

London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2



February 2006

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Executive Summary

1. 2005 saw the second year of implementation of the London Plan. The outstanding achievement of the year was securing the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games although celebrations were cut short by the London bombings the following day. Both of these events have a significance to planning in London and will feature as key aspects of the first review of the London Plan which will come forward during 2006.
2. The London Plan continues to give 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. In order to keep policies up to date work has commenced on the first review of the London Plan.
3. The Mayor has published his proposed London Plan Alterations (on housing and waste policy) and in May 2006 will consult the London Assembly and Functional Bodies on the first review of the London Plan. This work will keep the London Plan up to date. It will take account of information contained in this report and AMR1 as well as the major events and emerging trends that are affecting London.
4. Consultation has taken place on all five Sub Regional Development Frameworks (SRDFs) and final SRDFs will be published in Spring 2006. An aspect of the review of the London Plan will be to review the sub regional boundaries.
5. There has been continued investment in housing across the city with a significant step forward in housing delivery to over 27 000 units in 2004/5. The past year has seen planning permission granted for many of the major development schemes which were anticipated by the London Plan.

Scope and Purpose

6. The Mayor is committed to publishing an Annual Monitoring Report to keep a regular and frequent check on the performance of the London Plan. This is the second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR2), the first was published in January 2005. As such it gives an update on key issues during 2005. The figures in the Appendices generally relate to the period April 2004-March 2005, although in some cases it is only the previous year's data that are available. This year the report contains more of the information generated from the London Development Database. Where possible 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. As a result some of the Key Performance Indicators have been highlighted for re-consideration in the first review of the London Plan.
7. A key role for Annual Monitoring Reports is to shape and influence the areas for review of the London Plan. This AMR comes at a good time to shape the forthcoming review of the London Plan and next year AMR3 will give a useful check to the review process in the run up to the Examination in Public.
8. 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.

9. This London Plan Annual Monitoring Report should not be confused with either the Mayor's Annual Report or the State of the Environment Report.
10. The Mayor's Annual Report is required by the GLA Act 1999. The fourth report was published in 2005 covering the period 2004/05 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
11. 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. 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

12. The London Plan was published in February 2004. Policies are now well understood and are being implemented. Importantly, the changes to the planning system brought about by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 mean that all borough development plans should be re-written within 3 years. This will ensure that London has up to date local and strategic planning policies.
13. The tables contained within Annex 1 of this report demonstrate that many of the key monitoring targets for the London Plan are being met. In particular the delivery of new housing has stepped up a gear to over 27 000 units in 2004/5. Densities are also increasing significantly in some areas. In part this is due to the focus on bringing forward development schemes that maximise their locations with good public transport access and close to town centres. However it is also an area for examination in the review of the London Plan as higher densities can mean smaller room sizes and a lack of family sized housing units.
14. The London Plan also has a vital role in co-ordinating and securing the necessary infrastructure to support London's growth. This infrastructure covers transport, utilities, education, health and social facilities. The process often needs to change a mind set of recent decades from managing shrinking services and budgets into planning for growth. Discussions with the various infrastructure providers have advanced and there is an increasing level of mutual understanding between strategic planning and infrastructure delivery.
15. Two major events have influenced planning in London during 2005 and their full impacts will come clear over the next few years: winning the Olympic bid and the London bombings. Securing the Olympic and Paralympic Games for 2012 will be a massive boost not only for the Lower Lea Valley and East London but for London and the UK generally. Work started almost immediately to plan and implement the facilities for the Games, led by the London Development Agency.

This work will continue apace over the coming years and will set London at the forefront of world attention in 2012.

16. Furthermore, following 2012 will see the implementation of comprehensive Legacy plans for the Olympics area which will be designed to ensure the permanent and sustainable regeneration of the area. Much work will be done on this over the coming years and future AMRs will summarise progress. Planning for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and the Legacy will be an important part of the review of the London Plan.
17. The London bombings in July 2005 were a sombre and appalling reminder of how vulnerable a city and its people can be. The planning implications of these events need to be considered as part of the review of the London Plan. These are yet to be fully determined although it is clear that such acts should not serve to detract from some of the fundamental qualities that London has.
18. Despite the London Plan being a recently published document, 2005 has seen considerable activity in keeping it up to date. A new Housing Capacity Study has been completed, updating from the 1999 Study. The Study provides the justification for new borough housing targets within London for 31 500 net additional homes per year. This, along with policies in relation to waste and minerals, were consulted on in the Autumn of 2005 as London Plan Alterations. The Consultation period for commenting on the Alterations has now closed and just over 100 responses have been received. The Examination in Public into the issues surrounding the Alterations is set for June 2006.
19. Work has also begun on the first review of the London Plan with the publication of the Statement of Intent in December 2005. This sets out the various areas where the Mayor is considering changes to the London Plan. Consultation on a draft further Alterations to the London Plan will take place in autumn 2006 following consultation with the London Assembly and the Functional Bodies in May 2006. The aim is to publish the altered London Plan in early 2008 thereby keeping the strategic planning up to date.
20. There has been further progress in relation to some of the key transport projects which underpin London's sustainable growth. The Crossrail Hybrid Bill is progressing through Parliament, the East London Line construction work is underway, the DLR extension to City Airport opened in December 2005 and the Thames Gateway Bridge inquiry is continuing.
21. Work has also continued in relation to the Government's Sustainable Communities programmes in both the Thames Gateway and the London Stansted Cambridge Peterborough corridor.
22. 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.
23. In terms of housing provision, the 23 000 target has been significantly exceeded with 27 364 new units delivered of which 7 623 are new affordable homes. A further 2 233 households have been assisted into market accommodation

through Homebuy grants and other schemes. House prices appear to have been reasonably stable although there are anecdotal reports of increases in parts of East London following the Olympics decision.

24. Consultation has taken place on the five Sub Regional Development Frameworks that were detailed in Chapter 5 of the London Plan. The consultation responses are being analysed and the documents re-written with publication of final SRDFs programmed for April 2006. Work has also been undertaken examining the sub regional boundaries to determine whether they are the most useful groupings. This will be published as part of the review of the London Plan.

Progress against the London Plan's Six Objectives

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

25. The London Plan is clear that development should make the most efficient use of land, 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.
26. The London Development Database figures indicate that of the development permitted in 2004/5, the vast majority - 96% of all units - were permitted on previously developed land. Within this figure just 7 permissions of large sites (over 100 units) make up most of the remaining 4% on Greenfield sites. This figure puts London a long way ahead of all other UK regions and marks a significant jump from the previously report ODPM data. See tables 6 and 7 in Appendix 1 for more detailed breakdown.
27. As reported in Annual Monitoring Report 1 densities across London have been increasing in recent years. This trend has continued apace as demonstrated in Table 8 of Appendix 1. This trend is clearly bringing about more efficient use of land as envisaged in the London Plan. However, the increased density of dwellings raises the combined issues of reducing room sizes and squeezing out family housing. The review of the London Plan will consider the need for any revisions to the policy on higher densities.

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

28. 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.
29. 2004/5 has seen a continued and encouraging increase in housing delivery, 27 384 new homes were delivered. This is in excess of the 23 000 minimum target set in the London Plan and is progressing towards the Mayor's aspiration to achieve 30 000 homes per year, which is important in addressing the long standing backlog in housing provision. Monitoring is suggesting that the London Plan policy is working, however, given the possible amendments to density guidelines referred to above, the provision of new housing will have to

continue to be a high priority in order to sustain and increase this level of housing output. The Mayor has published his proposed Alterations to the London Plan which would take the London wide annual housing provision target to 31 090.

30. Of the 27 384 new homes approximately 7,600 were affordable. This is similar to last year's total. The effective operation of planning policy, together with the public subsidy available through the Housing Corporation has maintained this level of affordable housing provision. London Plan policies are progressing delivery in the right direction but a continued focus on affordable housing is required to push provision further towards the Mayor's target. Adding the 2233 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 9856.

Objective 3 To make London a more prosperous city.

31. London's economy has continued to grow during 2005. The longer term prospects are expected to remain favourable with the period of growth expected to continue for the foreseeable future. There will inevitably be cycles within this growth.
32. Since the publication of the London Plan, further economic projections have been published taking into account the new data which reflects the economic downturn in 2000/2001. This shows that expected job growth 2001 - 2016 is likely to be less than anticipated by the original research for the London Plan, but will still follow a very similar trend. This means that the original projected growth for this period (636,000 jobs) is likely to be reached two to three years later.
33. The London Development Agency works to promote London's economy in line with the London Plan. The Economic Development Strategy was reviewed in 2005 to take account of the London Plan. The LDA has been playing a major role in taking forward delivery of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and the Legacy for East London..

Objective 4 To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and Discrimination

34. 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. It is encouraging that the "floor targets" measured by government for the most deprived boroughs show improvement in many areas. It is notable that the levels of employment have not gone up in several boroughs and whilst there is a limit to the direct influence that the London Plan can have on this, the Mayor is seeking further powers in relation to the Learning and Skills Councils within London. This would also relate closely to the work of the LDA.
35. Work has continued to strengthen the links between strategic planning and the key social infrastructure providers of the Strategic Health Authorities and the

Department for Education and Skills (DfES). Through the Sub Regional Development Frameworks these aspects of implementing the London Plan will continue to 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. The Mayor and the LDA have started work on the delivery of affordable childcare in London and in April 2005 the Mayor produced a Guide to Preparing Play Strategies. This highlights the role access to play space can have on the mental, physical and emotional development of children and young people.
38. The Mayor has continued to work to promote access for all with the production of case studies of accessible design to support the Accessible London SPG - An illustrated journey through an accessible environment is available on the website www.london.gov.uk.

Objective 5 To improve London's accessibility.

39. 2005 has seen a continued trend of increased use of public transport both in absolute terms and in relation to use of the private car. In particular there has been a continued fall in the number of vehicles on the roads within the Congestion Charge area. It is notable that the growth in London's bus patronage has been so significant that it counteracts the falls in patronage across the whole of the rest of the country. TfL has been working to assist the delivery of several key projects in line with this priority, a number of which are funded through TfL's 5-Year Investment Programme.
40. **Crossrail** – A Hybrid Bill to seek powers for the project was deposited in Parliament and received its Second Reading in July 2005. In December 2005 the Secretary of State for Transport reiterated his support for Crossrail and also announced additional funding to support development of the scheme. Further development activity and discussions on funding are ongoing.
41. **East London Line** – TfL has taken over responsibility for the extension project. Work has started on a programme to repair and strengthen 21 bridges and significant procurement activity for further works is underway. The project will extend and upgrade the current Underground East London Line service, converting it into a new metro-style (National Rail) service. The project will be delivered in two phases. Phase one, to be completed by 2010, will extend the existing line north to Dalston Junction – with new stations provided at Shoreditch High Street, Hoxton, Haggerston and Dalston Junction - and south to Crystal Palace and West Croydon. Phase two will extend the line west to Clapham Junction and connect to North London Line stations at Canonbury and Highbury & Islington.
42. **DLR and extensions** – Four new stations were opened in December 2005 with the DLR London City Airport Extension - West Silvertown, Pontoon Dock, London City Airport and King George V. Work has started on extending this line under the Thames to link to Woolwich Arsenal. In October, the Transport and

Works Act (TWA) application for the Bank - Lewisham capacity upgrade was approved. This project will deliver lengthened trains to cope with forecast growth in passenger demand on this section of the DLR. In August, a TWA application was submitted for powers to build the DLR extension to Stratford Regional and International Stations. This extension will convert the North London Line into a DLR service south of Stratford. In addition, during the past year, an order for purchase of 24 rail cars was also placed.

43. 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. It is expected that services will be altered during the Olympic and Paralympic Games to provide extra capacity to Stratford.
44. **Thameslink 2000** – A public inquiry was opened in October 2005 and closed in November. The project, promoted by Network Rail, will expand the Thameslink network. Thameslink 2000 will enable longer, more frequent trains to run via central London between Bedford, Peterborough and King's Lynn in the north and Guildford, Horsham, Brighton, Eastbourne, Ashford and Dartford in the south.
45. **Thames Gateway Bridge** – A public inquiry into the planning application and scheme orders for the bridge opened in June 2005 and is expected to close in May 2006. The proposed bridge will improve the highway and public transport accessibility of a number of key housing and employment regeneration and development areas, allowing local communities easier access to new employment and housing opportunities.
46. **Tram and light transit schemes** – Work has progressed on the West London Tram and TfL expects to submit an application for a TWA order in 2006. Development work continues on the Cross-River Tram, East London Transit and Greenwich Waterfront Transit projects
47. **Western Extension to the Congestion Charge** - In September 2005, following consultation, the Mayor approved plans to extend the central London Congestion Charging zone westward. The Mayor also announced that from September 2006, drivers will be able to pay the Charge the day after entering the zone. The extended zone will become operational on 19th February 2007. Following extensive public consultation, a number of significant changes were made to the original proposal, including extending the residents' discount zone and reducing the charging hours to end at 6pm.

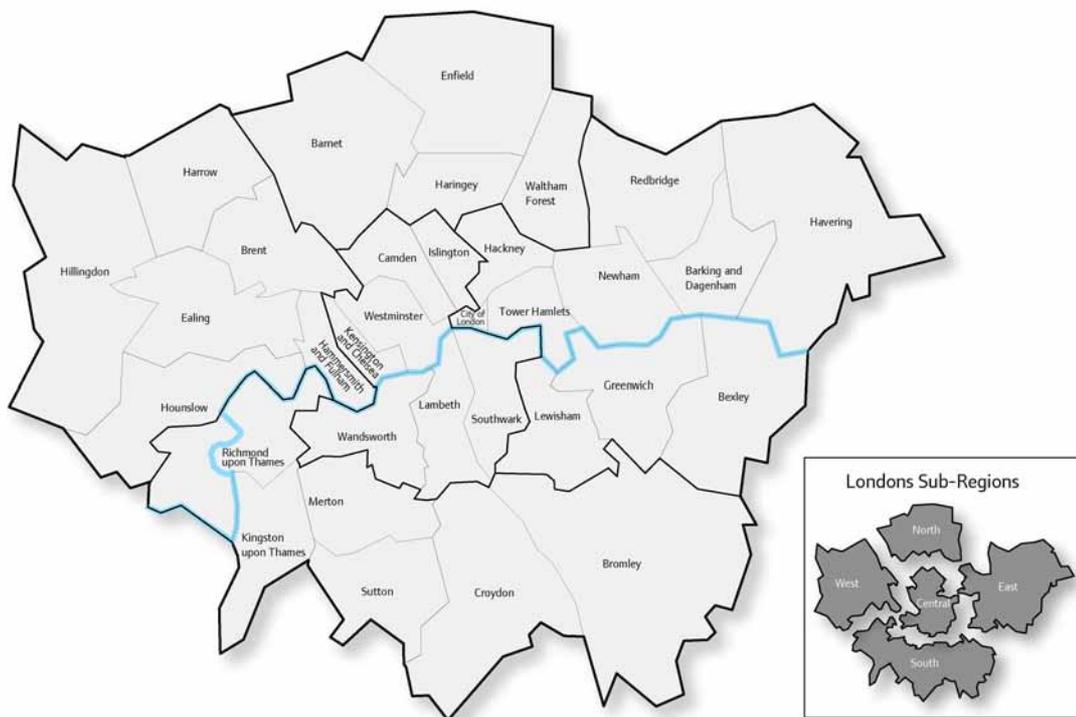
Objective 6 To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city

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. The Mayor's Architecture and Urbanism Unit is working with Transport for London, the London Development Agency, the boroughs and a range of partners to deliver high quality public spaces across London. The third phase of projects were announced at the 'Civilising Spaces' exhibition held in September 2005. Thirty four projects have now been identified. All 100 projects will be announced by 2012. The exhibition also introduced an emerging London public realm strategy that aims to set out a coherent approach to delivering improvements to the quality of streets and public spaces. Work will continue on this strategy in 2006. Details of the Mayor's 100 Public Spaces Programme are available at <http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/auu/publications.jsp#100ps>
50. The last year has seen several key issues arising surrounding water management in London. Work commenced in early 2005 to produce a Water Action Framework for London. This work has been supported by the Environment Agency and Thames Water and will consider water supplies, sewerage and flooding amongst other water issues. The London Assembly and Functional Bodies will be consulted on the Framework in the middle of 2006. The Framework will address a range of issues relating to the funding of future investment in London's water infrastructure.
51. TfL are developing and consulting on a proposal to introduce a Low Emission Zone (LEZ) in 2008 for London. The aim is to reduce air pollution from oxides of nitrogen and particulate matter by discouraging the most polluting vehicles from driving in Greater London. These are generally older, diesel-engined lorries, buses and coaches. The current proposals are for an LEZ that would cover the whole of London but cars would not be included.
52. The Climate Change Agency was set up in 2005 and will be a key force in reducing carbon emissions in the capital. The Agency has the support of regional and national government and business. The Mayor is also preparing a Climate Change Adaption Strategy which will be a first for a world city. It will be published for public consultation in the summer of 2006 following consultation with the London Assembly and the Functional Bodies. Climate Change will be a central theme to the forthcoming review of the London Plan. The Development Checklist produced by the London Climate Change Partnership is informing the final version of the Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction SPG.
53. The London Energy Partnership, was established by the Mayor in 2004. It is a cross sectoral body using a partnership approach to provide a 'key delivery mechanism for the Mayor's Energy Strategy'. See <http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/environment/energy/partnership-steering-group/index.jsp>. During 2005 the Partnership completed a range of projects including the launch of 4 showcase Pilot Energy Action Areas in London, support for planners and developers on renewable energy and a study of the potential for renewable energy generation from wind and biomass.
54. 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 every four years. In addition the Commission will report to the Mayor annually reviewing all the major London data sets.

Progress on the Production of Sub Regional Development Frameworks.

55. 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.
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. During 2005 consultation took place on all five SRDFs. The overall response was positive, welcoming the implementation role of the documents although recognising the challenges that lie ahead in co-ordinating policy and investment.
57. The SRDFs are being revised to reflect consultation comments and will be published in the Spring of 2006. The SRDFs have had Integrated Impact Assessments carried out on them. This combines the requirements of a Sustainability Appraisal, a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Health Impact Assessment. This process is contributing to the production of the final versions of the SRDFs.
58. The Figure below shows the sub regional boundaries as set out in the London Plan. The appropriateness of these boundaries will be considered as part of the review of the London Plan. In the event of any change to the sub regional boundaries, much of the work already undertaken will no doubt remain valuable to new sub regions although it may need some re-calibration.



Note: Sub regional boundaries as set out in the London Plan, the appropriateness of these boundaries will be considered by the review of the London Plan.

Central London SRDF

59. 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.
60. A total of 93 responses were received to the consultation with a mixed range of views on the document. The main issues that have arisen through the consultation process are:
- Good progress has been made in identifying the distinctive sub-regional issues of the central area
 - Opposition to extension of the London Plan mixed use policy to retail and leisure proposals
 - Concern that a blanket approach to seeking 50% increment to housing will jeopardise employment objectives in Opportunity Areas and is inconsistent with the London Plan jobs and homes targets.
 - Desire to see the Central Activities Zone office market treated less as a homogenous area and to show greater sensitivity to the distinct office sub-markets.
 - Aspects of the Opportunity Area/ Area for Intensification Annexes were out of date.
 - Desire to see the SRDF updated with a cross-reference to emerging Housing Capacity Study and London Plan Alterations.
 - SRDF does not show scale of social infrastructure needed to accommodate growth sustainably, especially health, education, utilities etc.
 - SRDF is weak on deprivation/social exclusion issues and links to opportunities
 - SRDF is weak on links with the Sub Regional Economic Development and Implementation Plan and Sub Regional Transport Plan.
 - Community safety is a missing issue including requirements for policing/fire service
61. Redrafting of the SRDF is underway with a final document expected to be published by the Mayor in Spring 2006. The above issues along with a large number of more detailed points and corrections will be taken into account in the re-drafting. The clear role for the SRDF is as an implementation tool for the London Plan. Therefore it may acknowledge potential changes to the London Plan either through the Alterations or the forthcoming Review but the SRDF is based on the published London Plan.
62. The SRDF recognises Central London as one of the world's great places with a unique mix of business, homes, government, culture, entertainment, tourism, major parks and heritage found at the heart of London, known as the Central Activities Zone (CAZ). The SRDF strikes a balance between the needs of the neighbourhoods where the overwhelming majority of the sub region's residents live and slightly more than half of its employees work and those of the CAZ. There are communities within the CAZ which face distinct challenges and opportunities, while many of those outside have more in common with the rest of London, including acute concentrations of deprivation as well as areas of considerable affluence. The SRDF provides further guidance on how to accommodate the very considerable economic and residential pressures in a sustainable way, to benefit not just the sub region but London and the country

as a whole. The SRDF suggests how London Plan policies can be implemented in Central London to support economic success and to enhance the diversity, intensity and dynamism of central London's communities, institutions and places.

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. A total of 118 responses were received to the consultation. The majority were supportive, recognizing the need to improve the co-ordination of planning and investment for East London. The main issues that have arisen through the consultation process are:
 - Aspects of the Opportunity Area/ Area for Intensification Annexes were out of date.
 - Need to update the SRDF to reflect the impact of Olympics decision – ie accelerated regeneration for Lower Lee Valley and that rest of sub-region will not lose funding/regeneration opportunities.
 - Need for more reference to the Urban Development Corporation
 - Concern about the emerging Housing Capacity Study and London Plan Alterations
 - SRDF does not show scale of social infrastructure needed to accommodate growth sustainably, especially health, education, utilities etc
 - SRDF is weak on deprivation/social exclusion issues and links to opportunities
 - SRDF is weak on links with the Sub Regional Economic Development and Implementation Plan and Sub Regional Transport Plan.
 - Community safety is a missing issue including requirements for policing/fire service
65. Redrafting of the SRDF is underway with a final document expected to be published by the Mayor in Spring 2006. The above issues along with a large number of more detailed points and corrections will be taken into account in the re-drafting. The clear role for the SRDF is as an implementation tool for the London Plan. Therefore it may acknowledge potential changes to the London Plan either through the Alterations or the forthcoming Review but the SRDF is based on the published London Plan.
66. The East London SRDF affirms the critical position that the sub region occupies in the overall structure of London with the Thames Gateway being the largest regeneration area in the country. The staging of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games in London will bring substantial investment and benefits for much of East London including transport, tourism, sports development infrastructure and the economy. The London part of the Thames Gateway is set to accommodate around 250,000 additional jobs and perhaps 140,000 homes by 2016. It is linked to the powerful sub-region of Central London which is expected to accommodate around 240,000 additional jobs and 140,000 additional homes.

67. East London also has strong ties with the London/Stansted/Cambridge/Peterborough corridor and the rest of the Thames Gateway area beyond London's boundaries. The SRDF will bring together snapshots of the potential of East London's thirteen Opportunity Areas and three Areas for Intensification and give an update on the phasing of key public transport infrastructure. The Framework places much emphasis on the need to co-ordinate the provision not only of new housing and transport infrastructure, but also schools, health facilities, local shops and new or enhanced open spaces.

West London SRDF

68. 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.
69. A total of 65 responses to the SRDF consultation were received. Most of these welcomed the process and the vision that was set for the sub region. The main issues that were raised through the consultation were:
- Imbalance of population vs employment growth in the sub region
 - Need to provide an update on the amount of industrial land already released
 - Support for Uxbridge Town Centre to become a Metropolitan centre, but opposition to reviewing Ealing Town Centre
 - Concern about flood risk
 - Potential of the canal network for transport
 - Need to update the references to water and sewerage infrastructure in Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification
 - Community safety is a missing issue including requirements for policing/fire service
 - The retail forecasts/evidence questioned
 - Delete reference to energy targets and requirements for renewable energy as not in the London Plan
 - Refer to aerodrome safeguarding policy as a consideration for identifying suitable areas for tall buildings
 - More should be included on Heathrow and it should be an Opportunity Area
 - Park Royal Strategic Employment Location and Opportunity Areas boundaries should be the same
 - New Opportunity Areas or Strategic Employment Locations should not be included in SRDF, these are matters for the London Plan or Local Development Frameworks.
70. Redrafting of the SRDF is underway with a final document expected to be published by the Mayor in Spring 2006. The above issues along with a large number of more detailed points and corrections will be taken into account in the re-drafting. The clear role for the SRDF is as an implementation tool for the London Plan. Therefore it may acknowledge potential changes to the London Plan either through the Alterations or the forthcoming Review but the SRDF is based on the published London Plan.

71. West London faces considerable pressures for growth, notably in connection with Heathrow Airport. This presents challenges and opportunities that the sub region needs to address. The SRDF will need to address how to sustainably accommodate growth in a sub-region where development capacity is generally scarce. This will need to relate to existing and future public transport provision and be focused particularly on town centres. The SRDF will also identify how growth can address the needs of deprived communities in what is a generally prosperous and ethnically diverse sub-region. The document will also need to consider how to enhance and improve a local environment under pressure. It is expected that the discussions that have taken place thus far in relation to the SRDF will continue in order to address the complex issues that the sub region faces.

North London SRDF

72. The Mayor has been working with the North London Strategic Alliance(NLSA), the four north London boroughs, London Development Agency, Transport for London and other key stakeholders to progress this work. The work undertaken has made significant advances in assisting the boroughs to work more closely together and form a more integrated vision. The NLSA has aspirations for significant transport improvements, for which funding is not currently available.
73. A total of 56 responses to the SRDF consultation were received. Most of these welcomed the process and the vision that was set for the sub region. The main issues that were raised through the consultation were:
- The imbalance of population vs employment growth in the sub region
 - A perceived lack of supporting infrastructure projects, particularly public transport infrastructure
 - The potential flood risk in Lee Valley
 - The need for investment in water and sewerage infrastructure for several of the Opportunity Areas/Areas for Intensification
 - Concern about implications of the emerging housing allocations and waste sites arising through the London Plan Alterations
 - SRDF does not show scale of social infrastructure needed to accommodate growth sustainably, especially health, education, utilities
 - Lack of information on deprivation/social exclusion issues and links to opportunities
 - Lack of detail on community safety issues for example what are the requirements for policing/fire services and prisons and how should these be built into planning system
74. Redrafting of the SRDF is underway with a final document expected to be published by the Mayor in Spring 2006. The above issues along with a large number of more detailed points and corrections will be taken into account in the re-drafting. The clear role for the SRDF is as an implementation tool for the London Plan. Therefore it may acknowledge potential changes to the London Plan either through the Alterations or the forthcoming Review but the SRDF is based on the published London Plan.
75. The SRDF needs to support North London's many strengths, not least its rich mix of communities and its varied environments. It also needs to face some significant challenges, particularly the long term economic forces which affect

the outer London economy as a whole. To be successful North London will have to harness the employment opportunities that can come with significant population growth, especially the scope they offer for town centre renewal. The SRDF has already helped to improve co-ordination and partnership working in North London. Many of the issues addressed by the SRDF are necessarily the subject of longer term studies and negotiations rather than issues which can be solved immediately. It is expected that the discussions and collaborative work started in relation to the SRDF will continue to address these matters over the long term.

South London SRDF

76. 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.
77. A total of 65 responses to the SRDF consultation were received. Most of these welcomed the process and the vision that was set for the sub region. The main issues that were raised through the consultation were:
- Concern over impact of growth in Croydon Town Centre on other centres
 - Concern about flood risk and need for a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Wandle Valley
 - Need to update references to water and sewerage in Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification
 - SRDF does not show scale of social infrastructure needed to accommodate growth sustainably, especially health, education, utilities etc
 - Benchmark for industrial land release stated as too low, but also concerns about protecting employment land use as forecasts too low
 - Need an update for Olympics, particularly leisure and tourism
 - Community safety is a missing issue including requirements for policing/fire service
 - What is the future role of SRDF ?
 - Student accommodation estimate is too low
 - The retail forecasts/evidence questioned
 - Delete reference to energy targets and requirements for renewable energy as not in London Plan
78. Redrafting of the SRDF is underway with a final document expected to be published by the Mayor in Spring 2006. The above issues along with a large number of more detailed points and corrections will be taken into account in the re-drafting. The clear role for the SRDF is as an implementation tool for the London Plan. Therefore it may acknowledge potential changes to the London Plan either through the Alterations or the forthcoming Review but the SRDF is based on the published London Plan.
79. The South London SRDF must sustain and enhance the attractive environments that make up much of the sub region. It must also help South London face the

long term, structural and economic forces which affect the outer London economy as a whole. This SRDF provides an opportunity to consider how implementation of the London Plan will help to secure a sustainable balance between future population and economic growth. This means building on South London's considerable existing economic strengths, managing the consolidation of other activities, drawing on the sub-region's wider attractions to re-position and re-brand its offer to new businesses but recognising that almost half its residents are economically dependent on the wider London economy. Population growth should provide significant opportunities, not least to rejuvenate South London's town centres. It is expected that the discussions and collaborative work started in relation to the SRDF will continue to address these matters over the long term.

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

80. Following the publication of the London Plan, the Mayor is producing a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance and Best Practice Guidance aimed at assisting with implementation. These will cover particular issues in more detail than is appropriate for the London Plan itself. The Mayor has also produced a number of other Strategies which cover important themes for London's future. Further work in areas such as Older People, water and food is being undertaken to address issues of sustainability and equality not specifically addressed beforehand. As the review of the London Plan heads toward adoption it can be expected that more of the other Mayoral Strategies will be reviewed to take account of relevant changes.
81. In June 2005 the Government confirmed the Mayor's recommendations relating to safeguarding of wharves for waterborne cargoes. The result is that 25 wharves have been safeguarded in addition to 25 previously designated wharves which retain their safeguarded status, giving a total of 50 wharves spread throughout the River Thames and tidal tributaries. As part of the same exercise 3 wharves were also released from safeguarding.
82. Progress has been made in producing the range of SPG and BPG over the past year. However, this has been slower than anticipated due to the heavy planning workloads experienced in 2005. An updated position is given in Tables 1 and 2 below.
83. The draft Land for Transport Functions SPG adds further guidance for boroughs, developers and transport operators and scheme promoters, on the specific land requirements needed to support different modes of transport. The London Plan recognises that London has experienced problems in retaining land for transport purposes and in making new land available for expanding transport provision. The SPG highlights that the protection and provision of necessary land or facilities for transport purposes through the planning process can be seen to be a 'win-win' solution. This will not only help to deliver a more efficient and effective transport system, but improve accessibility to key development sites.
84. Illustrations of case studies of accessible design has been published to support the Accessible London SPG and further work is now underway to illustrate successful examples of Lifetime Homes, this should be published in Spring 2006.

Table 1 List of London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance

| Supplementary Planning Guidance Title | Consultation draft | Final Document |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Accessible London: achieving an inclusive environment | July 03 | April 04 |
| Industrial Capacity | Sep 03 | Summer 06 |
| Housing | Dec 04 | November 05 |
| Sustainable Design and Construction | March 05 | Spring 06 |
| View Management Framework | April 05 | Summer 06 |
| Land for Transport Functions | Spring 06 | 2007 |
| Meeting the Needs of London's Diverse Communities | Spring 06 | 2007 |
| Retail Needs Assessments | Summer 06 | 2007 |
| Renewable Energy | Autumn 06 | 2007 |

Note specific months indicate definite publication dates, generic dates indicate anticipated publication dates.

Table 2 List of London Plan Best Practice Guidance

| Best Practice Guidance Title | Consultation draft | Final Document |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Renewable Energy Toolkit | | September 04 |
| Guide to preparing Open Space Strategies | June 03 | March 04 |
| Development Plan Policies for biodiversity | Oct 04 | November 05 |
| Tomorrow's Suburbs | Feb 05 | Spring 06 |
| Managing the night time economy | Early 06 | Autumn 06 |
| Health | Summer 06 | 2007 |
| Travel Plans & Transport Assessment | Spring 06 | 2007 |
| Urban Design Principles*/Public Realm *formerly proposed as SPG | Summer 06 | 2007 |
| Regional Sports Facilities | Late 2006 | 2007 |

Note specific months indicate definite publication dates, generic dates indicate anticipated publication dates.

Table 3 List of Mayoral Strategies

| Mayoral Strategies Title | Final Document |
|--|-----------------------|
| Rough Sleepers – From Street to Stability | March 01 |
| Transport – Mayor’s Transport Strategy | July 01 |
| Economic – Success Through Diversity 1 st Review - Sustaining Success | July 01 Jan 05 |
| Domestic Violence – 1 in 4 | Nov 01 |
| Alcohol/Drugs – Alcohol and Drugs in London | Jan 02 |
| Biodiversity – Connecting with London’s Nature | July 02 |
| Air Quality – Cleaning London’s Air | Sept 02 |
| Municipal Waste – Rethinking Rubbish in London Review of Municipal Waste Strategy | Aug 03 2006/7 |
| Childcare – Towards Affordable Good Quality Childcare For All | Nov 03 |
| Children and Young People – Making London Better for all Children and Young People | Jan 04 |
| Spatial Development – The London Plan | Feb 04 |
| Energy – Green Light to Clean Power | Feb 04 |
| Ambient Noise – Sounder City | March 04 |
| Culture – London Cultural Capital | April 04 |
| Food Strategy (draft) | Sept 05 |
| Older People’s Strategy (draft) | Nov 05 |
| Water Action Framework (draft) | mid 2006 |
| Climate Change Adaption | Autumn 06 |
| Wider Waste Strategy | 2006/7 |

Regular updates can be viewed on www.london.gov.uk

Progress on Major Development Locations

85. There has been continued progress in relation to the development of the Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification identified in the London Plan. In some cases planning permission has been granted, in others existing planning permissions are being implemented. 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. Appendix 4 contains a summary of progress on these key development locations.
86. During 2005 planning work has progressed on a variety of developments and projects in the Thames Gateway. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for east London has been completed and offers a valuable aid to sustainable planning in Thames Gateway. More details are available on the London Thames Gateway Partnership website www.thames-gateway.org.uk and the LDA website www.lda.gov.uk. Of the major schemes planning permission has been granted for the Stratford City development which includes ground breaking S106 mechanisms and whose delivery is being integrated with the emerging Olympic and Paralympics development proposals.
87. The London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth corridor extends through 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 has commenced within London mainly within the Lee Valley with the Tottenham Hale area as a key focus. This work is progressing and a range of projects aimed at enabling delivery of regenerative development are now underway part funded by the ODPM.

Summary of Mayoral Planning Activity

88. 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).
89. Table 4 below includes planning applications which have been 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 410 planning applications, of which, 32 were a direction to refuse. Subsequently, 16 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

| Borough | 2000 - 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | Total |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| City | 25 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 72 |
| Barking & Dagenham | 15 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 36 |
| Barnet | 4 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 19 |
| Bexley | 9 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 21 |
| Brent | 13 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 31 |
| Bromley | 28 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 54 |
| Camden | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 |
| Croydon | 23 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 49 |
| Ealing | 32 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 51 |
| Enfield | 9 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 32 |
| Greenwich | 20 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 52 |
| Hackney | 22 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 38 |
| Hammersmith & Fulham | 11 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 39 |
| Haringey | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 13 |
| Harrow | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Havering | 11 | 14 | 3 | 10 | 38 |
| Hillingdon | 24 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 72 |
| Hounslow | 18 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 35 |
| Islington | 3 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 21 |
| Kensington & Chelsea | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Kingston upon Thames | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 19 |
| Lambeth | 19 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 44 |
| Lewisham | 8 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 26 |
| Merton | 16 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 32 |
| Newham | 14 | 14 | 19 | 27 | 74 |
| Redbridge | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Richmond upon Thames | 10 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 24 |
| Southwark | 47 | 6 | 18 | 11 | 82 |
| Sutton | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| Tower Hamlets | 37 | 24 | 31 | 37 | 129 |
| Waltham Forest | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 15 |
| Wandsworth | 9 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 34 |
| Westminster | 14 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 59 |
| Totals | 476 | 255 | 273 | 265 | 1269 |

Note: shading is only to ease reading across the table

90. Following Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 all local authorities are now required to produce a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF is a portfolio of Local Development Documents (LDD). Every London borough has produced a Local Development Statement which sets out the range of Local Development Documents which will make up its LDF and a timescale for producing these.

91. All London borough Local Development Documents are required to be in general conformity with the London Plan in accordance with Section 24(1)(b) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Given the introduction of the new system in September 2004, most boroughs are at the early stages of LDF

production and positively engaging with the GLA to ensure their emerging Local Development Documents are "sound" in relation to the general conformity requirement. The Mayor has responded to all LDD consultations and has had LDF general conformity meetings with 12 boroughs so far and should cover the remaining boroughs during the next year.

92. The boroughs' progress on Local Development Frameworks is set out in Table 5 below. The Mayor has not been consulted on any submission stage documents to date. When this stage is reached for LDDs, the Mayor will be issuing his *formal* opinions on their general conformity with the London Plan.

Table 5 – Progress with Core Strategy Development Plan Documents

| LDF Stage | No. of boroughs | Boroughs |
|---|------------------------|---|
| Progressing the latter stages of UDP adoption | 10 | Barnet Bromley Croydon Greenwich Haringey Camden Lambeth Southwark Waltham Forest Westminster |
| LDF Issues and Options Stage | 10 | Barking & Dagenham Brent Hackney Hammersmith & Fulham Islington Kensington & Chelsea Lewisham Merton Richmond upon Thames Wandsworth |
| LDF Preferred Options Stage | 4 | Havering Hillingdon Redbridge Tower Hamlets |
| LDF Issues and Options yet to be published | 9 | Bexley Kingston upon Thames Corporation of London Ealing Enfield Harrow Hounslow Newham Sutton |

Note table based on data for Core Strategies Dec 2005

London Development Database

93. The London Development Database is now the key data source for monitoring planning permissions in London. This year has seen the first full year of data and future years will enable an accurate comparison of trends to be made. Data is entered by each of the 33 local planning authorities and the GLA staff act in a co-ordinating, consistency and quality management role. The database monitors each planning permission (meeting agreed criteria) through to completion or expiry. Its strength lies in the ability to manipulate data in order to produce various specific reports. The data can also be exported to GIS systems to give a further level of spatial analysis.
94. The Annual Monitoring Report will continue to focus on the key data sets that are needed to monitor the overall performance of the London Plan. In addition specific reports can be generated relating to particular projects, research or issues that arise. Boroughs are also able to adapt parts of the system for borough specific monitoring requirements as well as providing a consistent monitoring approach across all 33 London boroughs.
95. In December 2005 the final stage of the LDD was reached when the public pages of the system went live. This enables members of the public to view details of planning permissions in their local area either in the form of a map or list.
96. The success of the system is such that it has been demonstrated to other regions as a model for more comprehensive monitoring systems in the rest of the country. In future the London Development Database will be influenced by the content of the Single Planning Application Form (1-App), which should be introduced nationally next year.

London Planning Awards 2005

97. The Mayor, London First and the Royal Town Planning Institute run the annual London Planning Awards scheme to showcase good planning practice in London. This is aimed at both the projects and the people behind the projects. 2005 was the third year that the Awards have been run and again this year have demonstrated a high level of achievement and some exemplary projects across London and particularly in inner and east London. The list of the winners is given in Appendix 3. Entry forms for the 2006 London Planning Awards will be available from May 2006 with a deadline for submissions of around the end of June.

Update on inter regional issues.

98. The London Plan recognises the importance of London's links to other parts of the UK and particularly to the two adjoining regions of the East of England and the South East. This year has seen the Examination in Public of the East of England draft Regional Spatial Strategy. The Mayor has made various representations to the EiP Panel either in writing or through the appearance of his officers. The South East Regional Spatial Strategy is due to be completed during 2006 with the addition of sub regional strategies. The Mayor will make representations as necessary.

99. The Inter-Regional Forum (the advisory forum on regional planning for London, the South East and the East of England) meets three times a year to consider significant cross regional issues. Key issues under current consideration include waste handling capacity, housing provision, water supplies, railway proposals and transport infrastructure, and inter-regional commuting.

London Plan Alterations

100. The Mayor published draft London Plan Alterations for consultation with the London Assembly and the GLA Group in July 2005 and for wider public consultation in October 2005. The Alterations are limited to housing, waste and minerals policy areas. For housing, the Alterations are focused on the new housing capacity figures for each of the boroughs, based on the 2004 London Housing Capacity study. In terms of waste, the particular focus is on London moving to handling significantly more of its own waste within its own boundaries within the Plan period, and the need to safeguard sites and numbers/types of recycling and reprocessing facilities to achieve this step change in the capital's waste management performance. The minerals policy Alterations are relatively minor to take account of revised Government advice. Just over 100 consultation responses were received. These are currently being analysed and an Examination in Public is set for June 2006.
101. It is expected that the London Plan Alterations will be published in their final form in February 2007.

London Plan Review

102. The review of the London Plan has commenced with the publication of the Statement of Intent in December 2005. Whilst this seems to follow quickly on the heels of the publication of the London Plan in 2004, it is clear that the trends affecting London and the related development pressures are changing rapidly. By starting work now the Mayor will ensure that the London Plan is up to date and responsive to London's needs.
103. The Statement of Intent makes it clear that the Mayor's fundamental strategy and vision for London as an exemplary sustainable world city remain intact and the Review will focus on the 10 key policy areas listed below. There will also be other areas of relatively minor change or updating but without any fundamental shifts in policy. This AMR has raised a number of areas for consideration within these themes.
- Climate Change
 - London as a World City
 - The London Economy
 - Housing
 - Tackling Social Exclusion
 - Transport
 - London's Geography (including the sub regions and inter regional issues)
 - London's Suburbs
 - Liveability (including safety, security and open spaces)
 - The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games

104. The timetable for progressing the review of the London Plan is set out below and builds in two stages of consultation, firstly with the London Assembly and GLA Functional Bodies, followed by public consultation later in 2006. The proposed further Alterations will also go through an Examination in Public exercise in 2007 before the revised London Plan can be published.

| | |
|------------------|--|
| December 2005 | Statement of Intent published – any comments to be received by 1 st March 2006 |
| Late Spring 2006 | Review of the London Plan - London Assembly and Functional Bodies consultation - 3 months consultation. |
| Autumn 2006 | Proposed further Alterations to the London Plan Public Consultation. This is the official consultation period and will last for 3 months. |
| Spring 2007 | Examination in Public - this is the independent inquiry by the planning inspector into the most contentious aspects of the proposed further Alterations, expected to last up to 6 weeks. |
| Autumn 2007 | Panel Report – giving the Panel’s recommendations for the proposed further Alterations to the London Plan. |
| Early 2008 | Publication of the Altered London Plan. |

Review of Mayoral Powers

105. On 30 November 2005 the Government published a consultation reviewing the Powers of the GLA. The consultation recognises that London is unique and that the creation of London Governance has resulted in many major successes. In seeking to maintain this success the importance of transparent and accountable service delivery and administration is recognised. The main areas under consideration relate to housing, skills development, planning and waste management with consideration of other changes in relation to health, police, energy, water, sustainable development and culture, media and sport.

106. In relation to the planning responsibilities the options being consulted on relate to the potential scope for widening the planning application referral criteria, giving the Mayor the power to direct approval of referable planning applications and giving the Mayor the power to direct boroughs in relation to their Local Development Schemes and Development Plan Documents in certain defined strategic issues. More detail can be seen at:
<http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1161897>

Looking to the Future

107. London Plan is performing well. It has started a lengthy and complex process of understanding and planning for London's change in the 21st Century. It is clear however, that London's dynamism means that many issues and projects change very rapidly. It is therefore vital to keep the strategic planning framework up to date to reflect and indeed anticipate some of the changes that are happening or likely to happen. This Annual Monitoring Report has highlighted a number of issues that warrant further consideration. This work is now underway with the review of the London Plan.
108. Issues around the pace of development and concerns about London's sustainability highlight the need to address Climate Change as a key theme in the review of the London Plan. The need for stronger co-ordination and implementation mechanisms support to the need to review the Mayor's powers. The Government is currently consulting on this.
109. Through the Sub Regional Development Frameworks and other discussions, the provision of the necessary infrastructure to ensure that London's growth is sustainable is now underway. This involves a wide range of Government departments and agencies, public bodies, private industry, utility providers and community and voluntary sector organisations. There are few issues that will be resolved quickly but the fact that they are under discussion is testament to the value of the London Plan.
110. Annual Monitoring Report 3 is scheduled for February 2007. This will follow the close of consultation on the proposed further Alterations to the London Plan and will provide an important check point for London Plan policies heading into the Examination in Public of those further Alterations.

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 6 Percentage of development on previously developed land within London

| Year | % of development on previously developed land within London |
|-------------|--|
| 2000 | 89% |
| 2001 | 90% |
| 2002 | 90% |
| 2003 | 94% |
| 2004 | 96% LDD 95% provisional ODPM |

Source

ODPM data is for completed development

LDD data is for planning permissions granted during financial year 2004/5

Table 7 below shows that the latest LDD figures indicate that 23 boroughs are achieving over 99% of permitted residential units on previously developed land. Of the remaining 10 boroughs most of the Greenfield developments are due to one off major permissions.

The ODPM provisional figure for 2004 supports the LDD figure. Overall the trend is showing rapid progress towards 100% of development being on brown field land. The target in Key Performance Indicator 1 has been met. It should be expected that this trend will continue although the closer it comes to 100% means that the room for further improvement is minimized. The target for this KPI should therefore be reviewed as part of the review of the London Plan.

Table 7 Percentage of development on previously developed land within London (by borough)

| Borough | ODPM figs % Development on previously developed land 1995-1998 | ODPM figs % Development on previously developed land 2001-2004 | LDD figs % Development on previously developed land 2004/5 |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| City | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Barking & Dagenham | 78 | 80 | 52 |
| Barnet | 83 | 91 | 99.6 |
| Bexley | 59 | 82 | 79.9 |
| Brent | 98 | 84 | 91.2 |
| Bromley | 90 | 91 | 96.7 |
| Camden | 98 | 92 | 100 |
| Croydon | 82 | 98 | 98.2 |
| Ealing | 86 | 81 | 100 |
| Enfield | 87 | 89 | 100 |
| Greenwich | 77 | 92 | 99.4 |
| Hackney | 95 | 99 | 100 |
| Hammersmith & Fulham | 88 | 99 | 100 |
| Haringey | 94 | 100 | 99.1 |
| Harrow | 100 | 83 | 100 |
| Havering | 84 | 94 | 95.1 |
| Hillingdon | 75 | 90 | 100 |
| Hounslow | 62 | 90 | 99.7 |
| Islington | 94 | 99 | 100 |
| Kensington & Chelsea | 99 | 96 | 100 |
| Kingston u Thames | 92 | 93 | 96.0 |
| Lambeth | 83 | 91 | 100 |
| Lewisham | 92 | 98 | 100 |
| Merton | 75 | 100 | 99.2 |
| Newham | 82 | 75 | 99.9 |
| Redbridge | 94 | 96 | 79.6 |
| Richmond u Thames | 90 | 97 | 80.9 |
| Southwark | 96 | 96 | 100 |
| Sutton | 88 | 98 | 99.8 |
| Tower Hamlets | 88 | 97 | 92.8 |
| Waltham Forest | 86 | 89 | 100 |
| Wandsworth | 99 | 100 | 100 |
| City of Westminster | 98 | 100 | 100 |
| London | 87 | 93 | 96.0 |

Source: ODPM & London Development Database

Note LDD figures are for planning permissions granted during 2004/5 financial year.

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

Table 8 Density of Residential development by borough (units per hectare of new development)

| Borough | Average density 1995-1998 | Average density 1999-2002 | Average density 2001-2004 | Average density planning permissions 2004-5 |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| City | 80 | 245 | 960 | 586 |
| Barking & Dagenham | 47 | 43 | 70 | 82 |
| Barnet | 40 | 43 | 54 | 70 |
| Bexley | 34 | 30 | 32 | 75 |
| Brent | 53 | 47 | 71 | 107 |
| Bromley | 26 | 28 | 31 | 69 |
| Camden | 66 | 92 | 77 | 169 |
| Croydon | 30 | 41 | 47 | 85 |
| Ealing | 54 | 68 | 63 | 100 |
| Enfield | 47 | 41 | 48 | 85 |
| Greenwich | 41 | 43 | 48 | 120 |
| Hackney | 66 | 88 | 103 | 200 |
| Hammersmith & Fulham | 75 | 68 | 71 | 175 |
| Haringey | 55 | 72 | 84 | 139 |
| Harrow | 26 | 30 | 53 | 93 |
| Havering | 35 | 39 | 46 | 73 |
| Hillingdon | 34 | 37 | 46 | 60 |
| Hounslow | 51 | 53 | 69 | 82 |
| Islington | 83 | 99 | 93 | 194 |
| Kensington & Chelsea | 85 | 93 | 120 | 138 |
| Kingston u Thames | 40 | 39 | 54 | 88 |
| Lambeth | 71 | 82 | 102 | 152 |
| Lewisham | 66 | 55 | 81 | 127 |
| Merton | 50 | 51 | 65 | 100 |
| Newham | 51 | 64 | 97 | 173 |
| Redbridge | 45 | 30 | 60 | 129 |
| Richmond u Thames | 45 | 48 | 58 | 99 |
| Southwark | 65 | 88 | 102 | 225 |
| Sutton | 40 | 43 | 49 | 83 |
| Tower Hamlets | 88 | 113 | 138 | 299 |
| Waltham Forest | 49 | 38 | 44 | 129 |
| Wandsworth | 57 | 65 | 93 | 128 |
| City of Westminster | 98 | 116 | 144 | 202 |
| LONDON | 54 | 59 | 64 | 125 |

Sources: cols 2-4: ODPM
col 5 GLA London Development Database

Note: 2004/5 figure relates to planning permissions and may be more erratic due to using a single year's data

ODPM figures show increases in density of completed schemes. New data on density of planning approvals from LDD shows that a significant further increase in development density is in the pipeline for every London borough.

It seems clear that since the publication of the London Plan there has been a sharp increase in densities of residential development. This trend is set to continue given the planning permissions which have been approved in 2004/5. In terms of the Key Performance Indicator 2 the London Plan is having the intended effect of increasing densities. An initial analysis of 2004/5 planning permissions of 15+ units indicates that 10% of units are below the SRQ range, 23% are within the range and 67% are above the range.

This means that a total of 90% of permitted housing is above the minimum SRQ standard. The review of the London Plan should examine the acceptability of exceeding the SRQ matrix. This may include examining policies in relation to unit/room size and the provision of family accommodation.

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 figures in Table 9 below are somewhat skewed by the major gain in open space in Newham, which is being provided through the Stratford City development. However, even setting that aside there is a net increase in open space across London. It is encouraging that even in some of the boroughs achieving the highest densities there are some marginal gains in open space provision. There are several examples of the change of use of one type of open space into another type, for example former grazing marsh or country park into urban forest or sports facilities. These are recorded in Table 9 as both losses and gains with any net change in open space recorded in the final column.

Table 9 Changes in designated open space due to new development or change of use

| Borough | Losses | Gains | Net Change |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| City | 0 | 0.388 | + 0.388 |
| Barking & Dagenham | 2.823 | 1.825 | - 0.998 |
| Barnet | 1.538 | 0.031 | - 1.228 |
| Bexley | 2.421 | 0.099 | - 2.322 |
| Brent | 2.024 | 1.345 | - 0.679 |
| Bromley | 3.662 | 0 | - 3.662 |
| Camden | 0.020 | 0 | - 0.020 |
| Croydon | 0 | 1.430 | + 1.430 |
| Ealing | 3.222 | 3.677 | + 0.445 |
| Enfield | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greenwich | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hackney | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hammersmith & Fulham | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Haringey | 0.540 | 0.170 | - 0.370 |
| Harrow | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Havering | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hillingdon | 5.730 | 5.529 | - 0.201 |
| Hounslow | 13.358 | 13.322 | - 0.036 |
| Islington | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kensington & Chelsea | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kingston u Thames | 0.230 | 0.040 | - 0.190 |
| Lambeth | 0.200 | 0.068 | - 0.132 |
| Lewisham | 0 | 0.034 | + 0.034 |
| Merton | 0 | 1.140 | +1.140 |
| Newham | 0 | 12.100 | +12.100 |
| Redbridge | 1.400 | 5.219 | +3.819 |
| Richmond u Thames | 1.120 | 0.780 | - 0.34 |
| Southwark | 0.192 | 0.192 | 0 |
| Sutton | 7.230 | 7.080 | - 0.15 |
| Tower Hamlets | 1.084 | 1.418 | + 0.334 |
| Waltham Forest | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wandsworth | 0 | 2.955 | +2.995 |
| City of Westminster | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| London | 46.794 | 61.221 | +24.444 |

Note 1: all figures in hectares, data from London Development Database relating to all planning permissions in 2004/5.

Note 2: most of the changes in Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Sutton are from one type of open space to another so appear as small net changes.

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 10 Number of housing completions by borough 2004/5

| Borough | Conventional Supply | Non s/c | Vacancies | Total | Target | % of target |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Camden | 574 | 296 | n/a | 860 | 850 | 101% |
| Islington | 620 | 68 | n/a | 688 | 900 | 76% |
| Kensington & Chelsea | 281 | 259 | 1 | 541 | 540 | 100% |
| Lambeth | 804 | 39 | n/a | 843 | 1450 | 58% |
| Southwark | 1596 | 31 | n/a | 1627 | 1480 | 110% |
| Wandsworth | 1490 | 126 | n/a | 1616 | 820 | 197% |
| Westminster | 527 | 9 | 113 | 649 | 970 | 67% |
| Central Sub Region | 5892 | 818 | 114 | 6824 | 7010 | 97% |
| Barking & Dagenham | 461 | 40 | n/a | 501 | 510 | 98% |
| Bexley | 200 | 7 | 56 | 263 | 280 | 94% |
| City | 160 | 96 | n/a | 256 | 110 | 233% |
| Greenwich | 2082 | 36 | n/a | 2118 | 800 | 265% |
| Hackney | 810 | 0 | 487 | 1297 | 720 | 180% |
| Havering | 455 | 0 | n/a | 455 | 350 | 130% |
| Lewisham | 503 | 56 | n/a | 559 | 870 | 64% |
| Newham | 591 | 204 | 302 | 1097 | 890 | 123% |
| Redbridge | 706 | 0 | N/a | 706 | 540 | 131% |
| Tower Hamlets | 2465 | 1000 | 446 | 3911 | 2070 | 189% |
| East Sub region | 8433 | 1439 | 1291 | 11163 | 7140 | 156% |
| Brent | 363 | -1 | n/a | 362 | 680 | 53% |
| Ealing | 460 | 24 | n/a | 484 | 650 | 74% |
| Hammersmith&Fulham | 437 | -9 | 223 | 651 | 400 | 163% |
| Harrow | 561 | 0 | n/a | 561 | 330 | 170% |
| Hillingdon | 244 | 22 | n/a | 266 | 440 | 60% |
| Hounslow | 570 | 0 | n/a | 570 | 470 | 121% |
| West sub region | 2635 | 36 | 223 | 2894 | 2970 | 97% |
| Barnet | 973 | -1 | n/a | 972 | 890 | 109% |
| Enfield | 374 | -25 | n/a | 349 | 660 | 53% |
| Haringey | 860 | 259 | n/a | 1119 | 970 | 115% |
| Waltham Forest | 392 | 6 | 37 | 435 | 460 | 95% |
| North Sub region | 2599 | 239 | 37 | 2875 | 2980 | 96% |
| Bromley | 759 | 0 | n/a | 759 | 570 | 133% |
| Croydon | 662 | 33 | 223 | 918 | 850 | 108% |
| Kingston u Thames | 538 | 0 | n/a | 538 | 340 | 158% |
| Merton | 346 | 45 | n/a | 391 | 430 | 91% |
| Richmond u Thames | 583 | 8 | n/a | 591 | 270 | 219% |
| Sutton | 438 | -27 | n/a | 411 | 370 | 111% |
| South sub region | 3326 | 59 | 223 | 3608 | 2830 | 127% |
| London Total | 22855 | 2591 | 1888 | 27364 | 23000 | 119% |

In 2004/5, 27,364 net additional homes were provided - 119% of the 23,000 target. Performance was best in East sub-region at 156% of target and South at 127% of target. The other three sub-regions were marginally under target.

Table 11 Housing Completion trends

| Year | Total housing unit completions |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2001 calendar year | 17,507* |
| 2002 calendar year | 21,531 |
| 2003/4 financial year | 24 608 |
| 2004/5 financial year | 27 364 |

* conventional dwellings only

Table 12 Residential planning approvals (no. of dwellings)

| | 2000/1 | 2001/2 | 2002/3 | 2003/4 | 2004/5 |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Central | 8690 | 8551 | 11 635 | 9248 | 14 130 |
| East | 11593 | 9742 | 13 182 | 21 013 | 19 442 |
| West | 4525 | 5828 | 5670 | 3729 | 9809 |
| North | 2561 | 2829 | 3353 | 3629 | 4308 |
| South | 3035 | 4133 | 5034 | 4599 | 5468 |
| London | 30 404 | 31 083 | 38 874 | 42 218 | 53 157 |

Data from LDD showing approved planning permissions.

Note 1 some differences apply with previously published data due to the continued updating of the LDD system and correction of previous inaccuracies.

Note 2 approvals are not always implemented and many approvals over the last two years are for large scale developments taking many years to complete.

The London Development Database indicates that we can expect this trend of increased housing output to continue as there were a further 53 157 units permitted during 2004/5. Whilst this appears very positive, a note of caution must be used as a significant number of planning permissions were granted during the past year for very large schemes which will take many years to build out. Therefore it is expected that there will be a steady continued increase in housing delivery rather than a huge jump in housing output over the next year or two. Furthermore some planning permissions are not built or subsequent approvals are given meaning that these levels of residential developments are not directly transferable into the number of dwellings that are completed.

Key Performance Indicator 5

An increased supply of affordable homes

Target

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

Table 13 Affordable housing policy by borough

| Borough | Borough Policy Target (or practice) as at 2002 | Borough Policy Target as at December 2004 | Borough policy target as at December 2005 |
|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Camden | 50% proposed | 50% | 50% |
| Islington | 25% | 40% proposed | 35% proposed |
| Kensington & Chelsea | 33% | 33% | 33% (up to 50% on major sites) |
| Lambeth | 35-50% | 40% (50% on sites with grant) | 40% (50% on sites with grant) |
| Southwark | 25% | 50% | 50% |
| Wandsworth | None | 25% (site specific) | 25% (under review) |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--|--------------------------|
| Westminster | | 30% (site specific) | 50% (30% within CAZ) |
| Barking & Dagenham | 25% | 25% | 35% (UDP has 25%) |
| Bexley | 25% | 35% | 35% |
| City | None | 33% | 33% |
| Greenwich | 35% | 35%(50% on some sites) | 35% (50% on some sites) |
| Hackney | 25% | 50% (interim housing statement Nov 2004) | 50% |
| Havering | None | 35% (draft SPG Sept 2004) | 35% |
| Lewisham | 30% | 35% | 35% |
| Newham | 25% | 35% (2002 SPG) | 35% |
| Redbridge | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Tower Hamlets | 25-33% | 35% | 50% proposed |
| Brent | 30-50% | 50% | 50% |
| Ealing | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| Hammersmith& Fulham | 65% proposed | 65% monitoring target | 65% monitoring target |
| Harrow | 30% | 50% | 50% |
| Hillingdon | 25% | 25% | 50% proposed |
| Hounslow | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| Barnet | 30% | 50% | 50% |
| Enfield | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Haringey | 30% | 50% | 50% |
| Waltham Forest | 40% | 50% | 50% |
| Bromley | 20% | 20% | 25% (site specific 35%) |
| Croydon | 40% | 50% | 50% |
| Kingston u Thames | 50% | 40% (50% on large sites) | 40% (50% on large sites) |
| Merton | 30% | 30% (site specific) | 50% proposed |
| Richmond u Thames | 40% | 40% | 40% |
| Sutton | 25% | 30% | 40% interim policy |

There remains a wide range of borough affordable housing 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 was for boroughs to increase their affordable housing targets. Since the publication of the London Plan, several more boroughs have adopted or proposed borough-wide targets of 50%.

A number of boroughs have revised their targets since the London Plan was published in 2002. 16 boroughs now have borough-wide affordable housing targets of 50% or more and four other boroughs seek 50% affordable housing on some sites. The four boroughs with the lowest targets are Bromley, Enfield, 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 14 Affordable housing provision by borough

| Borough | Affordable housing outurn 2003/4* | Affordable housing outurn 2004/5* | Homebuy 2003/4 |
|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| Camden | 111 | 193 | 123 |
| Islington | 307 | 183 | 68 |
| Kensington & Chelsea | 203 | 25 | 54 |
| Lambeth | 327 | 244 | 97 |
| Southwark | 334 | 536 | 112 |
| Wandsworth | 63 | 297 | 116 |
| Westminster | 151 | 187 | 93 |
| Central Sub Region | 1486 | 1665 | 663 |
| Barking & Dagenham | 205 | 231 | 32 |
| Bexley | 48 | 72 | 45 |
| City | 20 | 83 | 6 |
| Greenwich | 526 | 379 | 86 |
| Hackney | 680 | 287 | 74 |
| Havering | 28 | 123 | 30 |
| Lewisham | 341 | 441 | 68 |
| Newham | 432 | 409 | 69 |
| Redbridge | 136 | 236 | 38 |
| Tower Hamlets | 759 | 317 | 69 |
| East Sub region | 2874 | 2347 | 517 |
| Brent | 235 | 266 | 82 |
| Ealing | 176 | 363 | 80 |
| Hammersmith & Fulham | 433 | 248 | 134 |
| Harrow | 90 | 89 | 61 |
| Hillingdon | 147 | 124 | 64 |
| Hounslow | 313 | 120 | 45 |
| West sub region | 1394 | 1210 | 466 |
| Barnet | 113 | 172 | 74 |
| Enfield | 245 | 355 | 84 |
| Haringey | 318 | 292 | 74 |
| Waltham Forest | 202 | 144 | 52 |
| North Sub region | 878 | 963 | 284 |
| Bromley | 105 | 108 | 80 |
| Croydon | 124 | 546 | 84 |
| Kingston upon Thames | 33 | 165 | 30 |
| Merton | 72 | 112 | 34 |
| Richmond upon Thames | 117 | 217 | 15 |
| Sutton | 120 | 290 | 60 |
| South sub region | 571 | 1438 | 303 |
| London total | 7006 | 7623 | 2233 |

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

Affordable housing output increased between 2003/4 and 2004/5, 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. The affordable housing output of 7,623 additional affordable dwellings through new build and rehabilitation was supplemented by the 2,233 households funded by the Housing Corporation to purchase existing market dwellings. This brought the total provision of homes on an affordable basis in London to 9,856 in 2004/5.

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.

Comprehensive statistics relating to this target are available through the census and are given in the table below. This data is difficult to report on annually as it is only collected every 10 years. The table below shows that a small percentage increase in the proportion of London workers who live within London against absolute net increases in those working both within and outside London.

Table 15 Workers in London 2001

| | Total workers | Living in London | Living outside London | % of workers living in London |
|------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1991 | 3,349,350 | 2, 676,620 | 672,730 | 79.9% |
| 2001 | 3,805,655 | 3,083,116 | 722,539 | 81% |

Table 16 Londoners Out-commuting 1991-2001

| | Workers out commuting | % change in out commuting |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1991 | 149,820 | - |
| 2001 | 236,018 | 57.5% increase |

Source Census

Table 17 Londoners Out-commuting 2001-2004

| | Workers out commuting | % change in out commuting |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 2000 | 257 000 | - |
| 2001 | 254 000 | - 1.1% |
| 2002 | 264 000 | +3.8% |
| 2003 | 285 000 | +8% |
| 2004 | 275 000 | -3.5% |
| Total change 2000-2004 | | +7% |

Source Labour Force Survey: note this data is based on a sample survey rather than full census survey.

Although out commuting remains a relatively small proportion of the total number of workers, there is a marked increase in the number of people out-commuting.

Key Performance Indicator 7

Ensure that there is sufficient development capacity in the office market

Target

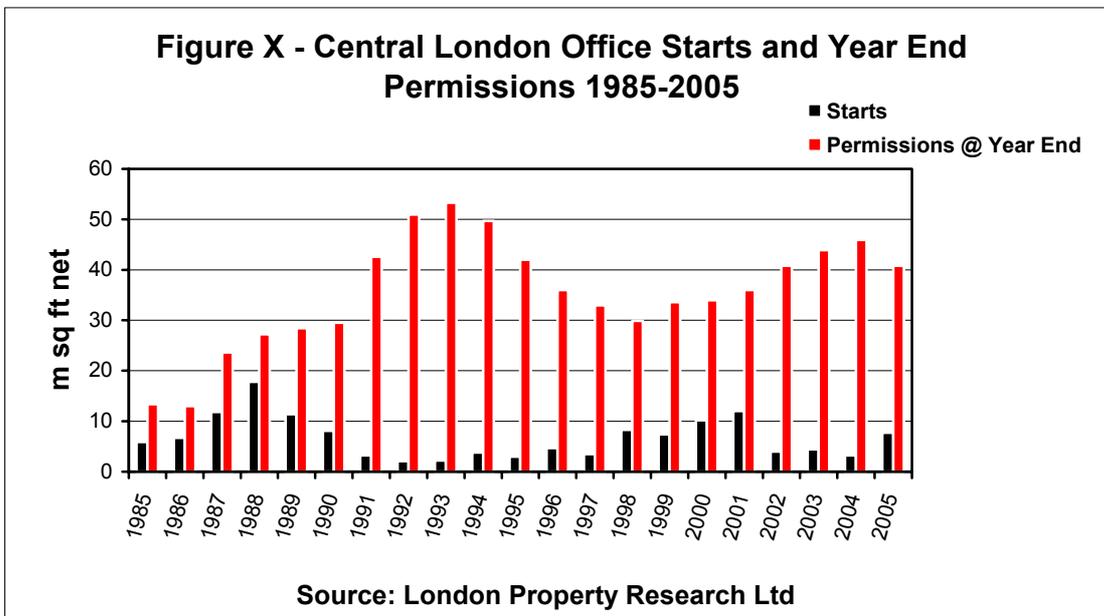
Stock of office planning permissions to be at least three times the average rate of starts over the previous three years.

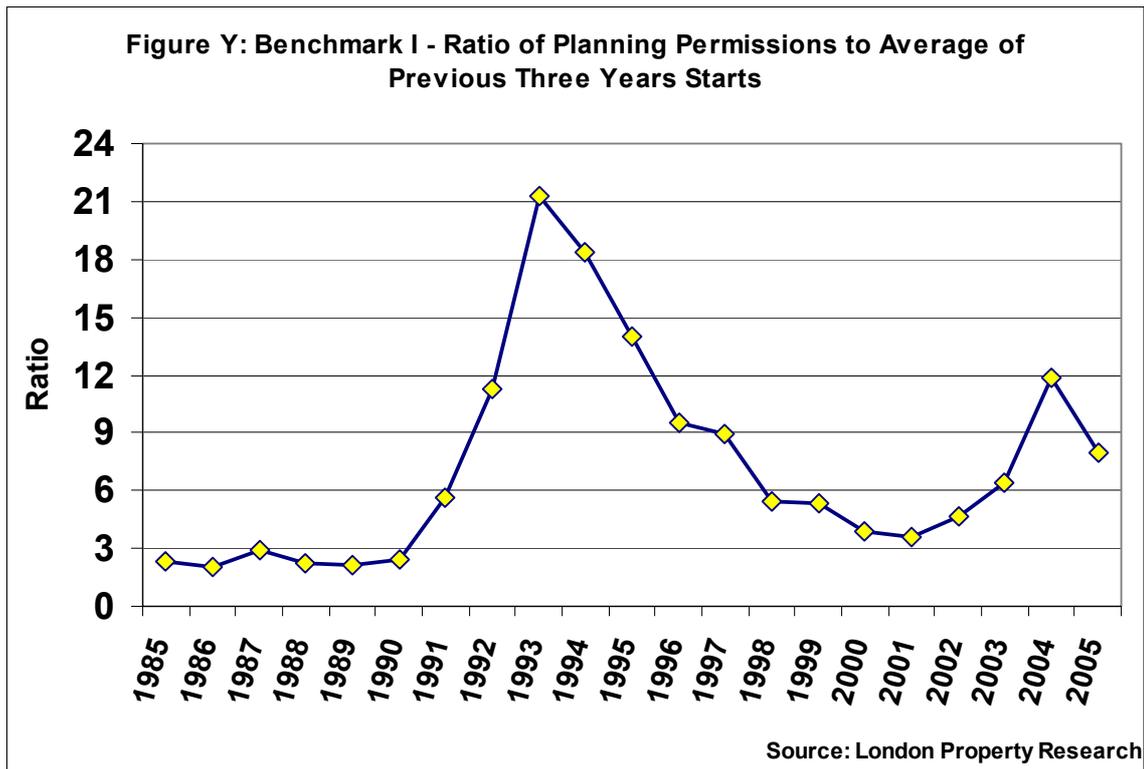
2004 saw a continued increase in office permissions along with a drop in starts of new developments hence the ratio increased significantly. The volume of Central London permissions did fall in 2005 for the first time since 1998, but this seems to be due largely to the high volume of starts in 2005. But there is still a ratio of 8 times permissions to three years starts and 5 times 2005 starts. There is 13 million sq ft at application stage on top of the 40.8 million permitted. This is well below the huge peak of 21:1 in the early 1990s but comfortably above the minimum desired ratio. This indicates that there continues to be sufficient development capacity in the office market.

Table 18 Ratio of planning permission to 3 year average starts

| Year | Ratio of planning permission to 3 year average starts |
|------|---|
| 2003 | 6.4:1 |
| 2004 | 12:1 |
| 2005 | 8:1 |

(Source: London Office Policy Review 2005)





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 19 Age specific unemployment¹ rates for White and Black, Asian and Minority ethnic² groups(BME), Greater London, 2004

| | All persons | | White groups | | BME groups | | White/BME ratio | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Unemp- loyed | Rate (%) | Unemp- loyed | Rate (%) | Unemp- loyed | Rate (%) | 2004 (2002/03) | (2002/03) |
| All working age | 259,000 | 7.3 | 142,000 | 5.5 | 116,000 | 11.7 | 2.1 | (2.2) |
| Age 16-24 | 93,000 | 18.6 | 48,000 | 14.5 | 45,000 | 26.6 | 1.8 | (1.8) |
| Age 25-44 | 115,000 | 5.7 | 61,000 | 4.3 | 53,000 | 9.1 | 2.1 | (2.3) |
| Age 45-59/64 | 50,000 | 4.8 | 32,000 | 4.0 | 18,000 | 7.6 | 1.9 | (1.9) |

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004 and Labour Force Survey 2002/03

¹ 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 labour force (ie the economically active population).

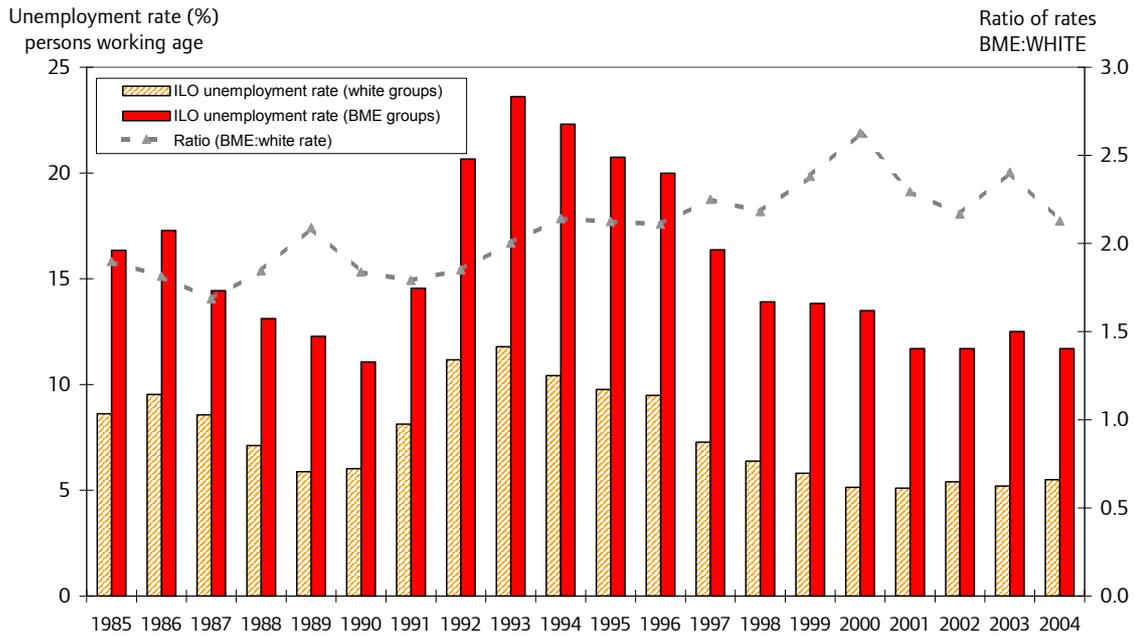
² BME (Black Asian and Minority ethnic) groups refers to all ethnic groups other than White groups.

Londoners from black, asian and minority ethnic groups are twice as likely as those from White groups to be unemployed. The gap in rates persists within different age groups and data are not significantly different to rates in 2002.

Analysis of longer term trend data (1985-2004) suggests the gap in unemployment rates between White and black, asian and minority ethnic groups has persisted over time despite falls in the general level of unemployment. Since 2000, the gap appears to be narrowing slightly. 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.

While data presented here relate to aggregations of minority ethnic groups, it is fully recognised that within the black, asian and minority ethnic groups population there is huge variation in unemployment rates. 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). Available survey data are not robust enough to reliably monitor the unemployment experience of different ethnic groups in between Censuses.

Unemployment rates by ethnicity, Greater London 1985-2004



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey & Annual Population Survey

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 20 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 | 60.3 | 888,000 | 50.7 | 9.6 |
| May 2002 | 164,000 | 58.0 | 856,000 | 48.0 | 10.0 |
| May 2003 | 163,000 | 56.8 | 847,000 | 46.7 | 10.1 |
| May 2004 | 162,000 | 55.7 | 810,000 | 44.0 | 11.7 |
| May 2005 | 159,400 | 54.1 | 774,500 | 41.4 | 12.7 |

Sources: GLA calculations based on data from: Department of Work and Pensions, Office for the Deputy Prime Minister and the Office for National Statistics

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 two years.

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.

There are 13 separate “floor targets” which assess how the most deprived local authorities in England are performing on fundamental quality of life factors. The floor targets cover education attainment, crime, health, road accidents and employment rates. There are 20 London boroughs out of the 88 local authorities that are covered by the targets. The relevant boroughs are Barking and Dagenham, Brent, Camden, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth, and Westminster. Data is usually given up to 2004 and the full range of results can be viewed at <http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=792>

In summary most of the 13 floor targets show an improvement from 2001 to 2004. The targets relating to education show an improvement in almost all areas in all subjects although sciences for a couple of boroughs have worsened. Burglary rates and vehicle crimes have improved although robberies show a mixture of improvements in some boroughs and slight worsening in other boroughs. Life expectancy for both men and women and circulatory disease mortality rates have all improved across the board. Teenage (under 18) conception rates have dropped in some boroughs but increased in others. Road accident casualty rates have reduced in all boroughs. Employment rates have a mixed range of trends with some boroughs showing an increase, others showing a decrease and many showing a variable fluctuation being up one year and down the next.

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 21 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 |
| 2004 | 110.5 | 98.2 |

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 a 10.5% increase in public transport journeys per head between 2001 and 2004, compared with a 1.8% 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 per cent between 2002 and 2003 and a further 6 per cent between 2003 and 2004.

Revised estimates from DfT's National Traffic Census indicate that, in Inner London (outside Central London), annual traffic on major roads fell by 2% between 2001 and 2002, by 1% between 2002 and 2003 and by 2% between 2003 and 2004, giving a decrease of over 5% since 2001. In Outer London, traffic levels on major roads fell by 2% between 2001 and 2004.

Over the whole network, including minor roads, there has been a 1% decline in Inner London traffic, and 0.5% increase in Outer London, between 2001 and 2004.

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 22 Passengers on the River Thames

| Year | Number of Passengers ¹ | % 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% |
| April 2004 – March 2005 | 2,343,280 | 10.3% |

¹ 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 steadily increasing over the baseline situation in 2001. The total increase over the 5 year period is 48.9%. 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 23 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 |
| 2004 | 8 743 000 | 5% 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 18.7% 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 continues to be interest in using the canal system for freight with the Waste by Water project in the Lee Valley and a new waste transfer station in west London expecting to use the canal. These schemes are 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. It was reported in the first Annual Monitoring Report that, by the end of 2004, public transport capacity had increased by 4% compared to 2001. Through 2005 further increases in public transport capacity were delivered, including continued increase in bus capacity, the opening of the DLR branch to London City Airport and additional peak rail services on the Gospel Oak to Barking Line, West London Line and North London Line.

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.

An initial assessment of the adequacy of public transport capacity at each of the Opportunity Areas and Areas for Intensification was carried out to inform the draft sub-regional development frameworks, published in 2005. Summary details of the assessment can be found in Annex 2 of the relevant final SRDF, to be published in April 2006.

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.

Using land use classes as a rough proxy for employment densities, the London Development Database has been used in combination with a GIS system to generate a matrix of types of employment development permitted within three groupings of public transport accessibility.

The results are shown in the table below. It is clear that floorspace in class B1 is more dominant than either B2 or B8 by a factor of 10. B8 uses tend to be in the least public transport accessible locations much as would be expected as the key requirement is

often access to the national motorway network and/or strategic rail/port freight facilities. Similarly B2 uses occupy locations with less requirement for high public accessibility. B1 includes office development, much of which will actively seek high public transport accessibility. However, the picture linking use to location is not entirely true as the B1 use class also includes research facilities and light industry which will seek lower value sites often with good road access or science park locations.

The overall trend is to be welcomed in order that higher intensity land uses can occupy those sites most accessible by public transport.

Table 24 Employment floorspace permitted by PTAL zone

| Accessibility (PTAL Group) | Employment floorspace by land use class | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| | B1 m ² | B1 % | B2 m ² | B2 % | B8 m ² | B8 % |
| Low (0-2) | 829 402 | 39.55 | 168 283 | 88.83 | 208 938 | 90.44 |
| Med (3-4) | 183 336 | 8.74 | 17 828 | 9.41 | 16 335 | 7.07 |
| High (5-6) | 1 084 480 | 51.71 | 3325 | 1.76 | 5760 | 2.49 |
| Totals | 2 097 218 | 100% | 189 436 | 100% | 231 033 | 100% |

Notes

PTAL – Public Transport Accessibility Level

B1 - Offices, light industry, research and development uses.

B2 – General Industrial uses

B8 – Storage and distribution uses including warehouses.

The table includes development which has received planning permission between April 2004 - March 2005 and relates to total permissions including new build, extensions and change of use.

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.

Table 25 Changes in protected habitat due to new development

| Borough | Protected area being lost (ha) | Additional protected area being designated or retained (ha) | Net Change (ha) |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Brent | 1.1 | 0 | -1.1 |
| Sutton | 0.25 | 0 | -0.25 |
| Tower Hamlets | 0.02 | 0 | -0.02 |
| Total | | | - 1.37* |

Source: London Development Database

The significant loss in Brent relates to the development of the Wembley area. The development involves the enlarged Wembley Stadium railway station with improved access to Wembley Stadium and will result in the loss of a site of borough importance for nature conservation, however that site had been substantially decreased in habitat

value due to the spread of the invasive species Japanese Knotweed. The other losses in London are of a minor nature. No other boroughs recorded the loss of any protected sites.

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 for 2004/5 is approximately 17.7%. This represents a continuation of the increase that has been seen over the past few years and is a generally positive trend. However, the target is still some considerable way below the 25% target for 2005.

Whilst some boroughs have made significant progress most have made much more modest progress and a number have seen a reduction in recycling rates. This calls into question the ability of London to hit the further targets. The Mayor is seeking new powers, notably the creation of a Single Waste Authority in an attempt to ensure, among other things that recycling rates are on target and are more consistent across London.

Table 26 London's Household waste recycling rate 1996/97 – 2002/03

| Year | Household Recycling Rate (%) |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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 |
| 2003/4 | 13.3 |
| 2004/5 | 17.7* |

* provisional data

Table 27 London waste authority household recycling rates

| Waste authority | 2002-3 (%) | 2003-4 (%) | 2004-5 (%) |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Barking & Dagenham | 2.2% | 6.7% | 14.0% |
| Barnet | 12.1% | 16.7% | 19.9% |
| Bexley | 22.0% | 20.6% | 30.7% |
| Brent | 6.6% | 8.5% | 14.0% |
| Bromley | 15.4% | 20.1% | 23.3% |
| Camden | 16.1% | 19.1% | 25.2% |
| City of London | 14.5% | 19.0% | 14.3% |
| Croydon | 13.1% | 14.1% | 13.0% |
| Ealing | 10.6% | 11.7% | 15.2% |
| Enfield | 11.7% | 15.6% | 23.6% |
| Greenwich | 9.4% | 12.0% | 19.0% |
| Hackney | 2.6% | 6.9% | 12.2% |
| Hammersmith & Fulham | 8.5% | 15.3% | 19.6% |
| Haringey | 4.4% | 8.8% | 14.3% |
| Harrow | 9.4% | 13.1% | 18.8% |
| Havering | 6.7% | 9.6% | 15.5% |
| Hillingdon | 19.5% | 23.9% | 27.2% |
| Hounslow | 15.1% | 15.7% | 17.4% |
| Islington | 5.8% | 8.1% | 11.0% |
| Kensington & Chelsea | 7.9% | 16.4% | 18.1% |
| Kingston-upon-Thames | 19.1% | 18.5% | 18.3% |
| Lambeth | 10.9% | 10.5% | 16.5% |
| Lewisham | 7.3% | 8.4% | 10.2% |
| Merton | 15.0% | 14.8% | 20.3% |
| Newham | 4.2% | 5.5% | 6.2% |
| Redbridge | 10.0% | 12.3% | 15.5% |
| Richmond upon Thames | 20.5% | 22.0% | 23.8% |
| Southwark | 4.7% | 7.1% | 10.8% |
| Sutton | 19.3% | 25.5% | 27.9% |
| Tower Hamlets | 3.4% | 5.1% | 7.4% |
| Waltham Forest | 10.2% | 11.8% | 18.1% |
| Wandsworth | 10.5% | 17.5% | 17.2% |
| Westminster | 11.5% | 13.2% | 15.3% |
| East London Waste Authority | 6.1% | 8.0% | 12.5% |
| North London Waste Disposal Authority | 9.6% | 12.7% | 18.3% |
| West London Waste Authority | 13.9% | 17.0% | 20.1% |
| Western Riverside Waste Disposal Authority | 11.5% | 14.8% | 17.6% |

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 Mayor published the Recycling and Recovery facilities Sites investigation in London report in July 2005. This report has assessed London's ability to manage 85% of its waste. The results indicate that Central London is heavily constrained for waste facilities and other sub regions will have to accommodate a proportion of its waste. South London also has a shortage of sites but should aim to be self sufficient. North and West London have capacity to be self sufficient and should also aim to accommodate a proportion of Central London's waste and East London should become self sufficient as soon as possible and should accommodate a significant proportion of Central London's waste.

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 (2005) 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.

London energy use has been increasing slowly (about 1% per annum) since 1990. However, the associated carbon dioxide emissions fell until 1999 as electricity production switched from the use of coal to natural gas. Since 1999 carbon dioxide emissions from electricity production have been rising again and this means that overall London carbon dioxide emissions also rose between 1999 and 2003 (the last year for which there is published data).

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. A new inventory of renewable energy generation will be available from April 2006.

There is no comprehensive system of monitoring the capacity to produce renewable energy, however the GLA will be monitoring renewable energy generation in the planning applications referred to the Mayor from April 2006. Anecdotally many of the planning applications referred to the Mayor are now making provision for significant renewable energy generation mainly through combined heat and power, biomass, solar water heating and ground source heat pumps and some photo-voltaics.

The London Energy Partnership has launched 4 pilot Energy Action Areas in London which will aim to demonstrate how energy requirements can be minimized and new renewable energy generated as part of redevelopment schemes. The Partnership is also completing a London wide non-building integrated , renewables (wind and biomass) study. This provides a GIS resource highlighting areas of high potential for major renewables development.

Two large wind turbines have been completed in Dagenham. Planning permission has also been granted for a third turbine however there are some unresolved issues relating to overhead power lines that call into question whether this will be built.

Given the uncertainties about monitoring this target, the review of the London Plan should examine how better to monitor progress with the production of renewable energy.

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 it is not aware of any development that has resulted in a net loss of functional flood plain over the past year. However, it has become clear that there is no consistent definition of functional flood plain. This means that this target is difficult to report against with a robust evidence base.

This target should therefore be reviewed as part of the review of the London Plan.

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.

Table 28 Proportion of Listed Building entries at risk in London

| | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Total List Buildings entries | 18 495 | 18 510 |
| No of Listed Buildings at risk | 644 | 667 |
| Proportion at Risk | 3.48% | 3.6% |

Note AMR1 contained an error in the total of buildings at risk and the proportion at risk. The figure above for 2004 is now correct.

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 2005 *Register* reported that in London there were 24 Grade I listed buildings at risk, 71 Grade II* listed buildings; and 572 Grade II listed buildings. There has been a marginal increase in the proportion of buildings at risk.

The Register of Buildings at Risk is available on <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1424>

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

Recent *DMAG Briefings*:

| | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| DMAG 2005/1 | County of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes | Lorna Spence |
| DMAG 2005/2 | 2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles | Giorgio Finella |
| DMAG 2005/3 | 2001 Census: Economic Activity in London | Giorgio Finella |
| DMAG 2005/4 | 2001 Census Profiles: Pakistanis in London | Gareth Piggott |
| DMAG 2005/5 | Indices of Deprivation 2004: Ward analysis | Lovedeep Vaid |
| DMAG 2005/6 | London – The World in a City | Marian Mackintosh |
| DMAG 2005/7 | Claimant Count Model: Technical Note | Lorna Spence/ Georgia Hay |
| DMAG 2005/8 | The National and London Pupil Datasets | David Ewens |
| DMAG 2005/9 | Borough Fertility Rates 2000-02 | John Hollis/ Georgia Hay |
| DMAG 2005/10 | Borough Life Tables 2000-02 | John Hollis/ Georgia Hay |
| DMAG 2005/11 | Demography Team Workplan 2005-06 | John Hollis |
| DMAG 2005/12 | Ethnic Diversity Indices | Baljit Bains |
| DMAG 2005/13 | Borough and Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles (2003) | Georgia Hay |
| DMAG 2005/14 | Guide to accessing the LHS at the ESRC Data Archive | Lovedeep Vaid |
| DMAG 2005/15 | GLA Ward Population Projection Manual | Georgia Hay |
| DMAG 2005/16 | Income Poverty in London: 2003/04 | Lovedeep Vaid |
| DMAG 2005/17 | Focus on London's Demography | John Hollis |
| DMAG 2005/18 | Census Information Note 2005-1 | Eileen Howes |
| DMAG 2005/19 | 2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles – The Arab League | Giorgio Finella |
| DMAG 2005/20 | Benefits Data for London: No 1 Income Support | Lovedeep Vaid |
| DMAG 2005/21 | Transgenerational Ethnicity | Baljit Bains John Hollis Vicky Clarke |
| DMAG 2005/22 | Workless Households in London | Lorna Spence |
| DMAG 2005/23 | 2001 Census Economic Activity Rates | Georgia Hay |
| DMAG 2005/24 | Ward Risks of Population Change | John Hollis |
| DMAG 2005/25 | Child Yield | John Hollis |
| DMAG 2005/26 | Religious Diversity Indices | Baljit Bains |
| DMAG 2005/27 | ONS Mid-2004 Population Estimates | Georgia Hay |
| DMAG 2005/28 | Benefits Data for London: No 2 Incapacity Benefits | |

| | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | and Severe Disability Allowance | Lovedeep Vaid |
| DMAG 2005/29 | Paycheck 2005: An analysis of Household Income Data for London | Lovedeep Vaid |
| DMAG 2005/33 | GLA 2005 Round Interim Demographic Projections | John Hollis/ Georgia Hay DMAG |
| 2005/34 | Introducing the Annual Population Survey | Lorna Spence |
| DMAG 2005/35 | Trends in Household Worklessness in London | Lorna Spence |
| DMAG 2005/37 | Benefits Data for London: Children in Benefit Claiming Families | Lovedeep Vaid |

London Housing Strategy 2005 – Draft Evidence Base November 2004, available from the GLA and on the website 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 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 or via www.london.gov.uk

Recent reports with web-links

[Retail in London: Working Paper D - Retail and Leisure - February 2006](#)

[Women in London's Economy – January 2006](#)

[Current Issues Note 8: Comparison of London's employment forecasts by gender – January 2006](#)

[Working Paper 16: Women at Work... Looking Ahead - London employment projections by gender and sector – January 2006](#)

[Working Paper 15: Worklessness in London – Explaining the differences between worklessness in London and the UK – January 2006](#)

[Women in London's Economy – January 2006](#)

[Our London. Our Future: Planning for London's Growth II - November 2005](#)

[GLA Economics Annual Report - August 2005](#)

[The Environmental Effectiveness of London: Comparing London with other English regions - June 2005](#)

[From the Ganges to the Thames: An analysis of Indian FDI into London - June 2005](#)

[The contribution of Asian-owned businesses to London's economy - June 2005](#)

[A Fairer London: The Living Wage in London - March 2005](#)

[Time is money: The economic effects of transport delays in Central London - February 2005](#)

[Ready for Business: The contribution of black businesses to London's economy - February 2005](#)

[Growing Together: London and the UK Economy - February 2005](#)

[Women in London's Economy - January 2005](#)

[More residents, more jobs? - January 2005](#)

London Sustainable Development Commission

Full details can be seen on the website 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

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/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

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/

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

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

Best planner/ planning team public sector

2003 – Slade Green Project, London Borough Bexley

2004 – Elephant & Castle Team, London Borough Southwark

2005 – Vivienne Ramsey, Head of Development & Building Control, LB Newham

Best planner/planning team private sector

2003 – Llewelyn Davies

2004 – Hugh Bullock & the planning team at Gerald Eve

2005 – RPS Planning

Best planning built project contributing to London's future

2003 – The Hothouse, Hackney, Free Form Arts

2004 – Paddington Central submitted by Development Securities

2005 – (Joint Winners)

Bishops Square, Spitalfields Development Group and
Imperial Wharf, St George Group plc

Best planning conceptual project contributing to London's future

2003 – Ilford Town Centre

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

2005 – Grahame Park Regeneration, Levitt Bernstein and Pollard Thomas Edwards

Best community/partnership initiative

2003 – Stockwell Partnership

2004 – Bow Church Masterplan submitted by Leaside Regeneration Ltd

2005 – Cross River Partnership

Mayor's Award for planning excellence

2003 – The Hothouse, Hackney, Free Form Arts

2004 – Walthamstow Town Centre Revitalisation, London Borough Waltham Forest

2005 – Olympic and Paralympic Games and Legacy Teams, Joint Planning Authorities
Team and London Development Agency

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

| Name of Location | Progress at January 2005 |
|------------------------------|---|
| Central London | |
| Waterloo | Opportunity Area Framework in progress in partnership with Lambeth, GLA, LDA, TfL and Network Rail. Public consultation early 2006. |
| London Bridge | Opportunity Area Framework complete, but some strategic issues between Southwark and GLA. |
| Elephant and Castle | Opportunity Area Framework in progress with Southwark leading, adopted as SPG by Southwark but some outstanding issues for 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. Most strategic issues resolved and planning application expected in spring 2006. |
| Paddington | Mostly developed although station and hospital sites still to be fully resolved. |
| Farringdon/Smithfield | Area for Intensification Framework in early stages with little progress over the last year. |
| Holborn | Joint work between Camden and Westminster for Holborn and Tottenham Court Road. Initial SPG adopted by Camden but little further progress. |
| Euston | Area for Intensification Framework not yet started. It is considered that the scale of development here means that this could become an Opportunity Area. |
| 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 which is still under discussion. |
| 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. |
| East London | |
| Bishopsgate/South Shoreditch | Now known as City Fringe, joint framework being developed by Mayor with Hackney, Tower Hamlets, City and Islington, intention is for boroughs and Mayor to endorse framework once issue of mix of uses and tall buildings have been resolved. |
| Whitechapel/Aldgate | |
| Isle of Dogs | Draft Opportunity Area Framework forms an Action Area Plan within Tower Hamlets LDF. |
| Stratford | Planning permission granted and masterplanning now underway including links with the Olympics project. |
| Lower Lea Valley | Opportunity Area Framework out to consultation in Dec 2005 and is expected to be endorsed post May 2006. More detailed planning applications for Olympics and Legacy proposals will now be forthcoming over next few years. |

| Name of Location | Progress at January 2005 |
|--|---|
| Royal Docks | Various large sites have masterplans and planning permissions. The City East project is now taking a longer term examination of the area and Newham are progressing an Action Area Plan as part of the LDF. |
| Barking Reach | Long history of masterplans. Planning application submitted in 2005 but not yet determined. Area forms part of London Riverside Opportunity Area Framework – see below. |
| London Riverside | Study examining wide area being led by Barking & Dagenham and Havering, now also including East Beckton. |
| Deptford Creek/ Greenwich Riverside | Limited progress over last year, some questions about office based land uses and need for managed workspace. |
| Greenwich Peninsula | Planning permission granted 2003. Implementation now underway. |
| Belvedere/ Erith | Borough led work in progress with involvement from GLA, LDA and TfL. Bexley draft an Action Area Plan and decision awaited on Belvedere Waste to Energy Plant. |
| Thamesmead | No framework yet but planning applications submitted for parts of the area. |
| Ilford | Work on a revised Action area Plan is underways between LB Redbridge, GLA, TfL and LDA. |
| Beckton | See London Riverside above |
| 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 | UDP Review sets out new housing target and changes to Metropolitan Open land and has been supported by Planning Inspector. |
| West London | |
| Wembley | Opportunity Area Framework adopted by Brent as SPG and endorsed by Mayor. Stadium nearing completion and other phases coming forward. |
| White City | Joint borough, developer, GLA framework adopted as SPG by LBHF and endorsed by Mayor. Further masterplanning work expected in 2006. |
| Park Royal | Work on an Opportunity Area Framework commenced between LB Brent, LB Ealing, LB H&F, Park Royal Partnership, GLA, LDA and TfL. |
| 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 | This is now expected to be within Park Royal as above. |

| Name of Location | Progress at January 2005 |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| North London | |
| Upper Lee Valley | GLA, LDA and 3 boroughs and NLSA in partnership to progress a wide framework within which more detailed work will also sit. |
| Tottenham Hale | Joint GLA/ LDA/ LBH work progress and likely to be adopted in 2006. Key issue is re-modelling the gyratory road network. Funding assisted by ODPM Sustainable Communities Fund. |
| Cricklewood/ Brent Cross | Specific chapter in the Barnet UDP, agreed by Mayor, will form the Opportunity Area Framework. Area is being extended to include additional land to the east |
| Mill Hill East | LBB progressing an Area for Intensification Framework in partnership with landowner. |
| Colindale | Draft Area for Intensification Framework produced. GLA, LDA and Barnet intend to adopt but some issues still to be resolved. Area may be considered as an Opportunity Area in review of the London Plan due to increased scale of development potential. |
| Haringey Heartlands/Wood Green | Area for Intensification Framework underway by LB Haringey with involvement from GLA, LDA and TfL. |
| South London | |
| Croydon Town Centre | Existing Croydon 20/20 Vision but needs to be updated to comprehensive Framework through joint work with GLA to resolve strategic issues. |
| 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 |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Economic Development | | |
| 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. | Key Performance Indicator 1 Key Performance Indicator 17 |
| Housing | | |
| 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 |
| Transport | | |
| | 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. | |
| Regional Services | | |
| 5 | Floor space area (m ²) 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 ²) in new retail, office and leisure development, respectively, by county, district or unitary planning authority area. | Key Performance Indicator 17 |
| Minerals | | |
| 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). |
| Waste | | |
| 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 |
| Coastal and River Management | | |
| 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. | |
| Biodiversity | | |
| 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. |
| Energy | | |
| 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

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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 ઉપર ફોન કરો અથવા નીચેના સરનામે સંપર્ક સાધો.

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