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London Development Agency

Mayor's Revised Economic Development Strategy

Post Adoption Statement

May 2010

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1. Post Adoption Statement

1.1 Background

The Economic Development Strategy (EDS) is one of the Mayoral strategies which is required under the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (GLA Act) and the Regional Development Act 1998 (RDA Act). The London Development Agency (LDA) is responsible for preparing the EDS on behalf of the Mayor.

The revised EDS sets out the ambitions of the Mayor for the economic development of London. It aims to provide a clear vision based on sound economic analysis and policy direction to ‘build London’s economic future’. The EDS will operate in combination with the Mayor’s London Plan and Transport Strategy. The EDS is structured around five themes and objectives that will contribute towards the realisation of the vision. These are presented in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 EDS Objectives

EDS Theme	EDS Objectives
London: business capital of the world	Objective 1: to promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top international visitor destination, and the world's leading international centre of learning and creativity.
Improving London's competitiveness	Objective 2: to ensure that London has the most competitive business environment in the world.
Making the Transition to a Low Carbon Economy	Objective 3: to make London one of the world's leading low carbon capitals by 2025 and a global leader in carbon finance.
Extending Opportunity to All Londoners	Objective 4: to give all Londoners the opportunity to take part in London's economic success, access sustainable employment and progress in their careers.
Investing in London's future	Objective 5: to attract the investment London needs, encourage innovative forms of new investment, and ensure the benefits of investment are maximised, including in particular the opportunities created by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and their legacy

The EDS objectives are intended to reinforce one another; as such, there are a number of cross-cutting themes which run through all of the objectives, these are:

- innovation;
- value for money;



- equality of opportunity and diversity;
- sustainable development and environmental improvement;
- community safety, health and health inequalities; and
- climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The EDS contains 24 actions for intervention and proposed strategic partnerships that will contribute towards the achievement of the objectives. These actions are set out in **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2 EDS Actions

EDS Theme	• Revised EDS Actions
London: business capital of the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1A: The Mayor will vigorously promote London as the world capital of business, the world's top visitor destination and the world's leading international city of learning and creativity. The Mayor will work closely and collaboratively with a wide range of other public and private institutions to ensure there are consistent and effective messages promoting London as a leading place to live, work, study, invest in and visit. • Action 1B: The Mayor will take full advantage of the opportunity of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games to promote London to the world, working with the London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (LOCOG) and other key partners. • Action 1C: The Mayor will oversee a comprehensive international trade strategy to increase London's exports, particularly in rapidly developing markets such as India and China.
Improving London's competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 2A: The Mayor will develop further London's strengths in innovation, by encouraging collaboration across sectors, promoting more productive links between business and academia, providing support for innovative activities, promoting entrepreneurial skills, and helping in accessing funding. • Action 2B: The Mayor will encourage cost effective business support programmes for London's businesses, and especially for SMEs and entrepreneurs • Action 2C: The Mayor will monitor the factors affecting London's competitiveness and identify the action needed to improve them. • Action 2D: The Mayor will be an active champion of business and will use his influence and authority with both the UK government and European institutions to encourage an open and competitive business-friendly environment. • Action 2E: The Mayor will work with boroughs and other partners to improve the quality of life in London both for the benefit of Londoners and as a key competitive asset for the city.
Making the Transition to a Low Carbon Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 3A: The Mayor will work with others to maximise London's global market share in low carbon finance, carbon trading, business, consulting and legal services. • Action 3B: The Mayor will promote London's research base and encourage greater commercialisation of new low carbon products and processes. • Action 3C: The Mayor will drive forward efficient conversion to the low carbon economy, exploiting London's economies of scale and provide stability for investors and large potential markets for innovators. • Action 3D: The Mayor will sharpen London's edge as the world leader in the transition to the low carbon economy, working with partners to develop effective economic instruments and adopt low carbon policies.



EDS Theme	Revised EDS Actions
Extending Opportunity to All Londoners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 4A: The Mayor will work with London's employers to maximise the number, variety and quality of jobs needed to provide work opportunities for Londoners and to meet the needs of London's growing and developing economy. Action 4B: The Mayor will work to close the employment rate gap between London and the national level by 2020 and maintain the London employment rate at or above the national level subsequently. Action 4C: The Mayor will ensure that all young people in London have appropriate opportunities to gain the knowledge, skills and confidence to succeed in London's labour market. Action 4D: The Mayor will help people to secure and retain a job, working with the LSEB and other partners to significantly improve training and employability support, with a particular focus on neighbourhoods with high concentrations of worklessness. Action 4E: The Mayor and LSEB will work with other partners to meet the aspirations of Londoners to acquire relevant skills and qualifications to progress in their careers. Action 4F: The Mayor will help to ensure that all children in London get a good start in life, and will encourage partners to work towards the government's target to end child poverty being achieved in London by 2020.
Investing in London's future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 5A: The Mayor will direct growth into the places that have the greatest need of and potential for development, especially the Opportunity Areas. Action 5B: The Mayor will work with boroughs, developers and other partners to direct investment into existing major employment areas including the Central Activity Zone (CAZ), town centres and the Strategic Outer London Development Centres. Action 5C: The Mayor will fully seize the unique regeneration opportunity offered by the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, managing investment so that it contributes to the broader aim of 'convergence', or raising quality of life across the five host boroughs to the London average. Action 5D: The Mayor will champion London's need for investment, will work with partners to ensure that investment is coordinated and will encourage innovative and cost-effective forms of new investment. Action 5E: The Mayor and the LDA will work with partners to take a co-ordinated and targeted approach to regeneration across London, which combines physical improvements with increases in the overall quality of life. Action 5F: The Mayor will seek the maximum benefits from investment, working with partners to ensure that investments achieve shared objectives and result in cost-effective delivery; he will use his strategic powers to provide a coherent and integrated spatial and economic development approach for London.

As part of its development, it has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The SA process has included the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as set out in Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (which has been transposed into legislation, Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633 – The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004), so as to ensure that sustainability considerations are properly integrated into this stage of the decision-making process.

SA (including SEA) is an assessment process that supports decision making by identifying, characterising and evaluating the likely significant effects of a plan or programme and determining how any adverse effects may be mitigated or where any beneficial effects may be enhanced.



1.2 Purpose of the Post Adoption Statement

The purpose of this Post Adoption Statement (PAS) is to document how sustainability considerations, the views of the consultees and the recommendations of the Sustainability Appraisal Report have been taken into account in the adopted EDS. Therefore, this statement includes the following information in line with the requirements of regulation 16 (4) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004:

- i) how the sustainability considerations have been integrated in to the EDS (**Section 1.3**);
- ii) how the Sustainability Appraisal Report has been taken into account (**Section 1.4**);
- iii) how opinions expressed in response to consultation have been taken into account (**Section 1.5**);
- iv) the reasons for choosing the EDS as adopted in light of the other reasonable alternatives (**Section 1.6**); and
- v) the measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the EDS (**Section 1.7**).

1.3 How sustainability considerations have been incorporated into the EDS

The development of the EDS has been an ongoing and iterative process, underpinned by an extensive evidence gathering exercise which is presented in GLA Economics '[Economic Evidence Base](#)' of October 2009. The Economic Evidence Base covers the following:

- trade and London's economic specialisation;
- the spatial nature of London's economy;
- London's attractiveness to businesses and people;
- the outlook for economic growth;
- risks and the opportunities from climate change;
- risks to London's attractiveness to businesses and people;
- socio-economic issues; and
- the role of the public sector.

These topics cover a broad range of, predominantly economic, issues which have a strong overlap with the fundamentals of sustainability.



The revised EDS has been developed in parallel with a revision to the London Plan and Transport Strategy for London. All three documents interact and all three have been subject to appraisal, consistent with the SEA regulations. As a consequence, the evidence base which has been collected across the suite of Mayoral Strategies provides a foundation from which sustainability issues have been identified in the development of the EDS. Specifically, the SA of the EDS has supplemented the ‘Economic Evidence Base’ with additional environmental and social information to ensure that the sustainability context for the appraisal is adequately defined and documented. This information has then been used to develop an appraisal framework comprising of 16 objectives and guide questions which, following consultation and amendment have been used to undertake the appraisal. The 16 SA objective headings are presented in **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.3 SA Objective headings

SA Objective headings		
1. Regeneration and land-use	2. Biodiversity	3. Health and well-being
4. Equalities	5. Housing	6. Employment
7. Stable economy	8. Flood risk and climate change adaptation	9. Climate change mitigation and energy
10. Water quality and water resources	11. Waste	12. Accessibility and mobility
13. Built and historic environment	14. Liveability and place	15. Open space
16. Air quality		

This information has been presented in the form of a ‘SA Scoping Report’, which was issued for consultation in August 2009. Consultation responses were received from the three statutory bodies (English Nature, the Environment Agency and English Heritage) and the GLA Sustainable Development Policy Team. Details of those consultees who input into this scoping report and the scoping reports associated with the London Plan and Mayor’s Transport Strategy are presented in **Appendix B**.

The SA considered the compatibility of the EDS objectives against the SA Objectives. This showed that there was no direct conflict between the objectives of the EDS and the SA Objectives. The EDS chapters and the proposals therein were then subject to a detailed appraisal against the SA Objectives and the supporting guide questions. This was used to identify, characterise and assess the potentially significant effects of implementing the EDS over the short, medium and long term and where appropriate, to highlight mitigating and/or enhancement measures.

Through this process, a number of sustainability issues were flagged and recommended amendments proposed. These are outlined in **Section 1.4** and **Appendix A**. The commentary included in the table presented in **Appendix A** highlights the iterative nature of the SA process with identified issues being fed back to the LDA to be considered in subsequent iterations of the EDS.



1.4 How the Sustainability Report has been taken into account in the EDS

The Sustainability Report and the work undertaken in developing the Sustainability Report have afforded the sustainability appraisal team a number of opportunities to present recommendations to aid the development of the EDS.

The first opportunity, and one detailed in the SA Report concerns the consideration of the reasonable alternatives to the strategic direction of that proposed for the EDS and is in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements (SEA regulation 12 (2b) and Schedule 2(8)). Underlying the development of such alternatives has been the common evidence base for the London Plan, the Transport Strategy and the EDS. This includes population, economic and employment forecasts for differing scenarios. The spatial alternatives for growth have been explored through the development of the draft London Plan and are not repeated in detail in the EDS. In consequence, the scope of reasonable alternatives for the EDS are limited, particularly, given the context of the existing London economy; however, an area that was explored in the SA Report concerned the differing potential responses to climate change and the phasing of these responses. The identified alternatives were:

- alternative 1 – a transition to Low Carbon Economy (LCE) Strategy;
- alternative 2 – economic strategy with significant LCE; and
- alternative 3 – continuation of policies and proposals within existing EDS.

Overall, alternative 2 is considered to reflect the most appropriate balance between significant proposals to address the low carbon economy and commitments to wider economic proposals. The revised EDS concludes that *'London needs to show leadership in climate change mitigation but it also needs to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change....we need to identify and better understand its wider existing and potential strengths in the low carbon economy and its related supply chain so that all of London's businesses can capitalise on the market opportunities associated with a low carbon economy and maximise London's share of this expanding global market'*.

The development of the draft revised EDS has been an iterative process involving technical experts advising on the potential effects that may arise and proposing suggestions to improve the early drafts of the EDS objectives and proposals and liaising with the EDS team at the LDA/GLA. **Appendix A** records the suggestions made and the responses following their consideration by the EDS authors during the drafting of the revised strategy. This iterative process helped the completion of the subsequent sustainability appraisal.

Overall, the SA of the draft revised Economic Development Strategy found the proposals to be broadly positive when considered against the 16 sustainability appraisal objectives. In addition, no proposals were considered in the appraisal to contribute negatively to the objectives. Not unexpectedly, the promotion of a stable economy as well as employment objectives received strong support in the proposals of the revised EDS as does climate change with



significant positive effects are expected against both of these objectives. Other key areas where positive effects are expected are employment, equalities, health and well-being and accessibility.

Some of the key strengths of the draft revised Economic Development Strategy included:

- Strong support for maintaining a strong and diverse economy that creates the conditions for supporting economic growth and achieving the objectives of the revised EDS.
- A strong, comprehensive approach to tackling climate change notably through mitigation of emissions and creation of green infrastructure. The proposals include actions to taking advantage of the economic opportunities presented by these activities.
- A wider approach to economic development that includes a commitment to improving the quality of life of Londoners that addresses key aspects of poverty and exclusion.

However, there remained some uncertainty regarding the potential effects of a number of proposals where specific details of measures that would be undertaken to fulfil the proposals were to be defined in later local policy or where proposals related to the Mayor's success in influencing national policy. As a consequence of these comments (and the consultation responses - see **Section 1.5**), many of the actions in the final EDS were reworded to provide greater clarity and a stronger indication of the Mayor's intentions. The final EDS also contains an Implementation Plan, which also includes performance indicators and an intention to monitor them.

The EDS team commissioned an Equalities Impact Assessment and Community Cohesion Impact Assessment (EqIA-CCIA) of the draft EDS in order to inform the development of the strategy. The EqIA – CCIA was undertaken on the proposals contained in the Mayor of London's Draft Economic Development Strategy (EDS) and on the consultation process which underpinned the development of the EDS. The resulting Action Plan and its recommendations are being considered as part of the work on implementation post adoption of the EDS.

1.5 Consulting on the SA and draft EDS

Through the development of the EDS and its sister documents the London Plan and the Mayor's Transport Strategy the Mayor's office have consulted widely on both the main documents but also on the accompanying SEA Directive driven appraisals. The consultation ran from the 12th October 2009 to 12th January 2010. A list of consultees considered through this process is detailed in **Appendix B**.

SA Scoping Stage

Consultation was undertaken on the Scoping Report for a 5 week period from 8th August to 12th September 2009. A number of organisations were invited to comment including the statutory consultees under the SEA Regulations. Four responses were received from the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage as well as from the GLA Sustainable Development Policy team. In addition, the responses received from the consultation on the Scoping Report for the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the London Plan were also taken into account.



Organisations were given the option not to comment on the Scoping Report for the EDS if they had already commented on the IIA for the London Plan and felt their comments sufficiently addressed any issues in the SA of the EDS scoping report.

Consultation draft

Consultation responses to the consultation draft of the EDS received 110 responses from different organisations and individuals raising 1670 points. Details of these consultation responses have not been reproduced in this PAS but they are available to view online through the [limehouse consultation portal](#).

How the consultees opinions have been taken into account

The overall response to the draft EDS was generally very positive. Very few suggestions of change either to the main messages or to the structure of the Strategy were made. The final EDS retains the same structure based around the five same themes of business capital, competitiveness, low carbon, opportunity and investment. The final EDS objectives have been amended to reflect the comments from respondents for greater specificity about the strategic direction and the role of the economic development in achieving this direction. The changes remain compatible with the objectives of the London Plan and Transport Strategy.

There was also wide support for the proposals; however, there was a significant body of opinion wanting more precise wording for each of the proposed interventions. In the final document, “Proposals” now become “Actions” with many amended to give a clear articulation of the Mayor’s intentions. The EDS will be complemented by an Implementation Plan, which will meet many of the comments about insufficient coverage of the implementation of the Strategy and which will include performance indicators. This Implementation Plan will be published in the Autumn 2010 after further discussions with delivery partners. It will be reviewed and monitored on a yearly basis.

Several respondents felt that more mention should be made of the particular needs of groups disadvantaged in the economic development process, including women, black and minority ethnic groups (BAME), the elderly, migrants and those suffering from physical or other impairments. Substantial changes and additions have been made in response to these comments throughout the document, but especially in Chapter 4, which deals with opportunities and with the barriers to achieving them experienced by many groups.

A large number of requests were made to include relatively detailed policies relating, for example, to measures for particular areas, sectors or interest groups. Others wanted the inclusion of implementation issues on immediate or short timescales. Whilst important, it was considered that addressing such issues would be inappropriate in a strategic document providing a direction for the next 20 years. Many of these issues are more appropriately dealt with in the LDA’s Implementation Strategy, which is linked to funding and is renewed on a regular basis.



1.6 Justification for the adoption of the revised EDS

The revised EDS sets out the Mayor's vision with respect to London's economy. The EDS seeks to encourage the conditions and business environment in which London's economy can thrive. The approach, working through the London Development Agency, Transport for London and with other partners, will be to allow effective markets to flourish, help remove barriers to their productivity and, where it is effective to do so, correct market failures that have been clearly identified. The EDS will work with others to address the issue of worklessness and to open up opportunities for the Londoners who find the greatest difficulty in entering the labour market and progressing at work. It will contribute towards the transformation of London into a low carbon capital.

The revised EDS retains the same structure based around the five themes of business capital, competitiveness, low carbon, opportunity and investment, supported by objectives, specific actions and an accompanying implementation plan. The adopted strategic direction and approach is consistent with that contained in the draft EDS and reflects the many positive comments received during consultation and the effects identified by the SA report. The changes, particular to the actions, reflect a desire for a clearer indication of how the EDS will be realised and in some cases (such as in Chapter 2), a recognition that combining actions brings focus and simplification and highlights the inter-relationships between issues.

1.7 Monitoring

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive to establish how the significant effects of implementing the Mayor's revised EDS will be monitored. However, as ODPM Guidance (Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM, September 2005) notes, *'it is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead, monitoring needs to be focused on significant sustainability effects'*.

Monitoring should therefore be focussed upon significant effects that may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused (or uncertain effects where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be undertaken). A set of monitoring measures are listed (in **Appendix C**) and grouped alongside the 16 SA topic areas. These measures are drawn from existing monitoring commitments which largely comprise:

- The London Sustainable Development Commission's Quality of Life (QoL) indicators;
- The GLA Annual Monitoring Report; and
- The LDAs London Economic Development (ED) Snapshot is an annual publication, with a six-month update, which gives an overview of the progress made in delivering the objectives of the Economic Development Strategy (EDS), "Sustaining Success".

In addition, the final EDS acknowledges that *'the GLA Group will evaluate its own programmes and projects use its knowledge of what works to inform future selection and design. Robust quantitative evidence will help determine future investment priorities. Qualitative assessments of what has worked well will be used to aid agencies in*



designing future interventions. The performance measures in the Implementation Planwill be used to monitor progress and to identify over time the areas in which the GLA Group may need to adjust its policies or actions'. Relevant measures from the Implementation Plan will also be included within the monitoring framework which will be reported annually.



Appendix A Identified sustainability issues and commentary

Chapter or sub-section	Comment, Query or Recommendation	
Chapter 1		
Proposal 1b 3rd para	'The current structure of independent agencies with their own funding streams does not incentivise collaborative working.' – Could this be expanded on?	More in second draft
Proposal 1j	Is this the responsibility of the Mayor?	Proposal has been modified, but Mayor has a legitimate interest
Chapter 2		
Introductory text 2nd para	The introductory text needs to include a sentence on improving quality of life and the link to increased productivity.	Better in next draft
Proposal 2k	Link with social care important here, especially in terms of addressing underlying problems faced by London.	Agree: amended in next draft
Chapter 3		
	Does greening of transport require its own proposal? (or is this in Transport Plan)	In new draft & MTS
	Should there be a proposal that relates to supporting education and public awareness of climate change and greening the economy?	Yes in new draft
Chapter 4		
Key stages described	Early years and schooling, gaining and retaining employment, progressing and acquiring higher skills – what about – re-investing experience through the elderly?	Yes in new draft
Proposal 4c	3rd para: This para discusses measures that have been less successful to date – how will these measures be tailored or improved upon then to improve their efficacy? This proposal does not discuss measures for removing barriers for all target groups – for example does not mention people with disabilities, elderly, or lesbian, gay and transgender people. 2nd to last para: 'The key agencies also need to work to improve the career progression prospects so that in-work poverty can be cut'. – is career progression the crux of the issue or is it wages that are too low to support basic standards of living? Last para: If there are fewer jobs available in 'average pay sectors', this proposal does not describe how it will support making more of these available. Suggestion is that proposals to overcome institutional barriers within businesses to improve employment are addressed – e.g. promoting the concept of part time working for single mothers.	See new draft which has made substantial additions
Proposal 4e	The normal presumption of many economists is that higher skills are required in future economy – this is important for innovation and technologically demanding employment. It has been suggested by some commentators that it	Agree – in new draft



Chapter or sub-section	Comment, Query or Recommendation
	is in fact wider skills that are demanded. Workers in most sectors now have to be able to use ICT, wordprocess documents, use a range of communication and interpersonal skills, etc. As this is not recognised these are not well monitored but is clearly a key barrier to employment for many.
Chapter 5	
General	Seems to avoid mention of sustainable development Amended in new draft



Appendix B Organisations consulted on the SA and EDS

This list of consultees includes those bodies consulted on the London Plan and the Mayor's Transport Strategy as the baseline information collected was applied in the development of the EDS and the baseline information from the SEA scoping exercises for both other documents where incorporated in the EDS SA Scoping Report. Those listed in **bold** are the statutory consultees.

Box 1	Consultees	
<p>Natural England (statutory); Environment Agency (statutory); English Heritage (statutory); Homes and Communities Agency; Government Office for London; Greater London Authority; Mayor's Office; London Assembly; Transport for London; London Development Agency; London Councils; London Sustainable Development Commission; London Health Commission; London First; Friends of the Earth; The London Civic Forum; London Community Recycling Network; Social Enterprise London; NHS London; Healthy Urban Development Unit; London Sustainability Exchange; London Remade; Big Lottery Fund; Regional Public Health Group; Environment Council; London Voluntary Services Council; Sustain; Centre for Safety, Environmental Management for Business (Middlesex University); Envirowise; Carbon Trust; Merton Chamber; Business Link in London; The Work Foundation; Institute for Sustainability; Julie's Bicycle; North London Strategic Alliance; and The neighbouring regions (EEDA and SEEDA)</p>	<p><u>HIA Specific Consultees:</u> London Health Commission; NHS London; Healthy Urban Development Unit; GLA; Regional Public Health Group; London Councils; Government Office for London; London Sustainability Exchange; NHS Innovations; London Health Forum; Healthcare for London; King's Fund; London Mental Health CEO Group; London Health Observatory; London Food; London Sustainable Development Commission; and London Ambulance Service.</p>	<p><u>CSIA Specific Consultees:</u> London Met Police / Met Police Authority; London Fire Brigade; London Councils; Relevant GLA team; Community Safety Teams / Drug Action Response Teams in boroughs; London Action Trust; London Probation Service; London Voluntary Services Council; Government Office for London; and Community Safety Advisory Service.</p>



Appendix C Monitoring measures

SA Objective	Monitoring Measure	Source(s) of Information
1. Regeneration & Land-Use	• The proportion of development taking place on previously developed land	AMR (KPI 1)
	• Development capacity in the office market	AMR (KPI 8)
	• Garden land to residential development	AMR (KPI 10)
2. Biodiversity	• Garden land to residential development	AMR (KPI 10)
	• Net loss of designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	AMR (KPI 19)
	• Restore 15km of the river network	AMR (KPI 23)
	• Bird populations	LSDC QoL Indicator 14(i)
	• Ecological footprint	LSDC QoL Indicator 13(i)
	• Access to nature	LSDC QoL Indicator 14(ii)
3. Health and Well-being	• Life expectancy at birth	AMR (KPI 6) and London ED Snapshot Objective 3
	• Provision of childcare places	AMR (KPI 12)
	• School places to match School Role Projections	AMR (KPI 13)
4. Equalities	• Employment opportunities for those suffering from disadvantage in the employment market	AMR (KPI 11)
	• Child poverty	LSDC QoL Indicator 8
	• Income inequality	LSDC QoL Indicator 11
	• Fuel poverty	LSDC QoL Indicator 12
	• Increase in employment rates of key target groups above increase in overall employment rate in London	London ED Snapshot Objective 5
	• Increase in employment rates in London's most disadvantaged areas by more than the rest of London	London ED Snapshot Objective 6
5. Housing	• The density of residential development	AMR (KPI 4)
	• The supply of new homes	AMR (KPI 5)
	• The supply of affordable homes	AMR (KPI 5)
	• Decent housing stock	LSDC QoL Indicator 21(i)
	• Achievement of London Plan housing targets in London's sub-regions	London ED Snapshot Obj 1 indicator
6. Employment	• Proportion of working age London residents in employment	AMR (KPI 7) and London ED Snapshot Objective 4
	• Employment rate gap between London and the UK	EDS implementation Plan measure for Action 4B
	• Londoners academic qualifications levels achieved	EDS implementation Plan measure for Action 4C
	• Employment land available	AMR (KPI 9)
	• Employment opportunities for those suffering from disadvantage in the employment market	AMR (KPI 11)



SA Objective	Monitoring Measure	Source(s) of Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of London Plan job projections in London's sub-regions 	London ED Snapshot Objective 1
7. Stable Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development capacity in the office market Number of jobs located in areas with high PTAL values Business survival Net start-up business rate Evidence from international surveys on London as key enterprise location Reductions in percentage of businesses reporting lack of skilled employees as significant problem London's GVA per worker Coordinated approach to marketing assessed through tourism nights by overseas visitors, visitor spending, overseas students and number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects 	AMR (KPI 18) LSDC QoL Indicator 19 London ED Snapshot Objective 7 London ED Snapshot Objective 8 London ED Snapshot Objective 9 London ED Snapshot Objective 10 London ED Snapshot Objectives 11, 12 and 13
8. Flood Risk and Climate Change Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic developments achieve zero carbon in residential development / all development Carbon efficiency / carbon emissions Flooding (number of properties at risk from flooding and households signed up to flood warning system) 	AMR (KPI 21) LSDC QoL Indicator 23, LSDC QoL Indicator 22
9. Climate Change Mitigation and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys (Use of public transport) Reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys (Zero traffic growth in central and inner London, and traffic growth in outer London reduced to no more than 5 per cent) Increase the share of all trips by bicycle Increase in passengers and freight transported on the Blue Ribbon Strategic developments achieve zero carbon in residential development / all development Energy from renewable sources CO₂ emissions % of London's energy supplied by decentralised energy sources 	AMR (KPI 14) AMR (KPI 15) AMR (KPI 16) AMR (KPI 16) AMR (KPI 21) AMR (KPI 22) LSDC QoL Indicator 13 London ED Snapshot Objective 3 EDS Implementation Plan, measure for Action 3C EDS Implementation Plan, measure for Action 3C
10. Water Quality & Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore 15km of the river network 	AMR (KPI 23)
11. Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste recycled/ composted and sent to land fill Household recycling 	AMR (KPI 20) and London ED Snapshot Objective 3 LSDC QoL Indicator 15 and London ED Snapshot Objective 3
12. Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys (Use of public transport) 	AMR (KPI 14)



SA Objective	Monitoring Measure	Source(s) of Information
and Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys (Zero traffic growth in central and inner London, and traffic growth in outer London reduced to no more than 5 per cent) 	AMR (KPI 15)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the share of all trips by bicycle 	AMR (KPI 16)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in passengers and freight transported on the Blue Ribbon 	AMR (KPI 17)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic volumes 	LSDC QoL Indicator 16
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to school 	LSDC QoL Indicator 17
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of identified key infrastructure projects 	London ED Snapshot Objective 2
13. Built and Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of buildings at risk as a percentage of the total number of listed buildings in London 	AMR (KPI 24)
14. Liveability and Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electoral turnout 	LSDC QoL Indicator 1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal volunteering 	LSDC QoL Indicator 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of street crimes reported 	LSDC QoL Indicator 9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy 	LSDC QoL Indicator 20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood satisfaction 	LSDC QoL Indicator 10
15. Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of open space 	AMR (KPI 3) and London ED Snapshot Objective 3
16. Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of public transport 	AMR (KPI 14)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliance on the private car and a more sustainable modal split for journeys (Zero traffic growth in central and inner London, and traffic growth in outer London reduced to no more than 5 per cent) 	AMR (KPI 15)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the share of all trips by bicycle 	AMR (KPI 16)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM₁₀ emissions 	LSDC QoL Indicator 18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentrations of pollutants (NO_x, O₃, NO₂, SO₂, PM₁₀, CO) 	London ED Snapshot Objective 3

Note:

LSDC Quality of Life (QoL) indicators taken from: LSDC (May 2009) *London's Quality of Life Indicators 2008 – 09 Report*.

AMR KPIs refer to the *GLA Annual Monitoring Report* gives progress on the London Plan, Supplementary Planning Guidance, Best Practice Guidance, other Mayoral Strategies.

London Economic Development (ED) Snapshot is an annual publication, with a six-month update, which gives an overview of the progress made in delivering the objectives of the Economic Development Strategy (EDS), "Sustaining Success".

EDS implementation Plan measure is taken from the indicators for success identified for the EDS Implementation Plan actions.

