

## London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 1



January 2005



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**Greater London Authority  
January 2005**

**Published by**

Greater London Authority  
City Hall  
The Queen's Walk  
London SE1 2AA

**[www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)**

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minicom **020 7983 4458**

**ISBN 1 85261 702 0**

**Cover photograph**

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## **Executive Summary**

1. London is a dynamic global city. The publication of the London Plan in February 2004 was a landmark in giving the city a strategic spatial direction with the overall aim of becoming an exemplary, sustainable world city. The early indications are that the London Plan is helping to achieve this by giving clarity, understanding, certainty and a co-ordinated strategic approach to the issues and pressures that London faces. The London Plan has helped all levels of government, investors and other decision makers to make choices that contribute to the overall aim.
2. Positive decisions have been taken on key transport projects and progress has been made on major developments projects, not least of which are the proposals for London's 2012 Olympics bid. There has been continued investment in housing across the city with 24, 600 units being delivered in 2003.
3. The coming years are expected to see further major development schemes implemented, many on sites which have lain derelict for years or even decades due to uncertainty over their future. The London Plan will be reviewed, with early alterations in 2005/6 and a first review within the next 3 years to ensure that it is keeping pace with this change.

## **Scope and Purpose**

4. The Mayor is committed to publishing an Annual Monitoring Report to keep a regular and frequent check on the performance of the London Plan and its continued relevance.
5. The Annual Monitoring Report has been deliberately drafted to reflect the overall policy direction of the London Plan. Its scope is outlined in chapter 6B of the London Plan. The report intentionally does not attempt to measure and monitor each London Plan policy individually.
6. This monitoring report is not specifically intended to raise issues for the review of the London Plan (expected in 2006-7). Instead the Sub Regional Development Frameworks (SRDFs) will examine such issues during 2005. More detail on SRDFs is given below. Annual Monitoring Report 2 may also raise issues for the review of the London Plan as a clearer body of evidence will then be established relating to the effectiveness of the London Plan.
7. This is the first Annual Monitoring Report. As such it gives an update on key issues since March 2004 and acts as a benchmark for future Annual Monitoring Reports. The figures in the Appendices generally relate to the period April 2003-March 2004, although in some cases it is only previous year's data that are available. In other cases a time series of data is given to help show trends. The Appendices also demonstrate that there are some areas where proxy data have to be used, data are not up to date or not available at all. In most cases the data short-comings are being addressed by the London Development Database which will give more comprehensive data for Annual Monitoring Report 2.
8. In many cases the figures relate primarily to a period before the publication of the London Plan. These will serve as a useful benchmark for future monitoring

which will cover periods when the London Plan is fully in force. Caution must be exercised however, as the draft London Plan was published in 2002 and the Examination in Public held in Spring 2003. Both of these events helped to shape planning policies and development across London. There will therefore be a phased impact of the London Plan policy objectives rather than a sudden step change from the date of adoption in February 2004.

9. The timing of the publication of this report was originally set to co-incide with the publication of similar monitoring reports by the other English regions. However, since the publication of the London Plan it has been agreed that the other regions will now report in February. Therefore the Annual Monitoring Report 2 will be published in February 2006.
10. This London Plan Annual Monitoring Report should not be confused with either the Mayor's Annual Report or the State of the Environment Report.
11. The Mayor's Annual Report is required by the GLA Act 1999. The fourth report was published in 2004 covering the period 2003/04 and describes the Mayor and GLA's objectives and targets, performance in the fourth year of operation, how well the Authority has engaged with Londoners in setting these objectives and how it will review and improve its operation to deliver best value to Londoners. The report is available on the website [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)
12. The State of the Environment Report is also required by the GLA Act 1999 and must be produced every 4 years. The first Report was published in May 2003 and is available on the website [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk). The report will be updated in 2007. There is some limited overlap with some of the key performance indicators detailed in Appendix 1 of this report. The State of Environment Report is a valuable source of detailed environmental data covering 36 specific indicators.

## **Overview**

13. The London Plan was published in February 2004. This marked the end of a three and half year process of research, consultation and negotiation over the strategic direction that is needed to secure a sustainable future for London. The publication of the London Plan also marks the beginning of the implementation phase of the strategic policies that it contains.
14. It will take some time for the policies contained in the London Plan to be fully reflected in the day to day operation of the planning system in London. This applies to the policy framework in development plans, masterplanning and planning briefs, development concepts and proposals and decisions on planning applications. This process has begun and the Annual Monitoring Report will keep a track of how it continues.
15. The London Plan has received broad support from local and national Government, industry and commerce and a wide range of interest groups. The GLA ran a series of workshops in spring 2004 called the London Planning School. Many professional planners and representatives of stakeholders groups attended and gained a greater understanding of the London Plan and its policies. A commitment was given at the London Plan Examination in Public in 2003 to bring forward an Alteration to the London Plan covering further policies

on waste facilities and minerals in London. The proposed policies will be published during 2005 based upon detailed further research into the land use implications of the London Plan's approach to waste issues and reflecting the revised Minerals Planning Guidance (MPG6) published earlier in 2004. The Alteration is also now expected to include the outputs from the 2004 Housing Capacity Study in the form of draft revised housing provision targets.

16. As set out in Chapter 6 of the London Plan, the Mayor intends to carry out a review in 2006-7. This will cover the issues highlighted in Chapter 6 of the London Plan. Work is well advanced on a new housing capacity study for London. This is expected to be finished during 2005 and will provide new housing targets to be tested through the Examination in Public of the London Plan proposed change.
17. There has been significant progress in relation to some of the key transport projects which underpin London's sustainable growth. These include Crossrail, for which a hybrid Bill has been announced, the East London Line for which funding has been secured and Thames Gateway Bridge for which the boroughs and the Mayor have approved planning applications.
18. Considerable progress has been made in relation to planning applications for the 2012 Olympics bid. The approved outline planning applications enabled the submission of a strong bid on time in November 2004.
19. Work has also continued apace in relation to the Government's Sustainable Communities programmes in both the Thames Gateway and the London Stansted Cambridge Peterborough corridor.
20. 2004 has also seen the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. This marks a significant change in the planning system in England and Wales, with the introduction of Local Development Documents to replace UDPs and, importantly for this Report, introducing the London Plan as part of the Development Plan.
21. In a wider context London's economy has performed well despite a fluctuating international picture. The GLA now expects to see the creation of an additional 100,000 jobs between 2004-2006 as opposed to the 70,000 originally expected. Other economic measures indicate that 2004 is expected to prove to be a high growth year with lower but sustained growth continuing in 2005 and 2006.
22. In terms of housing provision, the 23,000 target has been exceeded. 7,600 new affordable homes have been provided. A further 3,750 households have been assisted into market accommodation through Homebuy grants and other schemes. House prices appear to have been reasonably stable with some areas showing slight falls.
23. Significant progress has been made in drawing up the five Sub Regional Development Frameworks that were detailed in Chapter 5 of the London Plan. The documents will be non statutory implementation tools for the London Plan. Consultation will take place in spring 2005.

## **Progress against the London Plan's Six Objectives**

### **Objective 1 To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces.**

24. The London Plan is clear that development should make the most efficient use of land and be focused on already used land and should not encroach upon parks, Green Belt, designated open spaces and other environmental assets such as rivers and canals.
25. No figures are yet available covering the period since the publication of the London Plan. Historically London has had a high proportion of development on brownfield land. At around 90% the London figure is significantly higher than all other UK regions. Similarly densities in London are significantly above all other UK regions, reflecting London's predominantly urban character and particular development economics. Both of these trends are expected to continue and the monitoring targets are a challenging attempt to increase the efficiency of land use and to give protection for open spaces.
26. Initial figures from the ODPM indicate that 2003 saw a significant jump in densities across London. Annual Monitoring Report 2 will explore this in more detail to see if the London Plan policies are having a positive effect.

### **Objective 2 To make London a better city for people to live in.**

27. The provision of a suitable supply of homes, particularly affordable homes for Londoners is a central plank of the London Plan. The figures in the London Plan allow for efforts to make up the accumulated shortfall that has built up over many years.
28. Figures for 2003 show that 24,600 new homes were delivered. This is in excess of the 23,000 minimum target set in the London Plan for the period up to 2006, but still short of the Mayor's aspiration to achieve 30,000 homes per year.
29. Of the 24,600 new homes approximately 7,600 were affordable. This represents an increase on the previous years total of 6,400. The effective operation of planning policy, together with significant increases in public subsidy available through the Housing Corporation should lead to further increases in these figures in 2004/5 and subsequent years. Adding the 3,750 households who were assisted to acquire market homes through Homebuy and other forms for grant for home purchase, takes the number of households benefiting from access to affordable homes to over 11,300.

### **Objective 3 To make London a more prosperous city.**

30. London's economy has been growing strongly during 2004. The longer term prospects are expected to remain favourable with a period of growth expected to continue for the foreseeable future. There will inevitably be cycles within this growth.
31. Since the publication of the London Plan, further economic research and projections have been published. This shows the expected number of additional jobs in London to be 541,000 over the period 2002-2016, some 100,000 below

the original London Plan projection but in line with the revised projections published shortly after the launch of the London Plan.

32. The London Development Agency works to promote London's economy in line with the London Plan. The Economic Development Strategy has been reviewed in 2004 to take account of the London Plan.

**Objective 4      To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and Discrimination**

33. An important aspect of the London Plan is its broad focus on issues wider than land use. The Key Performance Indicators under this objective aim to ensure that the gap between disadvantaged groups and the rest of London is narrowed. This is a challenging aim but one that is essential to ensure a sustainable future for a diverse city. As yet there are only figures available up to May 2004 and these show mixed success. It will be a key element of the implementation of the London Plan to ensure that progress is made toward these targets.
34. Linking the work of the London Development Agency into the objectives of the London Plan is a key tool to assist with this objective. As mentioned above, the LDA's Economic Strategy has already been reviewed to reflect the London Plan.
35. Since the adoption of the London Plan closer links have been forged with the Strategic Health Authorities. Similar work is also underway with the DfES on the population projections and educational requirements for the next 10-15 years. Through the Sub Regional Development Frameworks these aspects of implementing the London Plan will be progressed.
36. The establishment of a Children and Young People's Unit at the GLA has helped provide a resource to identify spatial planning needs of children and young people within London. Over the course of the next few years implementation of the London Plan policies will help to ensure London grows as a child friendly city.
37. In 2004 the Government announced the outcome of that year's spending review setting out its priorities for the coming three years. While overall spending in the next three years is due to grow at a slower rate than at present, the Government expects savings in back office functions, procurement and transactional services as well as low debt and low unemployment to allow spending on front line services to continue to rise significantly in real terms.
38. In London a major beneficiary is transport with TfL set to receive £340 million of extra grant over the three years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and approval to borrow £2.9 billion over the five years 2005-06 to 2009-10. Also 200m funding for Thames Gateway Bridge was confirmed. This settlement will allow substantial investment in London's transport infrastructure, delivering real improvements in the services and capacity needed to keep London on the move. With the best police grant settlement in a decade for London, SR 2004 also provided the basis for extra money to expand local neighbourhood policing. This has been supplemented by the Mayor's investment in new neighbourhood policing teams through the GLA precept.

39. The Mayor and the LDA have started work on the delivery of affordable childcare in London. The Mayor has also produced a draft play strategy as a sub strategy of the Open Space Best Practice Guidance. This highlights the role access to play space can have on the mental, physical and emotional development of children and young people.
40. The Mayor has produced the Accessible London Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). The successful implementation of the SPG will, over time, ensure that new developments are fully accessible and inclusive. An illustrated journey through an accessible environment - case study examples has also been produced to accompany the SPG and is available on the website [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk).

**Objective 5 To improve London's accessibility.**

41. Central to the London Plan is the policy priority for new development to be highly accessible by public transport, particularly where that development will result in large numbers of trips. In the short term additional capacity and accessibility is being provided by expanding the bus network. The enhanced and expanded bus network has seen an increase in ridership of over 34 per cent in five years – carrying over six million bus trips a day. In the longer term, schemes delivering increased capacity are key to enabling further development.
42. Over the past year the Mayor and TfL have secured significant progress on a number of major transport projects that will affect London. In particular, the Government has stated clear support for Crossrail. There is now agreement about its justification, route, timing and the likely capital costs. On funding, whilst significant progress has been made, including widespread support in the business community for business to make a contribution to costs, agreement still needs to be reached on how to fund the scheme. Government has indicated that there will be consultation on this during 2005. Detailed design and applications for powers to build the line will be progressed over the coming year, with a Hybrid Bill expected to be introduced in Parliament in February 2005.
43. The Mayor and Government have agreed a committed funding package for the East London Line Project, which is now being managed by TfL. The first phase of the project will extend the existing line north to Dalston Junction and in south London to key stations including Crystal Palace and West Croydon. This will be complete by 2010. Phase two, for which funding has yet to be identified, is planned to extend the line west to Clapham Junction, and to connect to North London Line stations at Canonbury and Highbury & Islington.
44. The DLR extension to North Woolwich is well underway and due to open in December 2005. A further extension from North Woolwich to Woolwich Arsenal has been approved and construction is likely to commence in 2005 and be completed in 2008. TfL will apply for powers to extend the DLR to Stratford International station, including taking over the North London Line to Custom House, in 2005. The aim is to open this branch by the end of 2009. Plans for the extension of the DLR to Dagenham Dock are also being developed by TfL, which intends to apply for powers in 2006, with potential completion by the end of 2011. DLR has also applied for power to upgrade the railway between Bank and Lewisham to 3 car operation, increasing capacity by 50%. A public inquiry will be held in February 2005 and a decision is expected in 2006.

45. The Channel Tunnel Rail Link project is on target for completion in 2007. The domestic and international rail services will add significant high-speed, high capacity public transport linking Europe and central London to the Thames Gateway.
46. The Mayor and Government have agreed funding for the Thames Gateway Bridge. Planning permission has recently been granted by Newham and Greenwich boroughs, and approved by the Mayor. Subject to a public inquiry, TfL aims to open the bridge in early 2012. The Thames Gateway Bridge will provide a link between the early phases of the Thames Gateway transit network. These will be operational north of the Thames, serving Ilford, Barking and Dagenham Dock from 2007, and south of the Thames, serving Abbey Wood, Charlton and North Greenwich from 2008.
47. Earlier in 2004, the Mayor consulted on and published a revision to the Transport Strategy. The Transport Strategy Revision gives a policy framework enabling the extension of the traffic reduction benefits of the existing central London Congestion Charging Zone to other congested areas in west central London. Further consultation on the proposal will be carried out during 2005. If the decision is made to proceed, the earliest an extended scheme could be operational is the first half of 2007.

**Objective 6      To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city**

48. The London Plan contains policies to ensure that London's development is sustainable. This is of fundamental importance to achieving the Mayor's Vision. This includes promoting excellence in urban design, the protection of biodiversity and open spaces, improving air quality, minimising noise and other pollution, promoting sustainable waste handling and minimising the use of resources.
49. The Mayor along with Richard Rogers, his Chief Advisor on Architecture and Urbanism, launched the 100 public spaces programme in July 2002 with the announcement of 10 pilot projects. A further 14 projects were announced in December 2003 and a third phase of projects will be identified by April 2005. The Mayor's Architecture and Urbanism Unit is working with Transport for London, the London Development Agency, boroughs and a range of partners to deliver high quality public spaces across London. Details of the programme and progress on individual projects can be found on the web link <http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/auu/publications.jsp#100ps>
50. The last year has seen a number of renewable energy projects come forward in support of the London Plan and the Mayor's Energy Strategy. It is becoming more common for large scale developments to build in their own renewable energy generation facilities: the proposals for London's 2012 Olympics bid and the wind turbines installed at the Ford premises in Dagenham are good examples. Next year will see an alteration to the London Plan to quantify the scale and type of waste facilities needed across London in order that the city can handle much more of its own waste. Water has been a big issue during 2004. Problems with sewer overflows have prompted the Mayor to urge Government to fund a major sewer project. There have been developments too on the water

supply side with planning applications for two major water treatment facilities within London.

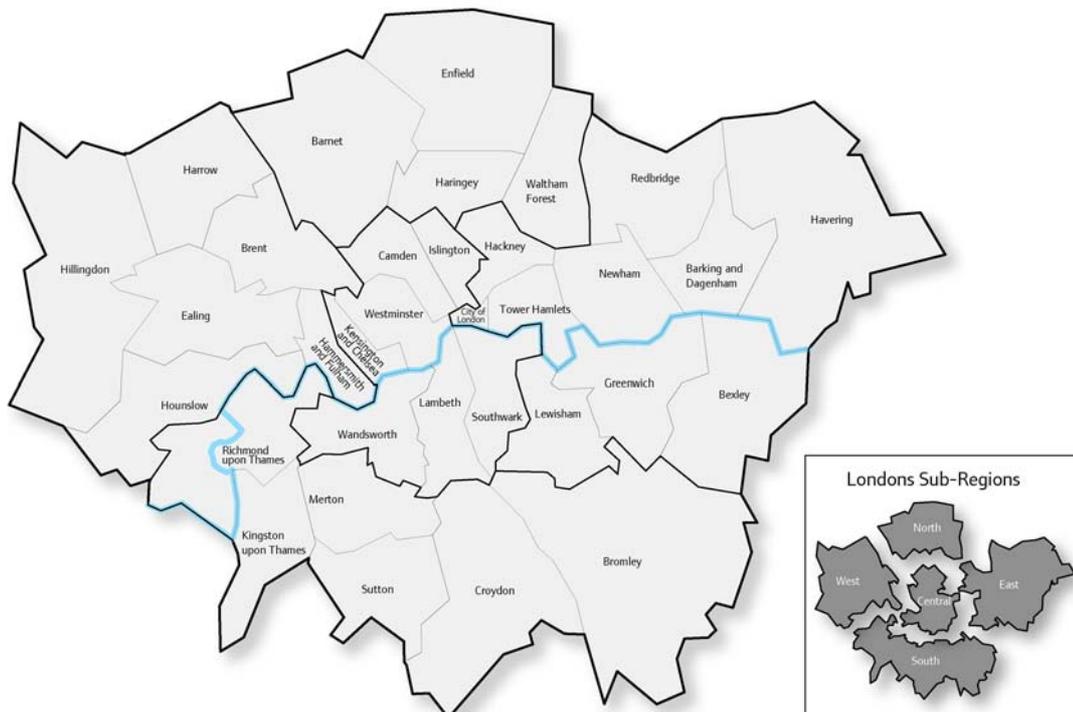
51. The Mayor's 2004 election manifesto signalled his intent to set up a London Climate Change Agency to address the impact that London has on climate change. The London Energy Partnership has also been established to address the challenges of climate change, security of energy supply and fuel poverty. Further details are available on the website [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk) under the Sustainability menu.
52. The Mayor established the London Sustainable Development Commission in 2002. It has produced a report detailing 20 Quality of Life indicators which it will monitor annually. These can be seen on the website [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk) under the Sustainability menu.
53. In April 2004 the Sustainability Appraisal of the London Plan was published. This work was carried out by independent consultants (Entec). It appraised the London Plan at five stages during its drafting and the results from the appraisal fed back into redrafting at each of those stages, some of which were internal drafts. The report is available under the London Plan menu of [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)

#### **Progress on the Production of Sub Regional Development Frameworks.**

54. Chapter 5 of the London Plan introduced the concept of Sub Regional Development Frameworks (SRDFs) and placed considerable importance on them as implementation tools for the London Plan.
55. During 2004 a considerable amount of research has been completed into aspects of land use change and demand in London. Much of this is incorporated into Supplementary Planning Guidance being published by the Mayor. It will also feed into SRDFs in 2005.
56. SRDFs are non statutory documents which are aimed at assisting all relevant stakeholders, especially London boroughs, in delivering development as set out in the London Plan. They are being drawn up by the Mayor in partnership with relevant sub regional groupings and a wide range of other stakeholders.
57. Since the publication of the London Plan significant progress has been made on all five SRDFs. Consultation drafts of each SRDF are now expected in spring 2005. Consultation will last for three months leading to publication of final SRDFs agreed with the key stakeholders later in 2005.
58. Progress on the SRDFs has resulted in stronger ties with the boroughs, other public sector organisations and the voluntary and community sector in London. A monthly Newsletter is being produced specifically for the voluntary and community sector to update on the latest progress and to provide a forum where issues can be raised and information exchanged.
59. The SRDFs will have Integrated Impact Assessments carried out on them. This will combine the requirements of a Sustainability Appraisal, a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Health Impact Assessment. This process will

be integral to the production of SRDFs. It will also be used for the review of the London Plan.

60. The Figure below shows the sub regional boundaries. The GLA recognises that there will always be cross boundary issues. Therefore these boundaries are considered permeable and boroughs with particular interests in adjoining sub regions are encouraged to participate in the production of those SRDFs.



### Central London SRDF

61. The Mayor is working with the Central London Partnership, the seven central London boroughs plus the City, Tower Hamlets and Hackney, the London Development Agency, Transport for London and other key stakeholders to progress this work.
62. The Framework seeks to manage growth and to promote Central London's 'world city' role as a centre of international and national activities. These include business and finance, global HQs, government, culture and tourism and embassies and specialist roles in law, arts, higher education, medicine and retailing. Much of this activity takes place in the Central Activities Zone, although the world city role has a powerful influence beyond the Zone, in the Central London sub-region and beyond. Alongside the world city role, Central London contains many relatively 'local' activities, including distinctive residential communities, town centres and local and small businesses. The residential areas include large Areas for Regeneration where there are communities suffering from some of the highest levels of deprivation in the whole city. The SRDF will consider the integration of transport with new development and the potential to accommodate growth in Central London's Opportunity Areas including Kings Cross, Paddington, London Bridge, Waterloo, Elephant & Castle and Vauxhall/Battersea.

### **East London SRDF**

63. The Mayor is working with the Thames Gateway London Partnership (TGLP), the ten east London boroughs, London Development Agency, Transport for London and other key stakeholders to progress this work. A number of meetings have been held with TGLP and boroughs to examine the key issues surrounding the scale of growth proposed in the London Plan and the potential for sustainable growth beyond that level.
64. The relationship with the Thames Gateway growth area and the scale of development within the London Thames Gateway zones of change is of particular importance, as is the potential impact of the Olympic Games particularly in the Lower Lea area. The scale of infrastructure particularly transport, education and health is seen to be key to delivering the sustainable development agenda. In order to support the development on brownfield sites, significant improvements in the overall environment is considered essential including developing the green grid, major new regional park facilities and enhancements to biodiversity.

### **West London SRDF**

65. The Mayor is working with the West London Alliance (WLA), the six west London boroughs, West London Business, and through the Alliance with a wider range of key stakeholders in the sub region. The London Development Agency, Transport for London and other organisations such as the NHS are being engaged through pan London mechanisms
66. Progress is being made through a working group set up by the WLA bringing together borough planners, economic regeneration and housing officers. The WLA has been established for some time and the work is benefiting from the good level of understanding about the sub regional issues that has been developed over time. There is also a sub regional economic strategy launched in December 2004. This brought together a range of stakeholders including the WLA and the work was led by West London Business. This strategy is informing work on the SRDF.
67. The issue of Heathrow Airport is important for this sub region, with impacts on employment, transport and the environment, particularly air quality and noise. This will be recognised in the SRDF. The retention of employment land, the accommodation of housing growth, the future of town centres and investment in public transport are also significant issues.

### **North London SRDF**

68. The Mayor is working with the North London Strategic Alliance, the four north London boroughs, London Development Agency, Transport for London and other key stakeholders to progress this work. Good progress has been made with a drafting group set up comprising the GLA, NLSA and borough representatives. A good level of understanding exists about most of the key issues and locations. The NLSA has aspirations for future transport improvements for which funding is not currently available.
69. The role of the London–Stansted–Cambridge–Peterborough corridor is important for this sub region and in particular for the future of the Upper Lee Valley area.

This will be a focus for the SRDF including the other key locations of Tottenham Hale, Haringey Heartlands/Wood Green, Walthamstow and Cricklewood/Brent Cross.

### **South London SRDF**

70. The Mayor is working with the South London Partnership (SLP), the six South London boroughs, London Development Agency, Transport for London and other key stakeholders to progress this work. Good progress has been made with a series of seminars and meetings held jointly with the South London Partnership. A good level of understanding exists about most of the key issues and locations. The SLP has aspirations for significant transport improvements, for which funding is not currently available.

### **Progress on Supplementary Planning Guidance, Best Practice Guidance and other Mayoral Strategies.**

71. The London Plan is the key document in setting strategic policies and priorities for London. However, it is not the only document. There is a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance and Best Practice Guidance aimed at assisting with implementation. There are also a number of other Mayoral Strategies which cover important themes for London's future. These documents themselves will continue to evolve and be reviewed and will feed into future revisions of the London Plan.

**Table 1 List of London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance**

<b>Supplementary Planning Guidance Title</b>	<b>Consultation draft</b>	<b>Final Document</b>
Accessible London: achieving an inclusive environment	July 03	April 04
Industrial Capacity	Sep 03	Feb 05
Affordable Housing	July 04	Spring 05
Housing Provision	Dec 04	Spring 05
Sustainable Design and Construction	Feb 05	Autumn 05
View Management Framework	Spring 05	Winter 05
Land for Transport Functions	Spring 05	Winter 05
Meeting the Needs of London's Diverse Communities	Spring 05	Late 05
Urban Design Principles	Summer 05	Late 05
Retail Needs Assessments	Summer 05	Late 05
Renewable Energy	Summer 05	Early 06

**Table 2 List of London Plan Best Practice Guidance**

<b>Best Practice Guidance Title</b>	<b>Consultation draft</b>	<b>Final Document</b>
Guide to preparing Open Space Strategies	June 03	March 04
Supermarket sites	Jan 04	Summer 05
Development Plan Policies for biodiversity	Oct 04	Spring 05
Sustainable Suburbs	Feb 05	Autumn 05
Managing the night time economy	Early 05	Mid 05
Health	Spring 05	Late 05
Travel Plans & Transport Assessment	Spring 05	Late 05
Public Realm	Not yet programmed	

**Table 3 List of Mayoral Strategies**

<b>Mayoral Strategies Title</b>	<b>Final Document</b>
<b>Rough Sleepers</b> – From Street to Stability	March 01
<b>Transport</b> – Mayor’s Transport Strategy Transport Strategy Revision	July 01 Aug 04
<b>Economic</b> – Success Through Diversity 1 <sup>st</sup> Review - Sustaining Success	July 01 Jan 05
<b>Domestic Violence</b> – 1 in 4	Nov 01
<b>Alcohol/Drugs</b> – Alcohol and Drugs in London	Jan 02
<b>Biodiversity</b> – Connecting with London’s Nature	July 02
<b>Air Quality</b> – Cleaning London’s Air	Sept 02
<b>Childcare</b> – Towards Affordable Good Quality Childcare For All	Nov 03
<b>Children and Young People</b> – Making London Better for all Children and Young People	Jan 04
<b>Spatial Development</b> – The London Plan	Feb 04
<b>Energy</b> – Green Light to Clean Power	Feb 04
<b>Culture</b> – London Cultural Capital	April 04
<b>Ambient Noise</b> – Sounder City	March 04
<b>Municipal Waste</b> – Rethinking Rubbish in London	Aug 03

**Progress on Major Development Locations**

72. Appendix 4 contains a summary of progress on the key development locations identified in the London Plan. These consist of Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification. In some cases development has progressed with existing planning permissions being implemented. In other cases area development frameworks are yet to be begun in earnest. In many cases existing masterplans or frameworks are being re-visited in the light of the London Plan policies and sites are being examined to determine if they can be used more effectively.
73. During 2004 planning applications were submitted and approved for the London Olympics bid 2012. The applications covered four boroughs (Newham, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest) and represent plans for a comprehensive redevelopment of an extensive area to the west of Stratford.

The proposals include provision for all the main stadiums, visitor facilities and Olympic village needed for a successful Olympics. The proposals also ensure that the Olympics would be environmentally sustainable and include provision for the restoration of the river network and treating of contaminated land. The post Olympics "legacy" phase is also a key element demonstrating how the area will be integrated into the rest of London following the games. Further details can be gained from [www.london2012.org](http://www.london2012.org) or from the planning decisions menu on [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)

74. There has been a continuing focus on the development of the Thames Gateway. Detailed work has been undertaken with regard to the Thames Gateway Bridge, DLR extensions, health infrastructure, and development of key sites, work has also commenced on a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the area. There has been continued support and funding from Government, London Development Agency and the GLA. More details are available on the London Thames Gateway Partnership website [www.thames-gateway.org.uk](http://www.thames-gateway.org.uk) and the LDA website [www.lda.gov.uk](http://www.lda.gov.uk)
75. The London Stansted Cambridge Peterborough growth corridor includes 5 London boroughs (Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Redbridge, Waltham Forest) as well as extensive parts of Hertfordshire, Essex and Cambridgeshire. A series of studies and projects have been commenced within London focusing mainly on the Lee Valley with the Tottenham Hale area as a key focus. This work is at an early stage and further detail will be given through the North London SRDF.

### **Summary of Mayoral Planning Activity**

76. Under the terms of the Town & Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2000, the Mayor must be consulted on "strategic" planning applications (Strategic is defined in the Order). The Mayor can comment on the merits or otherwise of particular applications and has the power to direct a borough to refuse planning permission. The Mayor does not have the power to direct a borough to grant planning permission. The Mayor is consulted at the same time the application is submitted to the LPA and will issue his initial representations (Stage 1). If the LPA are minded to grant planning permission, it must give the Mayor 14 days to decide whether or not to direct refusal of that application, this is known as his final decision (Stage 2).
77. Table 4 below includes planning applications which are referred to the Mayor. In many cases several decisions may be made in relation to one particular site. The reasons for this include; re-submission of a planning application, duplicate planning applications, applications covering more than one borough or applications that return to the Mayor for his final decision. Since July 3, 2000 the Mayor has issued his final decision on 310 planning applications, of which, 22 were a direction to refuse. Subsequently, 10 directions have been withdrawn after successful negotiations to satisfy his concerns. The Mayor has met the 14-day deadline 100% of the time.

**Table 4 Mayor's Planning Decisions including both initial representation and final decision**

<b>Borough</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>Total</b>
City	3	9	13	18	14	57
Barking & Dagenham	0	10	5	13	5	33
Barnet	0	0	4	2	9	15
Bexley	0	5	4	2	3	14
Brent	0	7	6	10	5	28
Bromley	1	8	19	10	10	48
Camden	0	3	1	3	4	11
Croydon	4	7	12	9	8	40
Ealing	0	18	14	7	6	45
Enfield	0	5	4	5	12	26
Greenwich	1	9	10	9	10	39
Hackney	2	6	14	4	8	34
Hammersmith & Fulham	0	6	5	11	13	35
Haringey	0	0	0	3	4	7
Harrow	0	3	2	0	3	8
Havering	0	6	5	14	3	28
Hillingdon	1	11	12	22	13	59
Hounslow	2	7	9	2	8	28
Islington	0	1	2	2	11	16
Kensington & Chelsea	0	1	2	5	1	9
Kingston upon Thames	4	2	1	3	6	16
Lambeth	1	6	12	9	7	35
Lewisham	0	3	5	6	2	16
Merton	0	6	10	5	6	27
Newham	0	6	8	14	19	47
Redbridge	0	5	2	1	2	10
Richmond upon Thames	2	6	2	5	4	19
Southwark	1	21	25	6	18	71
Sutton	0	0	4	3	2	9
Tower Hamlets	0	19	18	24	31	92
Waltham Forest	0	3	2	3	4	12
Wandsworth	0	3	6	10	6	25
Westminster	0	7	7	15	16	45
<b>Totals</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>1003</b>

78. The Mayor also comments on Unitary Development Plan/ Local Development Document consultations. This workload has been given specific impetus in 2004 by both the publication of the London Plan and the reform of the planning system.

79. There is a requirement on London boroughs to ensure that their Development Plans are in general conformity with the London Plan. At present three boroughs have adopted UDPs since the publication of the London Plan. 14 boroughs have so far issued draft Local Development Documents. It is not surprising that most borough development plans are not yet in General Conformity with the London Plan. Annual Monitoring Report 2 will contain a table showing the progress that boroughs are making in the production of their Local Development Documents and whether they are in general conformity with the London Plan.

### **London Development Database**

80. The GLA is currently implementing the new web based London Development Database (LDD). This will be a key data source for future Annual Monitoring Reports.
81. The system been agreed by the boroughs as a Compulsory Information Scheme under the provisions of the GLA Act 1999. It is designed to record the progress of planning permissions within Greater London. LDD will replace the current London Development Monitoring System (LDMS), which has been recording major planning applications in London since 1989.
82. LDD will contain information on all planning permissions granted in London since 1 April 2004 that propose:
- loss or gain of any residential units,
  - 10 new bedrooms for hotels, hostels and residential homes,
  - 1,000m<sup>2</sup> of new floor space in any other use class,
  - loss or gain of open space.
83. The data specification used LDMS as a basis for the new database but added a considerable number of new fields, including bedroom size, tenure and housing provider. In addition a whole new section on the types of open space lost and gained has been included.
84. All information is provided by the 33 London boroughs and the GLA provides user training and support. Phase 1 went live in June 2004, allowing the online input and editing of planning permission and progress information. Online inputting is simplified by the use of purpose-designed wizards to guide users through the process.
85. Phase 2, live in September 2004, includes Geographical Information Systems (GIS) capabilities. The entire system, including a GIS polygon editing tool for defining site boundaries, is operable via the internet.
86. Screens are also being developed to allow members of the public to view details of planning permissions in their local area either in the form of a map or list and for business to obtain single site and aggregated information using the reporting tool. The full system will be operational by April 2005.

## **London Planning Awards 2003 and 2004**

87. The Mayor, London First and the Royal Town Planning Institute run an annual awards scheme to showcase good planning practice in London. This is aimed at both the projects and the people behind the projects. During its first two years the Awards have shown the great variety of planning achievement across London. Given the impressive range of entries for these awards it is expected that they will continue for the foreseeable future. A list of the winners from 2003 and 2004 is given in Appendix 3.

## **Update on inter regional issues.**

88. The London Plan recognises the importance of London's links to other parts of the UK and particularly to the two adjoining regions of East of England and South East England. This is true in relation to the housing market, employment patterns and commercial relations, leisure opportunities, waste management issues and perhaps most obviously in travel patterns.
89. The advisory forum on regional planning for London, the South East and the East of England (The Inter-Regional Forum) meets three times a year to consider significant cross regional issues. The Mayor is currently working with South East Regional Assembly on the London Fringe study examining cross boundary issues in the south of London. A joint study on commuting is underway supported by the three regions and is expected to report in Spring 2005. A joint study on inter-regional waste issues was undertaken on behalf of the three regional authorities to inform the South East Examination in Public on waste issues.
90. The Mayor of London, the South East of England Regional Assembly and the East of England Regional Assembly have jointly produced an inter-regional planning statement on Thames Gateway in response to the Government's sustainable communities action plan (February 2003). The statement (August 2004) sets out how the three regions will respond to the Government's growth agenda for Thames Gateway and what is needed, by way of infrastructure, investment and community facilities, to support that growth.
91. Other cross regional co-operation has been undertaken in relation to the Western Wedge and London Stansted Cambridge Peterborough growth corridor.
92. The two regions that adjoin London are both in the process of producing their Regional Spatial Strategies. The draft East of England Plan was launched for consultation in early December 2004 running to mid March 2005. The draft South East Plan is scheduled for consultation mid January to mid April 2005. The policies and spatial distribution of development in both of these strategies will have a close interaction with development pressures and trends in London. The Mayor will examine and respond to both of these strategies.

## **Looking to the Future**

93. The initial signs are that the London Plan is doing its job. It has raised the profile of London and particularly the understanding of the growth that is happening in London. It has set out a range of policies to ensure that this growth can be delivered in a sustainable way. It has also set out some of the investment choices that are needed to secure this sustainable growth. Annual Monitoring Report 2 is scheduled for February 2006 and will provide a more comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the London Plan.

## **Annual Monitoring Report Appendix 1 – Key Performance Indicators**

The London Plan set out 25 Key Performance Indicators. These are intended to enable the reporting of the overall thrust of the London Plan's suite of policies rather than identify the impact of single policies. The Key Performance Indicators are reported below under the most relevant of the London Plan's six objectives.

### **Objective 1 to accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces**

#### **Key Performance Indicator 1**

Increasing the proportion of development taking place on previously developed land.

#### **Target**

A minimum five per cent improvement over each five-year period.

**Table 5 Percentage of development on previously developed land within London**

<b>Year</b>	<b>% of development on previously developed land within London</b>
2000	89%
2001	90%
2002	90%
2003	Figures not yet available
2004	Figures not yet available

Source ODPM

**Table 6 Percentage of development on previously developed land within London (by borough)**

<b>Borough</b>	<b>% Development on previously developed land 1995-1998</b>	<b>% Development on previously developed land 1999-2002</b>
City	100	100
Barking & Dagenham	78	86
Barnet	83	93
Bexley	59	82
Brent	98	54
Bromley	90	93
Camden	98	96
Croydon	82	99
Ealing	86	83
Enfield	87	83
Greenwich	77	90
Hackney	95	95
Hammersmith & Fulham	88	97
Haringey	94	90
Harrow	100	90

Havering	84	87
Hillingdon	75	92
Hounslow	62	81
Islington	94	98
Kensington & Chelsea	99	94
Kingston u Thames	92	98
Lambeth	83	99
Lewisham	92	99
Merton	75	78
Newham	82	81
Redbridge	94	80
Richmond u Thames	90	95
Southwark	96	100
Sutton	88	76
Tower Hamlets	88	97
Waltham Forest	86	87
Wandsworth	99	100
City of Westminster	98	100
Inner London	92	96
Outer London	82	85
<b>London</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>90</b>

Source: ODPM

There are as yet no figures which relate to the most recent years when the London Plan has had an influence. Figures held by ODPM for the period 1995-2002 show that most boroughs have increased the proportion of brownfield development over that period. The lowest rates are predominantly for outer London boroughs with Brent, Sutton and Merton showing the lowest levels. The Brent figure in particular appears unusually low and warrants further investigation. ODPM have carried out further research which has highlighted the difficulties of classifying and measuring brownfield land. Four boroughs record rates of 100% brownfield development. London figures are substantially above national rates which now average 67%.

## **Key Performance Indicator 2**

Increasing the density of residential development

### **Target**

Over 95 per cent of development to comply with the housing density location and SRQ matrix

The data needed for this performance indicator will be available using the London Development Database. This will be available for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Monitoring Report. As an interim measure the following data shows residential densities as collected by ODPM.

**Table 7 Density of Residential development by borough (units per hectare of new development)**

<b>Borough</b>	<b>Average density 1995-1998</b>	<b>Average density 1999-2002</b>	<b>Average density 2000-2003</b>
City	80	245	339
Barking & Dagenham	47	43	51
Barnet	40	43	54
Bexley	34	30	31
Brent	53	47	56
Bromley	26	28	30
Camden	66	92	89
Croydon	30	41	45
Ealing	54	68	63
Enfield	47	41	42
Greenwich	41	43	44
Hackney	66	88	96
Hammersmith & Fulham	75	68	64
Haringey	55	72	72
Harrow	26	30	47
Havering	35	39	37
Hillingdon	34	37	42
Hounslow	51	53	60
Islington	83	99	90
Kensington & Chelsea	85	93	123
Kingston u Thames	40	39	49
Lambeth	71	82	87
Lewisham	66	55	50
Merton	50	51	54
Newham	51	64	76
Redbridge	45	30	32
Richmond u Thames	45	48	52
Southwark	65	88	95
Sutton	40	43	46
Tower Hamlets	88	113	106
Waltham Forest	49	38	36
Wandsworth	57	65	71
City of Westminster	98	116	100

Source ODPM

Shaded boroughs indicate drop in average density of new development over the three year periods. Some boroughs are showing relatively low densities, those boroughs need to pay particular attention to the density of new development proposals with regard to the Density Matrix in table 4B.1 of the London Plan.

Provisional figures from ODPM for 2003 show a significant jump in London wide densities from an average of 55d/ha in 2002 to 71 d/ha in 2003. With such a significant increase in densities in only one year it will be interesting to see whether this has been driven by the implementation of the urban renaissance in a number of mainly inner London boroughs or whether this is a broad trend across London. In any case those boroughs with figures at the lower end of the range should examine future planning applications carefully to ensure that densities are increased.

### Key Performance Indicator 3

Protection of open space

#### Target

No net loss of open space designated for protection in UDPs due to new development.

The London Development Database will be able to effectively monitor this target in Annual Monitoring Report 2.

### Objective 2 to make London a better city for people to live in

### Key Performance Indicator 4

An increased supply of new homes

#### Target

Completion of at least 23,000 new homes a year between 2004–2016.

Target to be reviewed by 2006.

**Table 8 Number of housing completions by borough 2003**

<b>Borough</b>	<b>Conventional Supply</b>	<b>Non s/c</b>	<b>Vacancies</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>% of target</b>
Camden	283	n/k	126	409	850	48%
Islington	1251	124	132	1507	900	167%
Kensington & Chelsea	452	n/k	62	514	540	95%
Lambeth	567	0	143	710	1450	49%
Southwark	375	13	125	513	1480	35%
Wandsworth	768	16	70	854	820	104%
Westminster	1286	12	98	1396	970	144%
<b>Central Sub Region</b>	<b>4982</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>5903</b>	<b>7010</b>	<b>84%</b>
Barking & Dagenham	348	11	55	414	510	81%
Bexley	149	0	0	149	280	53%
City	186	0	0	186	110	169%
Greenwich	1893	n/k	74	1967	800	246%
Hackney	1087	n/k	0	1087	720	151%
Havering	396	n/k	0	396	350	113%
Lewisham	778	n/k	103	881	870	101%
Newham	1446	15	176	1637	890	184%
Redbridge	229	50	99	378	540	70%
Tower Hamlets	1108	n/k	82	1190	2070	57%
<b>East Sub region</b>	<b>7620</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>8285</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>116%</b>
Brent	1009	n/k	192	1201	680	177%
Ealing	606	45	159	810	650	125%
Hammersmith&Fulham	310	98	207	615	400	154%
Harrow	346	0	297	643	330	195%
Hillingdon	265	n/k	199	464	440	105%
Hounslow	850	n/k	71	921	470	196%
<b>West sub region</b>	<b>3386</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>4654</b>	<b>2970</b>	<b>157%</b>
Barnet	1169	92	244	1505	890	169%
Enfield	720	n/k	90	810	660	123%

Haringey	-23	18	191	186	970	19%
Waltham Forest	141	n/k	98	239	460	52%
<b>North</b> Sub region	2007	110	623	2740	2980	92%
Bromley	422	n/k	131	553	570	97%
Croydon	592	181	137	910	850	107%
Kingston u Thames	435	159	86	680	340	200%
Merton	199	n/k	20	219	430	51%
Richmond u Thames	209	n/k	92	301	270	111%
Sutton	337	n/k	26	363	370	98%
<b>South</b> sub region	2194	340	492	3026	2830	107%
<b>London Total</b>	20189	834	3585	24608	23000	107%

In 2003, 24,608 additional homes were provided - 107% of the 23,000 target. Performance was best in West sub-region at 157% of target. East and South sub-regions also exceeded targets at 116% and 107% respectively. North achieved 92% of target; Central 84% of target.

### Key Performance Indicator 5

An increased supply of affordable homes

#### Target

Completion of 50 per cent of new homes as affordable homes each year between 2004–2016.

**Table 9 Affordable housing policy by borough**

Borough	Borough Policy Target (or practice) as at 2002	Borough Policy Target as at December 2004
Camden	50% proposed	50%
Islington	25%	40%
Kensington & Chelsea	33%	33%
Lambeth	35-50%	40% (50% on sites with grant)
Southwark	25%	50%
Wandsworth	None	25% (site specific)
Westminster+		30% (site specific)
Barking & Dagenham	25%	25%
Bexley	25%	35%
City	None	33%
Greenwich	35%	50%(on some sites)
Hackney	25%	50% (interim housing statement Nov 2004)
Havering	None	35% (draft SPG Sept 2004)
Lewisham	30%	35%
Newham	25%	35% (2002 SPG)
Redbridge	25%	25%
Tower Hamlets	25-33%	35%
Brent	30-50%	50%
Ealing	50%	50%
Hammersmith&Fulham	65% proposed	65%
Harrow	30%	50%
Hillingdon	25%	25%
Hounslow	50%	50%
Barnet	30%	50%

Enfield	25%	25%
Haringey	30%	50%
Waltham Forest	40%	50%
Bromley	30%	30%
Croydon	40%	50%
Kingston u Thames	50%	40% (50% on large sites)
Merton	30%	30% (site specific)
Richmond u Thames	40%	40%
Sutton	25%	30%

+ SoS direction to Westminster December 2004 to apply a 50% target on sites outside the CAZ ( Central Activities Zone)

At present there is a wide range of borough target figures. As the Local Development Documents are progressed these will increasingly reflect the strategic 50% target for affordable housing provision. The trend between 2002 and 2004, as London Plan policy emerged has been for boroughs to increase their affordable housing targets.

A number of boroughs have revised their targets since the draft London Plan was published in 2002. 14 boroughs now have borough-wide or site specific affordable housing targets of 50% or more. Two other boroughs seek 50% affordable housing on some sites. A number of other boroughs are currently reviewing their targets in relation to the London Plan London-wide 50% target. The five boroughs with the lowest targets are Barking and Dagenham, Enfield, Hillingdon, Redbridge and Wandsworth. The Mayor is seeking early review of targets through the LDF process of all boroughs not conforming with the framework for targets set out in London Plan policy 3A.7.

**Table 10 Affordable housing provision by borough**

<b>Borough</b>	<b>Affordable housing outturn 2003/4*</b>	<b>Homebuy ( Housing Corporation approved development programme) 2003/4</b>
Camden	111	70
Islington	307	41
Kensington & Chelsea	203	39
Lambeth	327	58
Southwark	334	59
Wandsworth	63	45
Westminster	151	90
<b>Central Sub Region</b>	<b>1486</b>	<b>402</b>
Barking & Dagenham	205	17
Bexley	48	24
City	20	8
Greenwich	526	71
Hackney	680	63
Havering	28	28
Lewisham	341	46
Newham	432	49
Redbridge	136	36
Tower Hamlets	759	69
<b>East Sub region</b>	<b>2874</b>	<b>411</b>

Brent	235	61
Ealing	176	46
Hammersmith & Fulham	433	69
Harrow	90	23
Hillingdon	147	31
Hounslow	313	36
<b>West sub region</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>266</b>
Barnet	113	46
Enfield	245	19
Haringey	318	43
Waltham Forest	202	35
<b>North Sub region</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>143</b>
Bromley	105	33
Croydon	124	35
Kingston upon Thames	33	23
Merton	72	12
Richmond upon Thames	117	10
Sutton	120	25
<b>South sub region</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>London total</b>	<b>7006</b>	<b>1360**</b>

\*Affordable housing completions are likely to include some replacement units not included in net completions figures.

\*\*An additional 2389 homes were provided by the Starter Homes Initiative Homebuy. Note 2003/4 outturn is based on 2003/4 affordable completions as proportion of 2003 calendar year net completions (as net completion data for Jan-March 2004 is not yet complete).

Affordable housing output increased between 2002/3 to 2003/4, in line with the London Plan policy of increasing affordable housing supply. There is some way to go before the Mayor's target of 50% is achieved, but progress is being made towards achieving it even in the years prior to publication. The affordable housing output of 7,609 additional affordable dwellings through the planning system was supplemented by the 3,749 households funded by the Housing Corporation to purchase existing market dwellings. This brought the total provision of affordable homes in London to 11,358 in 2003/4.

### **Objective 3 to make London a more prosperous city**

#### **Key Performance Indicator 6**

Increasing sustainability and social inclusion by increasing the proportion London residents working in jobs in London over the plan period.

#### **Target**

Net increase in the proportion of London residents working in London.

As yet there are no reliable figures against which to measure this indicator. Annual Monitoring Report 2 will report on this.

## Key Performance Indicator 7

Ensure that there is sufficient development capacity in the office market

### Target

Stock of office planning permissions to be at least three times the average rate of starts over the previous three years.

By end 2003, the ratio of year end planning permissions to 3-year average starts was 6.4:1. This is well below the huge peak of 21:1 in the early 1990s, and twice the minimum desired ratio. This indicates that in 2003 there was sufficient development capacity in the office market.

(Source: London Office Policy Review 2004)

## Key Performance Indicator 8

Direction of economic and population growth to follow the indicative sub-regional allocations and fulfill the priority to east London

### Target

Development in Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification for each sub-region measured against the Chapter 5 indicative figures in the London Plan.

Progress has been made on many of the Development Frameworks for these Strategic locations. A table giving updates on these is contained in Appendix 4. Progress on many of these will change rapidly over the coming year and the table will be updated in each Annual Monitoring Report.

## Objective 4 to promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination

## Key Performance Indicator 9

Increased employment opportunities for those suffering from disadvantage in the employment market

### Target

Age specific unemployment rates for black and minority ethnic groups to be no higher than for the white population by 2016, 50 per cent reduction of the difference by 2011.

**Table 11 Age specific unemployment rates for White and BME groups Greater London, 2002/03**

	All persons		White groups		BME groups		Ratio BME /White
	Unemployed	Rate (%)	Unemployed	Rate (%)	Unemployed	Rate (%)	
<b>All working age</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>108,000</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Age 16-24	80,000	15.4	45,000	12.4	35,000	22.6	1.8
Age 25-44	119,000	5.8	62,000	4.2	56,000	9.8	2.3
Age 45-59/64	51,000	5.3	34,000	4.4	17,000	8.6	1.9

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

Notes: The definition of unemployment used here is the ILO measure (International Labour Organisation) which relates to people not in work, who had actively looked for work in the last four weeks and who were available to start work in the next two weeks. Rates express the number unemployed as a proportion of the economically active population.

Londoners from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups are twice as likely as those from White groups to be unemployed. The gap in rates persists within different age groups.

Within the BME population, there is huge variation in unemployment rates across different ethnic groups. 2001 Census data shows that rates ranged from 5.9 per cent for Indian Londoners up to 20.5 per cent among Bangladeshi Londoners. Rates were also high for Black Londoners (12.3-17.6 per cent).

Analysis of trend data (1985-2002) suggests the gap in rates between White and BME groups has persisted over time despite falls in the general level of unemployment. Since 2000, the gap appears to be narrowing – however the data are estimates and subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, so it is difficult to come to firm conclusions about progress. Data will need to be monitored in the longer term in order to assess progress on this challenging indicator.

### Key Performance Indicator 10

Increased employment opportunities for those suffering from disadvantage in the employment market

**Target** Percentage of lone parents dependant on income support to be no higher than the UK average by 2016, 50 per cent reduction of the difference by 2011.

**Table 12 Lone parents on Income Support as % of all lone parent families**

Quarter	Greater London		Great Britain		Difference London in percentage (London-GB)
	Lone parents on IS	As % of lone parent families	Lone parents on IS	As % of lone parent families	
May 2001	168,000	59.5	888,000	49.3	10.2
May 2002	164,000	57.6	856,000	47.5	10.1
May 2003	163,000	56.8	847,000	47.0	9.9
May 2004	162,000	56.1	810,000	44.9	11.2

Sources: Department of Work and Pensions & GLA calculations

Lone parent families in London are more likely to be dependant on Income Support relative to the national average. Since 2001, the number of lone parents families on Income Support has reduced in both London and GB, but the difference between the London and UK positions has increased in the last year.

### Key Performance Indicator 11

Improving performance against Neighbourhood Renewal floor targets as a co-ordinated approach to tackling deprivation

#### Target

Improvements in performance against all agreed floor targets.

Government has set 130 targets to measure improved performance against funding allocations determined in 2002. As yet these have not been reported on but future Annual Monitoring Reports will report progress on these and focus on areas where the London Plan can assist.

## Objective 5 to improve London's accessibility

### Key Performance Indicator 12

Achieve a reduced reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys

#### Target

Use of public transport per head grows faster than use of the private car per head.

**Table 13 Public and private transport indexes**

Year	Public Transport index	Private Transport Index
2001	100.0	100.0
2002	103.0	100.2
2003	108.3	99.3

The table uses 2001 as its base year.

**Sources:** Transport for London

Population - ONS mid-year estimates

Incommuters - ONS Labour Force Survey

Visitors - mean daily numbers, estimated from

International Passenger Survey (ONS) visitor nights in London

Numbers of journeys are taken from the time series compiled for the 2004 London Travel Report. This includes all journeys to, from or within Greater London, including travel by commuters and visitors. For consistency the population estimates include in-commuters and visitors (derived from the Labour Force Survey and the International Passenger Survey, respectively).

The results show an 8.3% increase in public transport journeys per head between 2001 and 2003, compared with a 0.7% decrease in car journeys per head. One particular area of interest is in night bus patronage. Transport for London figures record that night bus passenger journeys rose by 29% year on year in 2004, representing an 82% increase since 2000, and that people traveling to and from work accounted for part of the increase.

### Key Performance Indicator 13

Achieve a reduced reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys

#### Target

From 2001-2011, 15 per cent reduction in traffic in the congestion charging zone, zero traffic growth in inner London, and traffic growth in outer London reduced to no more than 5 per cent.

London Plan Policy 3C.16 - 'Tackling congestion and reducing traffic' - sets out targets for reductions in weekday traffic growth for different areas of London. Monitoring by Transport for London within the area of the Congestion Charging Zone has shown that levels of traffic (for vehicles of four or more wheels) fell by 15% between 2002 and 2003 during the operational hours of the scheme.

Data from the National Traffic Census indicates that in Inner London (outside Central London), average weekday traffic levels fell by 2% between 2001 and 2002 and by 1% between 2002 and 2003. In Outer London, traffic levels fell by 1% between 2001 and 2002 and by 1% between 2002 and 2003.

### Key Performance Indicator 14

Achieve a reduced reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys

#### Target

A five per cent increase in passengers and freight transported on the Blue Ribbon Network from 2001-2011.

**Table 14 Passengers on the River Thames**

Year	Number of Passengers <sup>1</sup>	% increase on previous year
April 2000 – March 2001	1 573 830	-
April 2001 – March 2002	2 011 736	28%
April 2002 – March 2003	2 030 385	1%
April 2003 – March 2004	2 123 820	4.6%

<sup>1</sup> Figures are for passenger journeys on boat operators using TfL London River Services Piers. This excludes a number of other operators working from independent piers. Figures also exclude passengers on charter boats. Ticket sales count both single and return tickets as one journey.

Source TfL London River Services

The table shows that the number of passengers on the Thames is increasing over the baseline situation in 2001. Whilst most of the increase occurred in 2001-2 increases have been sustained in the following 2 years. There have been continued changes in routes offered and operators. There is a clear intention to sustain the growth with a particular view to offering more destinations as development in the Thames Gateway continues.

**Table 15 Cargo trade on the River Thames**

Year	Tonnes of Cargo	% increase on previous year
2001	10 757 000	-
2002	9 806 000	9% decrease
2003	9 236 000	6% decrease

Source: Port of London Authority.

The Table shows an overall decrease in the amount of cargo handled within the London part of the Port of London. This decrease amounts to 14% overall from the baseline year of 2001. This highlights the continuing need for a supportive policy framework in the London Plan and the other Mayoral Strategies which aim to encourage the use of water transport wherever appropriate. There has been a particular decrease in the amount of aggregates shipped in the port, due to a reducing number of large infrastructure projects and the completion of major development schemes. Current expectations are that cargo volumes will increase again and these figures will be kept under review.

There have been some increases in canal cargo movement with the opening of the aggregates shipment in Denham (LB Hillingdon), these are however relatively smaller in scale than cargoes on the Thames.

### **Key Performance Indicator 15**

Increase in public transport capacity

#### **Target**

50 per cent increase in public transport capacity between 2001 – 2021, with interim increases to reflect Table 6A.2.

The London Plan aims for a 5% increase in public transport capacity between 2001 and 2006. This target is well on track to be achieved. By the end of 2004, public transport capacity had increased by 4% compared to 2001.

Looking ahead to 2011, the transport projects funded within TfL's 5 Year Investment Programme, in addition to the opening of CTRL, will deliver an increase in public transport capacity broadly in line with the London Plan.

Beyond 2011, the latest review of project programmes indicate that the increase in public transport capacity is progressing broadly as planned. However, this increase is dependent on a number of projects, particularly Crossrail, where funding is not yet committed. The Mayor and GLA group will actively work with Government and stakeholders to secure the resources necessary to deliver these projects and the objectives of the London Plan.

### **Key Performance Indicator 16**

Increase in public transport capacity

#### **Target**

Regular assessment of the adequacy of transport capacity to support development in opportunity and intensification areas.

Assessment of the adequacy of public transport capacity at each of the Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification is underway. This indicator will be reported in full in Annual Monitoring Report 2 and will reflect the evolving scale and type of development being considered at these strategic locations.

### **Key Performance Indicator 17**

Increase in the number of jobs located in areas with high PTAL values

#### **Target**

GLA and TfL will investigate the practicality of monitoring growth of jobs in high PTAL areas compared to low PTAL areas by the time of publication of the second Annual Monitoring Report.

Two indicators are under consideration to monitor to against this target.

- Changes in jobs in high PTAL score areas using NOMIS employment data and TfL PTAL data, at a ward level;
- A forward looking proxy measure based on the London Development Database to assess permitted floorspace in high PTAL areas compared to low PTAL areas.

The position will be clarified in Annual Monitoring Report 2.

## **Objective 6 to make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city**

### **Key Performance Indicator 18**

Protection of biodiversity habitat

#### **Target**

No net loss of designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation over the plan period.

The London Development Database will be able to monitor this aspect of development in detail. This will be reported in Annual Monitoring Report 2.

### **Key Performance Indicator 19**

Increase in household waste recycled or composted

#### **Target**

At least 25 per cent by 2005.

At least 30 per cent by 2010.

At least 33 per cent by 2015.

London's household recycling rate was 10.9 per cent in 2002-03, an increase from 6.1% in 1996/97. Since April 2002 the London Recycling Fund, which aims to lever additional funds into projects, has awarded grants to over 130 different recycling projects run by the London boroughs and waste authorities, which together with the matched funding represents a total investment in new recycling infrastructure and arrangements with a total value of over £100 million over the four years 2002-2006. The Fund operates through a joint initiative between the Mayor of London, the Association of London Government (ALG) and London Waste Action. Recycling rates for 2003-04 and 2004-05 will be available for Annual Monitoring Report 2.

**Table 16 London's Household waste recycling rate 1996/97 – 2002/03**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Household Recycling Rate (%)</b>
1996/97	6.1
1997/98	7.0
1998/99	7.6
1999/2000	9.0
2000/01	9.0
2001/02	9.4
2002/03	10.9

Source: [www.capitalwastefacts.com](http://www.capitalwastefacts.com), DEFRA Municipal Waste Management Survey

**Table 17 London waste authority household recycling rates 2002-3**

<b>Waste authority</b>	<b>Household waste recycling and composting rate (%)*</b>
Barking & Dagenham	2.2%
Barnet	12.1%
Bexley	22.0%
Brent	6.6%
Bromley	15.4%
Camden	16.1%
City of London	14.5%
Croydon	13.1%
Ealing	10.6%
Enfield	11.7%
Greenwich	9.4%
Hackney	2.6%
Hammersmith & Fulham	8.5%
Haringey	4.4%
Harrow	9.4%
Havering	6.7%
Hillingdon	19.5%
Hounslow	15.1%
Islington	5.8%
Kensington & Chelsea	7.9%
Kingston-upon-Thames	19.1%
Lambeth	10.9%
Lewisham	7.3%
Merton	15.0%
Newham	4.2%
Redbridge	10.0%
Richmond upon Thames	20.5%
Southwark	4.7%
Sutton	19.3%
Tower Hamlets	3.4%
Waltham Forest	10.2%
Wandsworth	10.5%
Westminster	11.5%
East London Waste Authority	6.1%
North London Waste Disposal Authority	9.6%
West London Waste Authority	13.9%
Western Riverside Waste Disposal Authority	11.5%

\* Audit Commission best value performance indicator 82a and b

### **Key Performance Indicator 20**

Increase in household waste recycled or composted

#### **Target**

Achievement of quantified requirement for waste treatment facilities (once established in SRDFs).

The research into the quantity, type and locational requirements for waste facilities in

London is ongoing. It is a complex and sensitive area of research that will assist in the development of the early alteration to the waste policies within the London Plan. This will in turn feed into the final Sub Regional Development Frameworks (expected in summer 2005). Annual Monitoring Report 2 will present the initial appraisal of the effectiveness in achieving delivery of these facilities.

### **Key Performance Indicator 21**

Increased regional self-sufficiency for waste

#### **Target**

75% (16 million tonnes) of London's waste treated or disposed of within London by 2010

The most recent estimates (2001) are that 60% of London's waste was treated within London. The work being undertaken described under Key Performance Indicator 20, will assist in determining the nature of facilities needed to increase this to the 75% target.

### **Key Performance Indicator 22**

Reduce carbon dioxide emissions

#### **Target**

Reduce emissions to 23 per cent below 1990 levels by 2016.

Carbon dioxide emission levels are currently being updated and a 2004 figure will be available for Annual Monitoring Report 2. The figure for 1999/2000 was 40.3 million tonnes (source Mayor's State of Environment Report May 2003). This figure was below the 1990 baseline level of 45 million tonnes giving a 10.4% drop. However, this masks a trend through the 1990s of a gradual decline during the first half of the decade then a stabilisation and slight increase in the second half of the decade.

### **Key Performance Indicator 23**

Increase in energy generated from renewable sources

#### **Target**

Production of 945GWh of energy from renewable sources by 2010 including at least six large wind turbines.

The baseline position at 2001 was that London had capacity for 460Gwh of renewable energy generation, this comprises; 414 GWh Electricity generation and 46 GWh Heat generation. However, at present there is no comprehensive system of monitoring the capacity to produce renewable energy. The GLA is currently investigating how best to carry out this monitoring and anticipates having a firm figure in Annual Monitoring Report 2.

In April 2004 two large wind turbines have come on stream at Ford's Dagenham Diesel Centre. These are providing 6.7 Gwh per year in addition to the baseline position stated above.

### **Key Performance Indicator 24**

Ensure a sustainable approach to flood management.

#### **Target**

No net loss of functional flood plain.

The Environment Agency has confirmed that there has been no loss of functional flood plain over the past year. There may have been some developments however which have encroached into the River Thames or other parts of the Blue Ribbon Network. This could have the effect of incrementally increasing the potential height of any flood and should be avoided for all but the most essential cases.

There have not been any cases where areas of flood plain have been restored over the past year. Such practice could help to reduce the potential height of any flood and is therefore to be encouraged in principle.

Data from ODPM indicated that 26% of residential development in London between 1993-2002 has taken place in areas at risk from flooding. Given that there has been no net loss of functional flood plain during the last year and little previous to that, this development has occurred on the defended flood plain.

### **Key Performance Indicator 25**

Protecting and improving London's heritage and public realm

#### **Target**

Reduction in the proportion of buildings at risk as a percentage of the total number of listed buildings in London.

London has a total of 18 495 Listed Buildings. In 2004 947 of these were considered at risk by English Heritage. This gives a rate of 5.1% of Listed Buildings being at risk.

**Source:** English Heritage

English Heritage has published a *Register of Buildings at Risk in Greater London* annually since 1991, containing information on all listed buildings known to be at risk from neglect, decay, under-use or redundancy. The 2004 *Register* reported that in London there were 23 grade I-listed buildings (3.9 per cent of all London grade I buildings) at risk, 69 grade II\*-listed buildings (5.2 per cent of all London grade II\*); and 552 grade II-listed buildings (3.3 per cent of all London grade II). Since the 2003 *Register* there has been a net reduction of 50 entries (107 removals, 57 additions). Over 90 per cent of the buildings on the original 1991 *Register* have been repaired. Approximately 40 per cent of buildings on the *Register* are either under active repair, or have agreed solutions awaiting implementation. 188 buildings at risk (28 per cent) are in public ownership, and 23 per cent are owned by local authorities.

## **Annual Monitoring Report Appendix 2 – Contextual Indicators**

Chapter 6 of the London Plan indicated a number of contextual indicators relating to London's development, economy, environment, social and health status. The main part of the Annual Monitoring Report sets the overall context for London. There is also a huge amount of data available from both the GLA and other sources. The list of links below should enable anyone researching these subjects access to the most up to date data.

### **GLA Data**

#### **Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group**

2004 publications are listed below. If you would like copies of previous briefings, please contact Jackie Maguire at the GLA, [jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk](mailto:jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk)

DMAG 2004/1	2003 Round Ward Population Projections
DMAG 2004/2	London's Workers Part 1: 2001 Census results
DMAG 2004/3	Borough Demographic Profiles
DMAG 2004/4	DMAG Annual Review 2003
DMAG 2004/5	2003 Round Demographic Projections
DMAG 2004/6	Londoners' Qualifications: Analysis of 2001 Census data
DMAG 2004/7	The Parliamentary General Election, 2001
DMAG 2004/8	Constituency Demographic Profiles
DMAG 2004/9	Measuring Unemployment
DMAG 2004/10	Measures of Income
DMAG 2004/11	2001 Census Profiles: The Irish in London
DMAG 2004/12	Health in London Age-standardised Rates
DMAG 2004/13	Data Sources on Refugees and Asylum Seekers
DMAG 2004/14	Census Information Note 2004-1
DMAG 2004/15	2001 Census: Local Authority Population Studies
DMAG 2004/16	2001 Census Profiles: Bangladeshis in London
DMAG 2004/17	London Plan Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles
DMAG 2004/18	Indices of Deprivation 2004
DMAG 2004/19	2001 Census Profiles: Muslims in London
DMAG 2004/20	ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates: 2001 & 2002 (revised) and 2003
DMAG 2004/21	School Register
DMAG 2004/22	Census Information Note 2004-2
DMAG 2004/23	ONS Mid-year Population Estimates: 1991 to 2003
DMAG 2004/24	Fertility of Ethnic Groups in London, 2002/03
DMAG 2004/25	ONS 2003-based Subnational Projections

London Housing Strategy 2005 – Draft Evidence Base November 2004, available from the GLA and on the website [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk) This contains a large amount of data in relation to population trends, housing need and costs.

For more information on the London Development database either email [Paul.Bowdage@london.gov.uk](mailto:Paul.Bowdage@london.gov.uk) or phone 0207 983 4650.

**GLA Economics reports:**

These are all available on the website

[http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic\\_unit/glaepublications.jsp](http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic_unit/glaepublications.jsp) or via [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)

London's Economic Outlook – Autumn 2004 – October 2004

Enter the Dragon – An analysis of Chinese FDI into London – December 2004

Annual Report 2003/04 – August 2004

World City, World Knowledge: The economic contribution of London's higher education sector – April 2004

Lone Parents in London – April 2004

London's Creative Sector: 2004 Update – April 2004

The GLA's Economy-Environment Model (Commissioned work by Enviros Consulting) – April 2004

The GLA's Economy-Environment Model: Summary of findings – April 2004

London's Housing Submarkets – April 2004

The Case for London – March 2004

Transport Accessibility: Case for London Technical Report 1 (Commissioned work by Colin Buchanan and Partners) – February 2004

London and Foreign Direct Inward Investment: Case for London Technical Report 2 – February 2004 (Commissioned work by London Economics)

Cost of Living Comparison Between London, Edinburgh and Manchester: Case for London Technical Report 3 (Commissioned work by Oxford Economic Forecasting) – February 2004

The London Labour Market: Case for London Technical Report 4 (Commissioned work by NERA) – February 2004

Spending Time: London's Leisure Economy – December 2003

The GLA's London Workforce Employment Series – September 2003

Valuing Greenness: Green spaces, house prices and Londoners' priorities – June 2003

London's Ecological Footprint (Commissioned work by Brook Lyndhurst) – June 2003

GLA Economics Annual Report – May 2003

Market failure and the London housing market (Commissioned work by Ian Harris) – May 2003

London's Economy Tomorrow – April 2003

Play it Right – Asian Creative Industries in London – February 2003

Sensitivity Tests on Forecasting for Employment in London – February 2003

Spreading Success – How London is Changing – January 2003

Creativity – London's Core Business – October 2002

Planning for London's Growth – March 2002

**London Sustainable Development Commission**

Full details can be seen on the website [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk) under the Sustainability menu.

**London Energy Partnership**

Full details can be found on the website

<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/energy/partnership-steering-group/energypartnership.jsp>

## **Other data sources**

Municipal Waste Management Survey produced annually by DEFRA covering the previous Financial year. More up to date London specific data is available on: [www.capitalwastefacts.com](http://www.capitalwastefacts.com)

## **Transport data**

Various transport data can be found at the following sites:

[http://www.tfl.gov.uk/tfl/reports\\_library\\_stats.shtml](http://www.tfl.gov.uk/tfl/reports_library_stats.shtml)

<http://www.tfl.gov.uk/tfl/ltr2003/congestion-charging.shtml>

Contains details of vehicles entering the congestion charging zone.

[http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft\\_transstats/documents/page/dft\\_transstats\\_026295.hcsp](http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstats/documents/page/dft_transstats_026295.hcsp)

## **Department for Education and Skills**

Various data and studies on education and skills can be found at the following sites:

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/nvq/links.shtml>

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/trends/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showIndicator&cid=5&iid=36>

## **Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs**

Various data and studies on the environment can be found at the following sites:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/opengov/accessinfo.htm>

## **HM Treasury**

Various data and studies on the economy can be found at the following sites:

[http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending\\_review/spend\\_sr02/](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_sr02/)

## **Office of the Deputy Prime Minister**

[http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm\\_planning/documents/sectionhomepage/odpm\\_planning\\_page.hcsp](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/sectionhomepage/odpm_planning_page.hcsp)

Contains details of land use change and national planning statistics.

<http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/targets2002/targets-overview.asp>

Contains details of National Neighbourhood Renewal Floor Targets and links to other Government websites where these will be implemented and monitored.

## **Appendix 3**

### **London Planning Awards winners 2003 and 2004**

#### **Best planner/ planning team public sector**

2003 – Slade Green Project, London Borough Bexley

2004 – Elephant & Castle Team, London Borough Southwark

#### **Best planner/planning team private sector**

2003 – Llewelyn Davies

2004 – Hugh Bullock & the planning team at Gerald Eve

#### **Best planning built project contributing to London's future**

2003 – The Hothouse, Hackney, Free Form Arts

2004 – Paddington Central submitted by Development Securities

#### **Best planning conceptual project contributing to London's future**

2003 – Ilford Town Centre

2004 – Lower Lea Valley Olympics and Legacy Masterplan submitted by Edaw

#### **Best community/partnership initiative**

2003 – Stockwell Partnership

2004 – Bow Church Masterplan submitted by Leaside Regeneration Ltd

#### **Mayor's Award for planning excellence**

2003 – The Hothouse, Hackney, Free Form Arts

2004 – Walthamstow Town Centre Revitalisation, London Borough Waltham Forest

#### Appendix 4 Schedule of Progress on Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification

Name of Location	Progress at December 2004
Waterloo	Opportunity Area Framework in progress with an urban capacity study underway in partnership with Lambeth, GLA, LDA, TfL and Network Rail. This will be adopted by Lambeth as part of the UDP Review.
London Bridge	Opportunity Area Framework complete, endorsed by Mayor, to be adopted into the revised UDP.
Elephant and Castle	Opportunity Area Framework in progress with Southwark leading, to be adopted as SPG by Southwark and Opportunity Area Framework by the Mayor.
Vauxhall/Nine Elms/Battersea	Draft Framework progressed but no agreement between Lambeth and Wandsworth on further progress.
King's Cross	Draft planning framework produced by borough. Not yet endorsed by Mayor due to outstanding transport and design issues. Negotiations on-going with current planning application.
Paddington	Mostly developed although station and hospital sites still to be fully resolved.
Farringdon/Smithfield	Area for Intensification Framework in early stages.
Holborn	Mayor encouraging joint work between Camden and Westminster for Holborn and Tottenham Court Road. Initial SPG adopted by Camden.
Euston	Area for Intensification Framework not yet started.
Tottenham Court Road	See Holborn
Victoria	Area for Intensification Framework in progress between Westminster and Mayor. SPG in place, key issue is location of bus station.
Arsenal/Holloway	Major development currently underway in connection with new Arsenal FC stadium. LB Islington and Mayor to progress further work on regeneration of A1 corridor, being led by LBI.
Bishopsgate/South Shoreditch	Joint framework being developed by Mayor with Hackney, Tower Hamlets, City and Islington, intention is for boroughs to adopt into their LDFs.
Whitechapel/Aldgate	
Isle of Dogs	Draft Opportunity Area Framework forms part of the UDP Review. GLA working with Tower Hamlets to adopt this as the OA Framework.
Stratford	Stratford Raillands SPG adopted by LB Newham. Planning application for the area approved by LBN and Mayor in Nov 2004.
Lower Lea Valley	Planning application approved in Sept 04 for Olympics proposals. Non-Olympic masterplan currently being progressed, led by LDA with Mayor and boroughs.
Royal Docks	Various large sites have masterplans and planning permissions, other areas are under consideration. GLA, LDA and Newham to take forward OAF for the area.

<b>Name of Location</b>	<b>Progress at December 2004</b>
Barking Reach	Long history of masterplans. Planning application expected early 05, which will form part of the London Riverside Opportunity Area Framework – see below.
London Riverside	Study examining wide area being led by Barking & Dagenham and Havering, working with the Mayor. Boroughs intend to adopt Framework as SPG.
Deptford Creek/ Greenwich Riverside	Regular series of workshops set up between GLA, Greenwich and Lewisham to take forward Opportunity Area Framework.
Greenwich Peninsula	Planning permission granted 2003. Implementation starting 2005.
Belvedere/ Erith	Borough led work in progress with involvement from GLA, LDA and TfL. Aim is for Bexley to adopt framework as SPG.
Thamesmead	No framework yet but planning applications submitted for parts of the area.
Ilford	First draft of a framework produced by borough but significant issues to be resolved. Second draft to be produced with GLA input to resolve issues, Redbridge then to adopt as SPG.
Beckton	LDA, GLA and Newham producing a new framework to be adopted as SPG.
Woolwich town Centre/Royal Arsenal	Royal Arsenal planning application and masterplan approved and Greenwich leading Woolwich Town Centre regeneration study. No comprehensive Framework yet in place.
Kidbrooke	Borough led masterplan at an early stage.
Wembley	Opportunity Area Framework adopted by Brent as SPG and endorsed by Mayor. First phase of outline planning consent approved, later phases expected 2005 and 2006.
White City	Joint borough, developer, GLA framework underway and consulted upon in March 04, to be adopted as SPG by LBHF and endorsed by Mayor.
Park Royal	No Opportunity Area Framework yet in place.
Heathrow/ Feltham Bedfont Hounslow	Initial scoping work begun by GLA and borough.
Hayes/W Drayton/ Southall/ Stockley	Draft planning brief for gas works site agreed with Ealing and GLA. Intention to produce wider area framework involving Hillingdon
Willesden Junction	No progress to date.
Upper Lee Valley	Joint working with GLA, LDA and 4 boroughs to begin early 2005 to develop Opportunity Area Framework.
Tottenham Hale	Joint GLA/ LDA/ LBH studies in progress examining the area in detail including re-modelling the gyratory road network. Funded by ODPM. Will lead to a Framework to be adopted by Haringey as SPG.
Cricklewood/ Brent Cross	Specific chapter in the Barnet UDP, agreed by Mayor, will form the Opportunity Area Framework.
Mill Hill East	No Area for Intensification Framework yet in progress.

<b>Name of Location</b>	<b>Progress at December 2004</b>
Colindale	Draft Area for Intensification Framework produced. GLA, LDA and Barnet intend to adopt but some issues still to be resolved.
Haringey Heartlands/Wood Green	Area for Intensification Framework commenced by borough. Not yet adopted by borough or endorsed by the Mayor but discussions in progress.
Croydon Town Centre	Existing Croydon 20/20 Vision but needs to be updated to comprehensive Framework through joint work with GLA.
South Wimbledon/ Colliers Wood	Initial study underway with the LB Merton, LDA and GLA.

## Appendix 5 National Regional Planning Guidance Indicators.

The ODPM is currently reviewing the suggested set of core national indicators. The list below sets out those indicators suggested by ODPM in 2002 and how the London Plan Annual Monitoring Report addresses them.

No.	National Indicator	London Plan Approach
<b>Economic Development</b>		
1	The proportion of floor space in schemes of 1,000 sq metres (gross) or more of land developed for industrial and/or commercial use, (UCOs B1, B2) proportions which are developed in preferred areas for development or regeneration, and percentages of each type of development on previously-developed land by county, district or unitary planning authority area.	The London Development Database will provide a comprehensive analysis of this type of development broken down by borough. This will be reported in AMR2.
<b>Housing</b>		
2	Annual rate of RPG housing provision compared to actual completions of new or converted dwellings by county or unitary planning authority area. (net and gross);	Key Performance Indicator 4
3	Proportion of new housing on previously developed land and through conversions of existing buildings by county, district or unitary planning authority area.	Key Performance Indicator 1
4	Proportion of housing provision built at less than 30 dwellings per hectare (net), between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (net) and above 50 dwellings per hectare (net) by region, county, district and unitary planning authority area.	Key Performance Indicator 2
<b>Transport</b>		
	Percentage of new development by county, district or unitary planning authority area (housing, minimum 10 dwellings, industry and commerce retail and leisure, minimum floor space 1,000 sq. metres) on sites complying with:  (i) regional public transport accessibility criteria, and (ii) car-parking standards, as set	Key Performance Indicator 2

	out in the regional transport strategy.	
<b>Regional Services</b>		
5	Floor space area (m <sup>2</sup> ) of new retail (UCO A1), offices (B1(a)) and leisure development (UCO A3 and D2), respectively, located in town centres as a percentage of total floor space (m <sup>2</sup> ) in new retail, office and leisure development, respectively, by county, district or unitary planning authority area.	Key Performance Indicator 17
<b>Minerals</b>		
6	Provision for the production of primary land won aggregates (tonnes) by minerals planning area.	Figures from the London Aggregates Working Party (LAWP) show that at the end of 2003 London had a reserve of 5.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel with planning permission for extraction. This is down from 6.8 million tonnes at the end of 2000.
7	Provision for secondary/recycled aggregates by minerals planning area.	Initial figures suggest that 0.5 million tonnes of recycled construction and demolition waste was sold as aggregate in 2003. This figure is likely to be an underestimate as it only included 7 large recycling facilities (figures from LAWP).
<b>Waste</b>		
8	Capacity of waste management facilities developed by type, (e.g. for the recycling and recovery of waste; and other alternatives to landfill) and by waste planning area.	Key Performance Indicators 20 & 21
<b>Coastal and River Management</b>		
9	Area (ha) of undeveloped flood plain lost to development and the area of flood plain restoration through managed retreat. County, district or unitary planning authority area.	Key Performance Indicator 24
10	Surface area (ha) of major aquifer classified high vulnerability lost to development by county or unitary planning authority area.	Not monitored due to the extensive urban coverage of London and fact that development occurs right across the city.
11	Change (additions and subtractions) in area (ha) of the coast in relation to biodiversity, natural character and landscape quality due to new development, management programme or planning agreement by county, district or unitary planning	Not relevant as London has no coastline.

	authority area.	
<b>Biodiversity</b>		
12	Change (additions and subtractions) in areas (ha) designated for their intrinsic environmental value, that is, priority biodiversity habitat (by type), including international, national or regional/sub-regional significance, due to new development, management programme or planning agreement by county district or unitary planning authority area.	Key Performance Indicator 18
13	Changes (ha) from natural, semi-natural and cultivated habitats to intensive agriculture and other rural uses, by county, district and unitary planning authority area.	Not monitored as these are relatively minor in the London context.
<b>Energy</b>		
14	Provision for new renewable energy capacity (MW) by type, by county or unitary planning authority area.	Key Performance Indicator 23



## Other formats and languages

For a large print, Braille, disc, sign language video or audio-tape version of this document, please contact us at the address below:

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### Chinese

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### Vietnamese

Nếu bạn muốn có văn bản tài liệu này bằng ngôn ngữ của mình, hãy liên hệ theo số điện thoại hoặc địa chỉ dưới đây.

### Greek

Αν θέλετε να αποκτήσετε αντίγραφο του παρόντος εγγράφου στη δική σας γλώσσα, παρακαλείστε να επικοινωνήσετε τηλεφωνικά στον αριθμό αυτό ή ταχυδρομικά στην παρακάτω διεύθυνση.

### Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinizde hazırlanmış bir nüshasını edinmek için, lütfen aşağıdaki telefon numarasını arayınız

### Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਰੋ:

### Hindi

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज की प्रति अपनी भाषा में चाहते हैं, तो कृपया निम्नलिखित नंबर पर फोन करें अथवा नीचे दिये गये पते पर संपर्क करें

### Bengali

আপনি যদি আপনার ভাষায় এই দলিলের প্রতিলিপি (কপি) চান, তা হলে নীচের ফোন নম্বরে বা ঠিকানায় অনুগ্রহ করে যোগাযোগ করুন।

### Urdu

اگر آپ اس دستاویز کی نقل اپنی زبان میں چاہتے ہیں، تو براہ کرم نیچے دئے گئے نمبر پر فون کریں یا دیئے گئے پتے پر رابطہ کریں

### Arabic

إذا أردت نسخة من هذه الوثيقة بلغتك، يرجى الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو مراسلة العنوان أدناه

### Gujarati

જો તમને આ દસ્તાવેજની નકલ તમારી ભાષામાં જોઈતી હોય તો, કૃપા કરી આપેલ નંબર ૩૫૨ ૬૦૨ કરો અથવા નીચેના સરનામે સંપર્ક સાધો.

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