail: scrutiny@london.gov.uk

Visit to Millbrook Proving Ground

Date: 23 August 2017

Time: 11am – 2.30pm

Location: Millbrook Proving Ground, Station Lane, Bedford MK45 2JQ

Attendees:

Leonie Cooper AM, Chair, Environment Committee

Caroline Russell AM, Deputy Chair, Environment Committee

Keith Prince AM, Chair, Transport Committee

Caroline Pidgeon MBE AM, Deputy Chair, Transport Committee

Secretariat staff, Environment Team Officers and TFL Staff also attended

Meeting:

Phil Stones, Head of Powertrain – Emissions and Fuel Economy

Rob Smettem, Head of External Affairs

Background:

Millbrook Proving Ground is a laboratory and test track facility for motor vehicles, used by the motor industry, regulators and TfL to assess many aspects of vehicle performance, including fuel consumption and emissions of carbon dioxide and of other pollutants (such as oxides of nitrogen and particulate matter) under different conditions. It is also a centre for the design, engineering and development of automotive systems.ⁱ

The visit:

During the visit, the Assembly Members and other attendees heard a briefing about Millbrook and then went on a tour of the labs and test tracks.

During the briefing, the Members heard that Millbrook undertakes emissions, safety, reliability, ride and refinement testing for private automobile companies as well as passenger and freight vehicles. They also had the opportunity to ask questions about concerns over how well emissions testing reflects real on-the-road emissions, and how exit from the European Union may impact regulations and future testing.

Among the labs toured were a chassis dynamometer which uses roller resistance to simulate inertia and air resistance, to enable testing of vehicle performance in controlled conditions in the laboratory. It uses a human driver who follows a set programme of acceleration and deceleration. Exhaust gases are captured and analysed. In one of the labs the Members viewed a bus being tested. A major worldwide standard bus test programme was devised at Millbrook and is based on a real TfL route through central London.

The Members then participated in a tour of the test tracks where they saw vehicles being tested on the road by using a portable lab on board. The tracks include an area with hills, and a track called Belgian pavé which emulates cobbled stone streets. It also has areas with potholes, and areas which test the impact of the tight steering, acceleration and braking typical of urban driving.

ⁱ [Millbrook Group brochure](#)

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