

Draft Final Report

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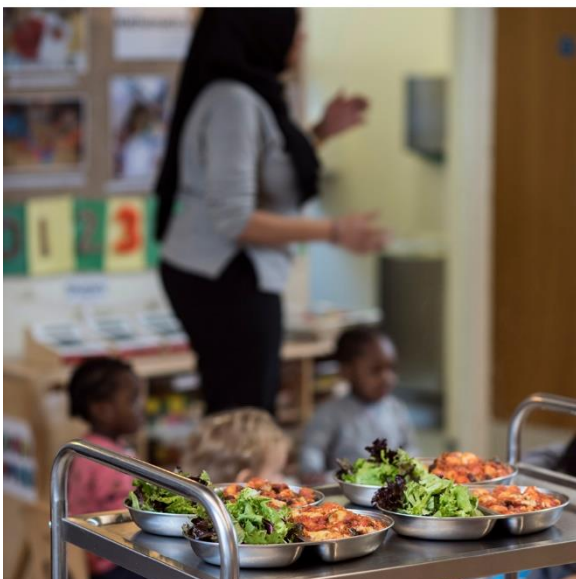
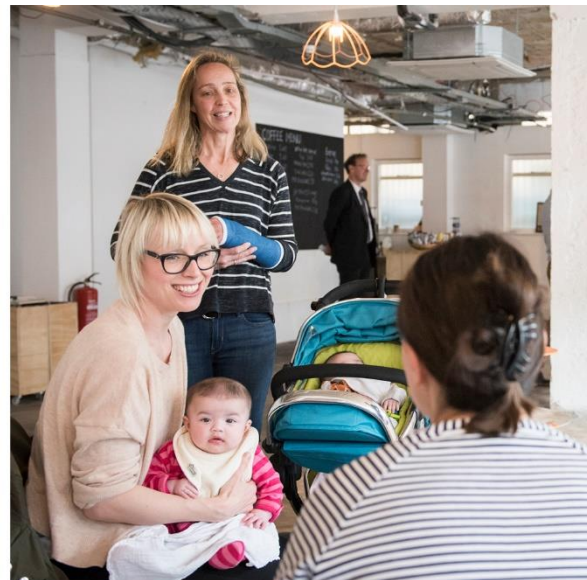
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Report for – The Greater London Authority

The draft London Food Strategy Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)

Draft Final Report



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Contents

Non-Technical Summary	i
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Outline of the draft London Food Strategy	1
1.2 Purpose of this IIA Report	2
1.3 Requirements for the draft London Food Strategy IIA	2
1.4 Structure of the IIA Report	5
2.0 Scope and Methodology of the Assessment	6
2.1 Scoping	6
2.2 How the assessment was carried out	6
2.3 The Mayor's draft LFS actions considered within the IIA	9
3.0 Baseline for the IIA	15
3.1 Introduction	15
3.2 Baseline information for the IIA	17
4.0 Findings of the Integrated Impact Assessment	23
4.1 Assessment criteria	23
4.2 Grouping of the actions for the IIA	23
4.3 Integrated Impact Assessment Tables	28
5.0 Equalities Impact Assessment	48
6.0 Implementation & Monitoring	51
7.0 Conclusions and Key Findings	52

Appendices

Appendix A – London Food Strategy, IIA Topics, Objectives and Guide Questions	54
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Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

This is the Non-Technical Summary of the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Report, documenting the assessment of the actions in the draft London Food Strategy (LFS)¹ issued for consultation in May 2018. The IIA looks at how the Mayor's commitments in the draft LFS could affect a range of environmental, social and economic factors as defined by the Greater London Authority (GLA).

The draft London Food Strategy

The draft LFS has been published for consultation until 5th July 2018. It is a non-statutory strategy and replaces the previous version published in 2006. It comprises the Mayor's vision for how to make food better in London. It contains actions the Mayor will take to deliver and support change and actions to be led by external partners, all under each of the six priority areas:

1. Good Food at Home
2. Good Food Shopping and Eating Out
3. Good Food in Public Institutions and Community Settings
4. Good Food for Maternity, Early Years, Education and Health
5. Good Food Growing, Community Gardens and Urban Farming
6. Good Food for the Environment.

The draft LFS aims to help all Londoners, London boroughs and other partners to adapt the city's food system to meet the challenges which lie ahead. It interlinks with other Mayoral strategies and visions including the draft London Plan, Health Inequalities Strategy, Diversity and Social Inclusion Vision, Economic Development Strategy, London Environment Strategy, Tourism Vision and A Vision for London as a 24-Hour City

The Integrated Impact Assessment

The key findings of this IIA are that no significant adverse effects have been identified in relation to implementation of the draft LFS in respect of its potential environmental, economic or social impacts. Similarly, there are no significant adverse effects likely on target equalities groups in relation to the implementation of draft LFS.

Minor positive impacts have been identified in relation to several of the IIA objectives, particularly those relating to health and health inequalities, and also the equality and inclusion objective. Table 0.1 below provides an overarching summary of the relevance of the draft LFS in meeting the IIA objectives scoped in for this assessment.

¹ Mayor of London (2018) - **The Draft London Food Strategy: Healthy and Sustainable Food for London** - Draft for Consultation, Greater London Authority, April 2018.

Table 0.1: Summary of contribution to IIA objectives

IIA Objective	Draft LFS contribution to the IIA objective
Air Quality. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	Minor positive contributions through support for sustainable food production, increasing healthy food availability and consumption and urban farming including local and seasonal food.
Climate change adaptation. To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks	
Climate change mitigation. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	
Flood risk. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and property to flooding.	Minor positive contributions associated with urban food growing having minor flood attenuation role and sustainable food production supporting soils protecting from development. The scale and quantum of additional urban food growing involved means the contribution at the London scale is very marginal.
Geology and soils To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	
Energy use and supply. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	Neutral – the actions as currently proposed will have a very marginal positive impact in reducing energy consumption associated with food production and consumption such that the impact can be considered neutral given the scale.
Materials and waste. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	Very minor positive contribution to this objective (Note that the majority of food waste actions referenced in the strategy are being implemented under the London Environment Strategy and the IIA for that Strategy assessed the London Environment Strategy as having significant positive impacts on this objective).
Natural Capital and Natural Environment. To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity	Positive impacts are identified; sustainable food growing is likely to impact positively on natural capital including landscapes and to support biodiversity.
Economic competitiveness and employment. To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all	Positive impact from multiple actions meeting economic competitiveness objective by supporting London's food economy. Minor positive impact from support for skills and employment in the food sector, also education and awareness about local seasonal food. Potential for minor positive impact associated with increased knowledge about healthy food e.g. for those receiving social prescriptions and from more connection with food and knowledge about food sourcing.
Education and Skills. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	
Infrastructure. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	Minor positive contribution associated with improved London food infrastructure.
Culture. To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	Minor positive impact given actions to support food which meets Londoner's cultural needs and London as a food destination.

IIA Objective	Draft LFS contribution to the IIA objective
Sustainable Land Use. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	Potential for very minor positive impact, given scale, associated with focus on sustainable food system and London food growing.
Equality and Inclusion. To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	Minor positive impact through equality and inclusion in healthy food, particularly children, the elderly and those on low incomes, also support for food social enterprises and food to meet all Londoners' needs.
Social Integration. To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	Minor positive contribution to social cohesion as people are more connected through food. For example through community food growing, community settings and London food start-ups.
Health and health Inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	Minor positive contribution to improving health outcomes and reducing health inequalities particularly over the longer term with the potential for this to become a major contribution. Main contribution is associated with health eating. Community food growing also brings health and well-being benefits.
Accessibility. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	No identifiable contribution.

The likely impacts of the draft LFS were also assessed in terms of the effects on various equality groups and the findings are summarised in Table 0.2 below.

Protected characteristic	Groups with protected characteristic	Potential impacts	Assessment
Age	Children and young people (0-15) Children and young people (16-25) Older people (65+)	The draft LFS is directly targeted to improve the food conditions for children and young people. Many of the commitments will have direct positive impact for this category.	++
Disability	People defined as disabled, including: Wheelchair users and people with severe walking difficulties People with mental health problems or learning disabilities	The draft LFS references people with disabilities benefit from improving food provision in London including associated mental wellbeing and social cohesion benefits associated with food. There are likely to be positive impacts for this category.	+
Gender reassignment	Transgender people	This EQIA category is not brought out in the draft LFS document. There is room to strengthen this issue in the sections referencing diversity e.g. Glossary.	0
Marriage & Civil partnership	People in civil partnerships or marriage between same sex or opposite sex	This category is not directly targeted by the draft LFS, there are likely to be indirect benefits through improvement of food.	0
Pregnancy & maternity	People who are pregnant or expecting a baby and who have recently given birth	There is a focus on improving health for pregnancy and maternity groups in London and the draft LFS draws out and focuses on this group. The draft LFS is likely to improve conditions for this category.	++

Protected characteristic	Groups with protected characteristic	Potential impacts	Assessment
Race	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups	Draft LFS does mention this EQIA category within the disadvantaged groups, there are likely to be indirect impacts for this category but there may be more opportunities to strengthen for this category	+
Religion & belief	Faith groups	This category is not directly referenced in the draft LFS. It's possible there will be indirect benefits to this category.	0
Sex	Men or woman, recognising that women are more frequently disadvantaged	There are aspects of draft LFS for example, the focus on pregnancy and maternity, involved in projects in Gender Equality, and the support of young families that are likely to have some positive impact on this category.	+
Sexual orientation	Lesbians, gays, bisexual people	This category is not directly referenced in the draft LFS, there could be indirect benefits to this category. However, this category could be more directly brought out and focused on.	0
Low income	Low income groups	This category is a direct target of the draft LFS in relation to food poverty and should experience direct benefit from the LFS.	++

Next Steps

The IIA of the draft LFS will be published for consultation from mid-June 2018 until 12th July. Following comments and revisions a final version of the LFS will be published later in 2018. This IIA will be updated once the final LFS has been drafted to ensure any changes are assessed and their impacts are captured.

1.0 Introduction

This section outlines the draft London Food Strategy (LFS)² and sets out the purpose and requirements of this Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the draft LFS. It describes the broad approach to the IIA and the associated Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) and sets out the overall structure of this IIA report.

1.1 Outline of the draft London Food Strategy

The draft LFS sets out the Mayor's vision for how to make food better in London and indicates the Mayor is committed to doing all he can to improve food in London. This includes improving access for Londoners to healthy affordable, culturally-appropriate good food regardless of where they live, their personal circumstances or income. It recognises that London has some of Europe's highest rates of child obesity and many Londoners have to rely on foodbanks. Food is a key part of the Mayor's social fairness and economic equality agenda, as it can affect the health, happiness, academic achievement and prosperity of everyone.

Good food can improve people's lives in many ways. It can help address the rise of diet-related diseases, support business start-ups and help build stronger communities. It can help bring high streets back to life, protect the environment, boost tourism and attract inward investment. Emerging food technologies may also provide fresh ways to solve London's evolving food needs.

The draft LFS identifies that London is recognised for its leadership in international food networks. In 2017, the GLA and the London Food Board received a Silver Award from the Sustainable Food Cities Network. London is also a key partner in the C40 Cities Food System Network and the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. These networks will be used to help London go further and continue to be a leader in green food jobs, skills and food education.

The draft LFS is a non-statutory strategy replacing the previous version published in 2006³. It contains actions the Mayor will take to deliver and support change and actions to be led by external partners, all under each of the six priority areas, i.e.:

1. **Good Food at Home** including how this affects our health and well-being and recognising that for some, not eating well is related to issues of poverty and inequality.
2. **Good Food Shopping and Eating Out** including a focus on improving the food environment – eating out and when shopping for food – so that more healthy food is more readily available and promoted. Also, that London's food businesses are supported.
3. **Good Food in Public Institutions and Community Settings** including the role of public institutions to help Londoners eat healthier food with higher welfare and environmental standards, though better food procurement.
4. **Good Food for Maternity, Early Years, Education and Health** including reducing health inequalities at every stage of development and reducing child obesity.

² Mayor of London (2018) - **The Draft London Food Strategy: Healthy and Sustainable Food for London** - Draft for Consultation, Greater London Authority, April 2018.

³ Mayor of London (2006) - **Healthy and Sustainable Food for London: The Mayor's Food Strategy** – London Development Agency, May 2006.

5. **Good Food Growing, Community Gardens and Urban Farming** including the environmental, social, health and well-being and employment benefits of growing food in London.
6. **Good Food for the Environment** including working to address some of the major challenges associated with the environmental impact of food, its impact on air quality (from the transport of food) and the need to achieve a more efficient and consolidated transport network related to food supply and food shopping.

Of particular note in the draft LFS is the action to consult with industry and other stakeholders on an advertising ban of unhealthy food and drink across the TfL estate. This is included under 'Good Food Shopping and Eating Out'.

1.2 Purpose of this IIA Report

IIA is a process that uses an integrated approach across specified topics to assess the potential impacts of policies, plans or programmes. The GLA has developed an IIA framework that has been used to assess several the Mayor's strategy documents (whether statutory or not) on a robust and consistent basis. The framework includes 24 different topics, each of which has a specific objective. A number of these topics have been scoped out in this IIA (see **Section 2.3** below) given their lack of relevance to the draft LFS. The following topics have been included:

- **Environment:** air quality; climate change adaption; climate change mitigation; energy use & supply; geology and soils; materials & waste; natural capital and natural environment;
- **Economic:** economic competitiveness & employment; education & skills; infrastructure; culture; sustainable land use; and
- **Social:** equality & inclusion; social integration; health & health inequalities; accessibility.

The IIA for the draft LFS does not seek to duplicate previous (or forthcoming) assessment of proposals that will be delivered through other Mayoral strategies, even if relevant actions are also identified within the draft LFS. This IIA report signposts and cross-references the IIAs for other Mayoral strategies where the associated proposals or actions are the responsibility of teams or organisations other than the GLA team responsible for developing and delivering the draft LFS.

The draft LFS and this accompanying IIA are both subject to consultation in spring/summer 2018 to enable participation and comments to be made by the public, relevant stakeholders and interested parties.

1.3 Requirements for the draft London Food Strategy IIA

1.3.1 Overview

Even though not all elements of IIA are a statutory requirement, and not all strategies produced by the Mayor are legally required to have elements of IIA undertaken, the GLA has nevertheless decided that it will undertake IIA for all the Mayor's strategies to inform their development. This is so that the overall effects of the strategies can be considered when developing policies and actions. It also ensures that the different strategies are assessed on a consistent and robust basis.

Given that the draft LFS is a non-statutory strategy - and in line with the GLA's requirements - this IIA seeks to be proportionate in its assessment and less detailed than some IIAs for other

strategies, particularly those for statutory strategies. It incorporates EqIA in accordance with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010.

This IIA assesses those actions which the Mayor will take to deliver change and actions the Mayor will take to support change. It does not assess those actions listed in the draft LFS which will be undertaken by external partners or those actions covered by IIAs of other strategies.

The IIA uses the IIA framework developed by the GLA with its single common set of IIA objectives to assess each Mayoral strategy.

Typically, IIA comprises Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), combined with other assessments that may include assessments of impacts on equality, human health, the economy and community safety. Drawing these elements together contributes to a more balanced and inclusive assessment and better-informed policies and actions.

The brief issued by the GLA for the IIA of draft LFS indicated that this should focus on:

- Environment;
- Economy; and
- Society and equalities.

Requirements relating to each of these are considered in turn.

1.3.2 Environment

The European Directive on SEA⁴ requires assessment of likely significant environmental effects arising from a plan or programme. In England and Wales, this is passed into law through regulations issued in 2004⁵ (“the SEA Regulations”). SEA allows plans or programmes as a whole to be tested and their individual objectives and policies assessed against defined environmental topics, to identify significant effects. As part of the IIA, SEA assesses the environmental effects of the strategic options and states the reasons for selecting the preferred options. Where significant effects are predicted, the SEA also identifies the measures required to mitigate them and the indicators that will be used to monitor them once the plan or programme is adopted.

However, the draft LFS does not fall within the meaning of Regulation 5 of the SEA Regulations. This states that SEA is required for a plan or programme that is prepared for specified sectors (of which social policy is not one) and sets the framework for future development consent of projects for which EIA is required under the European Directive 97/11/EC. As the draft LFS does not meet either of these requirements, there is no legal requirement for the draft LFS to be subject to SEA.

Notwithstanding this, the IIA framework developed by the GLA includes the consideration of environmental effects, and this has been included in the IIA of the draft LFS on this basis.

1.3.3 Economy

There are no regulatory requirements to undertake an economic impact assessment of the Mayor's strategies and this was not included in the brief issued by the GLA for this IIA. Typically, an

⁴ European Commission (2001) - **Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of The Council of 27 June 2001 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on The Environment** - Official Journal of the European Communities, L 197/30 EN, 21/7/2001.

⁵ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633).

economic impact assessment will estimate the change in economic activity due to the actions proposed in a strategy document.

Economic impact assessments often estimate output impacts by examining the total increase in business revenues or value added through increases in regional gross domestic product (GDP). Looking at the increase in total employee income is another approach adopted. The scope of the draft LFS, and the nature of the actions proposed in it will lead to economic benefits for the capital and individual people, but it is difficult to quantify the extent and magnitude of these. The assessment presented in this IIA is therefore based on a qualitative analysis of these benefits.

1.3.4 Society and Equalities

The GLA is subject to the public sector equality duty under the Equality Act 2010. The Mayor also has an additional duty to promote equality of opportunity arising from the GLA Act 1999.

Equalities Impact Assessments (EqIA) help meet legal duties to ensure that equality issues are fully considered as part of the decision-making process. Compliance with these duties may involve treating some persons more favourably than others. The 2010 Act identifies groups with protected characteristics as follows:

- Age: A person of a particular age or persons of a particular range of ages, for example, children (0-4); younger people (aged 18-24); older people (aged 60 and over);
- Disability: A person with physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities, i.e. disabled people;
- Gender reassignment: A person proposing to undergo, is undergoing, or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person's sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex;
- Marriage & civil partnership: A person in a civil partnership or marriage between same sex or opposite sex;
- Pregnancy & maternity: A person who is pregnant or expecting a baby and a person who has recently given birth;
- Race: A person defined by their colour, nationality, ethnic or national origins, for example, Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups;
- Religion & belief: A person with any religious or philosophical belief including a lack of belief⁶;
- Sex: A man or a woman, recognising that women are more frequently disadvantaged; and
- Sexual orientation: A person's sexual orientation towards persons of the same sex, persons of the opposite sex or persons of either sex.

In addition to the protected characteristics identified under the Equality Act 2010, the IIA considers people on lower income groups as part of its assessment of equality impacts, to

⁶ Religion means any religion and a reference to religion includes a reference to a lack of religion. Belief means any religious or philosophical belief and a reference to belief includes a reference to a lack of belief.

ensure that the needs of Londoners on lower incomes are considered in policy and plan making.

The 2010 Act requires the GLA in exercising its functions to have due regard to (summarised):

- Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct which is unlawful under the Act.
- Advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who don't have that characteristic. This means in particular:
 - Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people who share a protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.
 - Taking steps to meet the needs of people who share a protected characteristic that are different from the needs of people who don't have that characteristic.
 - Encouraging people who share a protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which their participation is disproportionately low.
- Fostering good relations between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who do not have that characteristic. This means, in particular:
 - Tackling prejudice
 - Promoting understanding

An effective EqIA assists in achieving a more cohesive relationship and increased transparency between policy makers and Londoners. It means that equality issues are considered in policy development, contributing to better access, safety, security and health, as well as promoting greater equality of opportunity and assisting in improving quality of life for residents and communities in line with legislation and policies.

1.4 Structure of the IIA Report

The remainder of this IIA report is set out as follows:

- **Section 2** sets out the methodology used for the IIA, and the scope of the assessment.
- **Section 3** describes the information forming the baseline for the IIA, against which the actions set out in the draft LFS have been assessed.
- **Section 4** sets out the findings of the IIA in a tabular form.
- **Section 5** specifically focuses on the findings of the EqIA.
- **Section 6** addresses arrangements for implementation and monitoring the draft LFS.
- **Section 7** summarises the conclusions of the IIA and its key findings.

2.0 Scope and Methodology of the Assessment

2.1 Scoping

The scope of the IIA was agreed through a rapid process with the GLA, reflecting the largely non-statutory nature of the IIA for the draft LFS, drawn from the pre-tender GLA material, initial discussions with the GLA and internal team scoping discussions. The approach to IIA drew on the agreed GLA approach for IIA for the Mayor's new strategies as demonstrated in the draft London Plan IIA and subsequent IIAs for the draft London Environment Strategy, draft Health Inequalities Strategy etc.

The principal spatial scope for the draft LFS is the Greater London Authority area. It is understood that the actions for the LFS will cover a ten-year period. Where possible in the IIA of the draft LFS, potentially significant effects identified have been categorised as short term (0-5 years), medium term (5-20 years) and/or long term (20 years plus).

Guide assessment questions for each IIA objective have been developed which will be relevant and specific to each individual strategy. The guide questions for the draft LFS IIA are provided at **Appendix A**.

In line with the proportionate approach for this IIA, the scoping process identified a few topics as out of scope, as indicated in **Table 2.3**, namely: noise and vibration; water resources and quality; historic environment; connectivity; housing supply, quality, choice and affordability; crime, safety and security; and design.

2.2 How the assessment was carried out

2.2.1 Baseline context

The baseline context for the Mayor's new strategies has been developed and refined, particularly in the Mayor's draft London Plan. The baseline for this report was drawn primarily from the draft London Plan and in addition, the Mayor's other draft strategies such as the draft Health Inequalities Strategy and the London Environment Strategy.

2.2.2 Alternatives and other strategies

As noted in Section 1.3.2, SEA is not legally required for this proportionate IIA. However, it is worth noting that the SEA Regulations require an Environmental Report (and by implication, an IIA report) should *'identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme being assessed', including 'reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme'*. The Government's guidance on SEA⁷ also indicates that *'The SEA simply provides information on the relative environmental performance of alternatives and can make the decision-making process more transparent'*.

It should be noted that the draft LFS pulls together strands (e.g. relevant priorities and actions) from other Mayoral strategies and work by the GLA group that is designed to improve London's food, improve access to healthy food regardless of personal circumstances or income and adapt

⁷ Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) - **A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive** – London, September 2005, paragraph 5.B.7.

the city's food system to meet the challenges which lie ahead. Having reviewed the draft LFS, and having been informed of its development through discussions with the GLA, Temple is confident that there are no other reasonable alternatives to the strategy that is set out that could have been identified, while remaining consistent with the Mayor's other strategies.

However, it should also be noted that several the actions included in the draft LFS are drawn from other strategies published by the Mayor. As such, the effects of these will already have been assessed in the IIA documents associated with those strategies. **Table 2.1** below sets out the actions from other statutory strategies⁸ which have been assessed by the relevant IIAs.

Table 2.1: LFS actions also covered in other GLA strategy documents

Action	Source Strategy	IIA Assessment
Priority Area 1.: Good Food at Home		
Fund the development of food poverty action plans by London boroughs, to help increase their understanding of factors creating food insecurity at a local level, and to help build local capacity to reduce and combat it.	Draft Economic Development Strategy	The better health and less poverty policy in the Draft Economic Development Strategy (which includes the development of food poverty action plans), was assessed as likely to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major positive impact on the IIA objectives of equality and inclusion, and social integration. • Minor positive impacts on the IIA objectives of: health and health inequalities, air quality, climate change adaptation, energy use and supply, water, materials and waste, natural environment and capital, and climate change mitigation.⁹
Promote much higher numbers of employers paying the London Living Wage, recognising that food poverty is partly due to low income.	Draft Economic Development Strategy	The IIA of the Draft Economic Development Strategy assessed the 'Living wage city' policy as likely to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major positive impacts on IIA objectives: economic competitiveness and employment, equality and inclusion, and social integration. • Minor positive impact on the IIA objective of and health and health inequalities.
Priority Area 2.: Good Food Shopping and Eating Out		
Support London local authorities to develop good food retail plans to ensure that a wide variety of healthy food is available for Londoners in disadvantaged areas.	Draft Economic Development Strategy	The better health and less poverty policy in the Draft Economic Development Strategy (which includes the development of good food retail plans), was assessed as likely to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major positive impact on the IIA objectives of equality and inclusion, and social integration. • Minor positive impacts on the IIA objectives of: health and health inequalities, air quality, climate change adaptation, energy use and supply, water, materials and waste, natural environment and capital, and climate change mitigation.

⁸ Strategies that the Mayor has a duty to prepare and keep under review under §41 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.

⁹ Mayor of London, December 2017; Economic Development Strategy Integrated Impact Assessment; Draft for Consultation,

Priority Area 3.: Good Food in Public Institutions and Community Settings		
Provide funding for a programme of work to include introducing a water refill scheme so that Londoners can reuse their bottles to top up free tap water from local shops and businesses.	London Environment Strategy	The IIA of the draft London Environment Strategy ¹⁰ assessed the Waste Policy Area (which includes the water refill scheme to reduce plastic waste) as having significant positive effects on climate change mitigation and material and waste objectives.
Priority Area 4.: Good food for maternity, early years, education and health		
Implement new policies such as the restriction on new hot food takeaways from being permitted to open within 400 metres of an existing or proposed primary or secondary school, included within the draft London Plan, to help reduce child obesity.	Draft London Plan	The IIA of Policy E9 of the Draft London Plan ¹¹ : Retail, markets and hot food takeaways (which includes a restriction on new hot food takeaways near schools) assessed this policy has having minor to significant positive impacts on health and health inequalities.
Priority Area 5.: Good food growing, community gardens and urban farming		
Through proposals in the new draft London Plan, highlight the importance of and the potential for more land for food growing, encourage local authorities to protect existing food growing spaces including allotments and encourage the provision of food growing spaces within new housing developments.	Draft London Plan	The IIA of the Draft London Plan assessed Policy G8: Food Growing as having a minor positive impacts across a number of objectives.
Priority Area 6.: Good food for the environment		
Promote the Courtauld 2025 commitment to make the food system more sustainable from producer to consumer, and work with WRAP and LWARB to help achieve their targets in London to cut food waste and associated GHGs in London by 20 per cent per person by 2025.	London Environment Strategy	The IIA of the draft London Environment Strategy assessed the Waste Policy Area (which includes all food waste objectives) as having Significant positive effects on climate change mitigation and material and waste objectives.
Explore the feasibility of reducing plastic packaging waste by encouraging the use of reusable water bottles and more widespread provision of free drinking water across London.	London Environment Strategy Draft London Plan	
Build upon best practice from programmes such as the FoodSave programme, funded by GLA and LWARB, to prevent food waste in London going to landfill or incineration.	London Environment Strategy	
Encourage local authorities to offer better waste recycling services across London, including separate food waste collections, to help meet the 65 per cent overall municipal waste recycling target.	London Environment Strategy	

¹⁰ Jacobs, August 2017; Consultation Draft London Environment Strategy; Integrated Impact Assessment Report; Document No. 3

¹¹ Arup, November 2017; Greater London Authority London Plan Integrated Impact Assessment.

2.3 The Mayor’s draft LFS actions considered within the IIA

This IIA focuses on the actions which the Mayor will undertake to deliver change and those the Mayor will undertake to support change. Where actions also sit within another of the Mayor’s statutory strategies, and where responsibility for implementation and monitoring will lie primarily with that strategy, the proposals have been assessed by the IIA for that strategy as appropriate. The IIA does not assess policies / proposals that are covered by other Mayor of London strategies.

Table 2.2 – Draft London Food Strategy actions considered within the IIA

Actions
Priority Area 1.: Good Food at Home. <i>Help to tackle rising levels of household food insecurity and ensure all Londoners can eat well at home</i>
<i>What the Mayor will do to deliver change:</i>
Reduce school holiday hunger in London by improving provision of holiday food for children from low-income families, through the Mayor’s Fund for London scheme Kitchen Social, which will engage 50,000 children and young people in London by 2020.
Undertake research to support the development of long-term solutions to the causes and impacts of food insecurity, including how we can measure its prevalence.
<i>What the Mayor will do to support change:</i>
Encourage London boroughs to consider building the rights of all citizens to be able to eat well into their local health and wellbeing strategies or equivalent, and our collective right to a fair and sustainable food system.
Work with key agencies, institutions and funders to help prioritise and join up action to reduce food insecurity and hunger
Champion the importance of good food for older people by encouraging better coordination and collaboration between local authorities.
Support the annual publication of the Beyond the Food Bank report to help reduce Londoners’ reliance on foodbanks and help local authorities make progress against a wide range of food poverty indicators.
Champion business support to food entrepreneurs and start-ups, and support London’s markets to increase their supply of fresh, local and seasonal produce to meet all Londoners’ cultural needs through the London Markets Board.
Encourage London boroughs to develop good food retail plans, sign up to the Local Government Declaration on Sugar Reduction and Healthier Food and lead a Sugar Smart campaign to help people eat more healthily and make food in their area better for businesses and residents.
Priority Area 2.: Good Food Shopping and Eating Out. <i>Aim: Support good food businesses to improve London’s food environment and make healthy, affordable options more widely available to Londoners</i>
<i>What the Mayor will do to deliver change:</i>
As part of his commitment to help tackle child obesity, consult industry and other stakeholders on a ban on advertising of food and drink that is not healthy across the TfL estate (including ‘brand only’ advertising).
Support and promote values-driven food businesses and social enterprises, especially those serving disadvantaged communities, through the Urban Food Awards, funding support through Crowdfund London and the Good Growth Fund, signposting businesses to support and advice via the London Growth Hub and exploring sector-specific support such as through food hubs like the Food Exchange in Vauxhall Nine Elms.
Champion a flexible approach to migration to make sure the food and hospitality sectors can meet demand, innovate and continue to grow to ensure a strong food economy.
Enhance London’s reputation as a world-leading food destination, to help food play a key role in our tourist economy through London’s official promotion agency, London and Partners.
Continue to work with business to find solutions to the challenges that Brexit poses and work to enhance London’s reputation as a world-leading food destination, to help food play a key role in our tourist economy.
<i>What the Mayor will do to support change:</i>

Actions
Continue to work in partnership with local authorities and the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health to deliver the Healthier Catering Commitment, which supports hot food takeaways to make simple, healthy improvements to their food.
Support collaborative pilots at a local authority level with major retailers, manufacturers, the NHS, Public Health England, local partners and local government to promote healthy products across major retailers and achieve a lasting switch from unhealthy foods to healthier alternatives.
Use devolution of adult skills funding and employment services support to London from 2019-20 to support skills and education providers to deliver the skills that the food and hospitality industries need to be competitive and continue to work with employers to develop diversity in high-quality apprenticeships.
Support local authorities and businesses to help staff eat healthy, sustainable food and improve food in the workplace. They will be encouraged to consider Public Health England guidance on catering standards for employers ⁵ , adopt and promote the Healthy Workplace Charter ⁶ and strive for Food for Life Served Here accreditation.
Promote the role that food can play in making streets healthy places, where people are surrounded by more healthy food and good food businesses and are not bombarded by marketing and promotion of unhealthy food.
Priority Area 3.: Good Food in Public Institutions and Community Settings <i>Aim: Work with public sector partners to improve their food procurement for the communities they serve</i>
<i>What the Mayor will do to deliver change:</i>
Develop work to understand and improve the availability of healthy, affordable food for people who work at night. They often have some of the worst access to good food and may suffer health consequences as a result – as highlighted in the Mayor’s Vision for London as a 24-hour City.
Promote healthy, sustainable food in the GLA Group through the food it sells in staff restaurants, supporting initiatives such as Food for Life Served Here, Fairtrade, Peas Please, Sustainable Fish Cities and Good Farm Animal Welfare.
Continue to encourage employers to help staff eat healthy food, improve event catering for health and sustainability and use their influence to encourage others to follow their lead.
Work to find locations to install 20 drinking water fountains in London in 2018, and to deliver the roll-out of more water fountains by 2020 to boost the drinking water infrastructure across London.
<i>What the Mayor will do to support change:</i>
Through the London Food Board and its boroughs working group, continue to convene and enable boroughs to learn from each other and share best practice on how to develop and implement healthy food policies across public sector settings.
Through the London Food Board, help to take work forward on the food needs of vulnerable groups who wish to live independently. This will include exploring the potential for partnering on social enterprise models to help local authorities provide access to affordable, healthy food in the home and community to combat social isolation.
Encourage London boroughs to work in partnership with the third sector and others to reduce social isolation amongst older citizens and those with disabilities through communal food opportunities.
Create an environment where those who wish to breastfeed in public institutions and community settings for staff and visitors can do so.
Priority Area 4.: Good food for maternity, early years, education and health. <i>Aim: Using good food to help give Londoners the best possible start to life</i>
<i>What the Mayor will do to deliver change:</i>
Convene a Child Obesity Taskforce to help address factors which have led to so many of London’s children becoming overweight and obese.
Support the Healthy Schools London programme, Healthy Early Years London programme and London Healthy Workplace Charter to help schools, early years settings and workplaces to provide healthier food.
<i>What the Mayor will do to support change:</i>
Boost London’s healthy food economy by £2.5 million a year, and increase the uptake of Healthy Start vouchers across London to 80 per cent of eligibility, to improve the nutritional health of pregnant women, and new families on low incomes.
Increase the prevalence of breastfeeding, encourage all London boroughs to become UNICEF UK Baby-Friendly Initiative accredited in maternity and community services.

Actions
Priority Area 5.: Good Food growing, community gardens and urban farming <i>Aim: Promoting the multiple benefits of food growing for individuals and communities.</i>
<i>What the Mayor will do to deliver change:</i>
Promote urban greening, and ensure community food-growing spaces and areas for urban farming are integrated into new developments covered by London's planning authorities through the new draft London Plan.
Continue to support the Capital Growth programme and other food growing networks to help promote the health, economic, environmental and community benefits of food growing.
Promote the contribution that food growing plays in providing skills and engagement which can increase social enterprise and job creation in the food sector, such as via Sustain's Roots to Work programme.
Use the Growth Fund to invest in green infrastructure for the emerging urban farming sector to help London become a leader in urban agriculture and green circular economy jobs.
<i>What the Mayor will do to support change:</i>
Protect and promote land and facilities for food growing, and encourage better use of urban space for food growing – for example, aquaponics and vertical growing – through supplementary planning guidance and local authority core strategies.
Use food to improve Londoners' physical and mental well-being by using the London Food Board to explore the potential for health care professionals to increase the number of social prescriptions for fruit and vegetables and referrals to community food growing schemes.
Priority Area 6.: Good food for the environment <i>Aim: Reducing the environmental impact of our food system by making it more efficient and less wasteful</i>
<i>What the Mayor will do to deliver change:</i>
Assess London's food security, to help improve London's resilience to potential shocks which could destabilise food supplies.
Lead the debate on how to promote a more efficient and low-carbon food transport network via the Mayor's Transport Strategy and Vision for a 24-Hour City.
<i>What the Mayor will do to support change:</i>
Support initiatives with restaurants and others to engage chefs, food buyers and customers with the provenance, values and environmental impact of food choices.
Tackle the contribution of food to climate change by encouraging all London public sector institutions to promote more plant-based, seasonal and locally-sourced foods which will produce measurable reductions in GHG emissions.

2.3.1 Assessing the Draft Actions

The IIA framework objectives were developed by the GLA Steering Group following a workshop with key stakeholders in June 2016. They were developed to line up with international, national and local policy objectives for environment, social and economic policy. **Table 2.3** following sets out the IIA topics and objectives identified by the GLA, indicating whether they are considered in scope for the IIA of the draft LFS.

Table 2.3: IIA Objectives and Scope

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	In Scope (Yes or No)
Environmental		
Air Quality	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	Yes
Climate change adaptation	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks	Yes

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	In Scope (Yes or No)
Environmental		
Climate change mitigation	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	Yes
Energy use and supply	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	Yes
Flood risk	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and property to flooding	Yes
Geology and soils	To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	Yes
Materials and waste	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	Yes
Noise and vibration	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure	No - outside scope
Water resources and quality	To protect and enhance London's water bodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system	No - outside scope
Natural Capital and Natural Environment	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity	Yes
Historic Environment	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	No - outside scope
Economic		
Economic competitiveness and employment	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all	Yes
Education and Skills	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	Yes
Connectivity	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes	No - outside scope
Infrastructure	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	Yes
Culture	To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	Yes

IIA Topic	IIA Objective	In Scope (Yes or No)
Environmental		
Sustainable Land Use	Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	Yes
Social		
Equality and Inclusion	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	Yes
Social Integration	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	Yes
Health and health Inequalities	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	Yes
Accessibility	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	Yes
Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand	No - outside scope
Crime, safety and security	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	No - outside scope
Design	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately	No - outside scope

Assessment of the draft LFS was undertaken primarily using professional discussion and judgement through a workshop process in which the actions and their effects were explored, discussed and considered against the baseline information available. Each action was assessed against each of the IIA topic areas with the guide questions (see **Appendix A**) used to help frame and consider the impacts. The guide questions for each IIA topic and objective have been developed by the GLA to ensure a unified approach to IIA across the strategies.

The following temporal scope was utilised for the assessment:

Table 2.4: Definitions of Temporal Scope for the IIA

Time Frame	Years
Short term:	0-5 years
Medium term:	5-20 years
Long term	20 years

The definitions of scale of impact used as the basis of assessment are set out in Table 2.5 below:

Table 2.5: Definitions of Scale of Impact

Scale of Impact	Definition
++	Major Positive Effect Overall the draft LFS's aspiration is considered at this point to have substantial and demonstrable benefit toward the IIA objective
+	Minor Positive Effect Overall the draft LFS's aspiration is considered at this point to have benefits which outweigh negative effects to provide a positive effect against the IIA objective

0	Neutral or no effect	Overall the draft LFS's aspiration is not considered at this point to doesn't affect the IIA objective
-	Minor negative effect	Overall the draft LFS's aspiration is considered at this point to have negative effects which outweigh beneficial effects to provide a negative effect against the IIA objective
--	Major negative effect	Overall the draft LFS's aspiration is considered at this point to have substantial negative effects to the IIA objective
?	Uncertain	Insufficient information is available to make a clear judgement if the draft LFS's aspiration provides an overall positive or negative direction against the IIA objective

3.0 Baseline for the IIA

3.1 Introduction

This section sets out the context for the draft LFS during the intended lifetime of the final London Food Strategy (between 2018 and 2028) and beyond, first examining the macro trends for London and then the policy context. This section is not designed to be an exhaustive baseline as the baseline conditions of London and its evolution are covered in detail in the other draft strategies and plans including the Mayor's draft London Plan. The focus here is therefore the macro trends and policy context which is most relevant to draft LFS IIA.

3.1.1 Context for the Strategy

Some of the key trends for food in London include:

- Londoners are highly engaged in the issue of tackling child obesity. 86 per cent strongly believe that tackling child obesity should be a top or high priority¹².
- 55 per cent of adult Londoners are overweight or obese¹³, as are 38 per cent of all year 6 children in London (the highest proportion in England^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}). Children living in the capital's most deprived areas are twice as likely to be obese as those in the least deprived areas. Over 43 per cent of 10-11 year olds in Barking and Dagenham are overweight or obese compared with under 23 per cent in Richmond-upon-Thames.^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}
- Some of the highest densities of fast food outlets in the UK are found in London boroughs. In 2016 there were over 7,000 takeaways in London.¹⁰
- There is a strong correlation between deprivation and the density of fast food outlets, and a quarter of these are also located within 5 minutes' walk of a school. This is likely to have an impact on the food choices young people make and affect levels of obesity within this age group.^{Error! Bookmark not defined.} A number of studies in different parts of London show over half of children buy food or drinks from takeaways twice or more a week, 70 per cent of children prefer to buy sweetened fizzy drinks compared to other drinks when purchasing fast food, and pupils attending schools with takeaways within 400m are more likely to visit a hot food takeaway after school at least once a week (62 per cent) than pupils at schools with no takeaways nearby. However, 76 per cent of children said that they would buy healthier alternatives if they were available.^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}
- Around 1.4 million working age Londoners (about 1 in 4) live in relative poverty. One in seven are in persistent poverty. Renters, unemployed, disabled or those with no qualifications had the highest risk of poverty.¹⁴
- Healthier food is often difficult to obtain in more deprived areas. Big supermarkets offering a wide variety of quality foods at fair prices are less common in deprived areas, tending to be

¹² Healthy London Partnership (2017) - **The Great Weight Debate: London's Conversation on Childhood Obesity** - NHS, May 2017

¹³ London Plan topic paper on hot food takeaways
https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_plan_topic_paper_on_hot_food_takeaways.pdf

¹⁴ GLA Intelligence Unit (2017) Poverty in London: 2015/16.

in London's wealthier suburbs and out-of-town sites for car-owning customers. This also makes food more expensive in deprived areas as shopping from convenience and corner stores can cost up to 13 per cent more for a nutritionally adequate diet¹⁵.

- More than half a million three-day emergency food supplies given to people in crisis in first half of 2017, a 13 per cent increase on the same period in the previous year. Of these over 200,000 went to children.^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}
- Strong growth is anticipated in the accommodation and food services (25 per cent) sector.¹⁶
- London's hospitality sector is more reliant on EU nationals than other regions, with between 25.7 per cent⁶ and 38 per cent of its total hospitality sector workforce made up of EU nationals.¹⁶
- The main components of municipal waste in London are food and green garden waste (23 per cent)¹⁷
- Food waste and plastic packaging combined, including single use coffee cups and plastic bottles, account for around 30 per cent of London's municipal waste¹⁷.
- 60 percent of food waste in London is avoidable¹⁷
- London produces around 1.5 – 1.75m tonnes of food waste with a value of £2.55bn a year.¹⁷
- Most of this food waste goes to landfill or incineration producing around 250,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions, although some of this is offset through capturing heat and producing electricity.¹⁷
- Around a third of food bought is thrown away, most of which is still edible. WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) estimates that wasted food costs households around £50 per month¹⁷.
- The number of food growing spaces has increased significantly in the capital in the past ten years and continues to grow. There are now over 2,700 food growing spaces in London¹⁸.

3.1.2 Policy Context

The Mayor is currently in the process of developing, or has recently published the following statutory strategies:

- The London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy).
- The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy.
- The London Environment Strategy (incorporating the statutory duties on strategies for biodiversity, waste management, air quality and ambient noise),

¹⁵ Dowler, E. and Spencer, N.J. (2007) - **Challenging Health Inequalities: From Acheson to 'Choosing Health'** – Policy Press, Bristol.

¹⁶ KPMG (2017) – Labour migration in the hospitality sector, a KPMG report for the British Hospitality Association.

¹⁷ Mayor of London, London Environment Strategy, May 2018

¹⁸ Sustain <https://www.capitalgrowth.org/>

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- The Mayor's Diversity and Inclusion Vision.
 - Mayor's Transport Strategy.
 - Culture Strategy for London.

Also, in addition to the draft LFS the Mayor has prepared or is developing several non-statutory strategies, including:

- London Health Inequalities Strategy.
- Skills for Londoners Strategy.
- A Tourism Vision for London.
- A Vision for London as a 24-Hour City.
- Children and Young Persons Strategy.

IAs have been or will be undertaken on these strategies, using the common GLA IIA framework and objectives.

3.2 Baseline information for the IIA

3.2.1 Environment

The London Environment Strategy¹⁹ identifies many environmental challenges faced in the capital. Although in many ways, London's environment is improving, there are still several environmental threats. The key issues are:

- **Air quality:** London's air quality is poor, to the extent that this is both dangerous to human health and illegal. High levels of damaging pollutants harm human health and quality of life, in particular limiting lung development in childhood and reducing life expectancy. It is estimated that over 9,000 Londoners' lives ended sooner than they should have in 2010 due to long-term exposure to air pollution²⁰. Specifically, around 20 per cent of the capital's primary schools are in parts of London that breach legal air pollution limits. London is failing to meet the legal limit for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentrations, and while the limits for particulate matter (PM₁₀) are being met, as this pollutant is damaging to health at any level it considered important to remain focused on reducing it. Emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) overall reduced by 25 per cent from 2013 compared to 2008. PM₁₀ emissions reduced by 20 per cent over the same period. The number of people exposed to the health risks associated with exceeding the EU limits for nitrogen dioxide decreased from the 2008 general baseline of 3.6 million people to 1.4 million in 2013.
- **Climate change adaption and mitigation:** Although London's greenhouse gas emissions are falling, the city remains over-reliant on the fossil fuels that are a major contributor to global warming and climate change. London is at risk of drought if there were to be two successive dry winters. Temperatures in London are likely to increase in line with climate

¹⁹ Mayor of London (2018) – **London Environment Strategy**– GLA, May 2018

²⁰ Walton, H., Dajnak, D., Beevers, S., Williams, M. & Hunt, A. (2015) **Understanding the Health Impacts of Air Pollution in London**. Accessed from: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/lsm/research/divisions/aes/research/ERG/research-projects/HIAinLondonKingsReport14072015final.pdf> or on the Mayor of London's website: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/hiainlondon_kingsreport_14072015_final.pdf

change projections, exacerbated by the Urban Heat Island effect. London is not yet on track to reduce its emissions quickly enough to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, nor to meet national and international climate aims. London's greenhouse gas emissions are falling, with a reduction of 25 per cent between 1990 and 2015.

- **Energy use and supply:** Nearly 75 per cent of London's domestic energy use is for heating and hot water. This is mostly met by gas-fired boilers. 10 per cent of electricity substations are approaching full capacity and ongoing development of large parts of the capital means demand for energy and the infrastructure required to distribute it will continue to increase. 10 per cent of London households currently live in fuel poverty. London consumed an estimated 134,448 GWh of energy in 2014, a reduction of 16 per cent on 1990 levels
- **Flood risk:** Most homes in London are at low risk of flooding. However, approximately 48,000 homes are at medium and high risk of flooding from fluvial or tidal sources. Loss of green space, greater expanses of impermeable surfaces, roofs and pavements and a drainage system not designed for the demands of the current and future population leave London exposed to the risk of flooding. Rises in sea level and more intense rainfall due to climate change will make flooding become increasingly likely.
- **Materials and waste:** London's homes and businesses produce 7 million tonnes of waste each year. Only half of this is currently recycled. Landfill capacity for the capital is set to run out by 2026. Waste collected by local authorities has fallen by 10 per cent in past 10 years. The amount of waste incinerated has nearly doubled since 2001, largely a result of waste diverted from landfill. Recycling rates have flat-lined since 2010, at 34 per cent compared with 44 per cent nationally. Waste going to landfill has reduced by 70 per cent reduction since 2001. Londoners produce the lowest amount of waste per head in the UK. Food waste and plastic packaging combined, including single use coffee cups and plastic bottles, account for around 30 per cent of London's municipal waste. London produces around 1.5 – 1.75m tonnes of food waste with a value of £2.55bn a year.¹⁷
- **Noise and vibration:** Almost 2.4 million people in London are already exposed to road traffic noise levels that exceed international guidelines. The percentage of TfL's network with low noise road surfacing continues to increase year on year. This means that the proportion of noise emitted from the tyre and road interface is reducing. The number of quieter buses (i.e. emitting noise 2dB below the legal limit) is increasing. A further increase in the number of electric buses is likely to improve this further. The proposed expansion of Heathrow would expose an additional 200,000 people to significant aircraft noise.
- **Water resources and quality:** By 2025, demand for water is expected to outstrip supply by 10 per cent, increasing by 2040 to 21 per cent. A large proportion of London's water comes from groundwater sources and surrounding rivers. This damages the health of rivers and threatens the city's future water supply. Long-term pollution, aging infrastructure, river maintenance and modification work mean London's rivers typically are in a poor state. Under 10 per cent of London's waterbodies, including only one of London's 47 rivers, is classed as 'good', 38 are 'moderate', five are 'poor' and three rest are 'bad' using EU classifications. There has been little improvement in water quality over time. However, there has been an increase in the amount of river channel restored, at over 17.5km in recent years.

- **Natural Capital and Natural Environment:** Development has led to a gradual loss of green space across London in recent years. Parts of London are greener than others, but nearly half of Londoners have poor access to parks. Cuts in borough councils' maintenance budgets has also meant that the quality of public spaces has declined in some places. London can be home to a wide range of animal and plant species. However, due to the above, the range of plants and animals that live in London has decreased. Without action, the number and diversity of bird, wildflower and bee species will continue to decline.

An increasing number of parks receiving the Green Flag quality mark and the Area of Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space has been reduced across London. However, this masks big differences between and within boroughs. The total area of wildlife sites has increased. This is overall no significant change in breeding bird populations, but this is a consequence of significant declines in populations of some species being balanced by increased numbers of others. Tree cover is estimated at 20 per cent, although short-term changes are difficult to measure due to slow incremental changes to total tree cover across London. There has been a significant increase in Green Roofs (from <100 to >700 in central London) since the inclusion of a specific policy on this in the 2000 London Plan.

3.2.2 Economy

The Mayor's Draft Economic Development Strategy for London (2017)²¹ draws out the following key issues for the state of London's economy:

- The gap in average incomes between the poorest and richest 10 per cent of residents makes London the most unequal region in the UK.
- 3 in 10 Londoners live in poverty - the highest poverty rate of all regions in the UK.
- Poverty and deprivation is often intergenerational with limited opportunities for those on low incomes to progress.
- Too many Londoners, especially women, earn less than the London Living Wage and a gender, race and disability pay gap still exists.
- Wages have struggled to keep pace with the rising cost of living in London.
- Despite London's growth and prosperity, Londoners have the lowest reported levels of wellbeing of all regions in the UK.
- There are large gaps in healthy life expectancy across the capital.
- The decision to leave the European Union threatens to stem the supply of skilled labour and risks making it harder for London's businesses to trade with Europe.
- London's productivity is high for the UK but compared to other global cities, productivity in London could be higher, and recent productivity growth has been weak.
- Unemployment is still above the UK average and high among some groups (People from ethnic minority backgrounds and disabled people are less likely to be in employment, the proportion of women of working age in employment is also lower than the rest of the UK).

²¹ GLA (2017) The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy for London: Draft for Consultation
<https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/economic-development-strategy-for-london-2017.pdf>

- Many people in work still struggle to get by on low pay and in unstable employment.
- School attainment levels vary greatly by background.
- International comparisons of performance at school age are less favourable.
- The quality of London's environment is under threat, climate change poses a catastrophic risk to the global economy.
- The city is expected to grow significantly, accommodating London's growth sustainably will be a major challenge.

Key baseline information included in the IIA²² for the Draft London Plan also includes:

- **Economic competitiveness:** London's total economic output in 2014 (GVA) was £364 billion, 22.5 per cent of the UK's total economic output, an increase of 6.8 per cent on the previous year. London's economy has grown on average by 2.4 per cent per annum in real terms between 2006 and 2014. Nearly 52 per cent of London's output (i.e. 12 per cent of UK output) was generated in the central area. London has the highest average download speeds of all UK regions, and it is estimated that 89 per cent of London can opt for superfast broadband (24mbps). The evening and night-time economy is a key aspect of London's economy. In 2013-14 approximately 1100 premises held a 24-hour licence in London. Almost 40 per cent of these were in central and inner London. The opening of the night tube in August 2016 was predicted to add £77m per year to the value of London's night-time economy.
- **Employment:** In 2016 London had a total of 5.7 million jobs. This is projected to grow to 6.7 million by 2041, equivalent to 46,000 net additional jobs per annum. Almost a third of London jobs are based in the central area and Canary Wharf. However, Outer London also contains significant levels of employment. Hillingdon had more than 200,000 workforce jobs in 2015 and Hounslow, Barnet, Ealing, Croydon, Brent, Enfield and Bromley all had more than 100,000. Much of this employment is focused in town centres/retail parks, business parks, industrial locations and in health/education capacities. Employment in outer London boroughs is expected to grow by more than 350,000 between 2015 and 2041. In 2015 London had an employment rate of 72.9 per cent, marginally lower than the national average of 73.5 per cent. This rate varies between groups.

In 2014 there were 283,000 unemployed adults in London, representing an unemployment rate at 6.1 per cent, somewhat higher than the national average of 5.3 per cent. In 2014 the median gross hourly wage was £17.16 for full time jobs. However, 20 per cent of the capital's workforce was paid below the London Living Wage. Low pay disproportionately affects younger workers in particular. Nearly 50 per cent of workers age 19-24 were paid less than the London Living Wage in 2015. Between October and December 2015, 801,000 people were in employment on zero-hour contracts, with a high proportion of female, young or older age groups.

- **Education and skills:** London's school age population is projected to reach nearly 1.4 million by 2041, up from 1.2million 2014. In January 2015, there were 3119 schools of London, of which 1800 were state funded primary schools and 479 state-funded secondary

²² Arup (2017) - **London Plan Integrated Impact Assessment: Consultation Document** - Greater London Authority, November 2017.

schools. London has 555 independent schools, the highest of any region. Between 2014 and 2024, demand for state funded primary school places is projected to increase by 60-67,000 pupils and 105-122,000 for state-funded secondary schools. Over 600 new schools and colleges will be needed in the years up to 2050 to meet this demand. There are approximately 620,000 pre-school aged children in London (0-4 years). Childcare in London is 34 per cent more expensive than the rest of the country. In 2014/15 59 per cent of pupils in inner London and 62 per cent in outer London achieved five A* to C grades (including Maths and English) at GCSE Levels, compared with 53 per cent across the rest of England. However, educational achievement varies between boroughs, ranging from 51 per cent in Lewisham, to 73 per cent in Kensington and Chelsea.

London is home to more than 40 universities and specialist higher education institutions. Approximately 370,000 students studied at London higher education institutions in 2014/15, 16 per cent of all UK students. Despite a high number of graduates, youth employment is still an issue with a rate of 17.24 per cent for 16-24 years, compared with 14.4 per cent nationally. Over 57 per cent of Londoners possess NVQ level 4 or higher, compared to 41.6 per cent of the rest of the UK. Approximately 60.2 per cent of workers in London had tertiary education as their highest qualification in 2014. According to the London Business Survey, 70 per cent of businesses in London rated the capital highly as a place to do business due to the availability of skilled staff. London attracts a higher proportion of EU-born workers compared with the rest of UK to filled skilled positions. This may be affected by the 2016 EU referendum outcome.

3.2.3 Social

The London Plan Scoping Report (2017) identifies the following key issues for London's population: significant increase in the population; young profile; ageing and more diverse population; and uncertainty of the composition of the population, including migration patterns. London continues to experience significant population growth, with the population in 2015 reaching a new record at 8.6 million people.

The 2011 Census data showed that London's population has been increasing at nearly double the growth rate that had been assumed in the 2011 London Plan (87,000pa). The GLA 2015 trend-based population projections (long-term migration scenario) predicts the population is likely to continue to grow with an anticipated 3 million more people by 2050, potentially reaching 10.5 million by 2041²³. Population growth is driven by a high level of births which peaked in 2012 at 134,000 and reflects the relatively young age profile of internal and international migrants.

Due to the tendency for large numbers of young adults to move to London for job opportunities, London has a relatively young population with a median age of 34 compared to the national average of 39²⁴. London's school-age population is also growing and is projected to number nearly 1.4 million by 2041. 40 per cent (3.4 million) of Londoners live in Inner London and 60 per cent (5.2 million) live in Outer London. Inner London is however almost 4 times smaller than Outer London in terms of land area, meaning much higher population densities.

London's school-age population is also growing and is projected to number nearly 1.4m by 2041, (up from 1.2 million in 2014). This trend is likely to add to the pressures facing the education and child care sector in London.

²³ ONS (2015) GLA 2015 trend-based population projections (long-term migration scenario)

²⁴ Office of National Statistics (ONS) (2014) Mid-year Estimates 2014

45 per cent of Londoners identify themselves as White British with 40 per cent from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds. A further 15 per cent identify themselves as 'White Other'. 26 of the 30 local authorities with the most ethnically diverse populations in the UK are in London²⁵. BAME groups are projected to increase to 4.88 million by 2041, an increase of 1.57 million to 32 per cent increase and the White population is predicted to increase to 5.48 million (an increase of 0.57 million, 11.5 per cent over the period)²⁶. A high proportion of London's population is made up of individuals and families who moved here from another country. 3.1 million Londoners were born outside the UK (37per cent of the total population), with just under half arriving in the UK in the last 15 years²⁷.

²⁵ ONS Census 2011 including update CIS 2012 - 04

²⁶ GLA Intelligence, 2014 ethnic group projections

²⁷ GLA (2016) Social Evidence Base

4.0 Findings of the Integrated Impact Assessment

This section provides a detailed analysis of the draft LFS actions to deliver change. In the tables on the following pages, the actions are considered in terms of the IIA objectives and the outcomes of the assessment reported accordingly. Where appropriate, measures for mitigation or improvement are also recommended. It should be noted that at this stage these recommendations do not commit the GLA, or its partners in delivery, to any particular course of action or to funding these measures. The actions have been grouped according to ‘areas of emphasis’, details of which are outlined below.

4.1 Assessment criteria

Each of the individual actions in respect of “*What the Mayor will do to deliver change*” and “*What the Mayor will do to support change*” in the draft LFS were considered in the assessment workshop process. While all actions were assessed, the following criteria helped to select the main actions upon which to focus the IIA process. The IIA was an independent assessment intentionally designed to add value to the draft LFS and its implementation by focusing most on the actions in the draft LFS that were considered to be potentially the most impactful. The identification of the most impactful elements of the draft LFS was based on the following qualitative criteria, applied using professional judgment.

- the links between the action and IIA objectives were the clearest and likely to occur over the duration of the Strategy;
- the potential geographical scope and reach;
- targeting towards groups potentially experiencing the most inequality;
- the degree of commitment stated by the Mayor in the action;
- the Mayor’s degree of control and influence over the success of the action;
- the potential level of significant impact toward specific IIA objectives;
- the number of IIA objectives that it could impact; and
- the specific nature of the action and the extent to which it could be reviewed in sufficient detail to identify impact.

The above criteria were based on standard IIA assessment criteria considering magnitude of impact and the degree of sensitivity. Magnitude considers spatial extent, direct or indirect impact, timescales and duration and temporary or permanent impacts. Sensitivity considers the types of ‘receptors’ or groups of people impacted, their sensitivity and value of the impact e.g. whether the impact has a substantive change.

4.2 Grouping of the actions for the IIA

This section provides analysis of the assessment grouped by eight areas of emphasis, namely those areas which were the primary or key impact areas for Londoners. These areas of emphasis and the grouped actions are set out in **Table 4.1** below with the eight areas as follows:

- A. Health and wellbeing benefit from healthier food.
- B. Hunger and poverty.
- C. Equality/ vulnerable groups.
- D. Food business and London's food economy.
- E. Food in London's workplaces.
- F. Food growing.
- G. Food's environmental impact.
- H. Research and strategic issues

For each of these eight areas, an assessment against the IIA topics and objectives is presented, focussing on the significant IIA topics as set out in the tables on the following pages. For each set of actions, only those IIA topics that were assessed as being impacted on are included in the boxes below. A brief discussion of the impacts and any suggestions for strengthening the benefits are also provided. Several actions have more than one 'area of emphasis', e.g. addressing health and wellbeing amongst particularly target groups or food in London's workplaces to support health and wellbeing. The areas or emphasis are for the purposes of presenting the assessment and findings and all actions were assessed individually.

Overall the draft LFS is found to be broadly positive when considered against the GLA IIA objectives. The greatest positive impact is to the health and health inequalities IIA objective and the equality and inclusion objective with details on the latter set out in **Section 5**.

Table 4.1: Actions grouped by themes for the IIA

Actions	Mayor delivers change	Mayor supports change	Priority Area
A. Health and wellbeing benefit from healthier food			
Encourage London boroughs to consider building the rights of all citizens to be able to eat well into their local health and wellbeing strategies or equivalent, and our collective right to a fair and sustainable food system.		✓	1. Good Food at home
Encourage London boroughs to develop good food retail plans, sign up to the Local Government Declaration on Sugar Reduction and Healthier Food and lead a Sugar Smart campaign to help people eat more healthily and make food in their area better for businesses and residents.		✓	1. Good Food at home
As part of his commitment to help tackle child obesity, consult industry and other stakeholders on a ban on advertising of food and drink that is not healthy across the TfL estate (including 'brand only' advertising).	✓		2. Good Food shopping and eating out
Continue to work in partnership with local authorities and the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health to deliver the Healthier Catering Commitment, which supports hot food takeaways to make simple, healthy improvements to their food.		✓	2. Good Food shopping and eating out
Support collaborative pilots at a local authority level with major retailers, manufacturers, the NHS, Public Health England, local partners and local government to promote healthy products across major retailers and achieve a lasting switch from unhealthy foods to healthier alternatives.		✓	2. Good Food shopping and eating out

Actions	Mayor delivers change	Mayor supports change	Priority Area
Develop work to understand and improve the availability of healthy, affordable food for people who work at night. They often have some of the worst access to good food and may suffer health consequences as a result – as highlighted in the Mayor’s Vision for London as a 24-hour City.	✓		3. Good food in public institutions and community settings
Through the London Food Board and its boroughs working group, continue to convene and enable boroughs to learn from each other and share best practice on how to develop and implement healthy food policies across public sector settings.		✓	3. Good food in public institutions and community settings
Support the Healthy Schools London programme, Healthy Early Years London programme and London Healthy Workplace Charter to help schools, early years settings and workplaces to provide healthier food.	✓		4. Good food in maternity, early years, education and health
Use food to improve Londoners’ physical and mental well-being by using the London Food Board to explore the potential for health care professionals to increase the number of social prescriptions for fruit and vegetables and referrals to community food growing schemes.		✓	5. Good food growing, community gardens and urban farming
B. Hunger and poverty			
Reduce school holiday hunger in London by improving provision of holiday food for children from low-income families, through the Mayor’s Fund for London scheme Kitchen Social, which will engage 50,000 children and young people in London by 2020.	✓		1. Good food at home
Work with key agencies, institutions and funders to help prioritise and join up action to reduce food insecurity and hunger		✓	1. Good food at home
Support the annual publication of the Beyond the Food Bank report to help reduce Londoners’ reliance on foodbanks and help local authorities make progress against a wide range of food poverty indicators.		✓	1. Good food at home
C. Equality/ Vulnerable Groups*			
Champion the importance of good food for older people by encouraging better coordination and collaboration between local authorities.		✓	1. Good food at home
Through the London Food Board, help to take work forward on the food needs of vulnerable groups who wish to live independently. This will include exploring the potential for partnering on social enterprise models to help local authorities provide access to affordable, healthy food in the home and community to combat social isolation.		✓	3. Good food in public institutions and community settings
Encourage London boroughs to work in partnership with the third sector and others to reduce social isolation amongst older citizens and those with disabilities through communal food opportunities.		✓	3. Good food in public institutions and community settings
Create an environment where those who wish to breastfeed in public institutions and community settings for staff and visitors can do so.		✓	3. Good food in public institutions and community settings
Convene a Child Obesity Taskforce to help address factors which have led to so many of London’s children becoming overweight and obese.	✓		4. Good food in maternity, early years, education and health

Actions	Mayor delivers change	Mayor supports change	Priority Area
Boost London's healthy food economy by £2.5 million a year, and increase the uptake of Healthy Start vouchers across London to 80 per cent of eligibility, to improve the nutritional health of pregnant women, and new families on low incomes.		✓	4. Good food in maternity, early years, education and health
Increase the prevalence of breastfeeding, encourage all London boroughs to become UNICEF UK Baby-Friendly Initiative accredited in maternity and community services.		✓	4. Good food in maternity, early years, education and health
D. Food business and London's food economy			
Champion business support to food entrepreneurs and start-ups, and support London's markets to increase their supply of fresh, local and seasonal produce to meet all Londoners' cultural needs through the London Markets Board.		✓	1. Good food at home
Support and promote values-driven food businesses and social enterprises, especially those serving disadvantaged communities, through the Urban Food Awards, funding support through Crowdfund London and the Good Growth Fund, signposting businesses to support and advice via the London Growth Hub and exploring sector-specific support such as through food hubs like the Food Exchange in Vauxhall Nine Elms.	✓		2. Good Food shopping and eating out
Champion a flexible approach to migration to make sure the food and hospitality sectors can meet demand, innovate and continue to grow to ensure a strong food economy.	✓		2. Good Food shopping and eating out
Enhance London's reputation as a world-leading food destination, to help food play a key role in our tourist economy through London's official promotion agency, London and Partners.	✓		2. Good Food shopping and eating out
Continue to work with business to find solutions to the challenges that Brexit poses and work to enhance London's reputation as a world-leading food destination, to help food play a key role in our tourist economy.	✓		2. Good Food shopping and eating out
Use devolution of adult skills funding and employment services support to London from 2019-20 to support skills and education providers to deliver the skills that the food and hospitality industries need in order to be competitive, and continue to work with employers to develop diversity in high-quality apprenticeships.		✓	2. Good Food shopping and eating out
Promote the role that food can play in making streets healthy places, where people are surrounded by more healthy food and good food businesses and are not bombarded by marketing and promotion of unhealthy food.		✓	2. Good Food shopping and eating out
Promote the contribution that food growing plays in providing skills and engagement which can increase social enterprise and job creation in the food sector, such as via Sustain's Roots to Work programme.	✓		5. Good Food Growing, Community Gardens and Urban Farming
E. Food in London's workplaces			
Support local authorities and businesses to help staff eat healthy, sustainable food and improve food in the workplace. They will be encouraged to consider Public Health England guidance on catering standards for employers, adopt and promote the Healthy Workplace Charter and strive for Food for Life Served Here accreditation.		✓	2. Good Food shopping and eating out

Actions	Mayor delivers change	Mayor supports change	Priority Area
Promote healthy, sustainable food in the GLA Group through the food it sells in staff restaurants, supporting initiatives such as Food for Life Served Here, Fairtrade, Peas Please, Sustainable Fish Cities and Good Farm Animal Welfare.	✓		3. Good food in public institutions and community settings
Continue to encourage employers to help staff eat healthy food, improve event catering for health and sustainability and use their influence to encourage others to follow their lead.	✓		3. Good food in public institutions and community settings
F. Food growing			
Promote urban greening, and ensure community food-growing spaces and areas for urban farming are integrated into new developments covered by London's planning authorities through the new draft London Plan.	✓		5. Good Food Growing, Community Gardens and Urban Farming
Continue to support the Capital Growth programme and other food growing networks to help promote the health, economic, environmental and community benefits of food growing.	✓		5. Good Food Growing, Community Gardens and Urban Farming
Use the Growth Fund to invest in green infrastructure for the emerging urban farming sector to help London become a leader in urban agriculture and green circular economy jobs.	✓		5. Good Food Growing, Community Gardens and Urban Farming
Protect and promote land and facilities for food growing, and encourage better use of urban space for food growing – for example, aquaponics and vertical growing – through supplementary planning guidance and local authority core strategies.		✓	5. Good Food Growing, Community Gardens and Urban Farming
G. Food's environmental impact			
Work to find locations to install 20 drinking water fountains in London in 2018, and to deliver the roll-out of more water fountains by 2020 to boost the drinking water infrastructure across London.	✓		3. Good food in public institutions and community settings
Support initiatives with restaurants and others to engage chefs, food buyers and customers with the provenance, values and environmental impact of food choices.		✓	6. Good food for the environment
Tackle the contribution of food to climate change by encouraging all London public sector institutions to promote more plant-based, seasonal and locally-sourced foods which will produce measurable reductions in GHG emissions.		✓	6. Good food and the environment
H. Research and strategic issues			
Undertake research to support the development of long-term solutions to the causes and impacts of food insecurity, including how we can measure its prevalence.	✓		1. Good food at home
Assess London's food security, to help improve London's resilience to potential shocks which could destabilise food supplies.	✓		6. Good food for the environment

Actions	Mayor delivers change	Mayor supports change	Priority Area
Lead the debate on how to promote a more efficient and low-carbon food transport network via the Mayor's Transport Strategy and Vision for a 24-Hour City.	✓		6. Good food for the environment

4.3 Integrated Impact Assessment Tables

Tables 4.2 to 4.9 following set out the outcomes of the IIA, grouped under each area of emphasis in turn.

Table 4.2: Actions on Health and wellbeing

A. HEALTH AND WELLBEING BENEFITS FROM HEALTHIER FOOD	What the mayor will do to deliver change	What the mayor will do to support change	Strategy Priority Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage London boroughs to consider building the rights of all citizens to be able to eat well into their local health and wellbeing strategies or equivalent, and our collective right to a fair and sustainable food system. 		✓	1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage London boroughs to develop good food retail plans, sign up to the Local Government Declaration on Sugar Reduction and Healthier Food and lead a Sugar Smart campaign to help people eat more healthily and make food in their area better for businesses and residents. 		✓	1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of his commitment to help tackle child obesity, consult industry and other stakeholders on a ban on advertising of food and drink that is not healthy across the TfL estate (including ‘brand only’ advertising). 	✓		2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work in partnership with local authorities and the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health to deliver the Healthier Catering Commitment, which supports hot food takeaways to make simple, healthy improvements to their food. 		✓	2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support collaborative pilots at a local authority level with major retailers, manufacturers, the NHS, Public Health England, local partners and local government to promote healthy products across major retailers and achieve a lasting switch from unhealthy foods to healthier alternatives. 		✓	2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop work to understand and improve the availability of healthy, affordable food for people who work at night. They often have some of the worst access to good food and may suffer health consequences as a result – as highlighted in the Mayor’s Vision for London as a 24-hour City. 	✓		3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the London Food Board and its boroughs working group, continue to convene and enable boroughs to learn from each other and share best practice on how to develop and implement healthy food policies across public sector settings. 		✓	3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Healthy Schools London programme, Healthy Early Years London programme and London Healthy Workplace Charter to help schools, early years settings and workplaces to provide healthier food. 	✓		4.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use food to improve Londoners' physical and mental well-being by using the London Food Board to explore the potential for health care professionals to increase the number of social prescriptions for fruit and vegetables and referrals to community food growing schemes. 		✓	4.
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IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Air Quality. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	0	0	0	This group of actions have been grouped together as they have a significant emphasis on healthy food bringing about healthier living. The first action above has a largely neutral or very minor positive effect on the objectives listed left given its focus on a sustainable food system. Remaining actions above do not target these objectives.	Potential to highlight and link to the actions in the Mayor's London Environment Strategy, either to combine delivery or enhance delivery of both strategies.
Climate change adaptation. To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks	0	0	0		
Climate change mitigation. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	+	+	+		
Education and Skills. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	+	+	+	Potential for minor positive impact associated with increased knowledge e.g. for those receiving social prescriptions and children in schools/ early years settings that are part of Healthy Schools London/Healthy Early Years.	.

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Sustainable Land Use. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	+	+	+	Potential for very minor positive impact, given scale, associated with focus on sustainable food system.	-
Equality and Inclusion. To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	+	+	+	Minor positive impact through equality and inclusion in healthy food.	-
Social Integration. To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	+	+	+	Minor positive contribution to social cohesion as people are more connected through healthy food programmes and opportunities to meet/for food to be a catalyst for communities to integrate.	-
Health and health Inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	+	+	++	Minor positive contribution to improving health outcomes and reducing health inequalities particularly over the longer term where the benefits are likely to be major positive.	Potential to draw on evidence or support other bodies' who also have a remit to monitor levels of awareness about healthy eating and access to healthy food amongst low income households. Refer also to Health Inequalities Strategy

Scale of Impact	
++	Major positive effect
+	Minor positive effect

0	Neutral or no effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
?	Uncertain

Table 4.3: Actions on Hunger and Poverty

B. HUNGER AND POVERTY	Mayor will deliver change	Mayor will support change	Strategy Priority Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce school holiday hunger in London by improving provision of holiday food for children from low-income families, through the Mayor's Fund for London scheme Kitchen Social, which will engage 50,000 children and young people in London by 2020. 	✓		1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with key agencies, institutions and funders to help prioritise and join up action to reduce food insecurity and hunger 		✓	1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the annual publication of the Beyond the Food Bank report to help reduce Londoners' reliance on foodbanks and help local authorities make progress against a wide range of food poverty indicators. 		✓	1.

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
<p>Economic competitiveness and employment. To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all</p>	0	0	+	Possible minor impact over the longer term on London's economy as food insecurity is addressed	-

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Equality and Inclusion. To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	+	+	+	Strong potential for positive impact through equality and inclusion for children and young people and those on low incomes.	Potential to provide more detail, including measuring and monitoring of the Kitchen Social scheme e.g. whether the processes of 'engaging' children is effective or whether it could be strengthened to reach more families and have a wider impact.
Health and health Inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	+	+	++	Improving health outcomes for those on low incomes and children and young people	-

Scale of Impact	
++	Major positive effect
+	Minor positive effect
0	Neutral or no effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
?	Uncertain

Table 4.4: Actions on Equality/ Vulnerable Groups

C. EQUALITY/ VULNERABLE GROUPS	Mayor will deliver change	Mayor will support change	Strategy Priority Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Champion the importance of good food for older people by encouraging better coordination and collaboration between local authorities. 		✓	1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the London Food Board, help to take work forward on the food needs of vulnerable groups who wish to live independently. This will include exploring the potential for partnering on social enterprise models to help local authorities provide access to affordable, healthy food in the home and community to combat social isolation. 		✓	3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage London boroughs to work in partnership with the third sector and others to reduce social isolation amongst older citizens and those with disabilities through communal food opportunities. 		✓	3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an environment where those who wish to breastfeed in public institutions and community settings for staff and visitors can do so 		✓	3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene a Child Obesity Taskforce to help address factors which have led to so many of London's children becoming overweight and obese. 	✓		4.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boost London's healthy food economy by £2.5 million a year, and increase the uptake of Healthy Start vouchers across London to 80 per cent of eligibility, to improve the nutritional health of pregnant women, and new families on low incomes. 		✓	4.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the prevalence of breastfeeding, encourage all London boroughs to become UNICEF UK Baby-Friendly Initiative accredited in maternity and community services 		✓	4.

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
<p>Economic competitiveness and employment. To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all</p>	+	+	+	Positive impact through the boosting of the healthy food economy.	
<p>Equality and Inclusion. To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population</p>	+	+	++	Leading to strong positive outcomes in the long term through assisting the elderly, vulnerable, children and pregnant group's access healthy food. Additional benefits through increasing breastfeeding opportunity.	
<p>Social Integration. To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice</p>	+	++	++	Strong positive outcomes increasing over time through the support of vulnerable groups, including specific measures around social isolation.	Potential to further strengthen through the reference and support of other groups with protected characteristics in the Equalities Act (e.g. Disability, older people).

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Health and health inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	+	++	++	Health and health inequalities would incur major positive effects over time, through the promotion of access to healthy foods, reducing social isolation, tackling obesity etc.	Potential to further strengthen through the reference and support of other groups with protected characteristics in the Equalities Act (e.g. Disability, older people).

Scale of Impact	
++	Major positive effect
+	Minor positive effect
0	Neutral or no effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
?	Uncertain

Table 4.5: Actions on Food business and London's food economy

D. FOOD BUSINESS AND LONDON'S FOOD ECONOMY	Mayor will deliver change	Mayor will support change	Strategy Priority Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Champion business support to food entrepreneurs and start-ups, and support London's markets to increase their supply of fresh, local and seasonal produce to meet all Londoners' cultural needs through the London Markets Board. 		✓	1.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and promote values-driven food businesses and social enterprises, especially those serving disadvantaged communities, through the Urban Food Awards, funding support through Crowdfund London and the Good Growth Fund, signposting businesses to support and advice via the London Growth Hub and exploring sector-specific support such as through food hubs like the Food Exchange in Vauxhall Nine Elms. 	✓		2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Champion a flexible approach to migration to make sure the food and hospitality sectors can meet demand, innovate and continue to grow to ensure a strong food economy. 	✓		2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance London's reputation as a world-leading food destination, to help food play a key role in our tourist economy through London's official promotion agency, London and Partners. 	✓		2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work with business to find solutions to the challenges that Brexit poses and work to enhance London's reputation as a world-leading food destination, to help food play a key role in our tourist economy. 	✓		2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use devolution of adult skills funding and employment services support to London from 2019-20 to support skills and education providers to deliver the skills that the food and hospitality industries need in order to be competitive, and continue to work with employers to develop diversity in high-quality apprenticeships. 		✓	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the role that food can play in making streets healthy places, where people are surrounded by more healthy food and good food businesses and are not bombarded by marketing and promotion of unhealthy food. 		✓	2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the contribution that food growing plays in providing skills and engagement which can increase social enterprise and job creation in the food sector, such as via Sustain's Roots to Work programme. 	✓		5.

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Air Quality. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	0	0	0	First two actions in list above have a very minor positive impact on these objectives given the focus on a sustainable, local and	Potential to highlight the Mayor's London Environment Strategy
Climate change adaptation. To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks	0	0	0		

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Climate change mitigation. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	0	0	0	seasonal food (indicated as 'neutral' due to scale). Remaining actions above do not specifically target these objectives.	
Energy use and supply. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	0	0	0		-
Economic competitiveness and employment. To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all	+	+	+	Positive impact from multiple actions meeting economic competitiveness objective by supporting London's food economy.	There are opportunities to provide more detail and proposals about how the actions will be delivered and supported e.g. defining 'values-driven food businesses' and details on London's position and potential as a world leading food destination.
Education and Skills. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	+	+	+	Minor positive impact from support for skills and employment in food sector, also education and awareness about local seasonal food.	
Culture. To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position	+	+	+	Minor positive impact given actions to support food which meets Londoner's cultural needs and London as a food destination	
Equality and Inclusion. To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	+	+	+	Minor positive impact through support for food social enterprises, migration and support to meet Londoner's food cultural needs.	-
Social Integration. To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	+	+	+	Very minor impact through focus on local food and London food start-ups.	-

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Health and health Inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	+	+	+	Minor impact through support for jobs, skills development which support mental health and well-being	-

Scale of Impact	
++	Major positive effect
+	Minor positive effect
0	Neutral or no effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
?	Uncertain

Table 4.6: Actions on Food in London's workplaces

E. FOOD IN LONDON'S WORKPLACES	Mayor will deliver change	Mayor will support change	Strategy Priority Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support local authorities and businesses to help staff eat healthy, sustainable food and improve food in the workplace. They will be encouraged to consider Public Health England guidance on catering standards for employers, adopt and promote the Healthy Workplace Charter and strive for Food for Life Served Here accreditation. 		✓	2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote healthy, sustainable food in the GLA Group through the food it sells in staff restaurants, supporting initiatives such as Food for Life Served Here, Fairtrade, Peas Please, Sustainable Fish Cities and Good Farm Animal Welfare. 	✓		3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to encourage employers to help staff eat healthy food, improve event catering for health and sustainability and use their influence to encourage others to follow their lead. 	✓		3.

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Climate change mitigation. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	0	0	0	Very minor contribution (marked neutral due to scale) associated with sustainable, local food production	-
Education and Skills. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	0	0	0	Very minor contribution (marked neutral due to scale) to raised awareness about healthy eating	-
Health and health Inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	+	+	++	Minor positive contribution (due to scale) to healthy workplace eating but potential for major positive in the long term.	-

Scale of Impact	
++	Major positive effect
+	Minor positive effect
0	Neutral or no effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
?	Uncertain

Table 4.7: Actions on Food growing

F. FOOD GROWING	Mayor will deliver change	Mayor will support change	Strategy Priority Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote urban greening, and ensure community food-growing spaces and areas for urban farming are integrated into new developments covered by London’s planning authorities through the new draft London Plan. 	✓		5.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support the Capital Growth programme and other food growing networks to help promote the health, economic, environmental and community benefits of food growing. 	✓		5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the Growth Fund to invest in green infrastructure for the emerging urban farming sector to help London become a leader in urban agriculture and green circular economy jobs. 	✓		5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and promote land and facilities for food growing, and encourage better use of urban space for food growing – for example, aquaponics and vertical growing – through supplementary planning guidance and local authority core strategies. 		✓	5

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Air Quality. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	+	+	+	This group of actions all emphasise food growing in more or slightly different ways to existing strategies such as the Draft London Plan. Actions including urban food growing have very minor positive impacts on these objectives though some marked neutral due to scale. Urban food growing has minor flood attenuation role and sustainable food production supports soil quality.	-
Climate change adaptation. To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks	0	0	+		
Climate change mitigation. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	0	0	+		
Flood risk. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and property to flooding.	+	+	+		-
Geology and soils. To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	+	+	+		-
Natural Capital and Natural Environment. To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity	+	+	+	Positive impacts; sustainable food growing is likely to impact positively on natural capital including landscapes and biodiversity.	-
Education and Skills. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	+	+	+	Minor positive impact from increased knowledge about food and food growing.	-
Infrastructure. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	+	+	+	Minor contribution associated with improved London food infrastructure thorough growing spaces.	-
Sustainable Land Use. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development	+	+	+	Minor contribution associated with London food growing	-

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Social Integration. To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	+	+	+	Minor positive impact associated with community and local food growing through reducing social isolation and improving community cohesion.	-
Health and health Inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	+	+	+	Minor positive impact associated with local and community food growing including physical activity benefits and being in natural environment.	Strengthen reference to physical and mental well-being benefits associated with food growing and being connected to natural environment for all (not just those who receive social prescriptions).

Scale of Impact	
++	Major positive effect
+	Minor positive effect
0	Neutral or no effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
?	Uncertain

Table 4.8: Actions on Food's environmental impact

G. FOOD'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	Mayor will deliver change	Mayor will support change	Strategy Priority Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to find locations to install 20 drinking water fountains in London in 2018, and to deliver the roll-out of more water fountains by 2020 to boost the drinking water infrastructure across London. 	✓		3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support initiatives with restaurants and others to engage chefs, food buyers and customers with the provenance, values and environmental impact of food choices. 		✓	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackle the contribution of food to climate change by encouraging all London public sector institutions to promote more plant-based, seasonal and locally-sourced foods which will produce measurable reductions in GHG emissions. 		✓	6.

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Climate change mitigation. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	0	0	0	Very minor impact (marked as neutral due to scale and given that Mayor supported actions rather than delivered actions).	Include a target for increased no. of drinking water fountains at e.g. 3 and 5 year intervals, depending on monitoring and any support for take up which might be needed.
Materials and waste. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	0	0	0		

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Education and Skills. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	0	0	0	Very minor impact (marked as neutral due to scale and it being a Mayor supported action) associated with increased knowledge and engagement around food sourcing.	-
Infrastructure. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	0	0	0	Very minor contribution (marked as neutral due to scale – only public sector) to London's food infrastructure in line with sustainable development.	-
Health and health Inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	0	0	0	Very minor contribution (marked as neutral due to scale) associated with plant based food and readily available drinking water.	-

Scale of Impact	
++	Major positive effect
+	Minor positive effect
0	Neutral or no effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
?	Uncertain

Table 4.9: Actions on Research and Strategic Issues

H. RESEARCH AND STRATEGIC ISSUES	Mayor will deliver change	Mayor will support change	Strategy Priority Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake research to support the development of long-term solutions to the causes and impacts of food insecurity, including how we can measure its prevalence. 	✓		1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess London's food security, to help improve London's resilience to potential shocks which could destabilise food supplies. 	✓		6.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead the debate on how to promote a more efficient and low-carbon food transport network via the Mayor's Transport Strategy and Vision for a 24-Hour City. 	✓		6.

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Climate change mitigation. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	0	0	0	Potential for minor impact, marked as neutral due to nature of actions (research/ dialogue based) and scale	Identify action(s) associated with low-carbon food transport network e.g. promotion of local, seasonal and British food.
Economic competitiveness and employment. To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all	0	0	0	Addressing London's food insecurity or risks to this would support economic competitiveness. Marked 'neutral' given that being researched and assessed with through above actions.	Actions from research would support objectives

IIA Objective	Short Term (0-5 years)	Medium Term (5-20 years)	Long Term (20+ years)	Comments/Discussion	Potential to Mitigate/ Enhance Actions and Proposals
Sustainable Land Use. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	0	0	0	Measures to improve food security may involve more sustainable food production in the UK. This could be an outcome of the research in due course though is not yet known.	-
Health and health inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	+	+	+	Minor positive contribution associated with increasing food security in relation to food poverty.	-

Scale of Impact	
++	Major positive effect
+	Minor positive effect
0	Neutral or no effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
?	Uncertain

5.0 Equalities Impact Assessment

In this section, the likely impacts of the draft LFS are considered to provide an assessment of its effects on the various equality groups.

Table 5.1 indicates the outcomes of the assessment, based on identification of the potential effects of the draft LFS actions on each of the target equalities groups in turn. Again, where appropriate, measures for mitigation are also recommended. However, it should be noted that at this stage these recommendations do not commit the GLA, or its partners in delivery, to any particular course of action or to funding these measures.

Table 5.1: Equalities Impact Assessment

Protected characteristic	Groups with protected characteristic	Potential impacts	Assessment	Potential to mitigate/enhance commitments
Age	Children and young people (0-15) Children and young people (16-25) Older people (65+)	The draft LFS is directly targeted to improve the food conditions for children and young people. Many of the commitments will have direct positive impact for this category.	++	-
Disability	People defined as disabled, including: Wheelchair users and people with severe walking difficulties People with mental health problems or learning disabilities	The draft LFS references people with disabilities benefit from improving food provision in London including associated mental wellbeing and social cohesion benefits associated with food. There are likely to be positive impacts for this category.	+	Possibility to reference disabilities and mental health more throughout the document
Gender reassignment	Transgender people	This EQIA category is not brought out in the draft LFS document. There is room to strengthen this issue in the sections referencing diversity e.g. Glossary.	0	The draft LFS could widen commitments to protect this EQIA category
Marriage & Civil partnership	People in civil partnerships or marriage between same sex or opposite sex	This category is not directly targeted by the draft LFS, there are likely to be indirect benefits through improvement of food.	0	-
Pregnancy & maternity	People who are pregnant or expecting a baby and who have recently given birth	There is a focus on improving health for pregnancy and maternity groups in London and the draft LFS draws out and focuses on this group. The draft LFS is likely to improve conditions for this category.	++	-

Protected characteristic	Groups with protected characteristic	Potential impacts	Assessment	Potential to mitigate/enhance commitments
Race	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups	Draft LFS does mention this EQIA category within the disadvantaged groups, there are likely to be indirect impacts for this category but there may be more opportunities to strengthen for this category	+	The draft LFS could directly reference this category more
Religion & belief	Faith groups	This category is not directly referenced in the draft LFS. It's possible there will be indirect benefits to this category.	0	Commitments could be amended to more directly protect this category.
Sex	Men or woman, recognising that women are more frequently disadvantaged	There are aspects of draft LFS for example, the focus on pregnancy and maternity, involved in projects in Gender Equality, and the support of young families that are likely to have some positive impact on this category.	+	-
Sexual orientation	Lesbians, gays, bisexual people	This category is not directly referenced in the draft LFS, there could be indirect benefits to this category. However, this category could be more directly brought out and focused on.	0	Draft LFS could be amended to more directly protect this category, particularly where disadvantaged groups are referenced.
Low income	Low income groups	This category is a direct target of the draft LFS in relation to food poverty and should experience direct benefit from the LFS.	++	-

6.0 Implementation & Monitoring

The draft LFS does not currently include specific proposals for monitoring. However, in relation to the effects identified in the IIA, Temple recommends that key indicators from the set compiled by the London Sustainable Development Commission (LSDC) on Quality of Life issues²⁸ be used by the GLA to monitor the environmental, economic, social and equalities effects of the final LFS. The LSDC indicator set is designed to gauge how London is performing against key measures of a sustainable city that supports and enhances quality of life. It has been specifically designed to be used by policy-makers to monitor trends and to inform future policy-making.

In addition, some indices which are not part of the LSDC set already quoted in the draft LFS as evidence to support the development of policies have been included in the recommended indicators for monitoring set out in **Table 6.1** following:

Table 6.1: Recommended indicators for monitoring the IAA for the draft LFS

No.	Indicator	Measure
	Environment	
1, 2	CO ₂ emissions	Total CO ₂ emissions in London
4	Oxides of nitrogen emissions	Tonnes of NO _x emitted in London
5	Particulate emissions	Tonnes of PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ emitted in London
8b	Flood risk (surface water)	Properties at risk of surface water flooding
	Social	
10	Healthy Life Expectancy	Healthy life expectancy at birth for men and women
N/A ²⁹	Child Obesity	Percentage of overweight and obese children in Reception Year (aged 4-5) and Year 6 (aged 10-11)
15	Happiness	Self-reported levels of happiness
N/A ³⁰	Fruit and vegetable consumption	% of adults (16+) who meet the recommended guidelines of consuming five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day by gender
16	Satisfaction with London	% of Londoners satisfied with the capital as a place to live
18	Social integration	% of people who think their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together
	Economic	
19	Gross Value Added	Gross Value Added (GVA) per head (£) in London
20	Employment	Employment rate in London
24	Income inequality	Disposable income differentials in London
25	Child poverty	Children living in households below 60 per cent median income
N/A ³¹	Food Poverty	% of people living in households with the inability to afford, or to have access to, food to make up a healthy diet
27	London Living Wage	% of people earning less than London Living Wage (LLW) per hour in London

²⁸ London Sustainable Development Commission (2017) - **London's Quality of Life Indicators Report 2017: Measuring London's Progress Towards Becoming a Sustainable World City** - December 2017.

²⁹ Department of Health statistics on prevalence of childhood obesity available at www.data.london.uk.

³⁰ Department of Health statistics on consumption of fruit and vegetables available at www.data.london.uk.

³¹ The Sustain Alliance for better food and farming publishes the London Food Poverty Profile annually.

7.0 Conclusions and Key Findings

The key findings of this IIA are that no significant adverse effects have been identified in relation to implementation of the draft LFS in respect of its potential environmental, economic or social impacts. Similarly, there are no significant adverse effects likely on target equalities groups in relation to the implementation of the draft LFS.

Minor positive impacts have been identified in relation to several of the IIA objectives, particularly those relating to health and health inequalities and also the equality and inclusion objective. In a small number of cases these minor positive impacts will increase to major positive impacts in the longer term. The positive environmental impacts associated with the delivery of draft LFS actions are less apparent in the specifics of the actions than in the policies and context information which proceeds those actions in the draft LFS. It should also be noted that a number of the actions associated with the environment are covered in the IIA of the draft London Environment Strategy. **Table 7.1** below provides an overarching summary of the relevance of the draft LFS in meeting the IIA objectives scoped in for this assessment.

Table 7.1: Summary of contribution to IIA objectives

IIA Objective	Draft LFS contribution to the IIA objective
Air Quality. To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	. Minor positive contributions through support for sustainable food production, increasing healthy food availability and consumption and urban farming including local and seasonal food.
Climate change adaptation. To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks	
Climate change mitigation. To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	
Flood risk. To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and property to flooding.	Minor positive contributions associated with urban food growing having minor flood attenuation role and sustainable food production supporting soils protecting from development. The scale and quantum of additional urban food growing involved means the contribution at the London scale is very marginal.
Geology and soils To conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use.	
Energy use and supply. To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	Neutral – the actions as currently proposed will have a very marginal positive impact in reducing energy consumption associated with food production and consumption such that the impact can be considered neutral given the scale.
Materials and waste. To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	Very minor positive contribution to this objective (Note that the majority of food waste actions referenced in the strategy are being implemented under the London Environment Strategy and the IIA for that Strategy assessed the London Environment Strategy as having significant positive impacts on this objective).
Natural Capital and Natural Environment. To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity	Positive impacts are identified; sustainable food growing is likely to impact positively on natural capital including landscapes and to support biodiversity.

IIA Objective	Draft LFS contribution to the IIA objective
<p>Economic competitiveness and employment. To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all</p>	<p>Positive impact from multiple actions meeting economic competitiveness objective by supporting London's food economy.</p> <p>Minor positive impact from support for skills and employment in the food sector, also education and awareness about local seasonal food. Potential for minor positive impact associated with increased knowledge about healthy food e.g. for those receiving social prescriptions and from more connection with food and knowledge about food sourcing.</p>
<p>Education and Skills. To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all</p>	
<p>Infrastructure. To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness</p>	<p>Minor positive contribution associated with improved London food infrastructure.</p>
<p>Culture. To safeguard and enhance the Capital's rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen London's global position</p>	<p>Minor positive impact given actions to support food which meets Londoner's cultural needs and London as a food destination.</p>
<p>Sustainable Land Use. Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?</p>	<p>Potential for very minor positive impact, given scale, associated with focus on sustainable food system and London food growing.</p>
<p>Equality and Inclusion. To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population</p>	<p>Minor positive impact through equality and inclusion in healthy food, particularly children, the elderly and those on low incomes, also support for food social enterprises and food to meet London's cultural needs.</p>
<p>Social Integration. To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice</p>	<p>Minor positive contribution to social cohesion as people are more connected through food. For example through community food growing, community settings and London food start-ups.</p>
<p>Health and health Inequalities. To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities</p>	<p>Minor positive contribution to improving health outcomes and reducing health inequalities particularly over the longer term with the potential for this to become a major contribution. Main contribution is associated with health eating. Community food growing also brings health and well-being benefits.</p>
<p>Accessibility. To maximise accessibility for all in and around London</p>	<p>No identifiable contribution.</p>

Appendix A – Draft London Food Strategy, IIA Topics, Objectives and Guide Questions

IIA objectives and questions for the draft LFS

Scoped out topics are greyed out

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
	Environment		
1.	Air quality	To reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, particularly in areas of poorest air quality, and reduce exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...improve air quality and reduce exposure to harmful atmospheric pollutants (in particular NOx and PM)? • Help to achieve national and international standards for air quality? • ...reduce inequalities in access to clean air across London, particularly for those: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who live in deprived areas? - who live, learn or work near busy roads? - who are more vulnerable because of their age or existing medical conditions?
2.	Climate change adaptation	To ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events such as flood, drought and heat risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...protect Londoners from climate change impacts? • ...reduce impacts on groups more vulnerable to the effects of climate change (e.g. older people are more vulnerable to excess heat)?

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...improve the micro-climate and ameliorate the impact of climate change effects e.g. from heavily rainfall or associated with urban heat island
3.	Climate change mitigation	To help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving towards a zero carbon London by 2050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ..help London meet its emission targets? ... reduce the food sector's contribution to CO2 emissions? ...reduce food transport's contribution to CO2 emissions
4.	Energy use and supply	To manage and reduce demand for energy, achieve greater energy efficiency, utilise new and existing energy sources effectively, and ensure a resilient smart and affordable energy system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... reduce the demand and need for energy for food production, transport and consumption? ... promote and improve energy efficiency? ...encourage uptake of renewable and sustainable sources? ... utilise new and existing energy sources, ensure a resilient, smart and affordable energy system and reduce impacts of fuel poverty amidst more vulnerable groups?
5.	Flood risk	To manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and property to flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...help to manage flood risk and reduce the amount of built development which is at high risk of flooding?

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...reduce the impacts of flooding for Londoners? • ...help to increase population resilience to flooding and risk of flooding? • ... reduce the impacts of flood risk among more vulnerable groups?
6.	Geology and soils	To conserve London’s geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...help reduce further soil degradation and erosion as a result of food growing? • ...restore degraded soil and/or brownfield land
7.	Materials and waste	To keep materials at their highest value and use for as long as possible. To significantly reduce waste generated and achieve high reuse and recycling rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... help reduce the production of waste associated with the food sector? • ...will it help minimise resource use? • ...will it promote the principles of circular economy when aiming for waste reduction, reuse, re-manufacturing and recycling? • ... reduce waste and achieve high reuse and recycling rates within the food sector in line with the food waste hierarchy?
8.	Noise and vibration	To minimise noise and vibration levels and disruption to people and communities across London and reduce inequalities in exposure	<p><i>Scoped out</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...improve people’s access to quiet spaces and reduce the effect of noise on vulnerable groups?

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...will it reduce inequalities in exposure to environmental noise and vibration? • ... help to reduce the effects of noise on London's population?
9.	Water resources and quality	To protect and enhance London's water bodies by ensuring that London has a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage system	<p><i>Scoped out</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... reduce water consumption? • ...protect and enhance the character and use of London's riverscapes and waterways? • ...will it improve and increase water efficiency in homes, schools, hospitals and other public buildings in London?
10.	Natural Capital and Natural Environment	To protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital (including important habitats, species and landscapes) and the services and benefits it provides, delivering a net positive outcome for biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... bring nature closer to people, particularly in most urbanised parts of the city, and improve access to areas of biodiversity interest? • ...protect and enhance biodiversity and the character of local greenscapes? • ...conserve, enhance or create natural or semi-natural environments of ecological value? • ...increase use of London's green spaces and raise awareness of the enjoyment and mental and physical health and wellbeing benefits of the natural environment?

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... increase disadvantaged, vulnerable Londoners access for recreation and other purposes?
11.	Historic Environment	To conserve and enhance the existing historic environment, including sites, features, landscapes and areas of historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value in relation to their significance and their settings.	<i>Scoped out</i>
	<u>Economic</u>		
12.	Economic competitiveness and employment	To maintain and strengthen London's position as a leading, connected, knowledge based global city and to support a strong, diverse and resilient economic economy structure providing opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... help maintain London as an internationally competitive city? ... increase London's productivity? ... help generate satisfying and rewarding new jobs for Londoners? ...support social enterprise, voluntary and community sectors? ... help ensure that the existing jobs are good for employees' mental and physical health? ... help reduce overall unemployment, particularly long-term and youth unemployment and amongst other groups affected by high unemployment (e.g. people with mental health issues)?

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... encourage business start-ups and support the growth of businesses? • ... help reduce levels of deprivation?
13.	Education and Skills	To ensure the education and skills provision meets the needs of London's existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... help to improve learning and the attainment of skills in the food sector? • ...help inform, educate and engage people on food and food sourcing and production? • ...support adult education to improve social mobility and life chances? • ...support children's education, particularly in areas of deprivation?
14.	Connectivity	To enhance and improve connectivity for all to and from and within and around London and increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable and active transport modes	<p><i>Scoped out</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...improve connectivity by public transport in outer London? • ...reduce congestion on roads across London? • ...increase accessibility to employment, training and up-skilling opportunities for all people living in London by public transport, walking and cycling? • ... encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel as well as encourage greater efficiency (e.g. through car-sharing)?

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...promote active travel? • ... reduce the overall need for people to travel by improving their access to the services, jobs, leisure and amenities in the place in which they live? • ... address areas with deficiencies of access to open space?
15.	Infrastructure	To ensure that provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure is managed and delivered to meet population and demographic change in line with sustainable development and to support economic competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •help support sustainable infrastructure provision, particularly for the food sector? • ... support provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure for London’s food sector which meets the needs of Londoners? • ...help support infrastructure associated with the production and distribution of food and management of food waste?
16.	Culture	To safeguard and enhance the Capital’s rich cultural offer, infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners while delivering new activities that strengthen London’s global position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... support the engagement of the food sector with cultural activities? • ...improve accessibility for all to cultural experiences and participation by all in cultural activities? • ...safeguard culture, heritage, infrastructure and the natural environment?

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
17.	Sustainable Land Use	Make the best and most efficient use of land so as to support sustainable patterns and forms of development?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...support the food sector's sustainable use of land?
	<u>Social</u>		
18.	Equality and Inclusion	To make London a fair and inclusive city where every person is able to participate, reducing inequality and disadvantage and addressing the diverse needs of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? • ...ensure all Londoners have access to affordable, healthy and sustainable food? • ...promote accessibility and inclusion for all people? • ...help reduce the impact of income inequality? • ...provide opportunities that encourage interaction of different communities?
19.	Social Integration	To ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...increase social integration in all areas, and particularly among communities most at risk of exclusion (e.g. those from lower socio-economic groups and deprived areas, some ethnic minorities, disabled people and older people, people living with or recovering for mental health issues)?

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...provide opportunities for Londoners to live active, fulfilling lives and participate in their communities?
20.	Health and health Inequalities	To improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...help to improve health and reduce health inequalities across the population? ... support access to quality, affordable and healthy food by all? ...provide opportunities for all people to make healthy lifestyle choices? ... reduce levels of child obesity across London and reduce inequalities in child obesity rates between different parts of the population? ...increase levels of physical activity? ...support the mental health and wellbeing of Londoners and support social inclusion?
21.	Accessibility	To maximise accessibility for all in and around London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...increase accessibility to healthy, affordable and sustainable food for all? ...improve connectivity between areas, neighbourhoods and communities?
22.	Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability	To provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand	<p><i>Scoped out</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...help deliver housing to meet the needs of Londoners?

	Topic	IIA objective	In/out of scope and assessment guide questions <i>Will the strategy...?</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...reduce homelessness, including rough sleeping, and overcrowding? • ...deliver housing that better provides for various groups who need particular forms of housing, including accessible, specialist and supported housing?
23.	Crime, safety and security	To contribute to safety and security and the perceptions of safety	<p><i>Scoped out</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...create an environment that feels safe to all Londoners during the day time and night time? • ...improve safety and security in London?
24.	Design	To create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, ensuring new buildings and spaces are appropriately designed that promote and enhance the existing sense of place and distinctiveness, reducing the need to travel by motorized transport.	<p><i>Scoped out</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...enhance the built environment, conserving and enhancing townscape character? • ...support the creation or enhancement of attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods with a sense of place? • ...reduce the need for motorised transport?

