



City of Westminster

# Committee Agenda

Title: **Children, Environment and Leisure Policy and Scrutiny Committee**

Meeting Date: **Monday 15th May, 2017**

Time: **7.00 pm**

Venue: **Rooms 5, 6 & 7 - 17th Floor, Westminster City Hall, 64 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6 QP**

Members: **Councillors:**

Andrew Smith (Chairman)  
Rita Begum  
Iain Bott  
Melvyn Caplan  
Peter Cuthbertson  
Nick Evans  
Aicha Less  
Robert Rigby

**Elected voting representatives**  
Aki Turan, Parent Governor  
Annie Ee, Parent Governor

**Co-opted voting representatives**  
Brenda Morrison, Church of England Diocese Representative  
Louise McCullough, Roman Catholic Diocese Board Representative

**Co-opted non-voting representatives**  
Eugene Moriarty, Headteacher, St Augustine's High School  
Anne Townshend, Headteacher St Barnabas Primary School

**Members of the public are welcome to attend the meeting and listen to the discussion Part 1 of the Agenda**

**Admission to the public gallery is by ticket, issued from the ground floor reception at City Hall. If you have a disability and require any special assistance please contact the Committee Officer (details listed below) in advance of the meeting.**



**An Induction loop operates to enhance sound for anyone wearing a hearing aid or using a transmitter. If you require any further information, please contact the Committee Officer, Sarah Craddock.**

**Corporate Website: [www.westminster.gov.uk](http://www.westminster.gov.uk)**

**Note for Members:** Members are reminded that Officer contacts are shown at the end of each report and Members are welcome to raise questions in advance of the meeting. With regard to item 2, guidance on declarations of interests is included in the Code of Governance; if Members and Officers have any particular questions they should contact the Head of Committee and Governance Services in advance of the meeting please.

## **AGENDA**

### **PART 1 (IN PUBLIC)**

#### **1. MEMBERSHIP**

The Director of Law to report that there are no changes.

#### **2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

To receive declarations of interest by Members and Officers of any personal or prejudicial interests.

#### **3. MINUTES**

To agree the minutes of the meetings held on 13 March 2017.

**(Pages 1 - 8)**

#### **4. TRACKERS AND WORK PROGRAMME**

a) To note the progress in implementing the Committee's Recommendation and Action Trackers.

b) To provide comment and input into the Work Programme for 2017/18.

**(Pages 9 - 18)**

#### **5. CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT, SPORTS AND COMMUNITY**

Councillor David Harvey (Cabinet Member for Environment, Sports and Community) to update the Committee on current and forthcoming issues in his Portfolio.

**(Pages 19 - 26)**

#### **6. CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES, YOUNG PEOPLE (TO FOLLOW)**

Councillor Richard Holloway (Cabinet Member for Children, Families, Young People) to update the Committee on current and forthcoming issues in his Portfolio.

#### **7. REVIEW OF YOUTH SERVICES AND YOUNG WESTMINSTER FOUNDATION**

To review the existing contracts at the one year marker.

**(Pages 27 - 34)**

**8. THE REPORT OF THE AIR QUALITY TASK GROUP**

To update and review the work and findings of the Air Quality Task Group.

**(Pages 35 - 80)**

**9. GREENER CITY ACTION PLAN (2015-2025)**

To review the progress made in its first year.

**(Pages 81 -  
108)**

**10. REPORTS OF ANY URGENT SAFEGUARDING ISSUES**

Verbal Update (if any)

**11. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT**

**Charlie Parker  
Chief Executive  
8 May 2017**

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CITY OF WESTMINSTER

## MINUTES

**CHILDREN, ENVIRONMENT AND LEISURE  
POLICY & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
13 MARCH 2017  
MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS**

Minutes of a meeting of the **Children, Environment and Leisure Policy & Scrutiny Committee** held on Monday 13 March 2017 at 7pm at **Westminster City Hall, 64 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6QP.**

**Members Present:** Councillors Andrew Smith (Chairman), Rita Begum, Iain Bott, Melvyn Caplan, Peter Cuthbertson, Nick Evans, Aicha Less and Robert Rigby.

**Co-opted Members:** Louise McCullough, Ann Townshend, Eugene Moriarty and Brenda Morrison.

**Also present:** Councillor Richard Holloway (Cabinet Member for Children, Families and Young People).

**Apologies for Absence:** Councillor David Harvey, Councillor Nick Evans, Annie Ee and Aki Turan.

### **1. MEMBERSHIP**

- 1.1 It was noted that there were no changes to the Membership.
- 1.2 The Chairman welcomed Councillor Richard Holloway (Cabinet Member for Children, Families and Young People) to the meeting.
- 1.3 The Chairman advised that Councillor David Harvey (Cabinet Member for Environment, Sports and Community) would not be attending the meeting. Any questions that Members had regarding his portfolio would be placed on the Committee's Action Tracker.
- 1.4 The Chairman also welcomed Hend Abdel Rahman, Vice-Chair of Westminster Parent Participation Group (WPPG) and Annalisa Saba (WPPG), to the meeting who took part in the discussion on Improving the Local Offer for 0-25 Year olds with SEN and Disabilities.

## 2. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

2.1 No further declarations of interests in respect of items to be discussed were made, other than those noted in the circulated schedule as set out below in paragraph 2.2.

2.2 Table of Member's interests tabled at the Committee Meeting was as follows:

<b>Councillor/Member of the Children, Environment and Leisure P&amp;S Committee</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Nature of Interest</b>
Iain Bott	Paddington Academy	Governor
	One Westminster	Non-Voting Member of the Board
Melvyn Caplan	Local Area Board for Career Academy at Paddington Academy	Board Member
Louise McCullough,	St Vincent de Paul Primary School	Governor
	St Matthews CE Primary School	Governor
	Renaissance Foundation, E2	Trustee and Mentor for Young People
Eugene Moriarty	St Augustine's Church of England School	Headteacher
Robert Rigby	Our Lady's Secondary School, Hackney	Governor
	Local Authority Governor Appointment Panel	Member
	London Marathon Charitable Trust	Trustee
Ann Townshend	St Barnabas' CE Primary School	Headteacher

### **3. MINUTES**

- 3.1 **RESOLVED:** That the minutes of the meeting held on 6 February 2017 be approved for signature by the Chairman as a true and correct record of the proceedings.

### **4. ACTION AND RECOMMENDATION TRACKERS AND COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME**

#### **4.1 ACTION AND RECOMMENDATION TRACKERS**

- 4.1.1 **RESOLVED:** That the Action and Recommendation Trackers be noted.

#### **4.2 COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME**

##### **4.2.1 ACTIONS**

1. That an item on Youth Services and the Westminster Youth Foundation be added to the Work Programme.
2. That recycling be included in the Greener City Action Plan item being reviewed at the next meeting.

- 4.2.2 **RESOLVED:** That the Committee Work Programme be noted.

### **5. QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION: CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT, SPORTS AND COMMUNITY**

- 5.1 The Committee received a written update from the Cabinet Member which covered current and forthcoming issues in his Portfolio.

### **6. QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION: CABINET MEMBER FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND YOUNG PEOPLE**

- 6.1 The Committee received a written update from the Cabinet Member who responded to questions on the following topics:

- the increased uptake by eligible families of the two year old child care places.
- the number of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Child Refugees under the Council's care and the operation of the National Dispersal Scheme.
- the forthcoming consultation with schools regarding school budgets.
- the difficulty of projecting future pupil numbers for all schools.

- the continuation of the successful FGM safeguarding multi-agency project.
- the difficulties in delivering the transfer programme from SEN statements to EHC plans and the measures that had been taken to improve the service.

## 6.2 ACTIONS

1. That the target uptake for the two year old places for 2016-2017 as well as the percentage improvement of the uptake be sent to the Committee.
2. That officers contact Councillor Aicha Less to discuss identifying hard to reach groups to make them aware of the free two year old child places.
3. That historical data as well as statistics be taken into consideration when projecting future pupil numbers for all schools.
4. That an update on the Council's FGM programme be sent to the Committee.
5. That the amount of money claimed using the Payment by Results (PbR) claim system for the Troubled Families Programme be sent to the Committee.

## 7. IMPROVING THE LOCAL OFFER FOR 0-25 YEAR OLDS WITH SEN AND DISABILITIES

- 7.1 The Committee received a report providing an overview of the current Local Offer for children and young people (0-25) with special educational needs or disabilities (SEND). The Committee noted that the Children and Families Act 2014 required the local authority to publish a Local Offer which referred to both the provision of services and to the web-based platform for accessing information on the services available.
- 7.2 The Committee heard that Westminster's SEND Local Offer website – <http://localoffer.westminster.gov.uk> underwent a complete refresh in 2016 to make it significantly more interactive and an accessible way of finding information about the Local Offer. The site was developed in collaboration with key stakeholders, parents/careers and children and young people with SEND and consultation and their feedback continues to drive improvements as well as identifying development opportunities for the SEND Offer.
- 7.3 The Committee welcomed Annalisa Saba and Hend Abdel Rahman from the Westminster Parent Participation Group (WPPG) who shared their reflections and experiences of the Local Offer in Westminster and considered that the biggest gaps in support were around the diagnosis and transition areas. The Committee noted that WPPG had contributed to shaping the Local Offer by conducting a consultation with parents to see what the 'Local Offer' meant to them and that the Council were committed to more co-production of services with user groups.



7.4 The Committee discussed the need to review and improve the Local Offer to ensure that services were accessible and relevant for parents which included: accessing universal services, introducing supported employment, personnel budgets and increasing the number of providers of short breaks. The Committee noted the need for assessments and services to address the range of special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) and the importance of ensuring adequate promotion of services covering the whole range of SEND needs.

7.5 The Chairman thanked everyone who had given up their time to attend the meeting and contribute to the discussion.

7.6 **RESOLVED:** The Committee made the following comments which would be forwarded to the Cabinet Member for Children, Families and Young People for consideration:

1. The Committee welcomed the report and highlighted the need for the engagement of parents and young people in the re-design of services.
2. The Committee welcomed the commitment to more co-production of services including the engagement in the re-design of the council services.
3. The Committee highlighted the need for assessments and services to address the range of special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) from mild to the severe; and the importance of ensuring adequate promotion of services covering the whole range of SEND needs.
4. The Committee particularly welcomed the move towards enabling easier access to services for parents and young people, the priority of streamlining assessments and the efforts towards providing stronger signposting to services on the Council's Website.

## **8. SUPPORTING VOLUNTEERING ACROSS THE CITY**

8.1 The Committee received a report providing an overview of the four services that the Council commission and the social and economic contribution made by volunteers. The Committee noted the vital input that volunteering made across the City and that their crucial contribution was being recognised and encouraged through City for All.

8.2 The Committee heard details of the developing framework for the council's new social value strategy to further develop volunteering and the ways people could contribute to the place they live, work or visit. The Committee noted that there were many ways a person could volunteer and that in addition to the economic benefits, volunteering could play an important role in changing lives for the better.

The Committee also heard about the work of Time and Talents, a social enterprise that supported the placement of skilled employee volunteers within the local community.

8.3 The Committee discussed connecting with organisations of all sizes to encourage localised volunteering and the importance of being specific with them as to what the Council wanted to achieve through volunteering opportunities. The Committee further discussed value for money, the take up of volunteering opportunities, the need to prevent duplication and the possibility of using partners such as BIDs to encourage localised volunteering.

8.4 The Chairman thanked everyone who had given up their time to attend the meeting and contribute to the discussion.

#### 8.5 **ACTION**

1. That officers contact Baker Street Quarters to see how they manage their various projects through volunteering.

8.6 **RESOLVED:** The Committee made the following comments which would be forwarded to the Cabinet Member for Environment, Sports and Community for consideration:

1. The Committee welcomed the ambition to increase volunteering in the City.
2. The Committee encouraged an increased engagement with a range of businesses, institutions and universities to encourage volunteering amongst their staff.
3. The Committee urged the Council to use partners such as BIDs and local charities to encourage localised volunteering across the City.

### 9. **SCHOOL ORGANISATION AND INVESTMENT STRATGY**

9.1 The Committee received a report outlining pupil place planning in Westminster and the draft School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2017 which provided details on current projection of pupil numbers and opportunities for providing new school places covering a 10 year period.

9.2 The Committee heard that the situation was very similar to last year in that there was a significant surplus of primary school places but very little spare capacity in secondary schools. The Committee noted to address this, the Council was progressing with the expansion of secondary schools and work had begun at the first Westminster City School which would be completed in 2018. The

Committee also noted that the Council was in discussion with individual primary schools, academy sponsors and the diocesan authorities regarding appropriate measures to manage the current surplus of primary places.

9.3 The Committee discussed the importance of taking into consideration local trends when projecting pupil numbers, the creative ways and principals that would guide Westminster in providing more pupil places, the opportunities to work with academy sponsors to assist in delivering additional places and that many secondary school pupils living in neighbouring borough liked to attend Westminster's secondary schools.

9.4 The Chairman thanked everyone who had given up their time to attend the meeting and contribute to the discussion.

9.5 **ACTION**

1. That a briefing note be sent on the measures being taken regarding the number of vacant primary school places and the possibility of schools sharing staff.

9.6 **RESOLVED:** The Committee made the following comments which would be forwarded to the Cabinet Member for Children, Families and Young People for consideration:

1. The Committee noted the difficulty in assessing and projecting future pupil numbers for Westminster's school population.
2. The Committee highlighted that the current need for additional secondary school places might lead to excessive surplus places in future years.
3. The Committee noted the attractiveness of Westminster schools to children living in neighbouring boroughs and the need for the supply of places to meet this need.
4. The Committee highlighted the close engagement with Academies and Free schools to ensure that provision for additional secondary school places was made in areas of greatest need.

10. **UPDATE ON SAFEGUARDING ISSUES** (verbal update – see agenda item 10)

10.1 The Chairman advised that there was nothing to report.

**11. TERMINATION OF MEETING**

10 .1 The meeting ended at 8.59pm.

CHAIRMAN \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_



## Children, Environment and Leisure Policy and Scrutiny Committee

<b>Date:</b>	Monday 15 May 2017
<b>Classification:</b>	General Release
<b>Title:</b>	Update on work programme and action tracker
<b>Report of:</b>	Julia Corkey-Director of Policy, Performance and Communications
<b>Cabinet Member Portfolio</b>	Cabinet Member for Children and Young People and Cabinet Member for Environment, Sports and Community
<b>Wards Involved:</b>	All
<b>Policy Context:</b>	All
<b>Report Author and Contact Details:</b>	<b>Tara Murphy x2636</b> <a href="mailto:tmurphy@westminster.gov.uk">tmurphy@westminster.gov.uk</a>

### 1. Executive Summary

This report presents a draft list of items that the committee may wish to include in the work programme for 2017/18. It also provides an update on the action tracker.

### 2. Key Matters for the Committee's Consideration

The Committee is asked to:

- Review the draft list of suggested items in Appendix 1 and identify any additional areas of interest for inclusion in the work programme; and
- Use the suggested prioritisation criteria to discuss and agree a work programme for 2017/2018
- Note the action tracker

### 3. Scope and remit of the committee

- 3.1 Under Section 21 of the Local Government Act 2000 local authorities are required to appoint at least one committee to provide overview and scrutiny. In

Westminster there are four committees which are termed Policy and Scrutiny committees, recognising their contribution to pro-active policy and strategy development as well as reviews of existing services and policies. Scrutiny acts as a 'critical friend' to Council departments and Cabinet Members.

- 3.2 The Children, Environment and Leisure Committee scrutinises the Cabinet Member portfolio for Children and Young People which covers Building Schools for the Future (BSF) and Primary Capital Programme (PCP); Children's Health & Commissioning; Youth Offending; Looked After Children & Care Leavers; Extended Services; Multi-Agency Protection Arrangements; Children at Risk; Unaccompanied Children Asylum Seekers; Early Years; 14-19 Entitlement; SEN/LDD; Interagency Co-Operation (Children's Trust); Schools & Education; Interagency & Education; Play Services; Advice Information & Guidance; Parenting & Child Poverty; Family Recovery & Troubled Families; Gangs; Youth Employment.
- 3.3 The Committee's remit also includes the Cabinet member portfolio for Environment, Sport and Community which covers Street Cleansing; Waste; Recycling; Go Green & Bio-diversity; Sports & Leisure; Libraries; Voluntary & Community Sector & Volunteering; Ward Budgets; Localism Act (Community Rights); Neighbourhood Planning Forums & Amenity Societies; Parks & Open Spaces; Cemeteries & Mortuaries; Olympic Legacy; Sustainability Matters (e.g. low carbon, air pollution and air quality).

#### **4. Developing the work programme**

- 4.1 The process for developing the work programme starts in February/March time. In considering a work programme for this committee the following sources have been reviewed, at high level, in order to give the committee the wider context they need to help determine the best possible use of the committee's time.
- City for All
  - The Departmental Business Plans
  - KPI performance
  - City Survey feedback
  - Discussion with Cabinet Members, senior officers and frontline councillors
  - Complaints Analysis
  - National and regional policy developments
- 4.2 The rationale for the review of these documents is that Scrutiny should focus on what is important to the City, on how it can support success towards our existing commitments and also to focus opportunities for improvement where services are not meeting stated objectives or performance indicators.
- 4.3 The Scrutiny committee has the option to establish task groups and single member enquiries where the subject merits a more in depth study entailing the need for research and detailed examination.
- 4.4 From these sources a long list of potential items has been developed (Appendix 1) for the committee's consideration.

- 4.5 There is a soft cap of two items per meeting in order to allow the committee to give appropriate consideration to the items on the agenda. For those issues where the committee would like to do a more in-depth review, tasks groups or single member studies can be established.
- 4.6 Given the number of items on the long-list is greater than the time available for the committee to consider them, the following criteria is suggested to assist the committee with prioritising items for the work plan.

<b>Public Interest:</b>	The concerns of local people should influence the issues chosen for scrutiny (City for All annual resident survey)
<b>Ability to change:</b>	Priority should be given to issues that the committee can realistically influence.
<b>Performance:</b>	Priority should be given to the areas in which the Council or other agencies are not performing well. (Consideration of KPI's and other performance data)
<b>Extent:</b>	Priority should be given to issues that are relevant to all or large parts of the City
<b>Replication:</b>	Work programmes should take account of what else is happening in the areas being considered to avoid duplication or wasted effort.

- 4.7 In addition to the criteria above the committee may also wish to consider the following questions when assessing the overall work programme:
- Is the work programme balanced? Is the planned work evenly spread over the municipal year and are the topics balanced in terms of the scope of the Committee's remit?
  - Is the work programme too onerous? It is important to hold some capacity in reserve for any urgent issues that might arise.

## 5. 2017/2018 Meeting Dates

- 5.1 The Committee will meet 5 times this year on the following dates:

21 June 2017  
 18 September 2017  
 20 November 2017  
 5 February 2018  
 19 March 2018

**If you have any queries about this Report or wish to inspect any of the  
Background Papers please contact Tara Murphy x2636**

**[tmurphy@westminster.gov.uk](mailto:tmurphy@westminster.gov.uk)**

**APPENDICES:**

Appendix 1-Draft Work Programme 2017/2018

Appendix 2- Action Tracker



## Appendix 1



### ROUND ONE - 21 JUNE 2017

Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by:
<b>Cabinet Member questioning</b>	To hold to account and give 'critical friend' challenge to the portfolio holder.	
<b>Westminster's Voluntary Sector Strategy</b>	To review and contribute to the draft Voluntary and Community Sector Strategy and/or VCS support contract relet.	
<b>An Active City for All</b>	Review and contribute to the development of the draft strategy	Andy Durrant Richard Barker

### ROUND TWO – 18 SEPTEMBER 2017

Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by:
<b>Cabinet Member questioning</b>	To hold to account and give 'critical friend' challenge to the portfolio holder.	
<b>The Libraries Commission</b>	Subject to appointment of Chairman. Contribution to the work of the Libraries Advisory Board	Mike Clarke
<b>Review of draft Open Spaces and Bio- Diversity Strategy?</b>	This earlier date would give committee more opportunity to contribute to earlier draft but consultation should just have closed	Rebecca Fuhr Richard Barker Mark Banks
<b>Re-tendering strategy for the next Waste, Recycling and Street Cleansing Contract (from Sept. 2020)</b>	For committee to be briefed on early thoughts for this strategy and provide feedback.	Mark Banks

### ROUND THREE – 20 NOVEMBER 2017

Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by:
<b>Cabinet Member questioning</b>	To hold to account and give 'critical friend' challenge to the portfolio holder.	
<b>Safeguarding Children Report</b>	To review the implications of the woods review on LSCB and to examine the work of the	New LSCB Chair

	Safeguarding Board in the last year and plans for the forthcoming year	
<b>Looked after Children Report</b>	Examination of the work undertaken as Corporate Parent for LAC and Care leavers	
<b>Review Open Spaces and Bio Diversity Strategy?</b>	To review the final draft of the strategy	Rebecca Fuhr
<b>Review Health Visiting (jointly with AH &amp; PP)-this could be a one off joint task group with AHPP?</b>	To contribute to the service redesign of health visiting	
<b>Therapy Support and early identification pathways. (Part of SEN local offer review)</b>	To receive a report back of service review and comment on proposed redesign.	Justine May Head of Commissioning

#### ROUND FOUR – 5 FEBRUARY 2018

Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by:
<b>Cabinet Member questioning</b>	To hold to account and give 'critical friend' challenge to the portfolio holder.	
<b>The Future of Libraries?</b>	Subject to appointment of Chair To review the findings and recommendations of the Libraries Advisory Board.	Mike Clarke

#### ROUND FIVE – 19 MARCH 2018

Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by:
<b>Cabinet Member questioning</b>	To hold to account and give 'critical friend' challenge to the portfolio holder.	
School organisation and Investment Strategy	To review the SOIS-Annual item	
<b>Education Report-</b> Annual item-hold the meeting in a school	To evaluate the key areas of success and areas to be developed in the Annual Education Report	

#### TASK GROUPS

Agenda Item	Reasons & objective for item	Represented by:
<b>Life Chances- Potential Task Group-TBC</b>		TBC

## Appendix 2



### ROUND THREE 2016 (28 NOVEMBER 2016)

Agenda Item	Recommendation/Action and responsible officer	Update
<b>Item 5 – Cabinet Member Update (CYP)</b>	<p><b>Recommendations to Cabinet Member</b></p> <p>1. The Committee requested that the Cabinet Member agree to make securing future funding to tackle FGM one of his priorities.</p>	
<b>Item 7 - Future Delivery of Library Service</b>	<p>1. That the terms of reference and timetable for the Westminster Libraries Commission be sent to the Committee Members. <b>(Mike Clarke, Tri-borough Director of Libraries and Archives)</b></p>	ToR are still being drafted and will be sent to members when completed

### ROUND THREE 2016 (28 NOVEMBER 2016)

Agenda Item	Recommendation/Action and responsible officer	Update
<b>Item 5 – Cabinet Member Update (CYP)</b>	<p><b>Recommendations to Cabinet Member</b></p> <p>2. The Committee requested that the Cabinet Member agree to make securing future funding to tackle FGM one of his priorities.</p>	
<b>Item 7 - Future Delivery of Library Service</b>	<p>2. That the terms of reference and timetable for the Westminster Libraries Commission be sent to the Committee Members.</p>	ToR are still being drafted and will be sent to members when completed

	<b>(Mike Clarke, Tri-borough Director of Libraries and Archives)</b>	
<b>Item 8 – School Performance Report 2016</b>	<p>1. That a briefing note be sent on the possible reduction in pupil numbers in primary schools and the difficulty in projecting the necessary pupil places needed in schools.</p> <p><b>(Ian Heggs, Tri-borough Head of Schools Commissioning)</b></p>	This will be covered under the Schools Organisation Strategy item on 13 March

**ROUND FIVE 2016 (13 MARCH 2016)**

<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Recommendation/Action and responsible officer</b>	<b>Update</b>
<b>Item 5 – Cabinet Member Update (CYP)</b>	<p><b>Recommendations to Cabinet Member</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That the percentage improvement of the uptake of the two year old places be sent to the Committee.</li> <li>2. That officers contact Councillor Less to discuss identifying hard to reach groups to make them aware of the free 2 year old child places.</li> <li>3. That the target for the uptake of the 2 year old places for 2016-2017 be sent to the Committee.</li> </ol>	<p>Officers have been in contact with Cllr Less and additional posters have been provided to her. In addition, officers will also be attending one of the Councillors identified coffee mornings to discuss the offer with local residents.</p> <p>The target for the uptake of the 2 year old places, for 2016-2017, was 70%</p> <p>The GLA projections used by Westminster Council do take</p>

	<p>4. That historical data as well as statistics be taken into consideration when projecting future pupil numbers for all schools.</p> <p>5. That an update on the progress of the Council's FGM programme be sent to the Committee.</p> <p>6. That the amount of money claimed using the Payment by Results (PbR) claim system for the Troubled Families Programme be sent to the Committee.</p>	<p>account of historical data when projecting future pupil numbers'.</p> <p>The total monies that will be received by WCC from PBR claims for 2016/17 is £243,200 (£36k not as yet received)</p>
<p><b>Supporting Volunteering across the City</b></p>	<p>1. That officers get in touch with Baker Street Quarters to see how they manage their various projects using volunteers. <b>(Ezra Wallace, Head of Corporate Policy)</b></p>	<p>Officers are in dialogue with Baker Street Quarter and will report back at the next meeting.</p>
<p><b>School Organisation and Investment Strategy 2017</b></p>	<p>1. That a briefing note be sent on the measures being taken regarding the vacancies of primary school places and the possibility of schools sharing staff. <b>(Alan Wharton, Head of Tri-borough Asset Strategy)</b></p>	<p>This was sent to committee on 27.4.17</p>

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## Children, Environment and Leisure Policy and Scrutiny Committee

**Date:** Monday 15<sup>th</sup> May 2017

**Report of:** Cllr David Harvey

**Portfolio:** Cabinet Member for Environment, Sports and Community

**Report Author and Contact Details:** Cllr David Harvey  
[davidharvey@westminster.gov.uk](mailto:davidharvey@westminster.gov.uk)  
X4299

### 1. Sports and Leisure

#### **The Active Queens Park Project re the redevelopment of Moberly & Jubilee Sports Centres**

- 1.1 The Active Queens Park project is continuing to progress well and works are on schedule for both the Moberly site and Jubilee phase 1, which includes the re-provision of 12 affordable homes.
- 1.2 The new facilities will include a 25 metre, 6 lane swimming pool and dedicated learner pool with movable floor, Spa-Sauna, an 8 court sports hall with spectator seating, boxing hall and boxing gym, gymnastics and multi-use hall, health and fitness suite and exercise and dance studios.
- 1.3 'Phase 1' of the new residential homes at the Jubilee site will complete this Summer and the works to deliver the new Moberly Centre are scheduled to be complete in Spring 2018. The existing Jubilee Centre will remain open until the new facility at Moberly is opened to the public in June 2018.

#### **Seymour Leisure Centre**

- 1.4 Following a positive public consultation process, a variety of improvements are planned at the centre which will be delivered by the Council's new leisure management contractor including:
  - an extensive gym refurbishment
  - relocated and improved exercise studios
  - a new health suite
  - a new hot yoga studio
  - improvements to the changing rooms

Works are anticipated to commence Summer 2017.

- 1.5 In addition to the planned leisure improvements, officers are working with local stakeholders to develop and progress design options for a new library facility at the Seymour site. This new facility will provide a permanent solution for a dedicated library service for Marylebone residents. Public consultation and engagement will take place later this year and it's anticipated that a planning application for the new library facility will be submitted in early 2018.

### **Outdoor Learning – new Quality Awards**

- 1.6 The Council's Outdoor Learning Unit has secured two quality awards which demonstrates a positive commitment and approach to health and safety, outdoor adventure and environmental education. The 'Learning Outside the Classroom', 'Adventure Mark' and BSi Health and Safety Accreditations were all achieved in April.

### **Improvements works at the Porchester Centre**

- 1.7 As part of the new contract a £1.4million investment is being implemented at the Porchester Centre.
- 1.8 As part of the programme of works a variety of improvements have already been delivered at the Centre. This includes an extensive refurbishment of the fitness facilities, completed earlier this year, with new equipment, a new 'hot yoga' facility and spinning studio. Improvements to Porchester Hall have also been concluded in March which included decoration and new equipment.
- 1.9 A £750,000 investment for the Porchester Spa which sought to address the current problems with the dated mechanical and electrical equipment, improve accessibility and provide a number of service improvements including new treatment rooms, a new sauna cabin, new furniture and an overall upgrade of the facilities was publically consulted on throughout February.
- 1.10 Following public consultation, these plans have been revised and a stakeholder group has been created to engage regular users in the design development. Feedback from regular users regarding the revised plans has been positively received. It's anticipated that the improvement works to the Spa will be delivered in January 2018.

### **Westminster Mile**

- 1.11 The 2017 Westminster Mile will take place on Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> May 2017. So far over 7,000 participants have already confirmed, with Lord Sebastian Coe confirmed as this year's special guest.
- 1.12 The Vitality Westminster Mile is held on the most iconic mile in the world, starting on The Mall and finishing in front of Buckingham Palace. There is even an 'activation zone' in



Green Park to keep participants and spectators entertained. The event is organised by London Marathon, in partnership with the Council and the Royal Parks.

1.13 The event is very accessible and there are categories for all ages and abilities, so everyone can take part. There are races for:

- Families
- Olympians Wave
- Adult & Veterans
- Juniors
- Elite Athletes
- Wheelchair User

### **New Football Facilities at Paddington Green and Willberforce Schools**

1.14 Officers are working closely with Paddington Green and Willberforce Schools to create two new synthetic football facilities which will be available for community use. The new facilities will provide enhanced opportunities for PE and School Sport and will help to meet a recognised need for new community facilities.

### **Edutain Easter Holiday Programme - inclusive opportunities for Young People**

1.15 The Easter school holiday programme once again attracted a large number of young people to 'Edutain', at Academy Sport in the North of the City and Churchill Gardens/St Andrew's Youth Club in the South of Westminster. Over 200 Young People registered for the 2 week programme, taking part in a range of sport and fun activities aimed at inspiring an active lifestyle. Activities included; Table Tennis, Pool, Football, Computer skills, Arts and craft, trip to the cinema, Ice skating and swimming.

1.16 'Edutain Plus' offers inclusive opportunities for children and young people with disabilities and enables an integrated approach into the main programme of activities with additional support provided where necessary. This inclusive approach will be extended to other suitable disability sports programmes.

## **2 Libraries**

### **Marylebone Library**

2.1 The library will move from its present temporary decant site at Mackintosh House to a new temporary library on New Cavendish Street following the surrender of the Mackintosh House lease. The Council has agreed a lease on the New Cavendish Street site and includes a rent free period of three months, due to open 3 July 2017.

## **Registration Services**

- 2.2 The Registration Service has been online since 1 February 2017, as part of the digital programme. To date the service has been well used with 703 births, 184 notices, 188 ceremonies, 562 certificates and 464 Nationality Checking Services appointments booked online.

## **Culture**

- 2.3 The Create Church Street fund (part of the Futures Regeneration programme) has been temporarily suspended to improve the application system and will re-open in June 2017 with the remainder of £100,000 to be used by March 2018. Full information will be available on the council website.

## **3 Parks, Open Spaces and Cemeteries**

### **Procurement of new Contract for Management and Maintenance of Parks, Open Spaces and Cemeteries**

- 3.1 The new grounds maintenance contract has been awarded to Continental Landscapes for a 6 year period; no challenges were received during the 10 day standstill period. Contract mobilisation has commenced with considerable items of new machinery being delivered.

### **Park Improvements**

- 3.2 Several parks have been refurbished during the last few months namely Victoria Embankment gardens where the old shrub areas have been reduced and re-planted with new lawn areas created for the park users.
- 3.3 St John Wood Church Grounds has had several items of outdoor gym equipment installed which are proving very popular with the park users.
- 3.4 St Marys Church Yard has had some of the hard landscaping reduced to create more green space including areas of wild flowers that will increase the biodiversity of this open space.

### **Open Spaces and Biodiversity Strategy**

- 3.5 Work is underway to produce a new Open Spaces and Biodiversity Strategy for the Council. The new strategy will focus on highlighting the wide range of benefits the boroughs green infrastructure delivers for Westminster's individuals, communities, the environment and the economy, as well as outlining in clear and accessible terms how we can achieve these benefits by working with our partners. A draft document for consultation is now being prepared, with the aim of consulting publicly in late May and June.

#### **4 Volunteering And Voluntary Sector**

##### **Team Westminster Flagship Volunteering (provided by Groundwork)**

- 4.1 Since the last meeting of this Committee the programme continues to develop in all three areas (Westminster Ambassadors, Westminster Active and Social Action) with Year 2 Quarter 3 (February-April 2017) monitoring due in June 2017.

##### **The Voluntary Community Sector (VCS) Support Service (provided by One Westminster)**

- 4.2 The previous contract with One Westminster expired on 31 March 2017. A short term contract is in place with the incumbent, at a cost of £38,701, which will end in September 2017.
- 4.3 Officers are currently undertaking a full procurement exercise for a new longer term contract, planned to commence on 1 October 2017.

##### **Team Westminster Do-It local website (Provided by Do-it Trust)**

- 4.4 The Do-It Westminster site continues to run successfully. As of 21 April, there were 414 live opportunities in Westminster. In the week prior to that, 16 people registered their interest, 12 opportunities and 91 organisations were added. Overall, 1,406 hours have now been logged by volunteers for opportunities in Westminster.

##### **Westminster Advice Service Partnership (WASP)**

- 4.5 The most recent performance information was reported to the last meeting of this Committee. The next quarterly performance update from the provider is due at the end of May, covering the period January to March 2017.
- 4.6 The current agreement expires at the end of September 2017, within this contract there is the opportunity to extend the agreement for a further 50 weeks until 15 September 2018. A decision on whether to use this extension (and any related variations) will be made shortly.

##### **Westminster Community Awards 2017**

- 4.7 This year's Community Awards ceremony will be held at Porchester Hall on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July. The shortlist has been announced and all shortlisted people and organisations are invited to the ceremony.

##### **Volunteers Week**

- 4.8 This year's Volunteers Week will be running between 1-7 June. Our commissioned services, which focus on enhancing and increasing volunteering opportunities, are organising events to mark the week to encourage more people in Westminster to find out more about volunteering opportunities and to volunteer.

4.9 As part of the City for All priorities, I am committed to increasing volunteering throughout the City and will be promoting these events, as well as continue to encourage more staff to take up their yearly allocation of up to 16 hours of volunteering.

**Time Credits (provided by Spice)**

4.10 This contract continues to meet all its targets. Statistics from the fourth quarter (January – March 2017) are due in May 2017.

**5 Community Engagement**

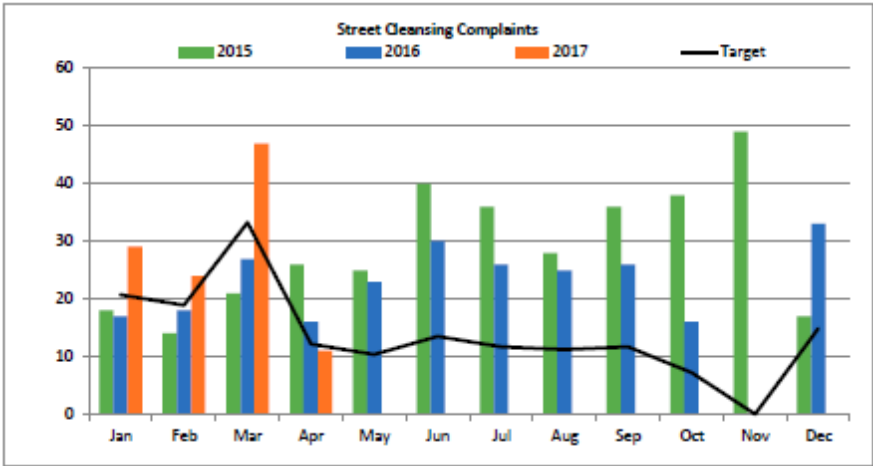
**Open Forum**

5.1 A public Open Forum event was held at Lords Cricket Ground on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2017. Over 150 residents attended the meeting and all had an opportunity to ask questions to the Leader of the Council Councillor Nickie Aiken, Councillor Daniel Astaire and myself. Residents raised a number of questions on a range of topics including air quality, housing and planning policy. Future events are currently being planned.

**6 Waste**

**Street Cleansing**

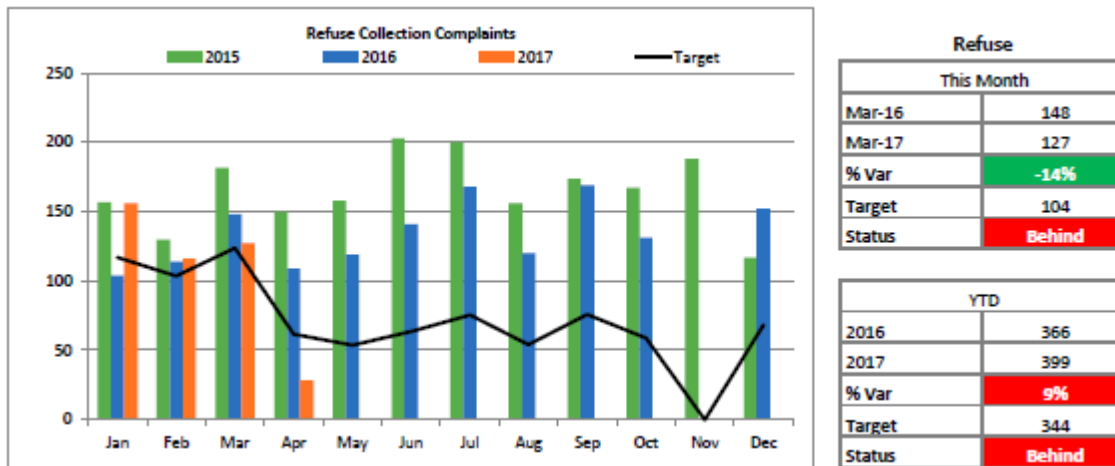
Streets Cleansing	
This Month	
Mar-16	27
Mar-17	47
% Var	<b>74%</b>
Target	14
Status	<b>Behind</b>
YTD	
2016	62
2017	100
% Var	<b>61%</b>
Target	52
Status	<b>Behind</b>



6.1 As shown in the above table, complaints were up 74% this month against March 2016. A total of 47 complaints were made during the month of March, against 27 in 2016.

6.2 There is no obvious reason for the rise in street cleansing complaints, although officers continue to investigate possible causes. One avenue being explored is an increase in the use of the online reporting tool, report-it, which is being promoted as part of the digital programme. Officers anticipate this will level out over time.

## Waste and Recycling



6.3 As shown in the above table, complaints were down 14% this month against March 2016. A total of 127 complaints were made during the month of March, against 148 in 2016.

6.4 Westminster carries out more than one million waste and recycling collection per week. The 127 complaints in March equates to 3.05 complaints per 100,000 collections. However the team will continue to investigate possible reasons for the complaints to make sure performance remains on track in the future.

## 7 Environment

### Greener City Action Plan (GCAP)

7.1 The Committee will be reviewing progress on the GCAP on 15 May 2017. The year one update is available on this webpage, which also includes the 10 year strategy and action plan.

### Engine Idling

7.2 As part of City for All Year 2017/18, the Leader and I announced a renewed campaign to target engine idling and raise awareness of the risks to health and the environment of unnecessarily running engines when stationary or parked.

7.3 In recognition of the work we have been doing on this issue we won a 'highly' commended award at the London Transport Awards on 2 March 2017.

### Low Emission Neighbourhood (LEN)

7.4 Following the LEN Stakeholder meeting in February 2017 there is continued progress on all aspects of the LENs project delivery, with a supporting communications programme to follow.

7.5 Transport for London (TfL) is content with the progress of the project for the first year. The behaviour change and public realm schemes are developing well and are on track for delivery. We have received formal confirmation of funding for Year 2 of the programme.



## City of Westminster

Children, Environment and Leisure Policy and  
Scrutiny Committee

<b>Date:</b>	15 May 2017
<b>Classification:</b>	General Release
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Review of Westminster Youth Provision / Young Westminster Foundation</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	Rachael Wright-Turner
<b>Cabinet Member Portfolio</b>	Portfolio(listed at <a href="http://www.westminster.gov.uk/cabinet">www.westminster.gov.uk/cabinet</a> )
<b>Wards Involved:</b>	All / Specific
<b>Policy Context:</b>	City for Choice / Heritage / Aspiration
<b>Report Author and Contact Details:</b>	Will Parsons, Commissioning & Transformation Lead – 0207 641 2526 <a href="mailto:wparsons@westminster.gov.uk">wparsons@westminster.gov.uk</a>

### 1. Executive Summary

This paper provides an overview of changes to Westminster Youth provision over the previous twelve months coupled with a progress update on the establishment of the Young Westminster Foundation.

### 2. Key Matters for the Committee's Consideration

- The members of the committee are asked to review the information noted throughout and comment as appropriate.
- To agree the Young Westminster Foundation's aims and objectives as relevant and appropriate for young people across the borough as noted at 7.1
- To comment on the Foundation's four main strands of work once operational as noted at 7.2.

### 3. Background

- 3.1 Funding for open access universal youth club provision across Westminster was withdrawn on 30 September 2016. The decision affected all commissioned youth clubs, was formalised by the Cabinet Member for Children and Young People on 20 May 2016 and delivered annual savings of £767,000. The decision to withdraw funding should be viewed against the wider Council requirement to save approx. £100 million over the next five years. The period

leading up until 30 September 2016 was an extension period allowing youth providers time to plan ahead and ensure sustainable business models were in place to reflect the current funding environment. Notwithstanding the permitted contract extensions, at the point of decision making it was also recognised that the youth sector across Westminster was in a strong position, with many clubs having diverse funding streams and not being wholly reliant upon Council funding.

3.2 The decision report also confirmed a commitment to provide one-off reserve funding of £200,000 over two years for the establishment of a new charity known as the Young Westminster Foundation. This followed a period of consultation with key stakeholders and included broad sector support. Additional infrastructure funding has also been agreed by John Lyon's Charity at £50,000 per annum for three years and they are a key partner in this model. The ambition was to create an innovative, vibrant and sustainable offer of services for children and young people. The Foundation's primary objective will be to facilitate fundraising for and on behalf of the sector at a time where funding to non-statutory public services is reducing.

3.3 The Foundation's scope and offer is not limited to the current model of predominantly local, estate-based youth clubs, but will consider what a wider landscape of providers, funders and commissioners can achieve by working in collaboration. It will make best use of the unique opportunities presented by Westminster's location in the heart of central London. As present, the Foundation is in the process of developing plans to open its membership base and this will include a range of partners across the borough including existing youth providers. In addition, the Council is committed to ensuring a suitable and sustainable offer of provision exists for its young people and to this end, will continue to support the Foundation throughout its development.

3.4 The remodelling of youth provision runs parallel to the 2014 – 2018 Early Help Strategy which notes the Council will 'revise our service model of investment in universal services together with key partners in line with our priority outcomes, in particular in respect of Play, Children's Centres and Youth Services'. The strategy further confirms that the Early Help Department will focus on improving the following six outcomes:

- For children to have strong and effective parents;
- Healthy young children who are ready to thrive at school;
- Improved participation in education and training;
- Prevention of harm and keeping children safe;
- Improved outcomes for children on the edge of care;
- Prevention of crime and serious youth violence;

#### **4. Sector Context**

4.1 Changes to the way in which youth services are delivered can be seen as part of a national picture whereby, significant reductions in central government funding have meant many local authorities across the country have had to reduce or cease funding for non-statutory youth services. To this end, there



have been a number of enquiries into the reduction in funding for young people's services with reports of spending reductions during 2014/15 and 2015/16 totalling £123 million<sup>1</sup>.

4.2 The average council had reduced spend by nearly £1 million, an average of 36 per cent since 2011/12 with more savings planned in 2017/18. When viewed against this background, Westminster's investment in establishing the Foundation offers a sustainable, long term solution to funding services for young people. Indeed, Young People's Foundations are now a popular response to the change in focus of traditional youth funded services, with Foundations having been created in Brent, Barnet, Hammersmith & Fulham, Camden and Harrow.

## 5. Current Youth Provision

5.1 As at April 2017 all but two of the existing youth clubs remain operational. There has been one confirmed closure for a smaller club and a further club remains closed whilst undergoing refurbishment. A recent mapping exercise across all existing providers confirms they remain open and that activity and services for young people continues, albeit on a reduced timetable of provision. Many clubs are looking into alternative funding sources and exploring alternative revenue streams.

5.2 Westminster City Council continues to run its '*Summer in the City Programme*' providing free and low-cost activities to keep children and young people entertained and active during the summer period. In addition, the Council continues to co-ordinate the Westminster Youth Council, a group of young people aged 11 to 18 who live, go to school, or are looked after by The City of Westminster. This ensures young people have a voice, contribute to decisions that affect them, ensure representation for young people across the borough and are well informed about the opportunities, activities and services available. The Council also continues to run an annual Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme for young people aged 14 to 24 offering a youth awards programme whilst simultaneously maintaining 'Young Westminster', a site dedicated to providing practical advice and guidance to young people in the following areas:

- Education, Training and Employment
- Health and Wellbeing
- Advice and Support
- Sports and Leisure
- Events and Activities

5.3 A further review of the current financial position for youth club providers is being carried out by the Foundation establishing the financial security of existing youth providers, the key issues for each provider organisation and the areas of greatest need across each locality. The analysis from this exercise will inform a Big Lottery funding bid to cover a borough wide survey on the needs of young

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<sup>1</sup> The report referred to was based on research carried out by Unison  
<https://www.unison.org.uk/content/uploads/2016/08/23996.pdf>

people. This, coupled with other recent publications on the needs of young people such as the recent Joint Strategic Needs Assessment<sup>2</sup>, will serve as an on-going body of evidence for the Foundation's forthcoming fundraising opportunities.

## **6. Young Westminster Foundation**

- 6.1 The Young Westminster Foundation's application to the Charity Commission was successfully approved in September 2016, providing charitable status and entry onto the charity register. The three founding trustees are in place and include Rachael Wright-Turner Tri-borough Director of Children's Commissioning as the representative for Westminster City Council, Jackie Rosenberg Chief Executive for One Westminster<sup>3</sup> and Shane Ryan Chief Executive for Working With Men<sup>4</sup> as representatives of the sector – background.
- 6.2 There are plans to review and extend the trustee membership at the first Annual General Meeting. Following consultation with the lead partner John Lyons Charity and the Foundation's Chief Executive Officer, the launch event is being scheduled later this year with the first Annual General Meeting following this event. The benefits of launching later will allow the Chief Executive Officer time to build strategic relationships, make connections with other programmes and also provides time to engage young people themselves in producing products or materials to be used in the launch itself.
- 6.3 The Trustees and the Chief Executive Officer have an away day scheduled on 11 May to develop strategic priorities for the first year, develop the supporting action plan with a focus on the months leading up to the launch. Proposals to be discussed on this day include building the profile of the Foundation and communicating this across the sector, hosting a series of events to engage with potential funders and sponsors such as breakfast briefings and a schedule of introductory meetings with the Chief Executive Officer and other key stakeholders in addition to seminars with youth related service providers to discuss current service themes and opportunities for collaborative working.
- 6.4 Children's Services Commissioning have established and coordinated an on-going Young Westminster Foundation working group that has been in operation from June 2016 to date, this has included a dedicated Commissioning & Transformation Lead and on-going oversight from both a Strategic Commissioner and Head of Service. The working group has additional input and representation from key professionals across the sector to support the work of setting up the Foundation. In addition, Children's Services Commissioning has ensured maintenance of regular trustee boards for strategic decision making

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<sup>2</sup> A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the means by which CCGs and Local Authorities describe the future health, care and wellbeing needs of the local populations and to identify the strategic direction of service delivery to meet those needs.

<sup>3</sup> One Westminster are a charitable organisation providing volunteering opportunities across the City of Westminster, they aim to support others rather than deliver services directly.

<sup>4</sup> Working With Men are a specialist charity supporting positive male activity, engagement and involvement, they have expertise in the challenges and solutions in working with boys and men who are socially or economically disadvantaged, marginalised or isolated.

and guidance. The table below details the key areas of work completed since the working group has been established:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Working Group Input</b>
<b>Charity Registration</b>	July – September 2016	Discussion and agreement to proceed with a membership constitution allowing members voting rights on specific decisions. Submission of charity commission application.
<b>Staff Structure</b>	July – September 2016	Agreement on structure and overall staff resources in view of year 1 & 2 budget, job descriptions, remit and initial salary ranges.
<b>Recruitment</b>	September – December 2016	Guidance on appropriate points of advertisement, structure and content of interviews and panel member selection.
<b>Website &amp; Logo Development</b>	December – January 2017	Website types, functionality & content, links with other Young People's Foundation's on their website development. Costs associated in purchasing domain name & initial link with Westminster Design Team.
<b>Banking</b>	November – December 2017	Enquiries into most appropriate bank dealing with small voluntary sector organisations. Account set-up, payment threshold procedures and account signatories.
<b>Launch Event Preparation</b>	On-going	Event schedule and content, key note speakers and availability, venue comparison and location.
<b>Trustee Governance</b>	February – April 2017	External resource commissioned to provide professional advice to the board on Governance issues, including extending trustee board.
<b>Membership Recruitment</b>	February – April 2017	External resource commissioned to provide professional advice to the board on recruiting membership organisations and determining their voting rights.
<b>Payroll Set-up</b>	February – March 2017	Registering YWF with Inland Revenue, locating suitable payroll provider and ensuring staff salary payments can be processed.
<b>Contracts of Employment</b>	March 2017	Drafting of employment contracts for YWF staff, agreeing leave entitlement with board of trustees and ensuring appropriate HR oversight before issuing.
<b>Policy and Procedures</b>	January – April 2017	Ensuring draft copies of key policies and procedures are in place for CEO start date, including Financial Controls Policy, Health & Safety & Steering Group Terms of Reference.

<b>Insurance</b>	February – March 2017	Enquiries with insurance companies for quoting of charity insurance and appropriate levels of cover, list of comparisons to be presented to trustee board.
<b>Youth Provider Mapping</b>	February – May 2017	Meetings with all 13 previously commissioned Westminster Youth Providers with a view to identifying key issues for each provider organisation and the areas of greatest need across each locality. Presentation to be made to trustee board in May 2017
<b>Draft Fundraising Strategy</b>	February – April 2017	Initial draft of Foundation's fundraising strategy, to include availability of funding sources, submission deadlines and recommendations on where the Foundation should focus resources.
<b>Draft Bid Application</b>	March 2017	Draft funding application completed for Big Lottery Awards for All. Application to detail how the Foundation will go about undertaking borough wide survey of young people's needs.
<b>Networking</b>	On-going	Ensuring the YWF is represented at newly created forums for Young Peoples Foundations. Additional sector specific meetings, both with the voluntary and community sector and business networks.

6.5 Furthermore, the group is progressing a number of priority work streams at present including:

- **Development of a charity website:** Contacts have been sought from other Foundations with regards website development. The Foundation is in the processing of purchasing a domain name and establishing ways to ensure site recognition on search engines.
- **Engagement of the corporate sector:** The group is working with the Council's Economy Team to develop early awareness of the new charity in the corporate sector. A short article was published on 14 February in the City Council's e-newsletter to the sector to over 8,000 subscribers.
- **Fundraising strategy:** Identification of funding opportunities, deadlines for bid submissions and the priority areas of focus for the Foundation.

6.6 Recruitment for the Chief Executive Officer first commenced in August 2016 and ran a two stage interview process. Following the interviews trustees consulted with a wider stakeholder group and a decision was taken not to appoint<sup>5</sup>. A second recruitment round commenced in January 2017, was

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<sup>5</sup> The wider stakeholder group comprised of a representative from John Lyons Charity, Senior Management of Westminster City Council, the Youth MP and the Chief Executive of a local youth organisation.

advertised on the Guardian and subsequently attracted a higher and stronger field of candidates; this led to the successful appointment of Philip Barron.

- 6.7 Having worked as the Community Manager for Land Securities, Chair of Refugee Youth and Project Manager at the London Development Agency, Phil has extensive experience working across the voluntary, public and corporate sectors with a specific focus on charity set-up and a proven ability to submit funding bids with major donors. In view of the need to think differently about the way in which youth services are delivered, throughout the interview process Phil demonstrated the necessary skills and credible proposals for both the role and the way in which youth services can be sustained in the future. In addition, Phil brings a positive and energetic approach to enhancing the lives and outcomes of young people across Westminster.

## **7. The Young Westminster Foundation's Offer**

- 7.1 The Foundation will become fully operational shortly after the Chief Executive commences employment in May 2017. Soon after this appointment we anticipate recruitment for the Foundation's Fundraising Manager. As submitted in the Foundation's application to the Charity Commission the primary objectives are:

- a. The promotion of the voluntary sector in the City of Westminster in particular by building the capacity of charitable and voluntary organisations working with children and young people and providing them with the necessary advice, support, information, training and services to enable them to pursue their charitable purposes and improve the efficiency and management of their resources.
- b. To advance in life and relieve the needs of young people through making grants to charities and voluntary organisations that do any or all of the following:
  - The provision of recreational and leisure time activities provided in the interest of social welfare, designed to improve their conditions of life and increase their opportunities;
  - Providing support and activities which develop their skills, capacities and capabilities to enable them to participate in society as mature and responsible individuals.

- 7.2 The Young Westminster Foundation is a membership organisation open to individuals or groups working with children and young people. Details on membership will be made available in the coming months with networking events scheduled on a sector specific basis over the summer months. The Foundation will work strategically to bring different groups together, develop partnership projects whilst sharing resources and good practice.

- 7.3 The Foundation's position in the sector will be to add value to an already well-established offer of services for young people. It will not compete with existing

providers, but work with and for them in securing additional and sustainable funding, broker partnerships with key stakeholders and identify opportunities. Its aim will be to bring a new dimension to the sector by thinking differently and creating new and innovative solutions that lead to positive outcomes for young people. During the Foundation's first few years it will concentrate on four main strands of work:

- To facilitate centralised fundraising based on a consortia approach in order to access funding from a variety of sources including trusts, foundations, Government and European sources
- To provide a 'Venue Bank' for groups to share and access available sites to run their projects
- To develop an allocations system and distribute a Small Grants fund to member organisations
- To organise sector specific capacity building

## **8. Next Steps**

- 8.1 Westminster City Council will continue to support the Foundation throughout its first months of operation and beyond. The working group, responsible up until now for concentrating on specific areas of development, will take on the role of a steering group, providing advice and guidance and subsequently assisting to shape the Foundation's role in the sector. It is envisaged that the Youth MP or Deputy Youth MP will form part of this group. The trustee board will continue to meet routinely and this forms the main governance and decision making process for the Foundation.
- 8.2 A series of forums are due to be scheduled over the summer time to network with key partners and provide the basis for defined membership groups. These will be followed by a dedicated Young Westminster Launch event later on in the year.

<p><b>If you have any queries about this Report or wish to inspect any of the Background Papers please contact Will Parsons, Commissioning &amp; Transformation Lead – 0207 641 2526, <a href="mailto:wparsons@westminster.gov.uk">wparsons@westminster.gov.uk</a></b></p>
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## Children, Environment and Leisure Policy and Scrutiny Committee

<b>Date:</b>	Monday May 15 <sup>th</sup> 2017
<b>Classification:</b>	General Release
<b>Title:</b>	The Report of the Air Quality Task Group
<b>Report of:</b>	Julia Corkey- Director of Policy, Performance and Communications
<b>Cabinet Member Portfolio</b>	Cabinet Member for Environment, Sports and Community: Councillor David Harvey and Cabinet Member for Adult Social Services and Public Health: Councillor Heather
<b>Wards Involved:</b>	All
<b>Policy Context:</b>	Creating a Greener City Building Homes, celebrating neighbourhoods
<b>Report Author and Contact Details:</b>	<b>Muge Dindjer x2636</b> mdindjer@westminster.gov.uk

### 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report presents the final report of the Air Quality Task Group. The Task Group has been meeting from July 2016 to March 2017 and this final report draws on all the evidence heard including that commissioned from King's College London. The penultimate version of the report and its recommendations was considered at the last meeting on 23<sup>rd</sup> March.

### 2. Key Matters for the Committee's Consideration

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to:

- Consider, comment on and agree the report and its recommendations
- Consider options for a launch in June 2017 and
- Recommend the report to the Cabinet Member for Environment, Sports and Community and where appropriate the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Health for the recommendations to be incorporated into the next Greener City Action Plan.

### **3. Background**

#### **3.1 The Work of the Air Quality Task Group**

3.1.1 The Air Quality Task Group was originally a task group of the then Environment and Customer Services Policy and Scrutiny Committee under the Chairmanship of the Councillor Ian Adams. However, the cross-cutting nature of the topic was considered and there was also representation on the Task Group from the Health and Public Protection Committee and the Children, Sports and Leisure Committee. Following the change in the Council's leadership, recent changes to the Scrutiny Committees has led to the Council's Environment portfolio falling under the remit of the new Children, Environment and Leisure Policy and Scrutiny Committee. The Chairmanship of the Task Group therefore passed to Councillor Andrew Smith as chairman of this committee and the work of the Task Group was incorporated into the committee's work programme.

3.1.2 The Task Group was established in response to growing concern from the public, business and other stakeholders about the impact of poor air quality in Westminster and to develop recommendations about what the City Council should do to respond, both directly and by using its voice to influence other bodies in both the public and private sectors to take action. The Task Group met five times and considered evidence from a range of external stakeholder around the three themes of; health impacts of poor air quality, emissions from transport and emissions from buildings. Early on in the work of the Task Group, they commissioned an evidence review of interventions from other boroughs and other cities to see if there were any lessons for Westminster. The Terms of Reference are attached as Appendix 1 and the ambition of the Task Group has always been wider than those things within the Council's control. This is because the Task Group was keen to mobilise our lobbying power and our influence with other stakeholders.

3.1.3 There are two innovative elements of the Task Group's work:

- The collaboration with King's College London where we have received a significant piece of academic independent contribution for a very small budget has been possible by lending them officer time from our performance and evaluation team to join their research team.
- The Task Group has appreciated the engagement from cabinet members and senior officers with relevant portfolios with its work. One of the Task Group's aims has been to provide an evidence base to inform the development of the next Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan, due to be reviewed in 2018.

#### **3.2 The Report and its recommendations**

3.2.1 The report is now substantially complete following the last set of comments from the Task Group. However, there are still a few stages to tidy it up. The final report will contain an executive summary; it will be proof-read and



designed. Interventions by the City Council and the Mayor of London have been successful in delivering a reduction in emissions from transport. While there are a number of steps that could be taken to accelerate progress, the report shows that air pollution from transport is set to decrease due to interventions introduced by both the current and previous Mayor.

- 3.2.2 Transport is the source of the majority of both NO<sub>2</sub> and particulate pollution which have the most impact on localised air pollution and its health impacts, so it is right that action has focused on this area. Buildings are, however, a major source of pollution, more than a third of NO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the City come from the burning of gas and other fuels to heat domestic and commercial buildings in the City come from the burning of gas and other fuels to heat domestic and commercial buildings in the city and nearly 15 percent of particulate pollution is from buildings. Unlike the transport sector, the amount of pollution from buildings is not falling. The report therefore calls on the City Council to consider ways to reduce the impact of buildings on the City's air quality by recommending:

“The Council should identify opportunities to deliver an improvement in the impact of the City's building stock on air quality.”

### **3.3 A proposed launch**

- 3.3.1 Once the Committee has commented on and approved the report, the Task Group have indicated that they would like a stakeholder launch of some sort. This would take place after the General Election. The options for a launch would seem to be:

- Launch by press release and photo call
- Launch via a policy roundtable with key stakeholders to both inform them of the recommendations and act as a call to action or
- To be launched alongside another air quality event- one possibility is the launch event for the Low Emission Zone year 2 taking place on 15<sup>th</sup> June with Councillor Harvey.

- 3.3.2 The Committee's views are sought on these options or any other methods they would like to consider.

**If you have any queries about this Report or wish to inspect any of the Background Papers please contact Muge Dindjer x2636  
mdindjer@westminster.gov.uk**

**APPENDICES:**

Appendix 1-Task Group Terms of Reference  
Appendix 2- Task Group Report.

**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

Air Quality improvement initiatives in other cities-A brief review of evidence to inform Westminster City Council's Air Quality Task Group. A report prepared in partnership with Westminster City Council.

### Terms of Reference for the Air Quality Task Group

The task group comprises Members; from the Environment and Customer Services Committee, one Member from the Adults, Health and Public Protection Committee and one from Children's , Sports and Leisure Committee. The task group will run for approximately 9 months and started in July 2016.

#### Purpose

To further develop understanding of the issue of air quality citywide in Westminster and to identify what additional steps can be taken if necessary to focus on it. To feed into the review/refresh of the Westminster Air Quality Strategy.

#### Objectives

1. To increase understanding of Air Quality issues in Westminster by examining the causes and impacts of poor air quality in order to take effective action towards clean air
2. To understand the actions already being taken to improve air quality in Westminster.
3. Learning from best practice, to identify additional ways of improving air quality in the City now and for future generations
4. To understand how planning policy can be used to improve air quality
5. To understand how transport planning can be used to improve air quality
6. To collaborate with key strategic partners and partnerships to improve air quality
7. Using this evidence base and galvanising the Council's leadership role, to influence partners/stakeholders to play their full part in delivering identified measures in order to improve air quality and thus improve the health of adults and children.

#### Methodology

The Air Quality Task Group will:

1. Commission a review which will compare and contrast Westminster City Council's actions/interventions aimed at improving Air Quality with other boroughs, and cities including internationally. This will include a comparison of planning policies and their impact on air quality. This will focus on delivery and actions and seek to identify successes from elsewhere. This will give us an understanding of our place amongst our peers and identify which international city is a good comparator.
2. Issue a call for written evidence which would focus on emissions from buildings, transport and health impacts
3. Invite expert witnesses to give evidence to three hearings.
4. To invite residents and amenity groups to provide evidence via Open Forum on the website

5. Identify best practice.
6. Produce a report of findings and recommendations for action by central government, the GLA, the Council, business and industry, organisations and residents. These could, where appropriate feed into the next update of our Air Quality Strategy. The report would need to include a communications/ influencing strategy.
7. Some of the meetings will be held away from City Hall in order to engage with communities.

## Report of the Air Quality Task Group- May 2017

**Foreword**-signed by Councillor Andrew Smith

Westminster City Council has made tackling air pollution one of its priorities. In order to help the development of the Council's approach, the Scrutiny Function wanted to make sure that we understand the extent of the problem, what causes it, what we are already doing about it, and what more the Council and others can do. We are delighted that the Leader has made tackling air quality one of her top priorities.

There is a growing body of evidence that poor air quality is bad for our health and this evidence highlights health impacts right through from the unborn child in the womb through to the elderly. Poor Air Quality is identified as the second biggest cause of premature death after smoking.

We were keen to hear from our large business community too. We found that for many businesses, the high level of air pollution in Westminster is bad for business and London as a location for business. Crucially, according to our latest residents' survey, carried out in September 2016, a quarter (25%) of residents say that pollution is one of the main things they like the least about living in their local area. Over time, that saying that poor air quality is a very or fairly big problem has risen from 13% in 2011 to 26% in 2016.

This Scrutiny investigation highlighted that the Council is already doing a great deal to tackle air pollution, but we believe that we can do more and set ourselves some ambitious and quantifiable targets. Air pollution cannot be solved by local authorities alone. As well as our efforts, we need action from the Mayor and the Government. We recognise that residents, business and community groups have an essential role to play in both helping to reduce the levels of air pollution and in mitigating its impact. We therefore suggest that Westminster City Council use its civic leadership role to:

- Ensure that its own buildings, vehicles etc. are the cleanest that they can be;
- Use its purchasing power to improve air quality;
- Inform residents about how they can help to reduce emissions and to avoid the harmful effect of poor air quality on their lives;
- Support other stakeholders to do their bit to reduce pollution and to engage in solving the problem; and
- Lobby the Government at the London and national level for more action and resources to reduce the problem.

The evidence we commissioned from King's College London suggests that what works best is a combination of top down enforcement and bottom up community activity. The evidence from this international trawl of cities also suggests that designing and delivering solutions with stakeholders works well. We are aware that Westminster already does a lot of this, for example, with the Business Improvement Districts, but we think there is scope to do more. Many key stakeholders now want to take more action and support the Council to do so. We are committed to working in partnership with residents and all stakeholders to both reduce

our collective impact on air pollution and mitigate some of the harm caused by it. This work has been undertaken at a time of unprecedented media, government and legal interest in air quality. We are hopeful that with coordinated action together we can make a difference.

## **Executive Summary**

The focus of this study has been on three areas. We have tried to:

- understand the health impacts of air pollution
- understand the emissions caused by transport and
- Understand the emissions caused by buildings.

### Health Impacts

Whilst air quality has been gradually improving, most of Westminster still breaches EU and World Health Organisation standards for some pollutants. The level of research about health impacts is growing all the time. We now understand the impacts ranging from on the unborn child in the womb, on children's lungs, on adults and on elderly people. The impacts vary from increased medicine use, increased emergency hospital admissions right through to premature death. As well as the impact on the individual and families, there are also financial impacts on our health and social care services.

### Emissions from Transport

We know that nearly 60% of NO<sub>2</sub> emissions and nearly two-thirds of PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions come from road transport. There is therefore a push to move to electric vehicles. However, although this would reduce pollution by removing particulates from exhausts, a significant amount of pollution is created by the wear of brake pads and tyres on the roads. The ultimate solution is therefore to reduce traffic overall; both personal car use and commercial vehicles servicing our businesses.

### Emissions from Buildings

There is much less awareness about the significant contribution of emissions from buildings and construction to air pollution. In Westminster, this comprises about a third of our air pollution. One of the things the Council can do more of is to raise awareness of this both with residents and with businesses. The boilers and heating systems selected by residents' and commercial and residential landlords can make a real difference to levels of pollution. This is an area where both the Council and the Mayor can and do set and enforce standards for development, construction and refurbishment. For Westminster, with our many heritage buildings, the refurbishment of buildings to excellent environmental standards is crucial. Whilst we found there is already much good practice e.g. the Green Club in the Low Emission Zone, managed by the Portman Estate, emissions from buildings are not predicted to fall (unlike emissions from transport). Therefore it is important that Westminster considers what more we can do to accelerate the improvement of the building stock in the City.

In conclusion, Westminster City Council has a leadership role to play both by improving our own policy and practice, but also by acting as a catalyst for residents, businesses and visitors to minimise the pollution we cause and mitigating the harmful effects of pollution on ourselves. The Council also has a respected voice in influencing those things that are outside our control. We should be even bolder in what we urge the Mayor and Government to do for the levers that are within their control.

## **Introduction**

### **Purpose of the Task Group**

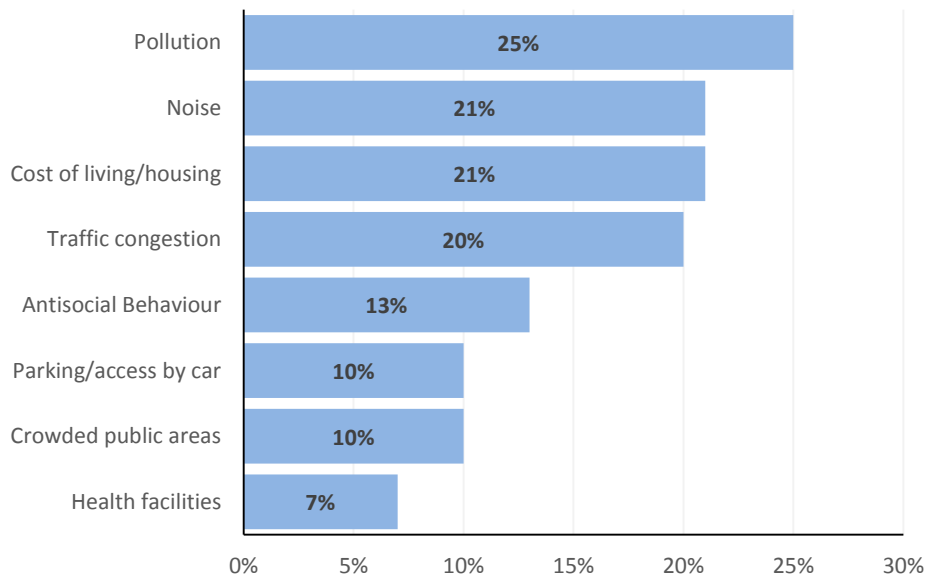
In July 2016, the then Environment and Customer Services Policy and Scrutiny Committee decided to launch an investigation into Air Quality in Westminster.<sup>1</sup> The Committee knew that Air Quality was an area where the Council had shown significant leadership for some time, but we also knew that it was one of the top concerns for our residents. According to our latest residents' survey, carried out in September 2016, a quarter (25%) of residents (aged 16 and over) say that pollution is one of the main things they like the least about living in their local area. This is the top concern over cost of living/housing (21%), noise (21%) and traffic congestion (20%). More specifically, over time, those saying that poor air quality is a very or fairly big problem has risen from 13% in 2011 to 20% in 2015 and 26% in 2016. It has consistently been seen as the biggest problem in Westminster. We also know from our engagement with our business community, through the Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) and others, that it is also a top concern for businesses and employers. In response to these concerns and to shape the policy response from the Council and the Mayor of London, we established the Air Quality Task Group (the Task Group) with the aim of developing our understanding of air quality, and identifying national and international best practice solutions that could be applied to central London.

**City Survey<sup>2</sup> Question: What two or three things do you like the least about living in your local area? (top responses only)**

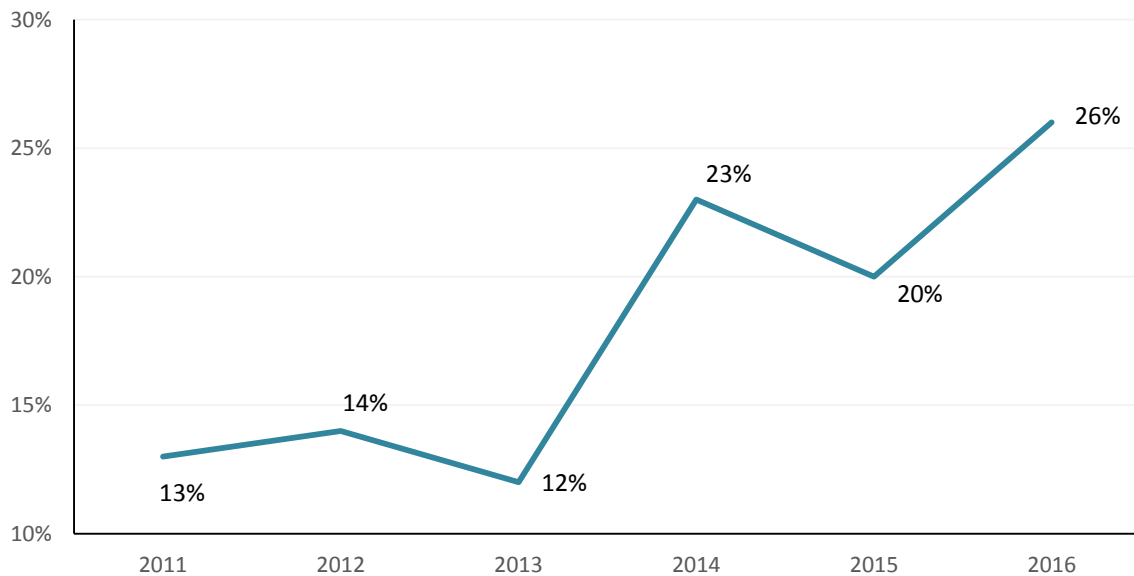
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<sup>1</sup> From January 2017, the responsibility for Environmental Policy Scrutiny passed to the Children's Environment and Culture Policy and Scrutiny Committee and, to reflect this change, the Chairman also changed.

<sup>2</sup> The City Survey is an annual face to face survey of over 1,000 residents. This is a representative sample. It captures resident perceptions of the City and the services provided by the Council.



**City Survey Question: Thinking about your local area, how much of a problem do you think air pollution is? (number of respondents who think it is a very/fairly big problem)**



Resident Concern about Air Pollution





The full terms of reference and membership are attached at Appendix 1. In recognition of the cross-cutting nature of the issue, the membership was also drawn from the Adults, Health and Public Protection Policy and Scrutiny Committee and the then Children, Sports and Leisure Policy and Scrutiny Committee. Essentially, the Task Group set out to ***“Further develop understanding of the issue of air quality citywide in Westminster and to identify what additional steps can be taken if necessary to focus on it. The findings/recommendations of the Task Group were designed to be able to inform the refresh of the Westminster Air Quality Action Plan.”***

Evidence the Task Group heard from eminent experts identified air pollution as the second highest preventable cause of premature death after smoking. People choose whether to smoke or not but breathing is not a voluntary activity.

## **1. Structure of the report**

Each section provides the policy context, sets out the key elements from the evidence and suggests some recommendations that would improve the air quality. In doing so, they will draw on the commissioned evidence from KCL, the evidence heard at the meetings and submitted to the Task Group either in writing or online.

The structure of the report is as follows:

1. Introduction to the task group and how it carried out its work
2. Background on air pollution
3. Evidence base setting out the extent of the problem in Westminster
4. Health impacts
5. Impact of transport and recommendations
6. Impact of buildings and recommendations
7. Next steps and conclusions

## **2. How the Task Group carried out its work**

The Task Group met from July 2016 to March 2017 to agree the scope of the work, to agree the score of the research review and to start taking evidence from experts on the three key themes they were interested in:

- Emissions from transport;
- Emissions from buildings; and
- Health impacts (including on children).

The Task Group heard evidence directly from Professor Frank Kelly of King’s College London (KCL).<sup>3</sup> The Task Group also put out a wider call for evidence via a press release at the beginning which encouraged people to share their views about the problems it causes and about potential solutions. A page for the Task Group was opened on Open Forum, our online engagement vehicle, and residents and local organisations were invited to submit evidence.

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<sup>3</sup> Professor Frank Kelly BSc, PhD, FRSA, is the pre-eminent expert on air quality and holds the chair in Environmental Health at King's College London, where he is Director of the Analytical & Environmental Sciences Division. His other positions of responsibility are Director of the Environmental Research Group and Deputy Director of the MRC-PHE Centre for Environment & Health.

We also created a dedicated email address to which people could send concerns, evidence or ideas about solutions. One residents' association decided to hold a meeting on air quality and invited a member of the Task Group and officers to attend and speak. We received 26 responses via Open Forum and the key concerns/ problems that air quality causes for residents were: health concerns especially for children, increases in asthma symptoms, respiratory problems and making clothes dirty. The increase in home deliveries, and idling of coaches and other vehicles were seen as a significant cause of the pollution. When asked what action we should take, respondents urged us to be bold. Popular suggestions included phasing out diesel, whilst planting more trees on busy routes and more green space generally, car bans and punishment/enforcement for idling. We also had some very specific suggestions such as change the traffic lights so that pedestrians do not have to wait in the central reservation of very busy polluted roads such as Marylebone Road.

Critically, the Task Group also commissioned the Policy Institute at KCL, under the leadership of Professor Frank Kelly, to conduct an independent of initiatives to improve air quality in other cities globally, and in other London boroughs, with a view to exploring whether there are lessons that can be applied for Westminster City Council (WCC). The Task Group wanted its recommendations to be evidence-based and have the rigour to be acted upon. A summary of this piece of work is shown at **Appendix 3** and its rich findings have been used throughout this report and informed the recommendations. The full report is published at [add link when done](#).

### 3. What is air pollution?

The table below explains the sources of air pollution, the health and environmental effects, and current London concentrations.

Table 1 Air pollutant sources, health and environmental effects, and current London concentrations (adapted from [4])

Pollutant	Key sources of emissions	Health/environmental effects
Particulate matter (PM) Typically referred to as particles under 10 µm in diameter (PM <sub>10</sub> ) and fine particles less than 2.5 µm in diameter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Transport (exhaust, tyre and brake wear), combustion, industrial processes, construction and demolition, natural sources. Also created by interaction of other pollutants.	Linked to asthma, lung cancer, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, infant mortality and low birth weight. The smallest particles are of greatest health concern (e.g. PM <sub>2.5</sub> ). PM exposure can lead to growth stunting or mortality in plants. Black carbon (a component of PM) contributes to global warming.
Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), including nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	Transport, combustion.	Exposure to NO <sub>2</sub> can cause lung irritation, decrease lung function, and increase chance of respiratory infections. Long term exposure is associated with low birth weight babies and excess deaths. NO and NO <sub>2</sub> are precursors to formation of Ozone, and acid rain. NO <sub>x</sub> can be deposited into fresh water and land, harming biodiversity in sensitive sites.
Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	Combustion (particularly coal) and road transport.	Causes irritation of lungs, nose and throat, and exacerbates asthma. Precursor to formation of smog. Forms acid rain, which damages freshwater

		environments, soils and vegetation.
<b>Carbon monoxide (CO)</b>	Road transport (particularly petrol), combustion, industry. CO arises from incomplete combustion.	Headaches, nausea, dizziness, affects lung performance. Precursor to formation of Ozone.
<b>Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)</b>	Formed by reaction of hydrocarbons, NO <sub>x</sub> , and Volatile Organic Compounds in sunlight.	Harms lung function and irritates respiratory system. Can increase incidence and severity of asthma and bronchitis. Long term exposure can lead to cardiorespiratory mortality. Acts as a powerful greenhouse gas. Stunts plant growth.

**For the position in Westminster, please see Table 2 below.**

**Table 2 Summary table comparing Westminster's average annual concentration levels for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> compared to the London average, the EU Limit Values and the WHO's guideline limit taken from [LINK TO KCL report](#)**

Pollutant	EU limit values	WHO limit values	Current Westminster values <sup>4</sup>	Current London values
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	25 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean	10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean 25 µg/m <sup>3</sup> 24-hour mean	17.7 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean	15.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean
	<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean	20 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean	28.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean
50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> 24-hr mean		50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> 24-hr mean		
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean	50.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean	30.6 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual mean
	200 µg/m <sup>3</sup> 1-hr mean	200 µg/m <sup>3</sup> 1-hr mean		

#### **4. The Evidence Base on Air Quality in Westminster**

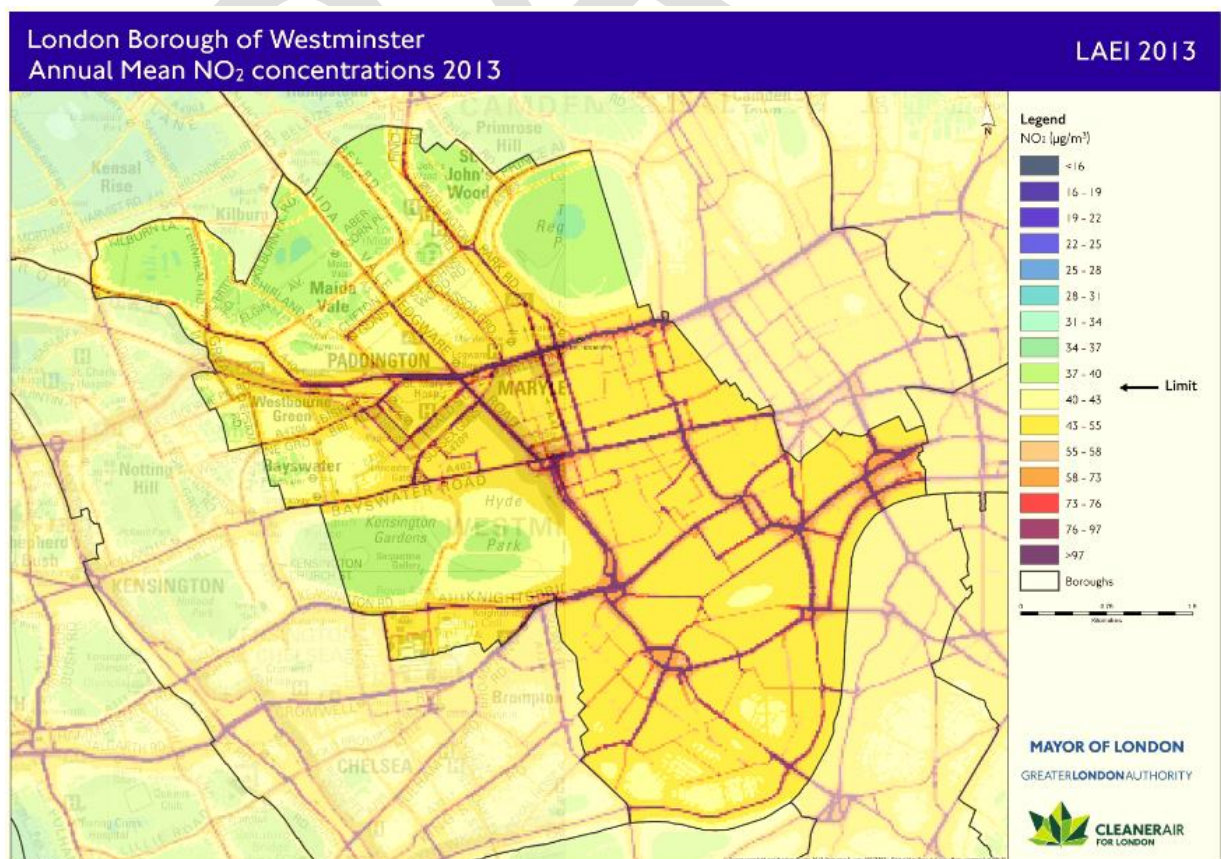
London also has a comprehensive monitoring network, funded by London boroughs, the Greater London Authority (GLA), Transport for London (TfL) and Heathrow Airport. Many of these sites are part of the London Air Quality Network (LAQN), managed by KCL's Environmental Research Group, enabling the region to understand trends in air quality. Removing the weather effects from trends in concentrations of the main pollutants monitored at these sites, the LAQN has identified a reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> and PM from 2008 to 2013.<sup>5</sup> This is encouraging as it shows that overall air quality is improving in London, but the

<sup>4</sup> Data taken from LAEI 2013. Air quality in Westminster is monitored through the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) data and five automatic monitoring sites: Victoria Palace Theatre, Strand, Oxford Road, Marylebone Road and Horseferry Road. The latest release of the LAEI provides concentration data for the year 2013, the reason for this time lag is that the dataset is vast and it takes time to be calibrated.

<sup>5</sup> NO<sub>x</sub> roadside sites show a downward trend of 1.25% per year, equating to a total reduction over the six year period of 7.5%. NO<sub>2</sub> roadside sites show a downward trend of 2.1% per year, equating to a total reduction over the six year period of 12.6%. PM<sub>10</sub> roadside sites show a downward trend of 1.4% per year, equating to a total reduction over the six year period of 8.4%. PM<sub>10</sub> background sites show a downward trend of 0.65% per year, equating to a total reduction over the six year period of 3.9%. PM<sub>2.5</sub> roadside and background sites show a downward trend of 2.2% per year equating to a total reduction over the six year period of 13.2%.

dynamic nature of air pollution means concentrations at some sites may be going up while the overall trend is improving.[8]

The whole of Westminster was designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in 1999 due to high levels of NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> in breach of EU limits. The AQMA was adopted based on evidence/monitoring of all pollutants, but PM and NO<sub>2</sub> were found to be in excess of EU health standards. Since the turn of the century, air quality has improved in Westminster but pollution remains a significant problem, with EU limit values for NO<sub>2</sub> still being breached on a regular basis. Westminster has significantly higher average mean concentrations for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> compared to the London average (Table 2). NO<sub>2</sub> exceeds the EU Limit values, though particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) both meet the EU objectives. **However, all three emissions exceed the World Health Organisation's (WHO) annual mean guidelines.** Levels of Ozone, Carbon Monoxide and Sulphur Dioxide are under WHO limits. Looking more closely at Westminster, the following map shows that most of the Borough is in breach of EU limits which are themselves above the rates recommended by the WHO. It is important to distinguish the EU standards from the WHO guidelines which are more ambitious. Best practice dictates that a good borough should aim to fall within WHO guidelines. Professor Kelly informed the Task Group that the WHO guidelines are reviewed every seven years based on the latest available evidence, before undergoing some political discussion and then becoming somewhat diluted. In other words, left purely to the scientists, the WHO guidelines would be stricter than they currently are.



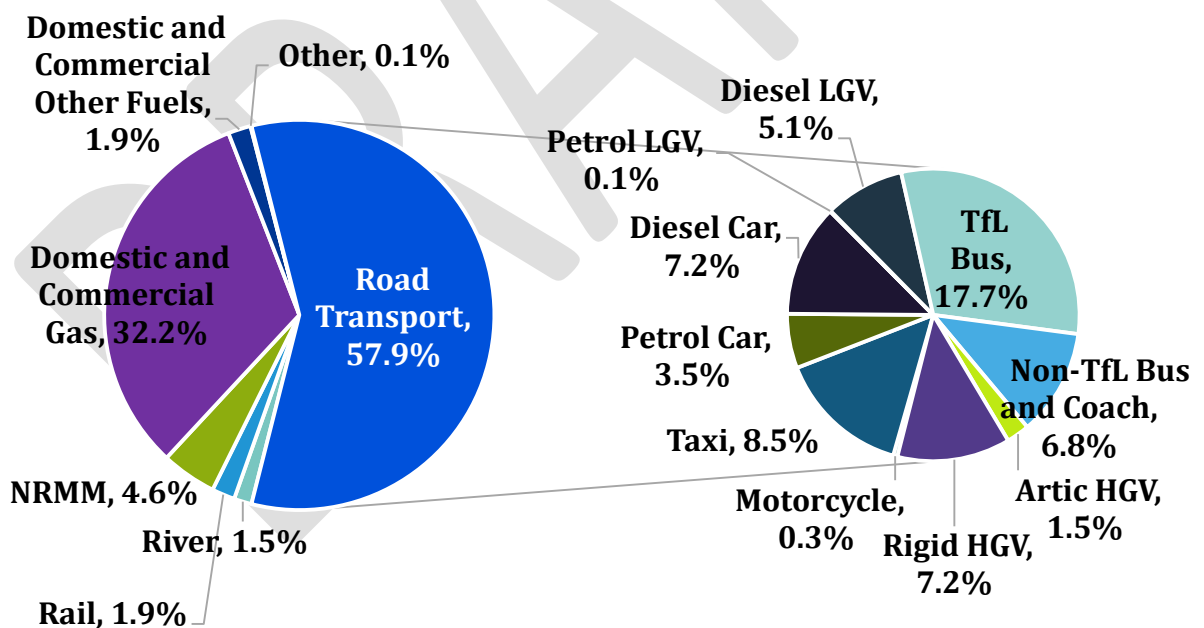
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The pattern of NO<sub>2</sub> in Westminster is related to the population density. Population density in Westminster is 10,900 people / km<sup>2</sup> compared to the London average of 5,500 people / km<sup>2</sup>; Westminster's population density is about double that of the average London borough. More people equates to more infrastructure and more emissions. The map above shows that, in 2013, over 80% of Westminster exceeded EU limits. The general trend in Westminster shows high emissions in central and eastern areas such as the West End and Marylebone, and that residential areas in the north are less affected, as are the Royal Parks.

### 5. The Sources of Air Pollution.

As shown by the first table, pollution comes from a number of causes. Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) comes from transport (exhaust, tyre and brake wear), combustion, industrial processes, construction, demolition and natural causes. Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) including NO<sub>2</sub> come from transport and combustion. O<sub>3</sub> is formed by reaction of hydrocarbons, NO<sub>x</sub> and Volatile Organic Compounds in sunlight.

Source Composition of NO<sub>x</sub> for Westminster (LAEI 2016)



6

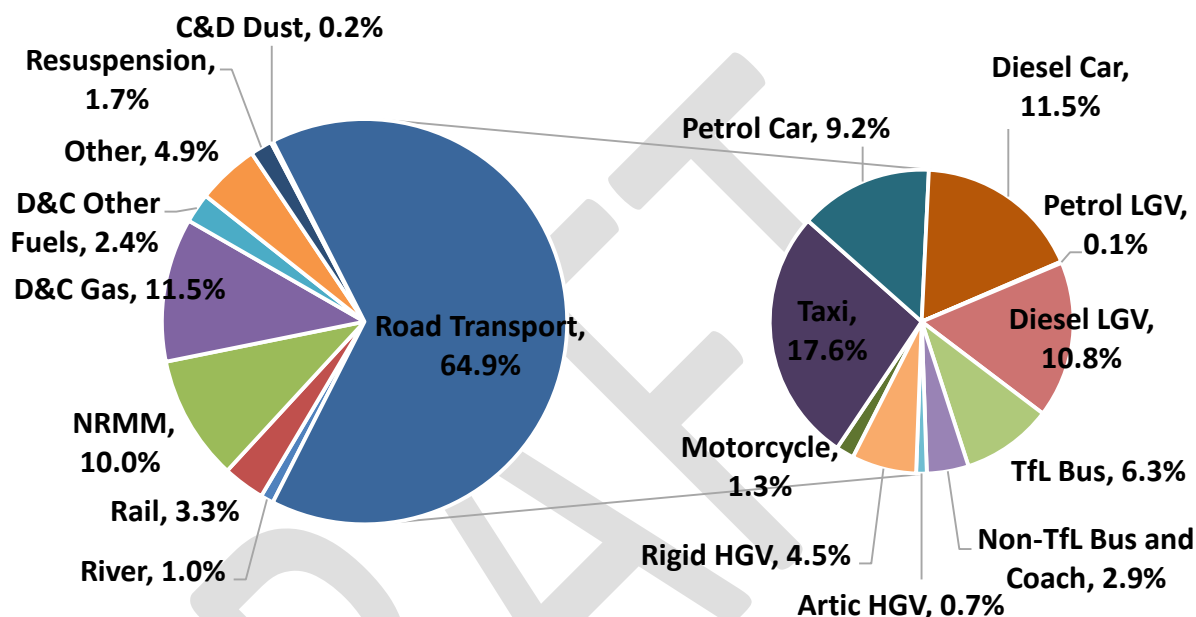
This shows that nearly 60% of NO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from road transport. The largest contributors to this are TfL buses (18%), Taxis (8.5%) and diesel cars (7%). Roughly one third

<sup>6</sup> NRMM = Non Road Mobile Machinery- Construction Machinery

of emissions are from Domestic and Commercial Gas sources. The latter are discussed in more detail under the Buildings Section of this report.

The equivalent chart for PM<sub>2.5</sub> shows the following:

**Source Composition of PM<sub>2.5</sub> for Westminster (LAIE, 2016)**



Add a note explaining where vans are shown in the pie charts.

Again, Road Transport contributes nearly two-thirds of emissions, the largest polluters being Taxis (18%), diesel cars (12%) and diesel Light Goods vehicles at 11%, with Domestic and Commercial gas, i.e. boilers contribute 12% and Non Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) contributes 10%.

Given that transport and emissions from buildings are the two key sources of air pollution in Westminster, the Task Group decided to focus its work on these two areas in order to have the biggest impact.

## 6. The Health impacts of poor air quality

### 6.1 Policy Context

The failure to meet air quality objectives in a number of cities has a direct impact upon the health and life expectancy of those who live and work in our cities. It is estimated that 9,400 deaths in London were attributable to poor air quality. The health of London's population and its status as a global city and leading economic and commercial centre are all threatened by the levels of pollution.

As stated previously, under UK legislation, local authorities and the GLA are required to assess air quality and take action to reduce pollution where it is in excess of national standards. Westminster's most recent Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) was adopted in 2013 and aims to protect health, ecosystems and buildings; reduce pollution to below national air quality objectives; and comply with air quality legislation. The AQAP contains a number of measures aimed at communicating the health impacts from poor air quality, protecting the most vulnerable and seeking to minimise personal exposure to poor air quality.

## 6.2 Evidence

Evidence presented to the Task Group by Professor Kelly suggested that, across the UK, poor air quality is responsible for the equivalent of 29,000 premature deaths due to breathing in tiny pollution particles. The average loss of life is six months, (although the actual amount varies between individuals, from a few days to many years).<sup>7</sup> In Westminster, this equated to 88 attributable deaths from PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure in 2014<sup>8</sup>. He noted that the 2010 data shows that the biggest cause of premature deaths is from active smoking, accounting for 89,000 deaths. The second biggest cause is poor air quality at 29,000 premature deaths. Premature deaths from alcohol and obesity are lower at between 15 - 20,000 each. **This makes poor air quality the second biggest public health challenge after smoking.** Premature deaths come at the top of the pyramid and there were many other health impacts as shown by the picture below.

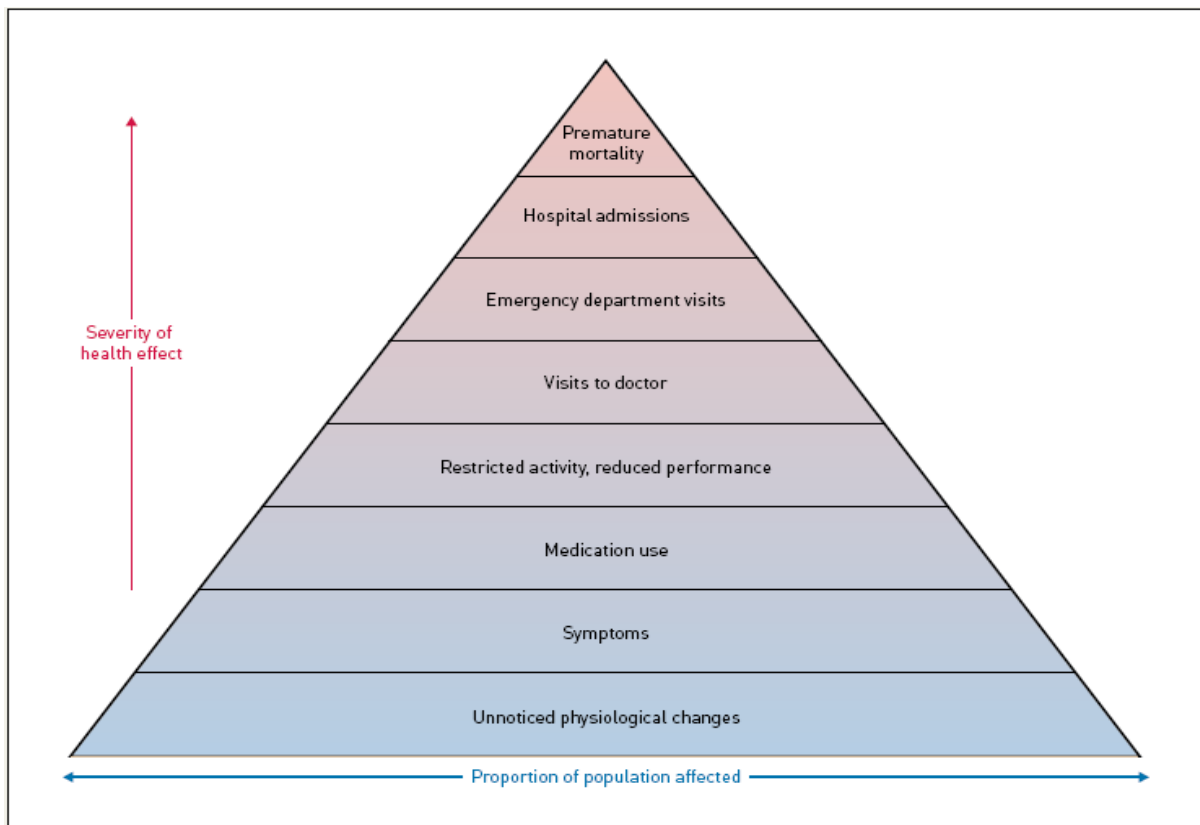
Numerous epidemiological studies have found an association between air pollution and a wide range of adverse health effects in the general population; the effects have ranged from subtle subclinical effects to premature death, as mentioned above. The WHO uses a pyramid which shows the severity of effect and proportion of the population affected by it. For a small number, air pollution will be a source of premature mortality. For a larger number, it will lead to the development of illnesses requiring hospital admission or visits to a doctor; others will face a noticeable impact on respiratory function; and for a larger proportion of the population, pollution will have subtle, sub-clinical impacts.

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<sup>7</sup> The Mortality Effects of Long -Term Exposure to Particulates in the UK - Committee on Medical Effects of Air Pollution - published in 2010.

<sup>8</sup> Attributable deaths of 88 are from PHE data, based on deaths in the population age 25+, summing across 10 year age groups also calculated by borough.

## Impact of Air Pollution on Health<sup>9</sup>



### Impact on Vulnerable groups

A recent report published by a working party of the Royal College of Physicians shows the impact of air pollution on all life stages.<sup>10</sup> In the womb, the harmful effects of air pollution can include: low birth weight, premature birth, still birth or organ damage. In children, there is evidence of damage to their lungs. In adults, impacts include diabetes and heart disease, and in old age there is now some evidence that it contributes to dementia.

A local analysis of air pollution compared the concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> particles during 2014/15 and the number of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and asthma-related emergency hospital admissions during the same period in the London boroughs of Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, and Hammersmith and Fulham. Public health analysts carried out a linear regression analysis<sup>11</sup> to test the association between health outcomes and exposure to Particulate Matter adjusted for subcomponents of the Index of Multiple Deprivation. The result was that at small area level analysis within Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham, there was found to be

<sup>9</sup> WHO, 2005.

<sup>10</sup> Every Breath We Take: The Lifelong Impact of Air Pollution - Report of the Royal College of Physicians Working Party, February 2016

<sup>11</sup> Explain Linear regression analysis



a clear association between exposure to PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> particulate matter and health outcomes such as COPD and asthma emergency hospital admissions.<sup>12</sup> DEFRA advice states that, “On occasions where levels are high, adults and children with lung problems, and adults with heart problems, should reduce strenuous physical exertion, particularly outdoors, and particularly if they experience symptoms. People with asthma may find they need to use their reliever inhaler more often. Older people should also reduce physical exertion. Anyone experiencing discomfort such as sore eyes, cough or sore throat should consider reducing activity, particularly outdoors.”

Written evidence received from **Breathe Easy**, a group for residents living in Westminster with lung conditions, made the following points. Their members have had lots of information about how to mitigate impacts of poor air but this does not mean that they can avoid the most polluted areas, they still need to get where they are going and many members can only walk short distances so it reduces their choice. They support anti-idling campaigns and suggest that literature could be made available to a larger group of volunteers to talk to drivers with. They also suggest a role for libraries in hosting meetings and facilitating local action on air quality. The group is also critical of some of the language that is used in Council plans and gave the example of “a public health intervention” which is not clear to lay people in the Borough.

The current prominence of air pollution in the media might lead to a belief that pollution levels are increasing; in fact the air is getting cleaner. What is changing, however, is the level of understanding of the impact that poor air quality has on health. As the evidence of the health impacts has improved, the urgency of action has increased. The fact that air pollution is the second most preventable cause of death means that we have a duty to take action to reduce the impact of poor air quality on Westminster’s residents, workers and visitors.

The official DEFRA figure for the cost of air pollution to the NHS estimates that it is between £9-18 billion per year, which relates only to the life-years lost costs.<sup>13</sup> We are aware that NHS England has recently commissioned a piece of work to estimate the costs of air pollution on the NHS and social care system. This work is being done by Imperial College School of Public Health, Imperial College Business School and the UK Health Forum. The project will produce a tool that will assess the long term impacts of pollutants (PM<sub>2.5</sub>, Ozone<sup>14</sup> and PM<sub>10</sub>) on chronic disease and relative cost to the NHS and social care. Costs will include hospital admissions, GP consultations, medication use and social care (if possible). The results will be applicable nationally and locally. This work is due to conclude in June 2017 and should help build the evidence base to help construct the economic case for preventative spending on air quality initiatives.

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<sup>12</sup> Triborough Air Quality Analysis - quick review - Dr Connie Junghans, Public Health Epidemiologist – 2016.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/air-quality-economic-analysis>

<sup>14</sup> Also referred to as O<sub>3</sub>.

## The Role of Westminster's Public Health Team in Dealing with Air Quality Issues

The Task Group took evidence from the Triborough Director of Public Health, Dr. Mike Robinson. Some of the current public health initiatives include:

- Funding the Airtext service;<sup>15</sup>
- Supporting the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) to do more; and
- Funding the Environmental Health's 'Warm Homes, Healthy People' initiative directly and indirectly.

They also support some other work which has indirect or co-benefits for air quality, for example: encouraging more walking and cycling, and less car use; the Annual Public Health Report – Sitting is the New Smoking; Healthy Living Services for Adults; Funding of Active Westminster; and support to WCC Sustainable Transport Officer. These activities and reports are all relevant to air quality as they encourage walking, cycling and active travel and should therefore encourage people away from using vehicular transport.

Supporting the CCG to do more could include working with them to ensure that their commissioning plans and service specifications include reference to embedding air quality messages into patient pathways where appropriate. This would build on previous work completed in 2015/16 to embed air quality messages into patient pathways for residents living with respiratory and/or cardiovascular disease. There may also be an opportunity to embed air quality messages into the North West London Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP) and in particular their ambition to roll out "Making Every Contact Count" (MECC) across the local health and social care system. MECC is an intervention which seeks to ensure that front-line professionals are trained to deliver opportunistic advice and sign-posting on relevant health and well-being issues when appropriate.

### Community Perspective

The Task Group also received evidence from Sheila D'Souza of the Marylebone Neighbourhood Forum. This evidence was very useful in terms of identifying what communities can do.

### **Case Study**

#### Citizen Science in North Marylebone

There is potential to use ward budgets for small, 'bottom-up' community projects which engage, educate and empower local people to reduce emissions in their neighbourhood and/or take mitigating action to minimise their exposure.

An NO<sub>2</sub> survey was conducted by residents in north Marylebone who wanted to find out how pollution affected their streets. They raised £500 funding from Mapping for Change (a non-profit organisation) and the Dorset Square Trust to buy and set up NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tubes at 50 locations around their streets for a month in July 2015. Their mapped results showed large variations in pollution between streets and revealed how taking alternative routes could reduce personal exposure. This useful information was shared with local schools.

Ward budget funding to repeat and extend the survey in 2017 has revealed a marked

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<sup>15</sup> This alerts those who are signed up to it when the air quality is high or moderate.

increase in pollution in this neighbourhood and its most likely source – the new diesel-hauled train services into Marylebone Station. Ward Councillors are following this up with the Directors of Chiltern Railways.

There is potential to use ward budgets, in highly polluted areas for small bottom up community projects which not only educate local people but also equip them to take some direct action to either reduce the pollutants locally or take mitigating action. There is also potential, learning from this example and the example of the Low Emission Neighbourhood (LEN), to do more work with schools.

Can WCC do more to protect the health of residents, workers and visitors to Westminster? Should Air Quality assessments be carried out when deciding where to put playgrounds? Should we assess occupational exposure for street-based staff? The same principle applies to TfL when considering, for example, the impact of pedestrianising part of Oxford Street.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

1. Consider use of ward budgets for local, community-driven AQ initiatives in wards where pollution is high
2. Consider the results of the work commissioned by Public Health England which should provide a model to estimate the costs of air pollution on the NHS and social care system
3. Train staff in AQ messages as part of the “Making Every Contact Count” initiative
4. Public health to support NHS staff with advice/messaging for the vulnerable groups in self-care and management
5. Through the Health and Wellbeing Board, bring a focus on AQ to all partners to identify additional interventions that services/staff or stakeholders could take which would be effective in improving air quality or mitigating its health impacts.
6. Lobby Public Health England to establish a system of communications jointly with the Mayor that will deliver complementary work when the Mayor issues AQ alerts to get information and advice to local schools, care homes and nursing homes.
7. Until PHE implement the above, WCC’s Public Health team to encourage take up of the airTEXT service so that establishments of “at risk groups” receive direct alerts and health protecting action to take during periods of high pollution.
8. Support individuals to reduce their exposure to air pollution.
9. WCC to consider looking at targeted interventions to reduce exposure in areas of high concentration of pollution, such as greening measures.
10. WCC/CityWest Homes to consider AQ assessments when new siting playgrounds.
11. Public health to consider how they can advocate for air quality with NHS and other partners
12. working to integrate health into every policy

## **7. Transport**

### **7.1 Policy Context**

Air Quality is of increasing media, business and public interest. Good air quality is a priority for residents and businesses in Westminster, with our most recent 'City Survey' indicating air quality to be of most concern to our public. Business raises the issue of Air Quality with WCC on a regular basis and is supportive of actions to reduce its impacts.

Air quality legislation and regulation in the United Kingdom is largely shaped by a series of directives introduced at European level - based on WHO standards - which are subsequently transposed into UK law by Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and Air Quality Regulations 2000, 2002 and 2010. This transposition of legislation means that EU legislative changes resulting from the EU referendum result need not directly affect UK air quality legislation in the short term, although it is likely that leaving the EU will ultimately result in changes to UK environment regulation.

Under UK legislation, local authorities and the GLA are required to assess Air Quality and take action to reduce pollution where it is in excess of national standards. Westminster's most recent AQAP was adopted in 2013 and aims to protect health, ecosystems and buildings; reduce pollution to below national air quality objectives; and comply with air quality legislation.

To deliver air quality improvements, we work with partners including the Cross River Partnership (CRP), TfL, the Mayor of London, landowners and Business Improvement Districts. Together we focus action on tackling emissions from transport; tackling emissions from buildings and development and increasing awareness of air pollution.

Air quality has been a priority for both the current and previous Mayor's. The central London Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ), set to commence operating in 2020, is the most significant London-wide measure aimed at discouraging the use of old vehicles; in particular, older diesel vehicles which are more polluting. For example, petrol cars registered before 2006 and diesel cars registered before Sept 2015 will have to pay a daily charge to enter London's ULEZ or be issued a Penalty Charge Notice (PCN). There is also significant action underway to reduce emissions from both bus and taxi fleets, and to encourage the uptake of electric vehicles.

In addition, the Mayor has recently agreed the Emissions Surcharge of £10 to apply to older polluting vehicles driving into the Congestion Charge zone from October 2017. The Mayor has also proposed options for expanding the ULEZ to the North/South Circular or tightening vehicle emissions standards across all London.

The Mayor's powers over issues such as transport means that he has an important role to play in reducing pollution in Westminster. But, action to improve air quality is needed at all levels of Government if we are to reduce pollution to acceptable levels for health. Westminster's current AQAP contains a suite of measures aimed at reducing pollution from Transport, but there is scope for stronger and more focused action.

#### **What is the Cross River Partnership?**

The Cross River Partnership (CRP) is a public-private partnership that has been delivering regeneration projects in London since 1994. It is a voluntary association of local authorities, business organisations and other strategic agencies relevant to London. They deliver programmes alongside Transport for London, the Greater London Authority, eight central London boroughs including Westminster City Council, and 17 Business Improvement Districts (BIDs). The CRP supports many projects which have a positive impact on air quality. This is achieved by supporting businesses/the BIDs and by providing information to individuals/workers to make healthier choices

## **7.2 Evidence**

The meeting, which focused on Transport, took evidence from TfL and Great Western Railways (the operator of diesel trains from Paddington Station) and received an update from the team at KCL regarding the progress of their research and key findings so far. This meeting was also provided with written evidence from DriveNow, a car-sharing company, and the CRP, which submitted excellent evidence on many of their projects in addition to some reflections on what works and what could be rolled out. Written evidence has also been received from the Westminster BID. This section draws on the commissioned research from KCL as well as all the evidence received in meetings and in written form.<sup>16</sup>

It was acknowledged that WCC already implements many air quality measures, but the call to action from Professor Kelly was that the Council had to do more if we wanted to tackle poor air quality. He urged Westminster to be much more imaginative, stringent and daring. There is a demonstrable difference that lack of traffic makes; there were measurable improvements in NO<sub>2</sub> in Oxford Street during a bus strike and when Regent Street has held traffic-free events. One role that he suggested that WCC could play is by lobbying for an increase in the number of buses that are either all electric or, if hybrid, run on electric mode whilst travelling through the most polluted parts of Westminster. He observed that delivering a switch to zero tailpipe emission electric vehicles would help to reduce the problem of NO<sub>2</sub> pollution but it would not solve the problem of particulate emissions. Delivering a switch to zero emission vehicles would reduce pollution by removing particulates from exhausts, but that a significant amount of particulate pollution is created

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<sup>16</sup> Air Quality Improvement Initiatives in other cities: A brief review of evidence to inform Westminster City Council Air Quality Task Group.

by the wear of brake pads and tyres on the road. The ultimate solution to reduce PM pollution is by reducing traffic overall rather than just switching to cleaner fuels.

### **7.3 What Does the Evidence Tell Us?**

We know from the data above that road transport causes 58% of NO<sub>x</sub> pollution in Westminster. We also know that NO<sub>x</sub> is the pollutant in Westminster which still breaches the EU limits. The top polluters, under the heading of road transport are, of that 58%:

- Buses, which cause 18%,
- Taxis, which cause 8.5%,
- Diesel cars, which cause 7.2%; and
- Rigid HGVs, which also cause 7.2%.
- LGV's 5.2%

So these are the causes we at WCC need to focus on in order to have an impact on our pollution levels in Westminster.

### **7.4 What is already happening?**

On buses, the Mayor has indicated that he will:

- Introduce the ULEZ standards a year early for double decker buses in 2019;
- Ensure that single decker buses meet minimum Euro VI standard in 2019 and be all electric/hydrogen in 2020;
- Implement up to 12 Low Emission Bus Zones (N.B. these will generally be in outer London as inner London has the ULEZ);
- Only procure hybrid or zero emissions double decker buses from 2018; and
- Expand the Euro V retrofit programme from 800 to over 4,000 buses and to 5,200 by 2021.

#### **On Taxis**

The Mayor has published an action plan with the ambition of delivering the greenest taxi fleet in the world.<sup>17</sup> Key elements of this include:

- not licensing any more diesel taxis;
- providing a £3,000 grant towards the first 9,000 Zero Emission Capable taxis; and
- delivering a rapid charging network from 2017 to enable electric taxis.

On Private Hire Vehicles (PHVs), the Mayor's plans include a gradual toughening of standards to be met before they can be licensed, starting with insisting from 2018 that all PHVs must meet either Euro VI standards or at least Euro IV standards for diesel/petrol

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<sup>17</sup> Taxi and private Hire Action Plan-GLA 2016

hybrids. By 2020 all newly manufactured PHVs presented for licensing for the first time must be zero emission capable and from 2023, all PHVs presented for licensing for the first time must be zero emission capable.

### **On Diesel Cars**

Following extensive consultation, the Mayor has announced plans for a Toxicity Charge (T Charge) of £10 to be payable by the most polluting diesel vehicles if they want to enter central London. This will involve a payment during congestion charging hours over and above the current Congestion Charge of £11.50. It will apply to pre-Euro IV and VI vehicles. These are generally those vehicles registered up to and including 2005. This will come into effect from October 2017.

Locally, as part of a package of measures within the Marylebone LEN, Westminster City Council has announced that it will be piloting an emission based charging scheme for on street parking in Zone F in Marylebone. In this most polluted area and with the support of many of the local stakeholders, the Council is providing a disincentive for diesel drivers to drive into this area. Parking is one of the few levers within the control of the local authority.

## **Marylebone LEN**

### Background

Westminster City Council has been successful in securing funding to develop and implement a 'Low Emission Neighbourhood' (LEN) for the Marylebone area of central London to reduce vehicle trips and improve air quality. It is a high profile, three year programme with over £2 million committed funding.

### What is a Low Emission Neighbourhood?

A LEN will include measures to reduce emission of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and particulate matter (PM). There will be a transport focus with measures to reduce emissions from vehicles as well as improvements to public realm. Changes will be visual and visible and will include the greening of deliveries and business servicing. The LEN will be complementary to existing TfL programmes for the greening of buses and taxis as well as existing walking and cycling schemes.

### What is proposed?

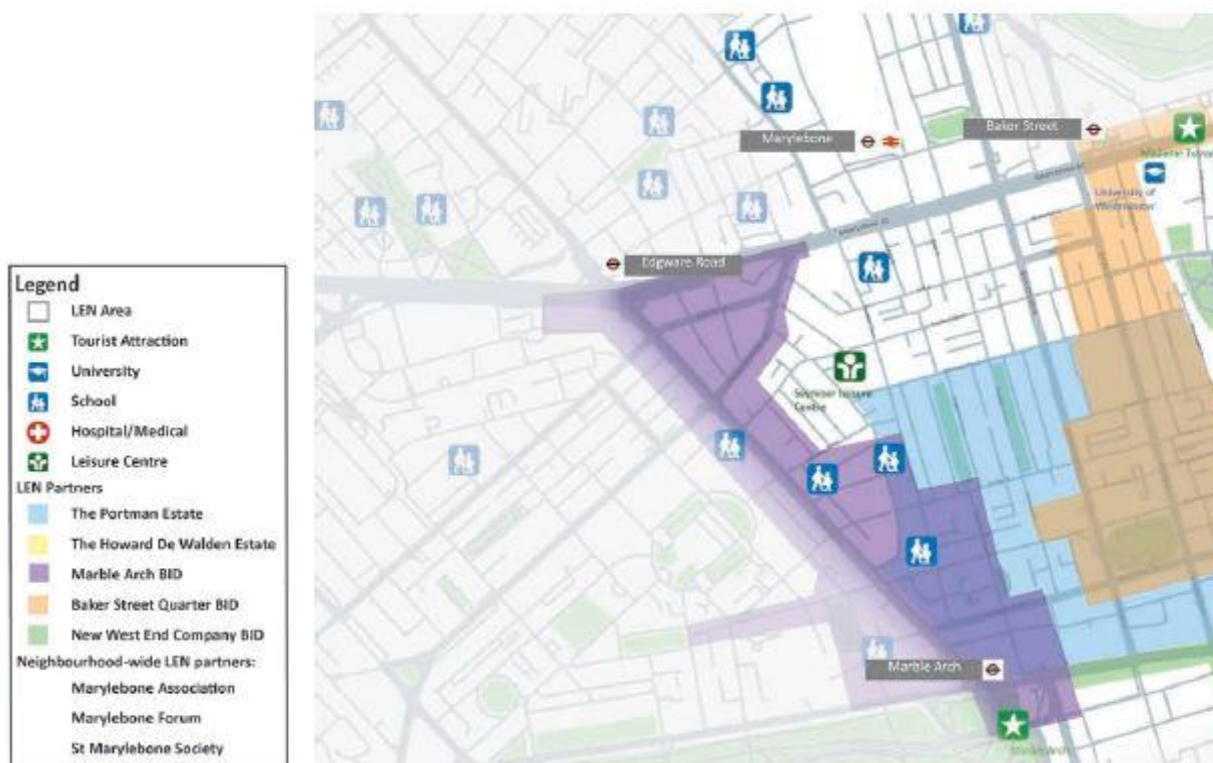
The LEN proposals include:

- Tree planting, pocket parks to create a green spine along George Street and Marylebone High Street
- New planting on Paddington Street and outside Westminster University on Marylebone Road.
- Electric vehicle charging points, residents' charging schemes, electric vehicle deliveries and smart taxi management
- 'No idling' campaigns to reduce unnecessary vehicle idling
- Deliveries and waste collection consolidation programme for local businesses
- Energy efficiency audit programme for local businesses and residential buildings
- A parking charge trial that makes the most polluting vehicles pay more and the least polluting vehicles pay less to park on our streets
- Air quality awareness raising project with local communities and schools, including creating 'play streets'.

Making the heart of London a more sustainable, greener and healthier place to live, work and visit is crucial if London is to continue to grow and thrive. The LEN is a unique programme, developed collaboratively to be delivered in partnership with key central London stakeholders, including the Marylebone Forum, the Marylebone Association, St Marylebone Society, the Marble Arch BID, Baker Street Quarter BID, New West End Company BID, the Howard de Walden Estate and The Portman Estate. Proposed changes to the public realm would be subject to public consultation.



## LEN Area Map



## Reducing Emissions form HGV's

### Add introductory text

Commercial vehicles are a significant cause of both NO<sub>2</sub> and particulate pollution in the city. The Mayor's work to reduce the air quality impact of commercial vehicles is focused in a project called LoCity. This project has a number of facets including:

- Helping fleets prepare for ULEZ;
- Stakeholder engagement including an annual conference; and
- Some industry-led working groups covering: vans under 3.5t, construction and waste HGVs, HGVs over 3.5t and Policy, Planning, Procurement and Practice (4Ps).

We also know from the CRP and the BIDs that there is some great work going on with freight that should help improve air quality.

The case for reducing freight and deliveries is clear; freight is responsible for a significant portion of London's road transport – up to a third within the congestion charging zone – and produces 36% of London's road transport NOx emissions and 39% of road transport PM<sub>10</sub> emissions<sup>18</sup>.

They work to reduce demand for deliveries by consolidating orders, deliveries and the number of suppliers a business or group of businesses procure from, as well as by redirecting personal deliveries. There is good evidence of the success of many of these initiatives. Full details can be found at [add link to their evidence](#). One such example is shown below.

The Council has also undertaken work to reduce freight vehicle travelling within the central area through the Low Emission Neighbourhood (LEN) programme. This involves working with local businesses to consolidate procurement, through group purchasing, in order to reduce deliveries in the area. We also manage the kerbside, via the enforcement of parking and loading bays.

#### **Good Practice Example**

New West End Company's preferred suppliers for waste collection on Bond Street has delivered:

- A reduction in waste providers from 47 to 5
- 75% reduction of waste vehicles
- 40% less bags left on the street
- 25% of annual waste removal and recycling costs saved on average

Following the success of this scheme, the CRP has been commissioned to develop the 'New West End Buyers Club', a preferred supplier scheme for businesses across the whole New West End Company BID area and including a range of good and service types. In addition, the CRP has just begun a project to deliver a similar BID area scheme with Heart of London Business Alliance.<sup>19</sup>

Advancements in vehicle technology, infrastructure and procurement and behaviour change are required to reduce emissions from road transport that cannot be avoided or shifted to other modes. The CRP has a number of years' experience in reducing vehicle emissions, including researching and enabling electric vehicles, enabling and promoting uptake of ultra-low emission vehicles and reducing emissions and fuel costs by delivering efficient driver training.

Their experience leads them to the following conclusions: there needs to be better promotion of the incentives to encourage the switch to more sustainable vehicle types.

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<sup>18</sup> LAEI

<sup>19</sup> The CRP Evidence submitted to AQ Task Group 30.1.2017

Experience suggests organisations typically resist changes to their supply chain despite cleaner alternatives. Barriers to change that need to be addressed include:

- Limited awareness of the impact of freight movements;
- Perceived high costs of low emission vehicles;
- Low visibility of alternative solutions and their benefits; and
- City policies preventing an alternative solution e.g. planning conditions that ban deliveries at certain times.

### A Business Perspective

The Westminster Property Association is concerned about air quality because pollution is one of the few negative factors on London's scorecard when comparing it to other world cities when comparing business locations. Making London a good place to do business is key to its economic success. **Poor air quality is bad for London's economy as well as its health.** Therefore they have a target of achieving a 50% reduction in vehicles on Regent Street, including working on consolidation of deliveries. Over 7-8 years, they have got 50 shops signed up to a consolidation scheme. This is about 80% of the available businesses but they had reached a threshold and couldn't get any more unless there were further charges involved. They felt the Council could help by working very closely with the BIDs and by encouraging the Mayor and TfL to apply sanctions.

It was also noted that there are not many electric freight vehicles on the market in this country. However, there is some work going on to encourage manufacturers to offer more at affordable prices both from the Mayor (LoCity-a stakeholder engagement initiative) and from the CRP (FREVIEW- working with all stakeholders including suppliers to encourage increased supply).

Written evidence submitted by the BIDs coming together was very appreciative of the many initiatives that the Council already takes and of the Low Emission Zone in Marylebone, but urged the Council and other stakeholders to go further.<sup>20</sup>

### Active Travel

Reducing the number of vehicles on our roads is fundamental to improving air quality in Westminster and encouraging greener ways of travel, including walking and cycling, and is one of the five deliverables in the Greener City Action Plan. The benefits of active travel are not limited to improving air quality. Active travel is considered the only viable option for significantly increasing physical activity levels across London's whole population.<sup>21</sup> This is vital as everyone needs to be physically active every day to prevent a wide range of illnesses including heart disease, stroke, depression, Type 2 diabetes and some cancers. These are

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<sup>20</sup> The Westminster BIDs- Response to Air Quality Task Group Call for evidence-28.2.2017. Includes Baker Street Quarter Partnership, Heart of London Business Alliance, Marble Arch Partnership, New West End Company, The Northbank, PaddingtonNow and the Victoria BID.

<sup>21</sup> A. Rabl R and de Nazelle.

some of the biggest health challenges in Westminster. The health benefits of active travel far outweigh the risks from poor air quality.<sup>22</sup>

## 7.5 What gaps are there?

The evidence presented above suggests there is more to do for the Council, the BIDs and the CRP in communicating these messages to the right stakeholders to encourage the spread of much of the good practice already taking place around the Borough.

As part of the Kings research they looked at what other authorities in the UK and cities across the world are doing to reduce emissions. They looked at the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC), the London Borough of Camden and the City of London Corporation. Internationally, the search focused on six cities: Copenhagen, Los Angeles, Paris, New York, San Francisco and Singapore. These locations were selected for their potential comparison to central London due to their characteristics and the expert steer of the advisor to the project, Professor Frank Kelly.

They found, as the Task Group heard from others, that London is already taking action to tackle air pollution. They also found the following high level issues emerging with respect to the evidence from other cities and regions in their study:

1. Most interventions focus on discouraging private car use and reducing emissions from industrial vehicles, using primary legislation/legislative enforced mechanisms and investing in infrastructure;
2. There is a lack of rigorous evaluation of interventions and little information specifically on the resulting health outcomes/knock on effects; and
3. Collaborations and partnerships with other districts may be necessary to make them work effectively, and they observed in some of these initiatives that **involving stakeholders from different sectors** in both design and delivery of interventions can lead to better compliance with initiatives. It may also be necessary to combine a range of approaches, including top-down enforcing policies or financial incentives together with community engagement, as these could lead to larger scale improvements.

For example, we learnt that the RBKC trains “Green Champions”. At Westminster we train volunteers to talk to motorists and encourage them not to run their engines whilst they are stationary. This is targeted activity on particular days in particular hotspots. Perhaps this work could be extended to reach a greater number of volunteers. The research also uncovered the CityAir App launched by the City of London as a great example of a simple technological innovation that enables greater user participation and engagement.

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<sup>22</sup> ‘Transport and Health in London: The Main Impacts of London Road Transport on Health’, GLA (2014)

In terms of ambitious targets, many cities have tried to 'green' their fleet, but the researchers found that Copenhagen has committed to have 100% of their passenger cars electric or hydrogen run by 2025. The plan in Paris includes a total ban on diesel cars and a completely electric or hybrid city fleet by 2020. Camden introduced a borough-wide 20 mph speed limit in 2013. It is worth noting that WCC has agreed to pilot a trial of 20 mph zones in 30 sites encompassing 40 schools in Westminster including 20mph streets in areas that in areas that have a history of speed-related accidents, for their careful monitoring and analysis of the impacts.

## **7.6 Potential Recommendations**

### Westminster City Council

1. Agree a Target Date to ban High Polluting Vehicles from all contracts we procure and build this into our next AQAP and Strategy.
2. Once the Strategy is agreed, ensure effective communication with all commissioners to ensure this is built into future contract specifications.
3. WCC to work with the BIDs to raise awareness of the zero and low emission suppliers directory-[add link](#)
4. Identify existing contracts and discuss improvements to emissions that can be achieved within those contracts.
5. Review existing Fleets Policy to ensure it specifies best in class standards for all vehicles.
6. Westminster City Council works with the GLA to consider other solutions such as dynamic road pricing and an increase in the types of public transport and active travel such as walking and cycling and more public engagement.
7. Whilst many of the ideas may already be under consideration in Westminster, the literature indicates the importance of using more ambitious targets (e.g. the WHO targets).

### Lobbying Priorities

8. Lobby TfL to speed up the introduction of zero emission buses on routes travelling through Westminster.
9. Lobby Government to improve data availability from DVLA to allow LAs to identify the most polluting vehicles
10. Lobby Government to introduce a 'scrappage' scheme which is targeted at taking out the most polluting vehicles in the areas with the worst air pollution problems
11. Lobby for Vehicle Excise Duty Reform to bring in fiscal incentives to discourage diesel vehicles
12. Lobby for a new Clean Air Act

### Business, Council and Communities Supporting Change

13. Support Business and individuals to take action to reduce the demand for deliveries
14. Working the BIDs to promote the switch to more sustainable vehicle types in commercial fleets operating in Westminster
15. The Council to demonstrate leadership, working with the BIDs to encourage a step change in the scale of freight consolidation initiatives. We want to go as far as possible using voluntary means and would only consider lobbying for sanctions if voluntary action was insufficient to achieve the required change
16. Support individuals to reduce their exposure to air pollution

### Westminster City Council

17. Consider the use of bay sensors for taxis to prevent them roaming plying for trade
18. If the trial of the zone F diesel parking surcharge is successful, the Council should consider its extension to other areas of Westminster where air quality is a concern
19. Evaluate the impact of our 30 trial 20mph zones on air quality and consider extending across Westminster if the pilots are successful
20. Keep car clubs under review and seek to utilise changes to operations (flexible car clubs) if beneficial to air quality
21. Consider doing more to encourage play streets and introduce 5mph zones to discourage driving in narrow residential streets

## **8. Emissions from Buildings**

### **8.1 Policy Context**

The Mayor currently requires development to be air quality neutral. This means that, per square metre, the building can emit no more than x and that this is enforced at the planning applications stage. These requirements are tighter in central London and will become more challenging in future. Improving the environmental performance of new buildings is important but, to have a real impact on air quality, it is essential to improve the sustainability of the existing building stock in Westminster. Westminster has the largest number of listed buildings of any local authority. The Council has worked with property owners and heritage experts to consider the most effective way to improve building efficiency whilst preserving heritage assets.

The Task Group heard that the National Planning Policy Framework has two main requirements in relation to Air Quality. These are that planning policies should sustain compliance with, and contribute towards, EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, and that planning decisions should ensure that any new development in AQMAs is consistent with the local air quality action plan. Westminster is an AQMA, defined as any areas where the air quality is in breach of EU air quality standards.

Regionally, the Mayor devises the London Plan which is the spatial development strategy for London; it sets the vision for next 20 years. This is to be reviewed this year. The overarching

policy within it is one of sustainable development. It identifies levels of growth and the associated infrastructure needs. Crucially, boroughs' plans have to be in general conformity with the London Plan. In other words the London Plan guides and sets out the requirements for development in London. Specifically the London Plan Policy on Air Quality States the following:

A The Mayor recognises the importance of tackling air pollution and improving air quality to London's development and the health and well-being of its people. He will work with strategic partners to ensure that the spatial, climate change, transport and design policies of this plan support implementation of his Air Quality and Transport strategies to achieve reductions in pollutant emissions and minimise public exposure to pollution.

Sitting beneath this broad policy is some Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) which tells boroughs and others how that policy should be implemented. There is some guidance on sustainable design and construction. It gives guidance on air quality assessments, minimising air quality emissions, developments that are air quality neutral (i.e. contribute no additional emissions) and provides emission standards for combustion plant-explain. This SPG also sets out the Mayor's objectives and identifies some best practice.

Our own **Westminster City Plan** also has an air quality policy, **Adopted Air Quality Policy**

**S31.** This states:

- *"The City Council will require a reduction of air pollution, with the aim of meeting the objectives for pollutants set out in the national strategy.*
- *Developments will minimise emissions of air pollution from both static and traffic-generated sources.*
- *Developments that include uses that are more vulnerable to air pollution (Air Quality Sensitive Receptors) will minimise the impact of poor air quality on occupants through the design of the building and appropriate technology."*

### *Explain Air Quality Sensitive Receptors*

The Task Group noted that the City Plan was consulted on two years ago due for review in 2017/18 and so asked for Scrutiny to be consulted on the revisions to the City Plan. They were also informed that by 2020 emissions from transport would be greatly reduced and that commercial gas would be responsible for 42% of emissions. The Task Group noted that the level of awareness of the role of buildings in contributing to air pollution was little

known and that there was a role for the Council in communicating these messages and raising awareness.

Apart from the specific air quality policy, the Task Group was informed that there are many other policies within the City Plan that contribute to good air quality. These include the following policies:

- Policy S35 - Open Space
- Policy S38 - Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure
- Policy S39 - Decentralised Energy Networks
- Policy S40 - Renewable Energy
- Policy S41 - Pedestrian Movement and Sustainable Transport
- Policy S42 - Servicing and Deliveries
- Policy S47 - The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Further Air Quality policies are likely to come forward as part of the revisions of the City Plan. These are likely to place more stringent requirements on developers to carry out air quality assessments and then take mitigating action if the impact on air quality was negative. These requirements will be more stringent if the building emissions would affect vulnerable groups such as children or older people. Planning permission would only be granted if the Council were satisfied that the mitigation plans would reduce air pollutants to acceptable levels. In addition, all new development will be required to achieve a standard equivalent to the lowest NO<sub>x</sub> emission criteria (as defined in the Code for Sustainable Homes Technical Guidance or appropriate Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) document). In the case of residential developments, this is currently equivalent to ≤40 mg/kWh dry NO<sub>x</sub>. This will make a contribution to improving air quality within Westminster. The next version of the London Plan is looking to improve this to 30mg/kWh dry NO<sub>x</sub>.

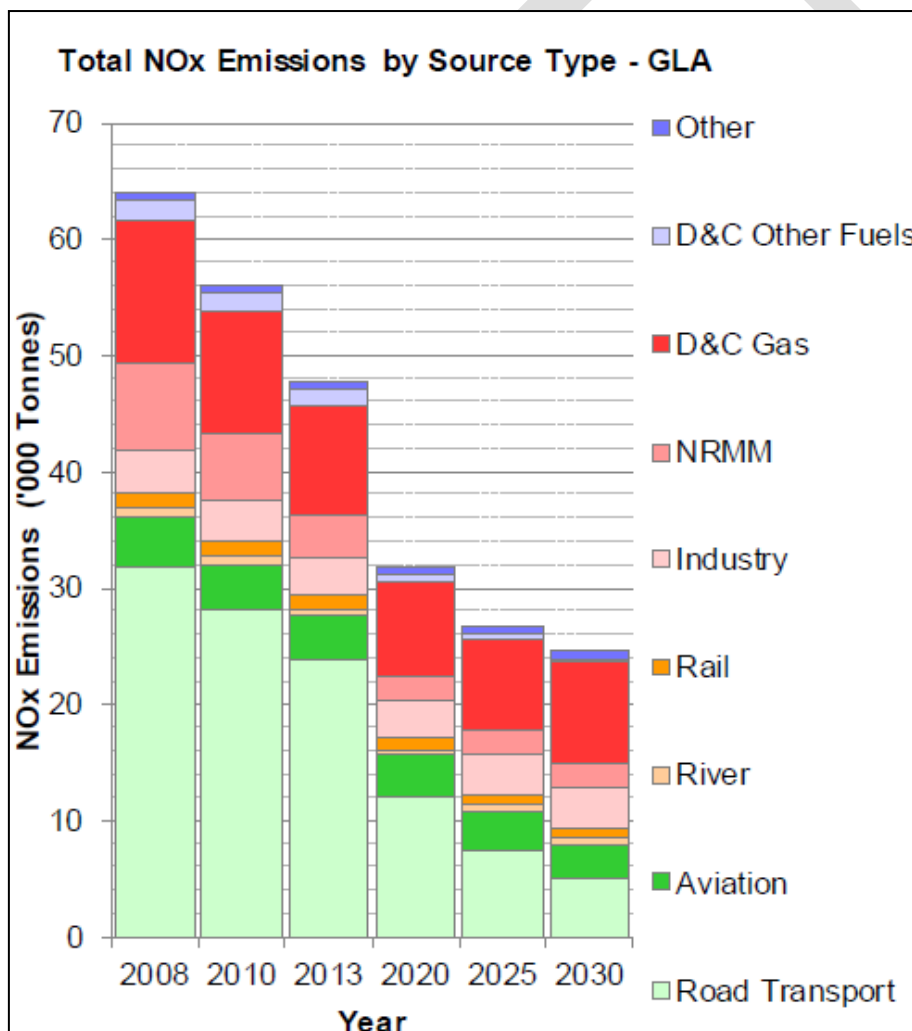
The Council has a broad approach to improving air quality and a number of other strategies or plans are also designed to have a positive impact on good air quality. These are: the sustainable design booklet, 'Retrofitting Historic Buildings' (2012) (highlighted on the Council's website), the guide publication, 'Improving Soho's Environmental Performance' (2012), the District Heating Master Plan, the AQAP, the Greener City Action Plan, the Air Quality plans of the West End Partnership, the Cycling Strategy, the Walking Strategy and a Car Club Options Paper.



‘Retrofitting Historic Buildings’ (2012) was a guide the Council produced to promote a range of sustainability measures in historic buildings, ensuring they remain fit for the future.<sup>23</sup> Whilst not directly looking at air pollution, it sets out advice on typical measures that might be undertaken to improve environmental performance, thereby encouraging retention rather than redevelopment, as well as an upgrade of the overall energy efficiency, which contributes to a direct reduction in emissions to air. It set out guidance as to whether measures require planning permission, and where permitted development rights apply.

WCC also jointly commissioned more detailed work, using a number of typical Soho building typologies, modelling costs of measures, energy bill savings and payback times for these types of measures if undertaken in listed buildings.

## 8.2 What Does the Evidence Tell Us?



<sup>23</sup> <https://www.westminster.gov.uk/retrofitting-historic-buildings>

The chart above confirms that for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, second only to transport, the biggest source of emissions comes from domestic and commercial boilers. This is around 20% of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions today but, because other sources decrease at a faster rate whereas it is assumed gas boilers will remain the dominant heating technology, is set to be >30% in 2030. **In other words, emissions from transport are predicted to reduce over time, whereas emissions from buildings are not.**

**The review of interventions conducted by KCL** identified a number of interventions taken by others that might be beneficial to Westminster. For example, the RBKC have committed to:

- Lead by example to reduce pollution and improve energy efficiency within the Council's estate and operations;
- Improve energy efficiency in the RBKC's housing stock; and
- Conduct an annual publicity drive over smokeless fireplaces.

The City Of London Corporation has committed to:

- Lead by example: in assessing the impact of its activities on local levels of air pollution in the Square Mile and taking steps to minimise it whenever possible;
- Promote, reward and disseminate best practice for tackling poor air quality through its award schemes; and
- Raise awareness amongst City residents and workers about air pollution and provide information on how to reduce exposure on days of high levels of pollution.

A look at international comparisons from the six cities reveals that two types of initiatives are used in New York, California and Copenhagen, to try to reduce emissions from buildings. These are;

1. Reducing emissions from energy usage by buildings (making electricity and heat generation cleaner); and
2. Reducing energy usage by buildings.

Further details on the types of initiatives in the six cities from the KCL report are provided below [ADD REFERENCE/LINK](#).

#### *Making electricity and heat generation cleaner*

The Cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco have provided extensive support for solar power in the form of financing options, piloting technology for solar energy storage and introducing feed-in tariff systems to incentivise property owners and developers to generate solar power on rooftop space. [26, 49, 50, 54] New York has also introduced a financial incentive in the form of a Solar Property Tax Abatement; a measure that helps eligible owners offset the costs of their photovoltaic and green-roof installations. [15, 77].

In 2008, San Francisco introduced a law that prohibits the use of wood-burning devices from November to February at times when air quality is forecast to be unhealthy and Paris has gone further, implementing a full ban on wood fires from January 2015. Prior to this, wood fires were responsible for 23% of the city's particulate pollution. [27, 60]

### *Reducing energy usage by buildings*

San Francisco has the Green Building Program, which ensures that all new buildings are built and operated according to third-party verified energy standards, which means that buildings must conform to set standards for sustainability in terms of the site and location, water efficiency, energy consumption and atmosphere, materials and resources, and indoor climate. [54, 55] New builds in Copenhagen must comply with the Danish building code, which has been gradually tightened since 1961 and now stipulates that the energy needs of new buildings must be 'nearly zero' by 2020, with energy needs covered primarily by renewables or district heating.[65, 68, 86] The City of Copenhagen had lead the way in more energy-efficient construction, developing so-called 'lighthouse projects' that provide examples for other developers. [68] The first such building constructed as a public-private partnership at the University of Copenhagen is Denmark's first public CO<sub>2</sub> neutral building relying on district heating and solar power and seasonal storage.[87] The City of New York is also leading by example in this area, trialling an approach to house building termed 'passive building design'. This utilises high levels of insulation and other design features to moderate a building's heat loss and gain and improve air quality. According to the City of New York, these standards have the capacity to reduce a building's heating and cooling energy demands by 90 per cent. [13]

Full details of the research can be found [at .....add link.](#)

### **8.3 What is already happening?**

The majority of building emissions comes from burning gas for space and water heating, so reducing the emissions associated with heating is essential. Communal heating systems can have an important role to play in improving the efficiency of heating over each property having its own boiler. It is, however, important to ensure that communal heating systems are not adding to the air pollution problems. There is concern that small scale Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems can add to localised air pollution by creating more local air pollution than would be created by heating boilers.

#### Reducing emissions from heating

The GLA also set limits for emissions from District Heating Networks (DHN). In polluted areas, these limits are tighter and will be tightened even further. CHP networks burn more gas in dirtier machines. The District Heating System in Pimlico was considered by the Task Group but, due to its large size, it does not cause major problems as it is the smaller ones which cause more difficulty.

District heating also provides a route to deploy alternative zero NO<sub>x</sub> technologies such as heat pumps which are electrically powered devices which concentrate ambient (e.g. from a river) or low grade waste heat (e.g. from air conditioning) to temperatures high enough for use in buildings. Adding a heat pump to a DHN replaces the existing heat sources, which might be boilers or CHP, with a zero NO<sub>x</sub> heat source.

WCC has obtained grant funding to explore deployment of a river source heat pump in Pimlico and is developing another large district heating network around the regeneration of Church Street which would also incorporate heat pump technology.

The City of Westminster is well placed for deploying district heating due to the density of heat and the presence of numerous existing large heating systems in the borough. As well as WCC's district heating scheme in Pimlico, there are several other district heating schemes in Westminster; the government estate around Whitehall is connected to a single heat network and there is a large CHP energy centre in the new Nova development and a large network is also being built around Battersea Power Station and Nine Elms. There is scope to interconnect these 4 networks (using an existing pipe-tunnel to connect under the River Thames). PDHU would be at the heart of the enlarged network and WCC continues to explore various opportunities with its neighbours (Since the 1950s, WCC has already expanded PDHU to around twice its original size through growth in Pimlico and the scheme continues to make incremental expansion e.g. the Sir Simon Milton Westminster UTC has recently been connected).

Apart from interconnection of large district scale schemes, Westminster's existing built environment contains a significant penetration of medium sized heating systems. For example, there are over 700 communal heating systems in apartment blocks serving around 35% of the homes in Westminster. These systems tend to be concentrated in certain areas; St John's Wood has around 90% of homes on communal heating. These building based systems could be joined together rapidly to create large networks by installing a district network in the public highway connected to an energy centre with a green heat source to replace gas boilers. Planning policy requires new developments to have communal heating and to explore linkages with nearby existing buildings. WCC is exploring creating a new heat network along these lines in Church Street triggered by the existing communal heating systems in the area and the Council's large regeneration programme.

Larger heat networks also provide opportunities to move heat sources away from sensitive areas. For example, much of Paris is heated from plant located on the edge of the city. Growth and expansion of district heating would also help reduce emissions by reducing the need for gas boilers.

Evidence submitted to the Task Group from the Business Improvement Districts suggests that some commercial premises are using their diesel generators to top up the national grid on a commercial basis. The use of these diesel generators in the City produces localised air quality impacts. Further work is required to understand the extent of this issue within Westminster.

The Mayor promotes "Beyond Air Quality Neutral Development" i.e. by looking at ways where new development can actually make a positive contribution to local air quality. CHP networks can, for example, displace boilers in surrounding buildings thus negating the

emissions they cause. “Air Quality Positive” development can do more than just hit minimum standards. The GLA explained that developments on the master planning scale provide significant opportunities to do more to reduce not only their own emissions but improve surrounding areas as well by:

- Ensuring that new public spaces are separated from sources of pollution, reducing exposure
- Designing out new emissions sources
- Making sure new cycling and walking infrastructure serves existing as well as new residents
- Providing access to new district heat networks, ideally using low or zero emission heat sources, so that old boilers can be replaced
- Supporting infrastructure such as freight consolidation centers and transport hubs that can help reduce the need for more vehicles on the road.

By doing all of this, new developments can contribute to meeting a progressive emission ceiling for London.

The Mayor also offers a ‘Better Boilers’ scheme which provides funding towards new clean boilers for Londoners on a low income with old dirty boilers. This is something that the Council could promote locally.

At a local level, the Green Club Building Energy Efficiency Scheme (within the LEN) will improve emissions from businesses by making improvements to the operation of the building and by retrofitting energy efficiency measures. All of the cost saving from the measures will then be fed back into the system to make more of the improvements.

### Construction

The Council has strong policies to enforce against emissions during the construction process. The council has adopted its new Code of Construction Practice in 2016, which applies to all major developments as well as all basement excavations. This requires sites to engage with residents, submit information, and adhere to the best practice contained in the CoCP in order to minimise the environmental impacts of construction projects within Westminster. Emissions from Non Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM), a source of NO<sub>2</sub> pollution, are managed using strict emission standards via the CoCP.

The GLA operates a NRMM (this relates mainly to construction equipment and generators) Low Emission Zone which has standards that machinery (between 37 and 560 kW) on construction must meet. These standards are higher in more polluted areas and will be tightened further in 2020. They are also seeking additional powers to be able to apply these standards more widely to machinery of all sizes.

Westminster City Council is currently refurbishing its own City Hall. The example below shows how we are showing leadership by working to the best possible standards.

### Westminster City Hall Refurbishment

The refurbishment project has been designed to incorporate as many green and environmentally friendly elements that are practical and feasible and achieve an Excellent BREEAM rating.

The limitations of the structural design of the building, its location and tower format limit the amount of improvements that can be applied and make achieving a BREEAM Outstanding Rating impossible.

Nevertheless, the design of the refurbishment has incorporated significant improvements and the initial BREEAM assessment is that the completed scheme should achieve an 'Excellent' BREEAM rating.

In addition, the EPC<sup>24</sup> rating will improve from the current 'G' to 'B' which is a very significant gain.

#### Specific Measures

To achieve the 'Excellent' rating, improvements have been made across all of the BREEAM criteria categories. The most significant elements are as follows:

- Micro CHP for basement showers and hot water
- Air Source Heat Pumps for 19<sup>th</sup> floor catering
- High Efficiency Boilers
- New Building Management System with connections to Energy meters
- High efficiency lighting and controls
- Low water flow sanitary fittings
- Responsibly sourced materials including FSC timber

By replacing the equipment which creates emissions, namely the boilers and standby generator it will improve external air quality. Our Engineers BDP have estimated the likely emissions of the refurbished building as detailed in the table below. Actual reduction will depend on how the building is actually used and occupied.

	Actual Jan 2017		Proposed		Percentage Reduction
	kWh	Tonnes CO2	kWh	Tonnes CO2	
<b>Elec</b>	<b>5,660,002</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>3,231,800</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Gas</b>	<b>4,744,328</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>2,421,250</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,683</b>		<b>2,050</b>	<b>45%</b>

The contractor will incorporate specific measures in the BREEAM categories of Pollution, Waste and Transport which will also minimise impacts on air quality during construction by reducing plant and equipment emissions and creation of dust.

<sup>24</sup> Explain EPC

St James's Market below is an example of how the private sector is already operating to excellent standards for good business reasons.

#### **St James's Market Tour**

The Task Group was hosted for the evidence session focusing on buildings by the Crown Estate and Oxford Properties at St James's Market. This is an example of how environmental excellence can be achieved in refurbished buildings in the centre of London.

It is the use of technology that is driving the improvement of emissions from this building. They have achieved Excellent in the BRE AAM standard and the Energy Performance (EPC) rating A, the highest possible. The EPC A rating they have achieved is 25% better than Building Regulations requirements. It was felt that building regulations can be met very easily but that tenants expect more sophisticated technology.

There is a new scheme from the USA called 'WELL'. This is concerned with the question of how you design spaces which benefit people's wellbeing. They are going for certification for WELL for this development. As part of asset management, the development has put in programme of internal air quality monitoring and testing. This system is the best they have ever seen in terms of internal air quality. In relation to the cost of such initiatives, research shows that 90% of occupiers' costs relate to staff; therefore healthy buildings are productive buildings. There is an expectation from occupiers in a prime location like this, that environmental standards are very high - there is a growing interest in health and wellbeing. Occupiers are in fact driving this agenda. It was noted that these excellent measures will not achieve higher rents but will achieve higher quality tenants. It was also noted that these standards are now rolling out beyond the West End to other parts of London.

Sustainable buildings rely on more than good design and technology rather on how the buildings are managed. St James's Market has a sustainability business plan and working group to ensure they can work well within the building e.g. that they use one commercial waste company and do not have six different ones servicing the building. They also make it an obligation that all tenant restaurants join the Sustainable Restaurant Association - this is because they are experienced and they can help with refining waste management, how to deal with fuel waste, recruiting from the local community and how food is sourced etc.

The building also contains state of the art facilities and bike storage for cyclists to encourage staff to cycle to work. The loading is designed to support sustainable delivery and waste management strategies aimed at consolidating deliveries and, in the longer term, collecting waste from within the building so that it never goes onto the street. Add photo

#### **8.4 Recommendations**

WCC's main areas of influence regarding emission from buildings can be summarised as:

- Our role as a planning authority, through the City Plan, which determines the standards for new development and refurbishment of buildings in Westminster
- Our leadership, by getting our own stock to meet the highest environmental standards
- Our role as a large district heating operator / supplier of heat and our ability to coordinate heat network opportunities in Westminster provide opportunities around expanding district heating systems and diversifying into low/zero-NO<sub>x</sub> technologies  
N.B. There is scope to support this with CIL –district heating is infrastructure
- Our role in communicating the significance of the harm from building emissions and working with stakeholders to reduce it

There is further work that would enable us to achieve improvement in building performance.

1. The Council should consider further work to identify the feasibility of different funding models to help accelerate the improvement of the current building stock.
2. The Council should look at targeted interventions to reduce exposure in areas of high concentrations of pollution, such as greening.
3. Consider lobbying landowners regarding the boilers they fit, using learning from the Portman Green Club
4. Promote more widely the Mayor's 'Better Boilers' scheme in Westminster to enable local people who qualify to access financial support to buy more efficient lower polluting boilers
5. Review how we manage the built environment to ensure the best outcomes for Air Quality- build into City Plan revisions E.g. dilemma of off peak deliveries. Will the new policy be best in class?
6. Undertake City Plan revisions to target new development so that it makes a positive contribution to the surrounding area e.g. district heating systems can negate the need for old boilers in surrounding buildings leading to a net positive impact
7. Promote best practice guidelines for retrofitting heritage buildings.
8. Raise awareness about the significant contribution of emissions from building to air pollution
9. Ensure that we have sufficient resource/powers to enforce the policies within the City Plan and Code of Construction Practice both on construction sites and in refurbishments/new developments. There is a potential gap for smaller sites which are not covered.
10. The Council's response to the Mayor's Environment Strategy should take account of the findings from this Task Group.
11. The council should work with others to stop the use of diesel generators as part of commercial demand management rather than for emergency use only during power cuts



12. to encourage others to avoid running diesel generators on a commercial basis during times of high electricity demand to generate income, due to the localised air quality impacts resulting from running temporary diesel generators (apart from during blackouts) and instead would encourage the National Grid to invest in expanding the existing grid infrastructure for the long term. **This is new wording hopefully clearer?**  
**Do you want to keep the second part?**
13. The Council to work with the BIDs to raise awareness of the Zero and Low Emission Suppliers Directory *add link*
14. New development should encourage the use of car clubs rather than car ownership.
15. Lobby the Mayor to specify that all boilers in new developments must be ultra-low NO<sub>2</sub> specification
16. Consider whether WCC could use its carbon offset fund for upgrades especially if targeting large older boilers or even oil fired boilers
17. The Council to ensure that its own building stock, including housing stock reduces impact on air pollution, through retrofits and ensuring that new buildings are of the highest standards.

## CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

This report will be presented to the Cabinet members responsible for taking forward the recommendations within it. The Task Group hope that they will accept as many of the recommendations as possible, both for action within the Council and to inform Westminster's lobbying priorities. Internally we are hopeful that this work will influence the next Air Quality Action Plan and Strategy. This will be the subject of consultation and publication in 2018. But we do not have to wait until then to take more action and show leadership by showcasing excellence in our own operations. We are aiming to launch the report with our stakeholders in the coming month. Westminster recognises that action on air quality demands commitment at all levels of government, by residents and communities and by business. Having carried out this work, we are confident that all stakeholders within Westminster are eager to achieve change in order to protect the health and well-being of those who live, work and visit our City. We hope that the Council will use this report and the Kings Report evidence to influence those levers that are beyond our control.

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# AIR QUALITY REPORT

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS and DEFINITIONS

AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BID	Business Improvement District
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology
C&D	Construction and Demolition (usually dust resulting from building works)
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CRP	Cross River Partnership
DHN	District Heating Network
D&C	Domestic and Commercial (usually gas or other fuels)
EPC	Energy Performance
FSC	Forestry Stewardship Council
GLA	Greater London Authority
HPV	High Polluting Vehicle
HWB	Health and Well-Being Board
KCL	King's College, University of London
LAEI	London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
LAQN	London Air Quality Network
LEN	Low Emission Neighbourhood
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen Oxides (including Nitric Oxide and Nitrogen Dioxide)

NRMM	Non Road Mobile Machinery
O <sub>3</sub>	Ozone
PM	Particulate Matter
PCN	Penalty Charge Notice
Task Group	Air Quality Task Group
TfL	Transport for London
ULEZ	Ultra Low Emissions Zone
WCC	Westminster City Council. Also referred to as 'the Borough' or 'the Council'
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZLE	Zero and Low Emission



## Children, Environment and Leisure Policy and Scrutiny Committee

<b>Date:</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2017
<b>Classification:</b>	General Release
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Greener City Action Plan (2015-2025) – update</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	Stuart Love
<b>Cabinet Member Portfolio</b>	Environment, Sports and Community
<b>Wards Involved:</b>	All
<b>Policy Context:</b>	Greener City
<b>Report Author and Contact Details:</b>	<b>Ceridwen John x1021</b> cjohn@westminster.gov.uk

### 1. Executive Summary

The Council's 10 year sustainability strategy – the Greener City Action Plan (GCAP) was adopted 18 months ago, with the previous Policy and Scrutiny Committee for Environment and Customer Services playing a key role in its development.

The main purpose of this report is to update the current Committee on progress against the GCAP's targets. The Year One performance report is included as Appendix 1 to give context to this report, and the **Committee is invited to review the year one update and note the good progress made so far.**

In the past 18 months, some environmental issues in London (e.g. air quality) have risen up the political agenda and the recent revision of City for All, together with the recent portfolio changes; have resulted in commitment to new, additional sustainability-based action from the Council.

Appendix 3 sets out specific commitments listed in the newly adopted corporate strategy (City for All 2017/18) and a list of the most pressing targets requiring quickest delivery at this time from within the existing GCAP are shown as Appendix 2.

The Council is keen to ensure that resources are allocated judiciously. This report, therefore, also provides the opportunity for the **Committee to holistically consider the Council's sustainability priorities (shown in Appendix 2 and 3) and make comment on our current focus and prioritisation to ensure that this work remains fit for purpose.**

## **2. Key Matters for the Committee's Consideration**

- The Committee is invited to review the performance update in Appendix 1. Is the Committee satisfied with the progress made so far towards the initial 3 year targets (due by 2018) and if not, make recommendations for action?
- The Committee is invited to suggest ideas on how best to deliver the new greener city priorities (detailed in Appendix 3), and is asked to provide comment on the existing commitments suggested for prioritisation in Appendix 2.
- Does the Committee agree to a further short year two update (similar to Appendix 1) being provided at the end of year two (late autumn 2017) and the following year to conclude the first three year targets, or just at the end of year three?

## **3. Background**

### **3.1. Introduction**

The GCAP was developed with extensive input from internal and external stakeholders and was adopted in 2015. It is a ten year plan focusing on nine priority themes:

1. Addressing noise pollution across the city
2. Improving local air quality
3. Ensuring local energy security and delivering carbon reduction
4. Making better use of the City's waste resources
5. Supporting a sustainable transport system for Westminster
6. Making the best use of open spaces and improving local biodiversity
7. Managing water use and flood risk
8. Ensuring that sustainability is delivered through economic development
9. Communicating and empowering environmental action in Westminster

### **3.2. Developing the GCAP**

Officers from across the Council and external partners helped inform its development and the overall strategic responsibility sits within the council's Policy, Performance and Communications directorate (PPC) which also leads on some pilot projects, for example the Low Emissions Neighbourhood (LEN) in Marylebone.

### **3.3. Responsibility in delivering the GCAP Actions**

Operational delivery of a 'greener city' falls across a number of council directorates - but the majority of actions sit within City Management and Communities (CMC) and Growth, Property and Housing (GPH). CMC coordinate the delivery of actions through a specific delivery plan which is reported through to the Executive Management Team member responsible for sustainability; Stuart Love – Executive Director for CMC.

### **3.4. Reporting**

It is suggested that this Committee will receive an annual GCAP performance report, which will align with an annual event with stakeholders to highlight progress, key issues and to discuss and agree next steps. A key theme that we have stated regularly in interactions with partners is that although the Council is strategically leading the GCAP, significant input from external delivery partners and stakeholders is essential to achieve the wider objectives, and we will continue to engage in stakeholder development on these issues. Delivery can and often should be non-Council-led wherever possible.

### **3.5. Accountability and Governance**

Ongoing feedback is welcomed and the PPC team will continue to monitor progress against actions and update the strategic document as required to ensure it remains relevant alongside coordinating the relevant policy and strategy functions of the Council's work on City for All 2017/18 (CfA3) - 'greener city'. The strategy is a living document and the Council is keen to keep the document relevant.

PPC will work with the Cabinet Member and colleagues across the council and keep abreast of wider issues and developments, especially where agreed and published targets need to be amended for legislative, financial, organisational or other reasons e.g. the relationship with the Mayor's new Environment Strategy, which is due to be published later this year.

The role of delivery and monitoring and performance is split between the Business and Evaluation Team in PPC, where activities are already included in existing business plans and they will provide the high level governance and real time data tracking information.

CMC lead on the more detailed project management and internal performance monitoring, and will be responsible for leading on or coordinating operational delivery of GCAP projects, run internal engagement and support a network of officers to resolve barriers and ensure timely and resourced actions are delivered.

Good progress has been made over the first 18 months of the ten year GCAP. However, certain themes of the GCAP have emerged over recent months (specifically the air quality agenda in central London) as clear priorities both politically and publicly and consequently the Council is keen to ensure that resources and focus is set in the areas of highest need. The GCAP remains an agreed strategy and

all of the themes remain relevant and important - but the Committee is asked to specifically consider the proposed priority actions shown in Appendix 2 and 3, which seek to take a more focused approach around air quality issues in particular.

#### **4. Next Steps**

As mentioned, the GCAP short-term targets are three year targets and are, therefore, due to be delivered by 2018/19. Most targets are on track, and additional actions linked to the City for All actions are now included. Consequently, the Committee is asked to consider the suggested priorities and provide feedback and actions or ideas that may promote and achieve successful delivery of a greener city.

**If you have any queries about this Report or wish to inspect any of the  
Background Papers please contact Ceridwen John x1021  
[cjohn@westminster.gov.uk](mailto:cjohn@westminster.gov.uk)**

#### **APPENDICES:**

Appendix 1 – Year one performance update

Appendix 2 – Proposed priority GCAP actions for delivery in the next 18 months

Appendix 3 – Additional City for All corporate priorities (new actions)

For any supplementary documentation; especially from external stakeholders or documents which do not fit this template.

#### **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

For context, the original GCAP strategy, summary document and year one update (also below as appendix 1) can be found here:

<https://www.westminster.gov.uk/greener-city-action-plan-0>



Appendix 1: The Year One Performance Update (next page)





# Greener City Action Plan

2015-2025

Year 1 Update  
October 2016



City of Westminster

[westminster.gov.uk](http://westminster.gov.uk) #CityforAll

# Introduction



**Cllr Heather Acton**

Cabinet Member  
for Sustainability  
and Parking

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## Foreword by Cllr Heather Acton – Cabinet Member for Sustainability and Parking

In our second year of making Westminster a “City for All” I made a commitment to protect and enhance Westminster’s environment to make sure that every neighbourhood remains a great place to live, work and visit – both now and in the future.

Westminster City Council has and will continue to lead by example. However this challenge cannot be achieved alone, and with this strategy providing a framework the Council has worked with our partners to implement our vision for a greener, healthier and sustainable Westminster. We all need to take responsibility for minimising our environmental footprint while maximising opportunities and sharing best practice.

With help from a variety of stakeholders, businesses and property owners to community organisations and residents, we have developed a number of new initiatives. We continue to pursue a sustainable transport system and improved air quality. We are working with our partners to enhance our green and open spaces as well as protect the great spaces we already have. We have developed new ideas to help improve our recycling and make sure we use resources wisely.

We have spread the message “A greener city is a successful city” and encouraged everyone’s involvement in pursuit of this aim. I would like to thank all of our partners who have supported and helped us put in place our Greener City Action Plan. The journey does not stop here! It is important that we continue to review progress and also set our ambitions higher.

# Executive Summary

Westminster’s environment is a vital ingredient in the ambitions for the city and for the quality of life of residents, workers and visitors. Better air quality improves health; a low carbon, locally produced energy supply enables businesses to grow; and sustainable transport systems connect people and jobs.

The Greener City Action Plan (2015-2025) sets out the ten year vision for how we will maintain and improve the environment for our residents, businesses and visitors. Westminster’s attractive green spaces and clean environment are often quoted as factors encouraging inward investment, economic success, tourism, prime business location and somewhere people want to live.

The Greener City Action Plan prioritises action across nine work themes - each priority requires significant community support and a high level of stakeholder and partnership working to meet these common objectives across the city – the council cannot deliver this alone.

- 1 Addressing **noise pollution** across the city
- 2 Making better use of the city’s **waste** resources
- 3 Ensuring local **energy security** and delivering **carbon reduction**
- 4 Improving local **air quality**
- 5 Supporting a **sustainable transport** system for Westminster
- 6 Making the best use of our open and **green spaces**
- 7 Managing **water use** and addressing **flood risk**
- 8 Ensuring that sustainability is delivered through **economic development**
  - Developing the green sector
  - Supporting sustainable economic growth
- 9 **Communicating** and encouraging people into **environmental action**

1

Addressing noise pollution across the city  
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Addressing Westminster's waste resource  
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Ensuring local energy security and delivering carbon reduction  
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Improving our local air quality  
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Providing a sustainable transport system for Westminster  
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Making the best use of our open and green spaces  
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Managing water use and managing flood risk  
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Ensuring that sustainability is delivered through economic development  
Page 24

9

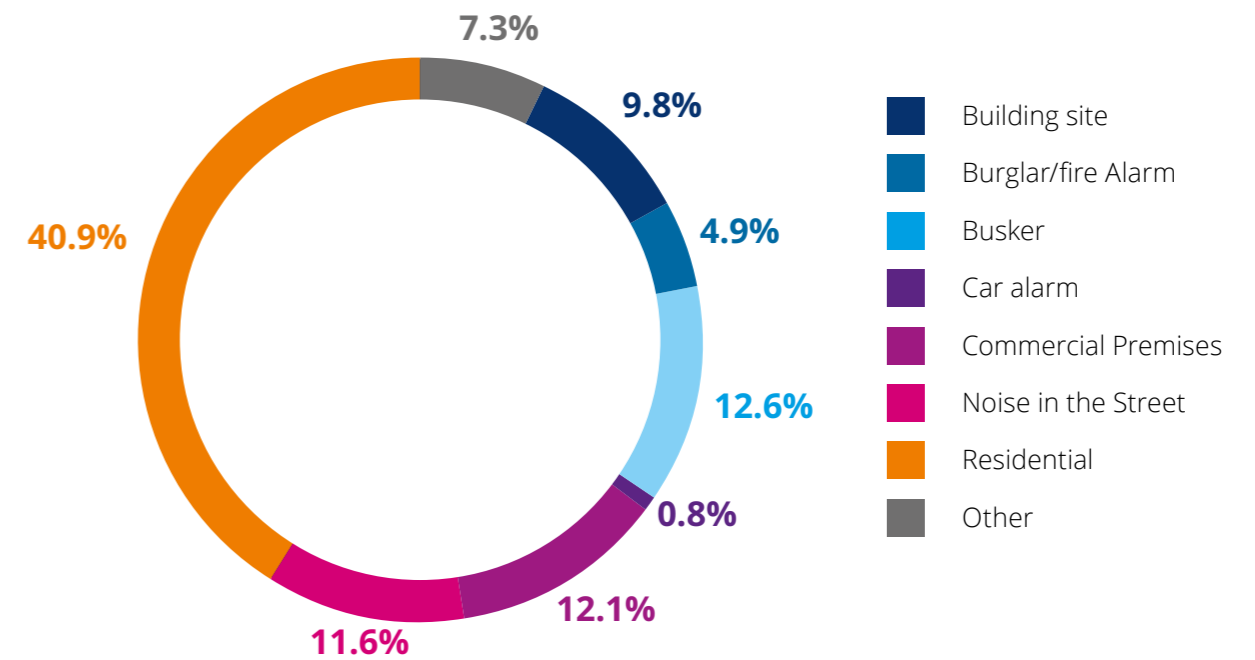
Communicating and encouraging people into environmental action  
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# 1. Addressing noise pollution across the city

Westminster's sound environment is complex, and noise pollution is a serious issue. Every year Westminster receives the highest number of noise complaints in London, described in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Breakdown of noise complaints in 2015/16



## ACTIONS WE HAVE TAKEN

- Adopted a new Code of Construction Practice and a Basement Policy to manage the impacts of construction, including noise
- Reviewed our City Plan's policies to ensure higher noise insulation standards
- Continued to protect our open spaces from noise pollution
- Encouraged the inclusion of tranquil areas in major developments



### TOP 3 PARTNERSHIP ACTIONS

- We work with Crossrail and TfL to minimise noise from construction. TfL have committed to deal with noise pollution following the introduction of the Night Tube – repairing broken tracks, maintenance at night and stopping station announcements after 11pm
- We work with Royal Parks and event organisers to minimise noise from events - festivals have to reduce their noise level and all events must be finished by 11pm to minimise disruption to residents
- We have introduced a vehicle no idling policy which will contribute to reducing localised noise pollution.

### STILL MORE TO DO – THE TARGETS WE HAVE SET ARE OUTLINED BELOW

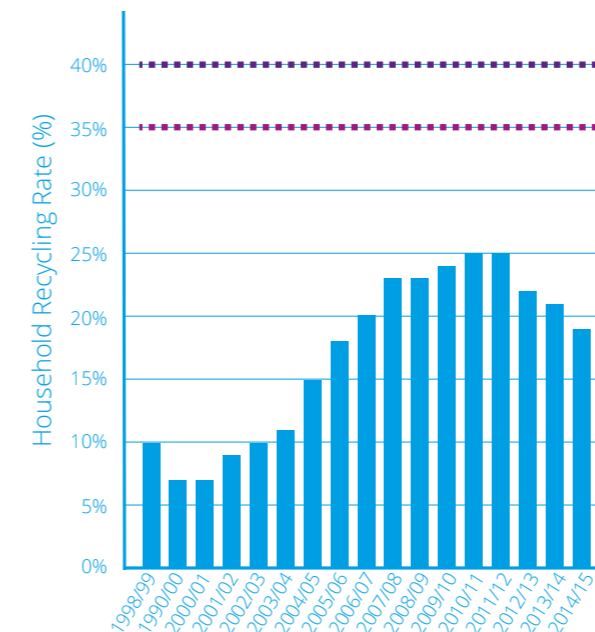
<b>Next 3 years</b>	<p>Continue to manage the delivery of actions adopted in the 2009 Noise Strategy</p> <p>Work with the business community to help deliver noise improvements through their operational practices</p> <p>Work with the council’s contractors to identify noise reduction measures including noise from waste vehicles and operations</p> <p>Work with TfL and Defra to help deliver noise improvements in problematic areas</p> <p>Revise and adopt a Noise Strategy and adopt detailed noise policies in the City Plan.</p>
<b>3-6 years</b>	<p>Continue to lobby government to update legislation/powers to deal with noise pollution</p> <p>Investigate new road surfaces to reduce the impact of noise from road traffic</p> <p>Deliver new noise policy in planning documents, and ensure new homes are constructed to higher noise insulation standards.</p>
<b>Beyond next 6 years</b>	<p>Continue monitoring noise across the city and seek to reduce problematic noise.</p>
<b>What you can do</b>	<p>Businesses need to be aware of the impacts that vehicles have on their neighbours</p> <p>Ensure machinery is kept in good working condition and does not add noise to the local environment</p> <p>If there is a noise problem, record it and report it.</p>

## 2. Addressing Westminster’s waste resource

Westminster produces 180,000 tonnes of municipal waste per year. The Council manages this waste with over 1 million collections per week, and over 23,000 households having access to daily waste collection services. Residential waste created per head of population is currently increasing year on year which remains an ongoing challenge.

As well as household waste, 10% of our municipal waste comes from street litter bins. Many of Westminster’s streets are swept 24 hours a day, requiring 250 street sweepers and some parts of Westminster need to have a waste collection 3 times a day. We currently only recycle 18% of the waste created, due to a number of challenges such as the high number of flats we have, high turnover of residents and large amounts of visitors and workers creating litter: although the London ambition is to recycle 35% of waste by 2020 and 40% by 2025, as below.

Figure 2: Westminster’s recycling rate



### ACTIONS WE HAVE TAKEN

- Adopted and published a new waste strategy in 2016
- 98% of black bag waste is diverted from landfill and sent to an energy from waste plant - well above the GCAP target of 67%.

### TOP 3 PARTNERSHIP ACTIONS

- The council runs a community rewards system on 58 estates to win money for their community by recycling more. 19 estates have so far won £15,000 between them for a range of activities like new estate planting and children’s activities
- The council also runs a network of 50 recycling champions and in the last 12 months, they have run 49 recycling stands at events, given 11 talks and run 5 workshops
- The Council, its partner Cross River Partnership and local stakeholders such as the New West End Company (NWECC) have been working on waste and freight consolidation projects. The Bond Street project has successfully reduced the number of waste management companies operating on the street to two preferred providers, resulting in a reduction in waste providers from 47 to 5, reducing the number of vehicles by 75% and having 40% less bags left on the street, improving amenity.



**STILL MORE TO DO – THE TARGETS WE HAVE SET ARE OUTLINED BELOW**

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<b>Next 3 years</b>	Adopt a new responsible buying policy when procuring goods and services Adopt a new Municipal Waste Strategy With partners, continue to support recycling in offices and engage with staff on the benefits Through the planning policies Westminster City Council will work with the development industry to increase recycling and responsible waste management.
<b>3-6 years</b>	Roll out its Waste Action Plan to reduce waste collected Achieve the amount of waste used to create energy to 67% Have integrated waste management to deal with parks' waste when contracting with a maintenance company Further investigate waste management capacity both within the city and through our duty to cooperate with other authorities.
<b>Beyond next 6 years</b>	Achieve zero growth in household waste (against a 2014 baseline) Recycle 35% of waste by 2020 Continue to reuse and recycle equipment Continue to work with the business community on waste management.
<b>What you can do</b>	Waste reduction is the first step – do you really need plastic shopping bags? Work with suppliers to address excess packaging If you have the opportunity, buy recycled goods Always use bins and recycle waste as much as possible.

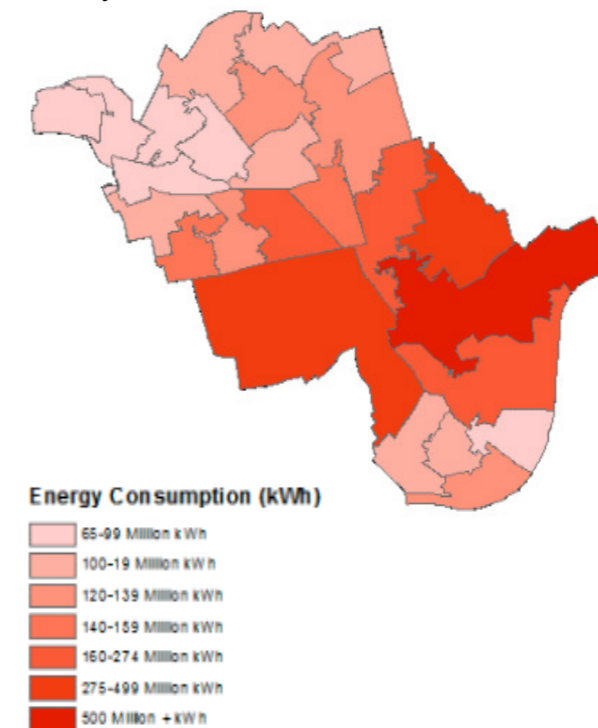
### 3. Ensuring local energy security and delivering carbon reduction

Action is needed to address rising energy costs and manage supply and security of supply against the threat of climate change. Westminster is amongst the largest power consuming authority areas in the UK with nearly 9,000GWh of energy used annually. It uses more energy (GWh) per year than cities like Newcastle, Liverpool or Cardiff – due to heritage buildings, high density living, supporting 675,000 jobs, and 24 hour transport systems. Increasing densification in Westminster is also putting considerable pressure on the existing energy infrastructure network, especially in the West End and is a growing concern for businesses. Westminster City Council spent £4,236,000 in the last 12 months on its gas and electricity bills.

**ACTIONS WE HAVE TAKEN**

- A number of district heating feasibility studies have been commissioned
- Carbon Offset fund is currently £917K
- 30+ buildings have been surveyed and projects have been identified which can reduce the council's energy demands
- City Hall refurbishment plan is on track – aiming for BREEAM excellent standard
- A staff engagement programme is being developed for delivery in 2017
- A study to assess the EPC rating of all WCC's operational and investment properties is due to finish by March 2017 which will inform future retrofit opportunities to meet 2019 legislation.

Figure 3 – Energy consumption variations across the city



**TOP 3 PARTNERSHIP ACTIONS**

- Pimlico District Heating Undertaking (PDHU) is the UK's first combined heat and power network and provides heating and hot water services to 3,256 homes, 50 commercial premises and three schools in Pimlico and saves the equivalent amount of carbon as taking just under 4000 cars off the road every year. In partnership with CityWest Homes, we are considering whether or not there is a business case to expand the PDHU in 2017/18 which could potentially be a significant project
- On fuel poverty, during the past 12 months, Public Health has led on a Housing support and care JSNA, in conjunction with colleagues in the CCGs and NHS providers as well as Adult Social Care, the Housing department, the residential environmental health service and others. They specifically explored issues relating to fuel

poverty, noting that the number of people in fuel poverty has risen faster in Westminster than in London. Discussions will continue in order to agree how to take forward action. In the meantime, we will work with Future Climate, University of Oxford Faculty of Law and other key strategic partners to improve the knowledge base, develop policies for reform and promote adoption of the same

- We have started a pilot project with Amey to guarantee the energy savings made as a retrofit programme - phase 1 of the Archive Centre retrofit project completed in October 2016 – giving an initial 30% reduction in the buildings energy consumption. Phase 2 will be procured in January 2017 and will focus on innovative technologies once the building has been optimised.

### STILL MORE TO DO – THE TARGETS WE HAVE SET ARE OUTLINED BELOW

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<b>Next 3 years</b>	<p>Deliver a local fund to enable Zero Carbon developments</p> <p>Secure over £1 million of external funding to deliver energy projects</p> <p>Engage with all staff to become more aware of environmental impact</p> <p>Adopt a city-wide District Energy Master Plan and work with developers on its delivery</p> <p>Work with the Westminster Property Association to deliver a campaign addressing light pollution</p> <p>Deliver measures to naturally cool the city and not rely on air conditioning</p> <p>Deliver a business case that will start the delivery of a community heating network as part of the Church Street regeneration programme</p> <p>Work with the NHS to assess the “NHS Village Project” to address the health needs associated with energy.</p>
<b>3-6 years</b>	<p>Ensure that by 2019, there will be no city council investment or operational properties that fall below an Energy performance Certificate of “E” rating</p> <p>Introduce green leases for all new lettings in the city council’s investment properties to promote responsible occupancy</p> <p>Work with the private sector to ensure that private rented homes and commercial units achieve the energy standards required by law</p> <p>Subject to the business case, start on the construction of a Church Street District Heating network</p> <p>Work with our long term leaseholders to improve building energy performance, and reward positive action with benefits.</p>

<b>Beyond next 6 years</b>	<p>Work with the development industry in Westminster to ensure that more developments deliver zero carbon schemes on site</p> <p>Ensure that CityWest Homes have delivered a ‘Zero Energy House’ on one of its properties as a case study.</p>
<b>What you can do</b>	<p>Minimise energy use at home and at work through switching off lights, computer and standby devices when not in use</p> <p>Lower thermostat settings, layer up and reduce heating bills</p> <p>Make sure vulnerable neighbours are winter-ready and keep an eye out for them during periods of extreme heat or cold</p> <p>Buy the most energy efficient appliances you can</p> <p>Businesses – encourage employees to be more energy efficient and, therefore, more competitive.</p>

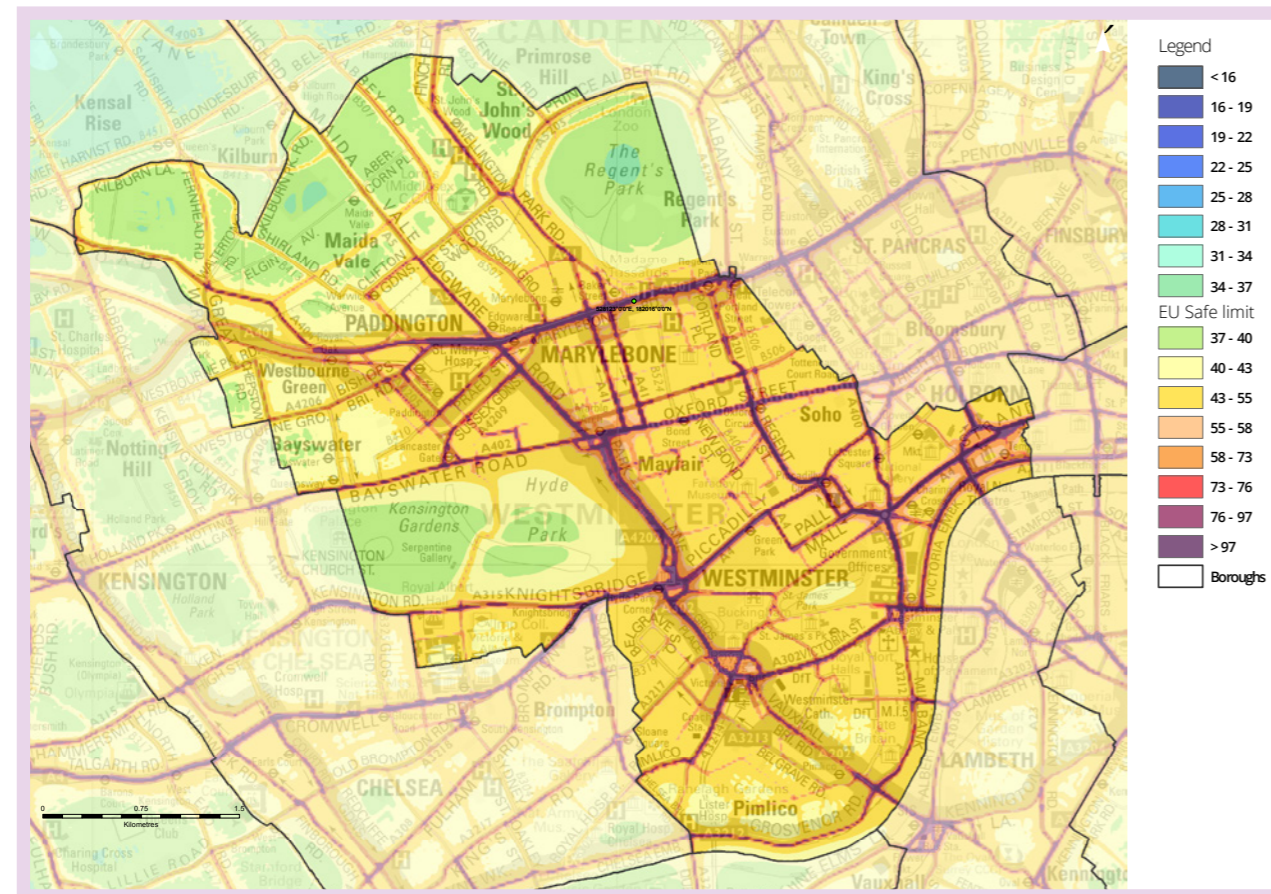


# 4. Improving our local air quality

Poor air quality resulting from dust, pollution from heating and cooling, generating power, and transport, has a direct impact on the health and life expectancy of those who live and work in our cities. Thousands of Londoners die prematurely due to air pollutants according to the London Air Quality Strategy. Public Health England research

states that 8.3% of all deaths in 2010 in Westminster were attributed to long term exposure to air pollution - the highest percentage in London and this puts pressure on our health and care services.

Figure 4 – Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) concentrations still significantly exceed the required standards



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## ACTIONS TAKEN

- Won £1 million from the Mayor of London's Air Quality Fund to create a low emission neighbourhood (LEN)
- Delivered several 'days of action' to tackle engine idling, including enforcement by WCC marshals
- Installed extra electric vehicle recharging points and have a network of 62 points available to residents, businesses and visitors
- Health communication project underway with clinicians focussing on patients with cardiovascular issues
- Revision of the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) will deliver air quality improvements
- Service and delivery vehicle consolidation projects are running in various locations.

## Top partnership action case study: Marylebone Low Emission Neighbourhood (LEN)

The Marylebone LEN is a unique public, private and community partnership, with two major property companies, three Business Improvement Districts and two resident amenity associations and one Neighbourhood Forum working with Westminster City Council. The LEN partners successfully worked together to on a bid for £1 million funding and have committed to match-fund and co-deliver a Low Emission Neighbourhood (LEN) in Marylebone.

Having the dedicated support, enthusiasm and commitment from these partners makes the proposed LEN an exciting, innovative programme.

The collaborative nature will mean the sum of the project will be much bigger than its parts, as partners build on each other's experience and

expertise. A variety of schemes will be introduced to improve air quality in Marylebone, these include:

- A dedicated 'Air Marshals' team who will ask drivers to switch off their engines when stationary
- New electric vehicle charging points
- New green spaces in the Marylebone community
- Shared electric vehicle resident parking spaces
- Initiatives to minimise deliveries
- No engine idling days.



STILL MORE TO DO –  
THE TARGETS WE HAVE SET ARE OUTLINED BELOW.

<b>Next 3 years</b>	<p>Continue to manage the delivery of the actions adopted in the 2013 AQAP</p> <p>Raise awareness among more vulnerable groups about poor air quality</p> <p>Work with the local NHS to embed measures to reduce the risk of air pollution for at-risk patients</p> <p>Where appropriate, strengthen links between interventions to improve air quality to improve health and well-being</p> <p>Work with the business community to help deliver air quality improvements through their operational practices</p> <p>Work with TfL and property owners in Oxford Street to reduce vehicle numbers and emissions from vehicles which service the area. Benefiting the health of the 220 million pedestrians that visit Oxford Street per year</p> <p>Review our parking policies to encourage the adoption of less polluting vehicles.</p>
<b>3-6 years</b>	<p>Complete the delivery of our 2013 AQAP and revise and adopt a new AQAP</p> <p>Work with Transport for London to deliver an Ultra Low Emission Zone</p> <p>Lobby government to up-date legislation to deal with pollution issues</p> <p>Ensure that the issue of air quality is addressed through actions within the Westminster Health and Wellbeing strategy</p> <p>Lobby the government to manage the impacts of wood burning stoves.</p>
<b>Beyond next 6 years</b>	<p>Continue to monitor air quality across the city through our monitoring stations</p> <p>Ensure that we work to address emissions from diesel engines.</p>
<b>What you can do</b>	<p>When walking take less busy roads</p> <p>Walk and cycle around Westminster</p> <p>Protect existing gardens and when possible plant living walls or roofs.</p>

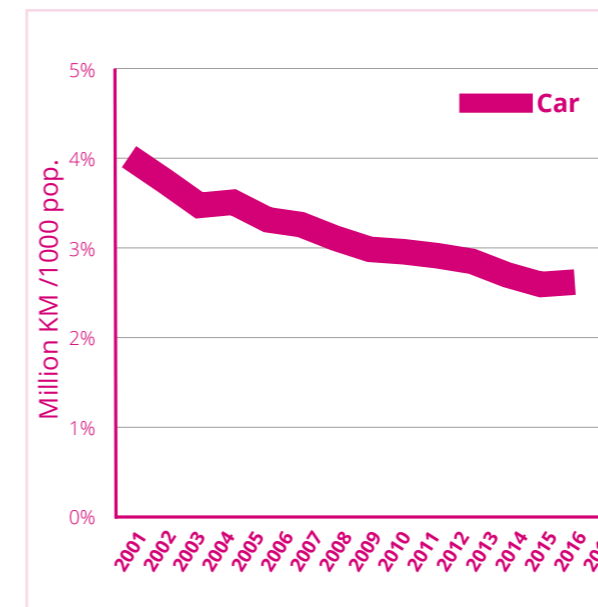
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## 5. Providing a sustainable transport system for Westminster

Westminster is one of the best served locations by public transport in the world. There are four main rail stations, two with direct connections to London's principal airports; new Crossrail stations are due to open in 2018; 32 underground stations with 10 of the 12 tube lines running through the city; 4 river bus piers; 157 daytime bus routes and several 24 hour bus routes; and national, international and airport destination coach services.

Given the numbers of people in Westminster (residents, visitors and workers) the transport network and public realm can struggle to cope with the demands. With this intensity of use, there are issues such as overcrowding; poor air quality, social isolation, noise and road safety, although car distances are on the decrease.

Figure 5 Vehicle distance covered in Westminster; 2001 to 2015



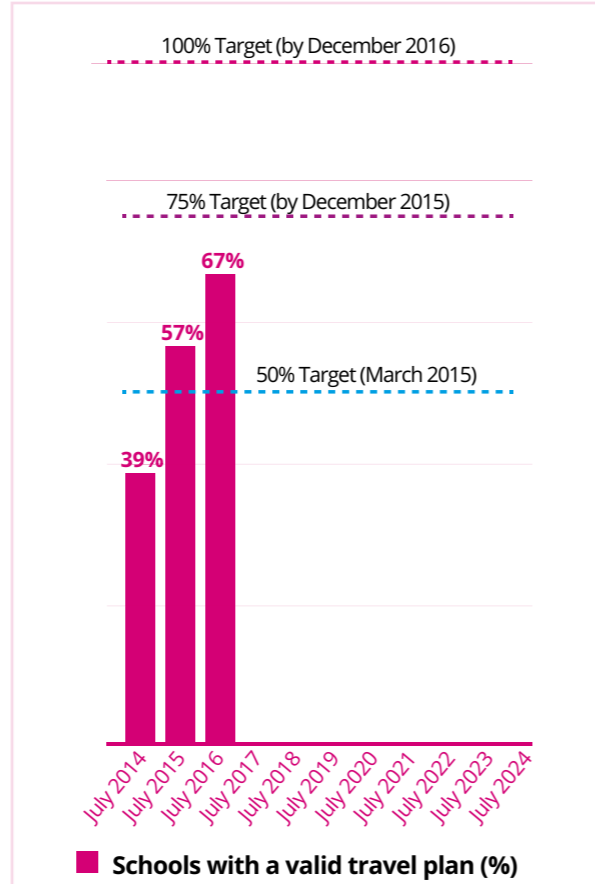
### ACTIONS TAKEN

- Converted 25% of our car club vehicles to hybrid electric vehicles and installed new charging infrastructure to supplement the increase in Electric Vehicles (EVs)
- Delivered days of action to tackle engine idling, as part of a bid to reduce emissions from road transport
- Installed extra EV recharging points -with 62 points now available to residents, businesses and visitors
- Developed our residential electric charging point scheme with Streetcharge
- Installed new Legible London maps and updated existing ones to support pedestrians
- Completed the quietway route from Hyde Park to Belgravia and are progressing the quietway route between Bloomsbury to Southbank
- Consulted on 12 additional quietway routes
- Held between 6 and 10 cycling promotion events per month across the city
- Offered Dr. Bike as well as information about our training programme and other services, including our bicycle maintenance classes
- Consulted residents on playstreet projects in Luton Street and Fisherton Street
- Made good progress delivering actions to support the childhood obesity initiative, with active projects around food growing in Church Street and businesses signing the healthier catering commitment.

### Top partnership action case study: Vehicle Idling Project

Leaving a vehicle engine running when parked causes unnecessary air pollution. In order to change behaviour, the city council held a series of days of action to tackle engine idling. Our trained volunteers, ranging to cab drivers to residents, spoke to over 200 drivers and asked them to switch off when parked. Additional action days will be rolled out in 2016 and 2017 with the support of the Mayor's Air Quality Fund.

Figure 6 - Percentage of schools in Westminster with a valid travel plan; 2014 to 2025



As of July 2016, 57% of our schools had a School Travel Plan, but we are committed to reaching 100% by the end of the year.

### STILL MORE TO DO- THE TARGETS WE HAVE SET ARE OUTLINED BELOW.

<b>Next 3 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review our parking policies to encourage the adoption of less polluting vehicles</li> <li>Increase the number of residents/businesses using the Car Club and hybrid vehicles in the fleet</li> <li>Finalise School Travel Plans in all schools by the end of 2016</li> <li>Deliver 2 play street projects</li> <li>Deliver staff travel plans in the council's own building refurbishments to improve its facilities and enable greater sustainable transport options</li> <li>Install an extra 20 electric vehicle recharging points and implement an electric charging point scheme for residents</li> <li>Continue to update the Legible London maps on street signs to improve walking</li> <li>Work with TfL to deliver pedestrian countdown facilities</li> <li>Deliver a network of Central London Cycle Grid routes in partnership with TfL</li> <li>Host two cycling promotions events every year, and 50 smaller events to give cycling information, cycle security and basic mechanics to cyclists</li> <li>Deliver actions to support the childhood obesity initiative</li> <li>Develop a pedestrian strategy for the city.</li> </ul>
<b>3-6 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver public realm improvements and transport options at Crossrail Stations</li> <li>Double the number of on-street electric vehicle recharging bays</li> <li>Work with The Garden Bridge Trust</li> <li>Complete the Cycle Grid network within Westminster</li> <li>Work with TfL to improve safety at a number of key junctions and gyratories, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists such as Marble Arch, Great Portland Street/Marylebone Road, and Vauxhall Bridge roundabout</li> <li>Work with the GLA to deliver the ULEZ</li> <li>Ensure that by 2020 the required infrastructure for taxi and freight electric recharging is in place.</li> </ul>
<b>Beyond next 6 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage the transport needs for businesses, visitors and residents.</li> </ul>
<b>What you can do</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Think about the form of transport you need to get to your destination. Can you walk there? Have you thought about joining the Westminster car club?</li> <li>Could you car share on journeys? Can you cycle there?</li> </ul>

# 6. Making Best Use of our Open and Green Space

Our latest audit shows a total of 204 open spaces, the majority of which offer free access to the public. This means Westminster is able to provide more than the national average amount of publicly available open space, with 2.17 hectares per 1000 resident population.

## ACTIONS WE HAVE TAKEN

- Re-procurement of the parks and open spaces maintenance contract includes specific requirements to protect and enhance biodiversity
- Fresh audits have been undertaken of open spaces and biodiversity levels in 2015/6
- A new Biodiversity and Open Spaces Strategy is being developed, consultation due spring 2017

Westminster has a high proportion of Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) designations compared to other local authority areas, especially within London, with 32 sites equating to 77% of our total open space.

- 27 Green Flags have been retained: Westminster has among highest number of flag winning parks in the whole of the UK
- Completed the woodland area of Paddington Recreation Ground, an important resource for education.



**Bluebell Glade at Paddington Recreation Ground**

## TOP 3 PARTNERSHIP WORKING

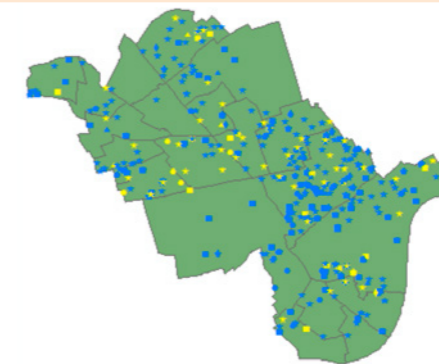
- Work with BIDS and landowners to create more green spaces, for example a new pocket meadow in Marylebone and two new pocket parks in Victoria
- We have started running a food growing project with the community in Church Street, working with estates and schools
- The current offer at Paddington Recreation Ground includes the Forest School initiative, which offers activities like pond dipping to young children living in urban areas to help them learn about nature and biodiversity, and the Edible Garden project, which focuses on involving local people in growing salad, herbs and vegetables to increase awareness about food and healthy eating habits.

## STILL MORE TO DO – THE TARGETS WE HAVE SET ARE OUTLINED BELOW

<b>3-6 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake new audits of open spaces and biodiversity levels before 2016</li> <li>Update and adopt our Biodiversity and Open Spaces Strategy</li> <li>Complete the woodland area at Paddington Recreation Ground</li> <li>Adopt policy on living roofs and green infrastructure in development</li> <li>Continue to support BID's and landowners to deliver green infrastructure</li> <li>Renew our grounds maintenance contract, which will include measures for biodiversity and environmental improvement</li> <li>Ensure that when key services are being procured, they take on board the biodiversity impacts</li> <li>Develop planning policy on basement development to protect garden space</li> <li>Map all registered beehives and signpost local groups to help support them</li> <li>Work with partner organisations and deliver 10 new green infrastructure projects within housing estates and private developments</li> <li>Increase the rate of implementation of green infrastructure with schemes such as the Garden Bridge, through partnership working</li> <li>Deliver new green infrastructure as part of the Church Street regeneration.</li> </ul>
<b>Beyond next 6 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the number of local beehives on the estates with partners such as CityWest Homes and the major landowners.</li> </ul>
<b>What you can do</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support biodiversity by hanging a bird feeder and planting bee-friendly flowers</li> <li>Water communal plants and street trees with your waste water during drought</li> <li>Encourage your workplace or school to include a living roof, wall or vegetable growing</li> <li>Buy locally produced honey</li> <li>Educate yourself on Westminster's wildlife by visiting open spaces such as the parks.</li> </ul>

Figure 7 : Map of green walls/ roofs, plant habitats and wildlife habitats; 2010 to 2025

- New 2015
- Existing



## 7. Managing water use and addressing flood risk

In Westminster water is needed for human consumption, dust damping, washing and cleansing, waste removal and watering planting. Water courses are a mechanism to transport goods, people, and waste. In extreme weather events excess water is a risk to property and to human health. Our current demand for water is unsustainable, and as the number of Londoners increases and summer rainfall decreases, there are challenges to meet demand.

Westminster is most at risk from the tidal Thames and surface water flooding. Approximately 22,100 properties are estimated to be at risk from surface water flooding during a rainfall event with a 1 in 200 annual chance of occurring. Predicted increased frequency and intensity of rainfall in the future may increase the risk of flooding, which will be compounded by increased urban intensification and few surfaces able to slow down or absorb rainfall. Westminster will need to ensure sustainable flood risk management measures are in place to improve resistance and increase resilience to flood risk.

### ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN

- Water efficiency is being delivered alongside energy efficiency in our own estate refurbishments, for example at the Westminster Archive Centre and in the upcoming City Hall refurbishment
- The revised code of construction practice, launched in 2016, promotes waste efficiency on construction sites through the building process
- We plan to work with Thames Water on their upcoming roll out of water meters across the city
- We have worked with BIDS to encourage access to free drinking water
- The council became legally responsible for managing flood risk in the area in 2016 – and all of the Council’s flood risk management assets have been identified
- The council is also responsible for managing the city’s drainage assets
- We have been supporting the Thames Tideway Tunnel development – works are underway and the main works are due to begin March 2017
- CityWest Homes continue to run a fats and oils collection system and promote this with residents
- The draft Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been written and awaits public consultation
- All the council’s flood risk maps are available on the Environment Agency’s website.

### STILL MORE TO DO – THE TARGETS WE HAVE SET ARE OUTLINED BELOW.

<p><b>Next 3 years</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve water efficiency of council buildings through retrofitting simple cost-effective measures. This will save money and conserve water</li> <li>Put in place higher standards for water efficiency in new developments, recognising that Westminster is an area of water stress due to high demand</li> <li>Promote water efficiency on building and construction site, through our Code of Construction Practice</li> <li>Work with Thames Water to promote their campaigns to reduce water use and ensure that waste products are disposed of responsibly</li> <li>Implement planning policy to manage flood risk</li> <li>Register and publish our flood risk management assets</li> <li>Continue to maintain and manage the city’s drainage assets</li> <li>Update Westminster’s Strategic Flood Risk Assessment by 2016</li> <li>Publish our Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and work in partnership to ensure flood risk management objectives are in the Environment Agency’s Flood Risk Management Plan</li> <li>Publish our flood risk maps</li> <li>Investigate possible options for surface water flood risk management for north west, central and south Westminster through externally funded studies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3-6 years</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver new public drinking fountains in the city in appropriate locations where people can access safe and free water</li> <li>Adopt new policy that incorporates environmental protection measures to retain and control polluted water</li> <li>Implement Westminster’s Local Flood Risk Management Strategy</li> <li>Work with Thames Water to inform residents and businesses to collect oil and fats.</li> </ul>

**Beyond next 6 years**

- Continue to promote water efficiency
- Work with Thames Water to roll out their water meter programme to all residents
- Minimise the use of water for irrigation in all new landscaping projects
- Support implementation of Thames Tideway Tunnel Development Consent Order, and ensure that impact on Westminster is managed and minimised
- Review Westminster's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
- Review local flood risk strategy.

**What you can do**

- Order and install your free water saving devices from Thames Water at <http://freebies.thameswater.co.uk/>
- Don't buy bottled water but use re-usable containers to drink tap water
- Install a water butt at home to water plants with collected water
- Only fill your kettle with the water you need
- Report leaks.

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Thames Water's water efficiency programme helps domestic customers and businesses to reduce their water usage. This is monitored by providing a figure representing the amount of water saved per day as a result of their efficiency programmes. Another interesting statistic to bear in mind is the reduction in flooding call outs by the fire service.

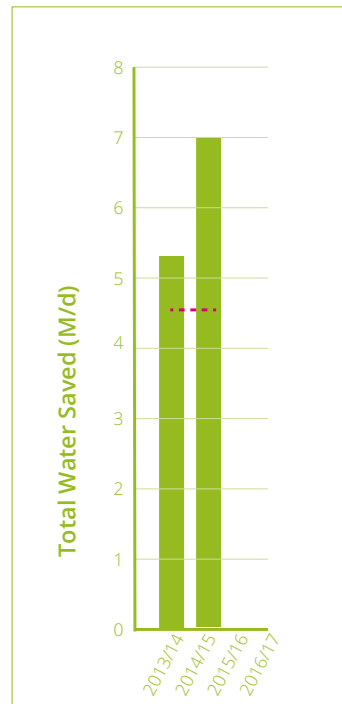


Figure 8: Total water saved due to Thames Water's water efficiency programme

Water saved  
Target

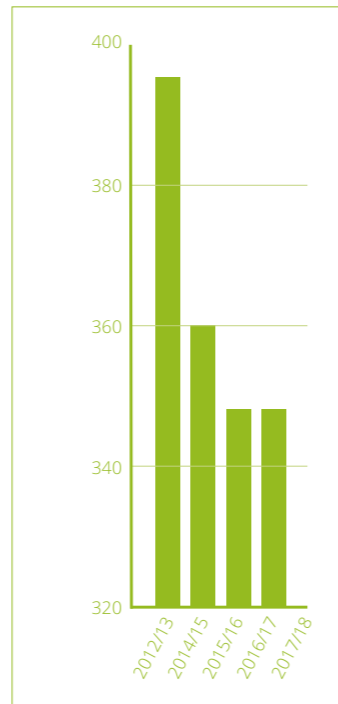
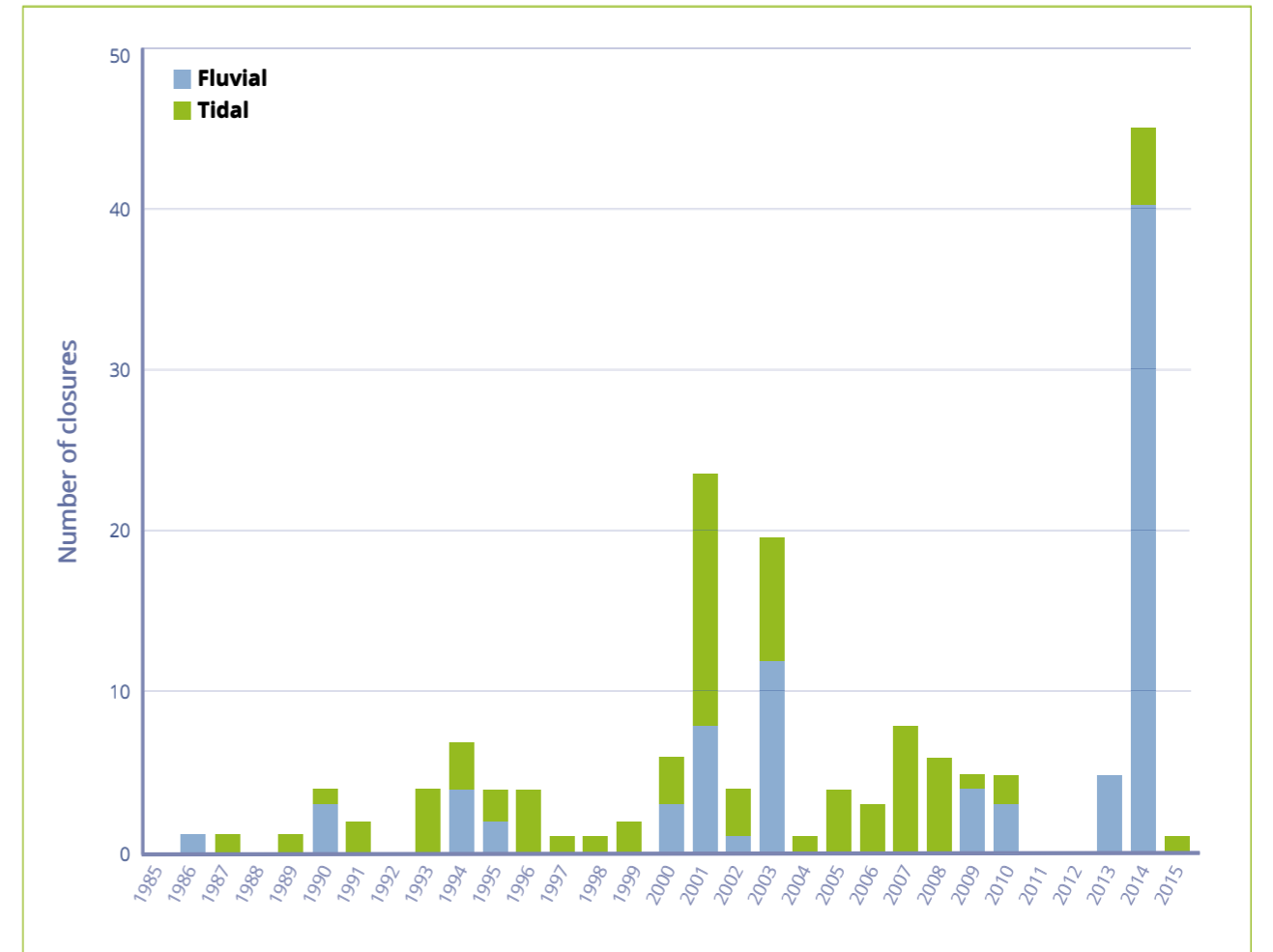


Figure 9: Total London Fire Brigade flooding call-outs (annual); 2012 to 2015

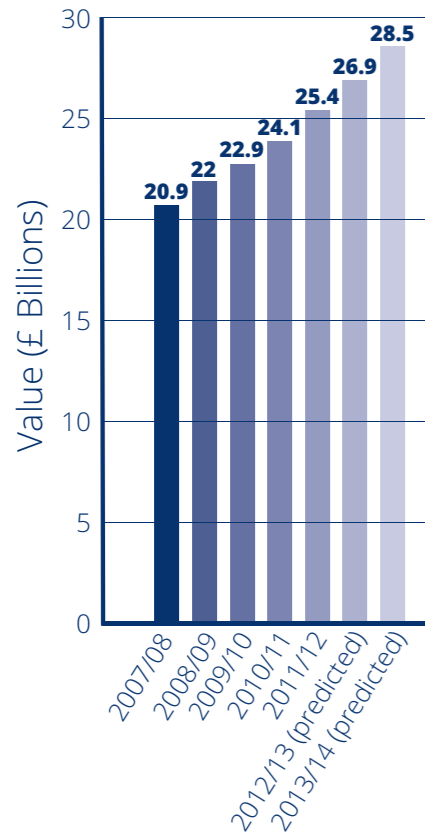
Figure 10 : Thames Barrier closures; 1985 to 2025



## 8. Ensuring that sustainability is delivered through economic development

- Developing the green sector
- Supporting sustainable economic growth

Figure 11 – Value of the Green Sector



London’s green economy continued to grow between 2008 and 2013 in contrast to national growth trends. Over 9,200 green businesses in London (18% of the national total) now employ over 163,500 people. This sector was worth approximately £25.4bn to London’s economy in 2011/12, and has grown by more than 5% over each of the last two years, one of the quickest growing sectors in London. The same study shows that this growth is predicted to continue to the end of the decade by approximately 6% per year. Within London this sector includes financial institutions trading on carbon, consultancies and small start-up energy efficiency companies. It is a high value sector which requires a range of skills. This is a longer term ambition but initial work is underway to enable us to meet the ambitions.

### ACTION TAKEN

- A new project started in 2016 which aims to connect long term unemployed residents into green jobs such as working at parks and open spaces across the city
- A business case was developed to set up an ‘Enviro-Hub’ in Westminster to encourage environmental start-ups. An EU bid for funding was unsuccessful but other funding routes are being explored
- The procurement team are using the new social value strategy as a means of pushing for more social and environmental benefits locally through procurement of services
- WCC are working with utilities to improve broadband capacity and higher speeds, especially in the West End

Westminster is a powerhouse for the UK economy and we want to combine economic growth with environmental improvements. The city council wants businesses to address wasteful use of resources, improve their supply chain and reduce pollution. Competitive, efficient business and a pleasant environment make the city a more attractive investment opportunity.

- A wireless strategy is being developed by the Commercial Finance team
- The City Plan is currently being revised and will deliver a stronger policy framework to promote better environmental standards from new developments coming forward.

### STILL MORE TO DO – THE TARGETS WE HAVE SET ARE OUTLINED BELOW

<b>Next 3 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with universities to develop research projects that can support the delivery of environmental objectives</li> <li>Map the environmental sector and develop an action plan to support business</li> <li>Undertake a business case to develop an “Enviro-Hub” in Westminster, to be a centre of excellence for new environmental start up companies</li> <li>Work with organisations to ensure that rented commercial units achieve the minimum energy standards required by law and can deliver local employment opportunities</li> <li>Work closely with the local business community to help them undertake their Corporate Social Responsibilities projects in Westminster.</li> </ul>
<b>3-6 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the business case for an “Enviro-Hub” and if a clear positive case is made, begin delivery</li> <li>Work with organisations to ensure that commercial units achieve the required energy standards</li> <li>Deliver policy and work with funding opportunities to encourage the development of environment companies</li> <li>Work with the Business Improvement Districts to deliver their environmental needs set out in their business plans</li> <li>Support businesses in delivering shared objectives around issues such as air quality and transportation.</li> </ul>
<b>Beyond next 6 years</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support local environmental businesses</li> <li>Develop innovative ideas for green businesses and promote these</li> <li>Get involved with the environment sector</li> <li>Support businesses that operate responsibly</li> <li>Businesses can join BIDs to share best practice and resources</li> <li>As a business close doors to keep heat during winter and cool air in summer</li> <li>Use your purchasing choices to buy responsible goods and services.</li> </ul>

# 9. Communicating and encouraging people into environmental action

Effective communications plays a vital role in helping to achieve the council's vision for a sustainable Westminster. It demonstrates the council taking the lead, and strengthens the council's position when lobbying central government. Our communications work

encourage those in Westminster to adopt more environmentally-friendly behaviours such as recycling more and not dropping litter, taking steps to protect and improve their health, and everyone's environment.

## ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN

- We have published the council's Environmental Policy and are undertaking a number of staff projects around environmental awareness
- We have undertaken significant lobbying work around air quality with Government
- Work is underway on the digital transformation programme
- We run reward programmes on estates to encourage more participation in recycling schemes
- Ward budgets are delivering an ambulance idling project in St Mary's
- We are undertaking projects with schools around sustainable travel and food growing
- We run a number of networking and stakeholder events to promote sharing of best practice on all aspects of the GCAP.

## STILL MORE TO DO – THE TARGETS WE HAVE SET ARE OUTLINED BELOW

<p><b>Next 3 years</b></p>	<p>Review the councils internal environmental performance and staff engagement</p> <p>By the end of 2015 refresh and update the city council's environmental policy</p> <p>Lobby the government on a fairer local deal for Westminster to address our energy needs and address air quality</p> <p>Include a section in the city survey so that residential opinion on how the local environment is measured and services delivered</p> <p>Develop a digital engagement programme. This will include refreshing the council web pages and improved ways in which residents can interact with the council to share ideas</p> <p>Develop an awards project to reward good environmental behaviour in the city</p> <p>Include an environmental section into the ward profiles reports</p> <p>Promote local environmental projects that could be delivered by ward budgets</p> <p>Work with schools to deliver education packs for schools and colleges to involve young people on the environment.</p>
<p><b>3-6 years</b></p>	<p>Work with our businesses to ensure they have access and deliver their electric vehicle needs following the introduction of the ultra low emission zone</p> <p>Switch paper publications produced to 100% recycled paper content</p> <p>Work with the rental market to ensure that they are aware of their responsibilities to deliver energy efficient buildings.</p>
<p><b>Beyond next 6 years</b></p>	<p>Reduce the amount of paper based communications that we produce as we move towards internet based communications</p> <p>Support the longer term aims and objectives of this strategy with targeted lobbying and communications activity</p> <p>We will start the review of this document and developing its replacement.</p>
<p><b>What you can do</b></p>	<p>Talk to people in your community about the local areas and its environment</p> <p>Take part in environmental schemes and initiatives run by local businesses and the council</p> <p>Report issues such as fly tipping and antisocial behaviour to the council</p> <p>Suggest ideas to improve your neighbourhood to your ward councillors.</p>





If you have any queries or want to get involved, please contact:  
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Appendix 2 -Proposed priority GCAP actions for delivery in the next 18 months

Agreed Action (Years 0-3)	GCAP Theme	How we will deliver the agreed action	Departmental Delivery lead	Deliver by	Key Cabinet Members	RAG status at Year 1
Engine idling	2 - Air Quality	A combination of community volunteers and staff to take part in idling engine action days as 'Air Quality Champions'	CMC	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey	GREEN
Work with the business community to help deliver air quality improvements through their operational practices.	2 - Air Quality	Place-shaping work through the engagement of partners including BIDS and the West End Partnership	PPC GPH	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey Cllr Davis	GREEN
New Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan	2 -Air Quality	Provide a new statutory strategy to respond to the new policy thinking around air quality.	PPC	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey	GREEN
Diesel Surcharge Project	2 – Air Quality	Undertake a pilot project to discourage diesel vehicle's	CMC PPC	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey	GREEN – working through some issues around

		coming into Westminster.				classifying different vehicles before we can start.
Leisure Contract – reducing carbon emissions by 20% across the council's leisure facilities.	3 -Energy	Reduce carbon emissions in facilities through a programme of capital investment and refined operational practices.	CMC	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey	GREEN
Deliver a local offset fund of £1m. Needs consistent application of policy and clear spend plan	3 - Energy	106 spend fund for carbon offsetting projects within Westminster.	GPH PPC	2017/18	Cllr Astaire Cllr D Harvey	AMBER – The London Plan introduced a zero-carbon homes policy from 2016 which we can apply to major developments . New London Plan due 2017/18 likely to retain and strengthen this policy and encourage each LA to identify best way to spend local funds.

City Hall refurbishment project	3 - Energy	Environmental benefits secured through capital project and in-use work e.g. introducing green leases for tenants, enhanced freight delivery arrangements etc.	GPH	September 2018	Cllr D Harvey Cllr T Mitchell	GREEN
No municipal solid waste disposed of directly to landfill.	4 - Waste	New disposal contract removes option of landfill as a disposal route.	CM&C	Sept 2017	Cllr D Harvey	GREEN
Pilot less polluting vehicles in our own operations e.g. hydrogen in waste collection – procurement	5 - Transport 4 - Waste	Grant funding received to trial waste hydrogen vehicles.	CMC	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey	AMBER – grant received early 2017 & procurement to progress.
Install an extra 20 electric vehicle recharging points and implement an electric charging point scheme for residents.	5- Transport	Introduce a residents EV charging pilot that provides dedicated charging in 4 pilot areas.	CMC	June 2017	Cllr D Harvey	GREEN

Update and adopt our Biodiversity and Open Spaces Strategy.	6 - Open and Green Spaces	Align with strategy's priorities.	PPC	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey	GREEN
Publish our Flood Risk Management Strategy	7 - Flood Management	Set out the strategic vision for reducing flood risk and identify hotspots which might benefit from physical works.	PPC	2017/18	Cllr Chalkley (flooding) and Cllr Astaire (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems - SUDS)	AMBER – subject to consultation, approval and publishing. Likely to happen before end of 3 year target timescales.

Appendix 3 – New City for All (CfA3) greener city priorities for delivery in the next 18 months

Agreed Action (Years 0-3 )	GCAP Theme	How we will deliver the agreed action	Departmental Delivery lead	Deliver by	Key Cabinet Members	RAG STATUS at Year 1
Launch a Clean Air Strategy	2- Air Quality	Write a new strategy in consultation with partners and academics.	PPC	2018	Cllr D Harvey	-
#dontbeidle campaign	2 - Air Quality	Deliver a communications and operational campaign to raise awareness of the impact of	PPC CMC	2017	Cllr D Harvey	-

		individual vehicle idling on local air pollution.				
Show leadership on the green agenda	3 - Energy	Deliver the City Hall refurbishment capital project and ensure the building is used sustainably as well as being designed to BREEAM excellent.	GPH CMC PPC	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey	-
Walk the green mile	5 – Transport	Launch a ‘green giants’ schools education programme, pilot play streets initiative and a childhood obesity initiative to walk a mile a day.	CMC Public Health	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey Cllr Chalkley Cllr Acton Cllr Holloway	-
Businesses Green Club	8 - Economic Development	Roll out a scheme to make businesses more energy and waste efficient and deliver air quality improvements.	GPH	2017/18	Cllr D Harvey Cllr Davis	-
Create 7 horticulture clubs	6 -Open and Green Spaces 9 – Communicating Environmental Action	Encourage healthy eating for children through the delivery of new horticulture hubs.	Public Health, GPH Citywest Homes	2017/18	Cllr Acton Cllr Holloway	-

