

# ‘The 2016 London Mayoral Election: civil society recommendations’

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## 0.0 Foreword

London Funders commissioned this brief report as we recognised that there was no easy route for an interested observer of civil society in London to see the variety of “asks” being put forward to the next Mayor of London, and the London Assembly.

In this report we present what a diverse range of organisations and interest groups have called for across issues of interest and concern to London: spanning housing, the environment, equality and fairness, and the needs of London’s diverse and vibrant communities.

London is a unique city, home to over 300 languages and with 24 out of 28 of the most diverse local authorities located within region. London is also a “tale of two cities” with the highest proportion (15%) of people in the poorest tenth nationally and the second highest proportion (15%) of people in the richest tenth.

London is also a modern tale of two cities, as the London Poverty Profile puts it.....”Whatever aspect of inequality we look at - income, pay or wealth - London is the most unequal part of the country. This inequality is not due to those at the bottom being exceptionally worse off in London. In terms of income and wealth, the poorest are worse off than those in the rest of the country while pay is higher. Inequality in London is being driven by the wealth of those at the top which is much higher in London in every aspect. This is not new or surprising.”

The Mayor and Assembly elected this May face a range of challenges, many that we already know about and many more that will unfold over the next four years. We hope that this brief report will provide a useful reference tool for City Hall and London’s civil society in navigating the way ahead, and in four years’ time act as a framework to look back and see what progress has been made.

**David Warner**  
**Director**

2<sup>nd</sup> May 2016

NB We hope that we have captured most, if not all, of the “asks” made by London’s civil society. If we have missed any please both accept our apologies and send us them so that we can update and revise this report.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The next London mayoral election will be held on May 5<sup>th</sup> 2016. During this election many civil society organisations with a London focus will produce recommendations for each of the Mayoral candidates. These recommendations mirror the concerns and interests of ordinary Londoners.

Yet there has been no means by which the policy recommendations made by London's diverse civil society groups are independently documented and made available to the public, decision-makers or the civil society funding community.

This report attempts to do that by presenting a summary and directory of the recommendations made by civil society organisations to each of the London mayoral candidates.

It is hoped this report will be a reference point for those who fund and invest in the capital's civil society organisations, for decision-makers in City Hall and central government who need to understand the priorities of the citizens they serve, and for the city's political leaders who seek to represent the interests of civil society to government.

The content of this report has been compiled through research and engagement with a number of civil society organisations. Those who have participated were identified by London Funders or responded to our public call for participants.

A criterion for inclusion was simple: participants must be a civil society organisation with a geographical reach that mirrors that of the Mayor, and have published recommendations explicitly as part of the mayoral election.

The recommendations documented below are structured around six broad themes – business, community, environment, equality, housing and migrant rights. There are certain organisations whose recommendations span these categories, and so are present in more than theme.

We hope you find this report useful.

**Dr James Scott**

## 2.0 ORGANISATIONS

### **Age UK London:**

Age UK London is a regional charity working closely with local Age UKs and Age Concerns in each of the London boroughs and the national organisation Age UK. They act as the regional voice of independent Age UKs and Age Concerns in London and work hard to support and enhance local work and champion the voices of older people on a regional level.

Age UK London consulted with hundreds of older people, as well as organisations representing tens of thousands of older people, before writing this manifesto. They hosted a consultation event in July 2015 to gather older Londoners' views and have asked 400 organisations, across every London borough, to gather and communicate their member's views. This manifesto 'presents the views of older Londoners themselves, giving them a voice in the 2016 London Mayoral and Assembly Election'

### **Confederation of British Industry (CBI):**

The CBI speaks on behalf of 190,000 businesses of all sizes and sectors. Together they employ nearly 7 million people, about one third of the private sector-employed workforce. They have said 'London's new mayor needs to develop a prosperity agenda for the capital that focuses on business growth and competitiveness to enable business to succeed and ensure prosperity for everyone.'

The CBI hopes to assist the new mayor in his/her role by identifying the areas where action is needed for the capital to remain a global magnet for business investment, tourism and creativity.

### **Family Friendly London:**

Family Friendly London is a broad coalition of organisations challenging the Mayor and local authorities to make the capital a more family friendly city. Their aim is to support elected representatives in London to take action in overcoming the barriers to raising a family in our city.

### **Fawcett Society:**

The Fawcett Society is a charity promoting gender equality and women's rights at work, at home and in public life. They want to see a society in which individuals can fulfil their potential regardless of their sex. They say 'sex equality is a London issue. Many of the pressures on London and its economy are falling especially hard upon women. The Fawcett Society has called on the candidates to outline how they will address women's inequality'.

### **Friends of the Earth:**

Friends of the Earth campaign for solutions to environmental problems. They are a member of Friends of the Earth International, which has groups in more than 75 countries. They say 'London is a fantastic city, but it has some serious environmental problems. It's one of the dirtiest cities in Europe. Air pollution, cold and damp homes, and threats to green spaces blight the quality of many Londoners' lives'

### **Generation Rent:**

Generation Rent campaigns with private renters for professionally managed, secure, decent and affordable privately rented homes. Vote Homes 2016 is a Generation Rent project, with support from Renters Rights London and PricedOut. Generation Rent is a neutral organisation that aims to offer an unbiased guide to Londoners in the run-up to the 2016 London mayoral election

### **IPPR – Environment:**

IPPR's 'London: Global Green City' report sets out a plan for the new mayor to address the environmental challenges facing London. According to the report, 'London's air pollution is lethal and illegal, responsible for more illness and premature deaths than alcohol or obesity. Traffic congestion is rising. Greenhouse gas emissions are not on track to meet current targets, and around a million people live in fuel poverty. Green space is being lost to development. Recycling levels are the poorest in the country.' The report calls on the mayor to commit to making London a 'global green city', in which environmental goals are prioritised as central to the city's vision of economic and social development.

**Just Space:**

Just Space is an informal alliance of community groups, campaigns and concerned independent organisation and was formed in 2006 to act as a voice for Londoners at grass-roots level during the formulation of London's major planning strategy. The aim of the Just Space network is to improve public participation in planning to ensure that policy is fairer towards communities in a system dominated by the interests of developers. Just Space works by supporting its member groups and spreading information further afield.

**London Chamber of Commerce and Industry:**

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LCCI) members range from small and medium enterprises through to multi-national companies. LCCI surveys of business leaders and focused research aim to provide the new Mayor with insights into what the capital needs to remain an attractive, productive and competitive global city.

**London Citizens:**

London Citizens organises communities to act together for power, social justice and the common good. They are the London alliance of Citizens UK, who are the home of community organising in the UK. They develop the leadership capacity of their members so they can hold politicians and other decision-makers to account on the issues that matter to them. Community organising is democracy in action: winning victories that change lives and transform communities.

**London Citizens – Housing Manifesto:**

The London Citizens 2016 Housing Manifesto was developed through a 'rigorous, democratic process led by the 220 member institutions of Citizens UK across London'. In Autumn 2015, London Citizens' member institutions met in their boroughs to hear stories of how the housing crisis is affecting people and to vote on the housing issues that are most important to them. The three issues voted as the most pressing across the capital are affordability, bad landlords in the private rented sector and a lack of control over local developments and regeneration projects.

**London Communities Commission:**

This independent Commission, chaired by Sir Stephen O'Brien was set up in September 2015, with eleven Commissioners from the private, public and voluntary sectors, convened by the Paddington Development Trust and supported by London Funders and City Bridge Trust. Its task is to look into how citizens and communities in London's most deprived areas might be strengthened and supported in these times of austerity.

**London Cycling Campaign:**

London Cycling Campaign are a 12,000-strong membership charity, making sure that everyone who cycles, or wants to cycle, has a voice in Greater London. Their vision is to transform London into a healthier, cleaner and happier place to live, where cycling is a choice for any Londoner who wants to ride the streets conveniently and without fear. To achieve this they lobby decision-makers at all levels, presenting them with evidence-based arguments for encouraging bicycle use before motorised transport.

**London Fairness Commission:**

The London Fairness Commission was the first citywide debate on fairness in over 100 years. Building on the legacy of Charles Booth's investigation into levels of poverty and wealth in the 1890s, the Commission set out to develop a notion of fairness that is owned by the people of London.

The independent Commission was chaired by Lord Victor Adebawale, and had fifteen expert Commissioners from the world of business, government, civil society and academia. The Commission has spent the last year listening to the views of thousands of Londoners, expert organisations and focus groups of young Londoners and business leaders. These views have provided the grounding for the Commission's recommendations for making London a fairer city.

**London Housing Commission:**

Organised by the Institute of Public Policy Research, the aim of the London Housing Commission was to define and articulate a clear housing strategy for London to boost supply, tackle affordability issues, and address failings in the private rented sector over the period of 2016 to 2020 and beyond.

**London Voluntary Service Council:**

London Voluntary Service Council is the collaborative leader of London's voluntary and community sector. They support London's 60,000 voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations to improve the lives of Londoners.

**London Youth:**

London Youth is a network of diverse community youth organisations serving young people of all backgrounds right across the capital. Their mission is to support and challenge young people to become the best they can be, and their **vision** is that all young Londoners grow up healthy, able to navigate a fulfilling career and make a positive contribution in their communities.

**National Housing Federation:**

The National Housing Federation represents the work of housing associations and campaigns for better housing. Their membership provide two and a half million homes for more than five million people.

**National Park London:**

National Park London want to make London a greener, healthier, fairer and even more beautiful by transforming the capital into the world's first National Park City. Since their campaign began in 2014, their community initiative has grown into a movement, crowdfunded by 347 people and organisations.

**Stop Killing Cyclists:**

Stop Killing Cyclists is the direct action protest group set up in November 2013 after the terrible spate of cyclist killings in London. They arranged the first mass [Die-In at TfL HQ](#) where 1,500 cyclists laid down in the road in protest at lack of safety investment in London.

**Switched On London:**

Switched On London is campaigning for a publicly owned energy company that London can be proud of. We want an affordable, democratic and environmentally sustainable alternative to the Big Six.

Stitched On London are calling on the 'Greater London Authority – in collaboration with London boroughs – to set up a new, people-powered energy company'. They want an 'energy company that cuts bills and cuts polluting carbon emissions. A company under public ownership, selling energy for the common good, not for profit. A company with social justice, clean energy and democracy at its core.'

### 3.0 HOUSING

Housing has been the single most important issue during the 2016 Mayoral election. London's house prices are rising by more than 20% annually, and the affordability crisis has pushed a generation out of home ownership into the private rental sector.

The severity of the housing crisis in London is reflected in the 'asks' made by civil society groups. Housing recommendations were not confined to those groups with a particular housing focus, but were taken on by others also. In particular business groups recognised the housing crisis as a risk to their sector and members.

Increasing the number of new homes over the coming years is a common recommendation, but with some distinction over the number needed. The National Housing Federation recommended 100,000 by 2020, while the London Housing Commission would like to see 50,000 new homes per year by 2020, and that level maintained for the following five years.

A number of groups have also recommended redefining 'affordability' by linking it to income levels rather than the market value of housing. Generation Rent, London Citizens, the London Fairness Commission have recommended redefining affordability as 30% of income of the poorest quarter of the population, while the National Housing Federation has asked the new Mayor to work with them to decide upon a level that works for Londoners and housing associations.

#### 3.1 Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

Headline	Details
Housing supply	Present a new housing strategy within the first 100 days in office which commits to building 50,000 homes each year
	Work with the London Land Commission to incentivise local authorities to unlock public sector land and other brownfield sites for development while also extending the Commission's remit to explore areas of London's green belt for development.
	Support the government's 'Build to rent' scheme by simplifying planning and the release of public land so it helps improve the quantity and quality of housing in the private-rented sector.
	Encourage diverse sources of investment including institutional and overseas capital – this is particularly important for the regeneration of large-scale mixed-use developments such as Battersea Power Station.
	Support the return of SMEs to the market by encouraging local authorities to release smaller sites in greater number when allocating land for housing development and simplifying the planning system to build on these sites.
	Spearhead a campaign to encourage more businesses to employ apprentices in the housing industry and work with businesses and schools to promote construction as a career option – particularly to young women.



### 3.2 Generation Rent/Votes Homes 2016

Headline	Details
Social housing supply	Redefine affordability as 30% of income for poorest quarter of population.
Building homes for private renters and first time buyers	Give preference to developments that offer secure, rent-controlled tenancies.
House building: Funding	Use money-raising powers to fund genuinely affordable homes.
House building: Where	At least 50% of homes built on public land to permanently affordable.
Security of tenure	Call for reform of Section 21nd limits to rent increases.
Rent levels	Call for powers for the Mayoral to set private rent levels
Landlord regulation	London-wide landlord licensing scheme.
Letting Agents	Create a not-for-profit letting agent with no tenant fees.
Tenant Representation	Establish a tenants commission and have regular meetings with it.

### 3.3 Just Space

Headline	Details
Housing supply	To meet existing need and to address London's backlog of need over a five year period a target of 30,000 not-for-profit rented homes per annum would need to be set.
	Social, health and wellbeing indicators of existing residents should be incorporated into decision-making around regeneration schemes.
	Any replacement of not- for-profit rented homes should be carried out on the basis of like for like in terms of tenure, rental cost and size.
	Public land should be held for not-for-profit rented homes (this includes community forms of housing), with the land provided for free as a community asset transfer or long lease. Public land disposal to apply to all public bodies, including Local Authorities, NHS, Transport for London, Network Rail and Housing Zones.
	Proposed regeneration of council or housing association estates should require comprehensive, independent analysis of social, environmental (including embodied carbon) and economic benefits of all proposed options and a ballot of tenants and leaseholders. Options should always include refurbishment.

Private Renters	The Mayor to seek devolved powers to introduce city wide rent control, based on Living Rent formula.
Community-led Housing Policy	The Mayor to provide a package of support for community led housing that includes exemption from CIL and s106 capacity building funding, a knowledge bank to develop both Borough understanding and retain the expertise of community led housing groups, and the promotion of community led building.

### 3.3 London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Headline	Details
Fix the housing crisis	Review the status of poor quality land within the greenbelt, work with local authorities to reclassify derelict commercial space for mixed residential use and support increased housing density around local transport hubs
	Target smaller sites identified by the London Land Commission, cut planning red-tape and establish a Small Developers Panel
	Work with local authorities to ensure sufficient numbers of homes to rent are included within new developments
	Become 'Owner - Landlord' of housing stock for 'blue light' essential workers such as Police, Fire Fighters and Paramedics

### 3.4 London Citizens – Housing Manifesto 2016

Headline	Details
London Living Rent	The word 'affordable' no longer means what most people understand by the term. We need a new standard of affordability linked entirely to incomes and based on the principle that Londoners should not have to pay more than a third of their income on rent. This will be called a London Living Rent. We are asking the Mayor to back the London Living Rent, put it in the London Plan and deliver 10,000 London Living Rent homes by the end of the Mayoralty.
Rogue Landlord Taskforce	Insecure tenancies, rent hikes, neglected repairs and widespread discrimination can make some people's lives a misery. By setting up a Rogue Landlord Taskforce, the Mayor of London could significantly increase the number of prosecutions and support tenants and communities to campaign for better landlord practice. We are asking the Mayor of London to set up a staffed, permanent Rogue Landlord Taskforce and appoint a Deputy Mayor to oversee it.
Good Development Standards	In order for people to be able to afford to stay in London we need to double the number of homes built each year each year, but these developments need to benefit ordinary Londoners. The Good Development Standard requires all developments on public land to provide 50% genuinely affordable housing and to prioritise local people. We are asking the Mayor to back our Good Development Standard, and use planning, land and finance

	powers to ensure that new developments in London live up to it.
Community Land Trusts	Many Londoners are stuck in a growing gap in the housing market between people who qualify for social housing and people who can afford to buy their own home. Community Land Trusts are a way of providing genuinely and permanently affordable home ownership for those that would otherwise not be able to afford to stay in London. We are asking the Mayor of London to back Community Land Trusts and work with us to deliver 1,000 CLT homes by 2020 and 5,000 by 2025.

### 3.5 London Housing Commission

Headline	Details
The Mayor and London Boroughs should form a joint London Housing Committee to coordinate housing policy across the capital, and to negotiate a new deal with central government. They should ask central government for the following:	To exempt London from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and instead give the mayor’s London Plan the same status as the NPPF – and give the mayor the power to force boroughs to change their plans if they are not identifying enough land for housing. This will mean that local authorities outside London have a duty to cooperate with the mayor to help solve London’s housing crisis.
	To allow the London Housing Committee to set planning fees for London.
	To allow both the GLA and the boroughs to borrow more for house building and infrastructure.
	To devolve stamp duty on the same model as the government’s recent devolution of business rates to local authorities, allowing London to retain a substantial proportion of its stamp duty income, in return for an equivalent reduction in grants from central government, and to adjust stamp duty rates in consultation with the business community, such as via the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry and London First.
	To allow the boroughs to levy, at their discretion, council tax on developments that fail to meet agreed building targets.
	To allow boroughs to create their own landlord licensing schemes.
In return, the mayor and boroughs should commit to central government:	To double the supply of new homes to London to 50,000 per year by 2020, and to maintain this for at least the following five years.
	To ensure that London has sufficient housing at submarket rents.
	To eliminate non-decent housing in the private rented sector by 2025.
To lend credibility to those commitments, the mayor and boroughs should also commit to take a number of specific actions, including:	To identify sufficient land to deliver 50,000 homes per year for the next decade.
	To significantly increase the volume and speed of planning approvals, by increasing the capacity of boroughs’ planning departments and creating a London planning inspectorate.

	To earmark a significant proportion of public land for affordable housing and new privately rented housing.
	To take an active lead in the nurturing of housing and planning skills in the private and public sector.

### 3.6 National Housing Federation

Headline	Details
London needs 100,000 affordable homes built by 2020	The new mayor will have more powers than any previous mayor to build new housing in London and together with housing associations, we could build 100,000 affordable homes for London during his or her term of office. To do this would be to act on our proud history as affordable housing providers, cross-subsiding affordable homes through market sale, and regenerating estates for the local community while helping the new Mayor of London face down one of the toughest challenges the city faces. More and more people who thought they were priced out of home ownership are discovering that shared ownership offers a leg up onto the property ladder. If the economy is to stay strong and if the people who make London great are able to stay here, we need to build these homes.
Clean and serviced land for housing	The next Mayor to bring forward a steady supply of clean and serviced land for housing, give affordable housing providers priority access and maximise the number of affordable homes delivered through housing zones across the capital.
Invest £2.9bn in affordable housing	The next mayor to invest £2.9bn in affordable housing in London in order to maximise social rent together with other low cost housing options within the programme and for which every pound put in by the GLA, housing associations will match with £7 of private funding to build new homes.
Define what 'affordable' means	The next mayor to Work with us to define what 'affordable' means in a way that works for the people of London and enables housing associations to build the homes we desperately need.

## 4.0 TRANSPORT

London’s population is expected to reach 10 million by 2030. The development of London’s transport infrastructure is therefore a key question during this Mayoral campaign and is the focus of a range of civil society groups.

Both the CBI and London Chamber and Commerce and Industry support the delivery of large infrastructure projects, such as Crossrail 2, and an increase in airport capacity in the southeast. Rather than infrastructure projects, Just Space recommends increasing employment in outer London to help ease the demand on London’s transport system.

Stop Killing Cyclists (SKC) and the London Cycling Campaign (LCC) represent the interests of cyclists. SKC would like to see the Mayor commit 10% of the TfL budget to cycling infrastructure, while LCC recommend that the number of miles of protected space for cycling in the Cycle Superhighway scheme be tripled by the end of the Mayor’s first term.

### 4.1 Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

Transport	Support the delivery of Transport for London’s business plan including the development of the Silvertown Tunnel and Crossrail 2 to ease capacity issues on London’s roads and railways
	Press the government to implement the Airports Commission’s recommendation to increase new airport capacity in the southeast. At the same time approve the London City Airport development programme before the end of 2016 and give the go-ahead for improvements to rail links to Stansted airport.
	Explore innovative financing solutions such as user charging on London’s new roads to help reduce congestion across the network
	Work with industry to develop a holistic freight and commercial vehicle strategy across all London boroughs which supports the uptake of greener and sustainable vehicles and recognises the central role of logistics in supporting London’s economy. Incentivise best practice for clean, safe and quiet deliveries through a package of measures which reduce the regulatory complexity around making deliveries and collections in London
	Continue the new rail partnership between Transport for London and the Department for Transport, to help create an integrated, more efficient commuter rail network for Londoners
	Promote the use of the Thames for moving goods and materials by supporting the existing River Action Plan, setting up a River Freight Concordat to maximise river freight (including domestic and commercial waste to UK treatment centres) and protect the capital’s safeguarded wharves from alternative development, promoting opportunities for their reactivation for cargo-handling.

## 4.2 Just Space

Transport	Introduce “lifetime suburbs” in Outer London, scaling up lifetime neighbourhoods, to reduce the need to travel by greater share of jobs, services and homes.
	Support and improve throughout London walking, cycling, public transport facilities, including their affordability and accessibility. Road space reallocation including reducing or eliminating car travel lanes in specific areas to create additional space for walking, cycling and the public realm.

## 4.3 London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Keep Transport Moving	Drive forward network enhancements including Night Tube commencement, Bakerloo Line extension and move Crossrail 2 to ‘next stage’.
	Boost airport capacity by seeking best use of existing infrastructure through airfield, terminals and rail-link enhancements in the London airports system
	Examine the cost of commuter transport and explore use of smart ticketing to incentivise travel outside peak hour periods
	Work with business to deliver an effective future road freight strategy and review the commercial impacts of the proposed Ultra Low Emission Zone

## 4.4 Stop Killing Cyclists

Headline	Details
Invest 10% of TfL budget on cycling infrastructure by 2020	The Dutch spend £24 per person per year on cycling infrastructure. TfL currently spend approximately £82 million per year, which equates to £9.90 per person. The ten year cycling plan announced a budget of £913 million, which due to London’s rapidly increasing population means that spending per person will basically remain frozen.
	If we spent at Dutch levels per person, the expenditure would be £200 million but the Dutch already have been investing in a safety infrastructure since the 1970s. Thus to deliver Dutch standards across the TfL and Borough networks, investment needs to be at least triple their current budget or 10% of TfL budget.
	To understand how derisory the current annual capital expenditure on cycling is, it should be compared to the £500 million Bank Tube station refurbishment, the equivalent of 0.5% of the £16,000 million single CrossRail project cost or 0.25% of the £30 billion cost of the 22 mile proposed daft new single 22 mile ring-road.

Require full blind-spot safety equipment (Left Hand Side CCTV and alarms) to be installed in all existing and new HGVs, buses, coaches and Tipper Trucks entering London.	Seven out of the eight people killed on bicycles in 2015 in London, were killed by Tipper Trucks and HGVs. 9 out of 14 were killed in 2014.
	A positive first step in making these trucks safer is being introduced on September 1st, when all trucks entering London will have to have modern safety mirrors which reduce the size of the blind-spot.
	But this only takes us half-way. Trucks and buses should all have full complement of safety equipment, to reduce these awful cruel killings, whilst encouraging the speeding up the introduction of fully safety re-designed Tipper Trucks to reform the fleet.

## 4.5 London Cycling Campaign

Headline	Details
Dangerous Junctions	We want London's next Mayor to make significant progress on all 33 of London's most dangerous junctions in the TfL Better Junctions programme, and continue to deliver protected space for cycling on London's main roads via the Superhighways programme.
	All of the remaining junctions in the TfL Better Junctions programme should be brought to public consultation stage with detailed designs at the least by the end of the first term.
	Schemes should be delivered with a minimum Cycling Level of Service score of at least 70% without any critical fails.
	Londoners should be able to negotiate all junctions safely and conveniently whether cycling or walking
Infrastructure	All such infrastructure must be built to the highest quality (Dutch) standards, in particular, protected space for cycling must minimise junction conflicts without creating a time penalty for cyclists.
	Cyclists should not need to cross lanes of fast moving motor traffic to make a turn.
	The movement of cyclists and pedestrians should be given priority and separation in space and time.
	Where necessary and cyclists will be filtered through traffic signals where it is safe to do so.
	Design measures should encourage motor vehicles to give way to cyclists and pedestrians wherever they interact without formal signals.
Protected space for cycling	The number of completed miles of protected space for cycling (or those under construction) in the Cycle Superhighway programme should be tripled by the end the first term (counting miles in each direction).

## 5.0 COMMUNITY

The organisations listed below focus on the cohesion and voice of London’s civil society. They have presented recommendations that deal with support and funding for voluntary and community groups, reform of the planning system, and Mayoral support for community development, amongst other issues.

### 5.1 Just Space

Headline	Details
Social Inclusion	Introduce needs and impact assessments (such as social impact assessments) that are (a) based on communities own assessments, reflecting their own understanding of their social identities and (b) reflect the cross-cutting nature of problems faced by minority and/or excluded groups (for example, the link between lack of stable accommodation and education attainment for Gypsies and Travellers).
	The Mayor, in collaboration with the Boroughs, to implement measures to support minority and excluded groups to take advantage of the Localism Act 2011 and especially the community right to bid and asset transfer schemes, community economic development plans, community right to challenge, community right to build and community right to neighbourhood planning.
Community Food Growing and Food Production	Boroughs must identify and safeguard land for commercial food production and community gardening, including allotments, parks, and orchards. Boroughs to maintain a public list of available plots and to administer a land register of interested parties looking for land for production and marketing of food for London.
	Career-long agricultural tenureships offered by boroughs and GLA for food production sites so that enough time is provided to develop financial viability, benefits of bio-diversity, soil replenishment and community development.
	Integration of food growing space as a requirement in all new housing developments with utilisation of green roof methods and potential for trainings and enterprise opportunities.
	The Mayor will promote and enhance the London Food Strategy. This will be implemented through the London Food Board which will include representatives from London’s community food growing and sustainable food production sector.
Air Quality	New schools, hospitals or care homes should not be built in air pollution hotspots and schools near busy roads should be fitted with effective air filtration systems—as recommended by House of the Commons Environmental Audit Committee
	London must be made to meet EU legal limits by 2020 at the latest—this is the date the rest of the UK will have to comply by, and Londoners should not have to suffer dangerously filthy air for a further 5 years after the rest of the country.



	London must set itself on a path to meet World Health Organisation recommended levels for air pollutants. Reduce the need for people to have to travel and cut road traffic levels as set out in the transport section.
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## 5.2 London Communities Commission

Headline	Details
A clear vision	Set out a clear vision, a sense of direction and ambition for the future of London which shows how the Mayor will work with partners and lead on tackling poverty, deprivation, poor health and the increasing polarisation that threatens London's sustainability.
Community Action Neighbourhoods	Define a number of priority areas on the basis of need (the Community Action Neighbourhoods). In each of these to assist the local community in establishing a citizen-led local Joint Action Board (JAB) with partners from the statutory services, the private sector, academia, funders and trusts. This board, based on local knowledge, would agree the local priority unmet needs together with the actions and outcomes to be achieved over a 5-7 year programme; it would administer, deliver, monitor and be publicly accountable for the programme in a way that ensured the involvement of smaller voluntary organisations. Thus, whilst the areas themselves would be set strategically, the programmes, actions and outcomes would be determined locally and would lever in both independent money and the knowledge, time and skills of local communities.
Funding mechanisms	Realise new and imaginative funding mechanisms to support this new approach, alongside other resources. Experience indicates that an annual programme of about £3 million a year in each of the deprived areas should enable real change to start to be achieved. This regional funding could help unlock or leverage other forms of financial support (from trusts and foundations, local statutory partners, businesses etc).
Additional funding	Examine the most appropriate sources of Mayoral funding, including dormant Oyster card accounts, plastic bag charges, and possible new money through a precept.
Engagement with funding community	Work with the wider Funding Community to determine the most effective delivery vehicle/s to enable the resources to reach the communities in the most straightforward way. One such possibility would be for the Mayor's Fund for London to take responsibility for managing the new funds and to expand its objectives accordingly
Central government	Encourage central government to back the initiative and provide match funding.

## 5.3 London Voluntary Service Council

Headline	Details
Ensure that the VCSE sector is recognised and included in GLA policy and delivery	LVSC estimate that there at least 60,000 active VCS organisations, all of whom contribute to the wellbeing, citizenship, capacity and economic vitality of London. Yet only a fraction of this vast reservoir of largely unfunded local initiative can be located in GLA policy and delivery programmes. We ask that

	the GLA commission a thorough review of the social impact of VCS activity and that all future GLA strategies actively engage the whole of the sector in the delivery of outcomes.
Co-producing a London VCSE Strategy	It is vital that the GLA engages with the VCS sector in a coordinated, long term and strategic way. We ask that the new Mayor immediately put in place measures to engage with the sector leading to the production of a VCS strategy within the first year of office (May 2017) and host an annual London VCS awards ceremony to celebrate good practice in the capital.
Collaborating on implementation of equalities practice	We ask that the GLA set up task and finish groups with a membership of VCS organisations to design and implement effective equalities practice; also to ensure that equalities impact assessments and the resulting considerations are included in delivery plans and rigorously monitored thereafter.
Innovating GLA commissioning and procurement	We ask that the GLA modify its commissioning practices to ensure contract models and developmental work with VCS consortia are given equal consideration.
Making it easier for the private sector to donate to VCS groups	We ask that the GLA open up a dialogue with LVSC and leading London private sector partners to enable greater opportunities for VCS access to philanthropists, guilds and related associations.
Spreading the benefits of digital technology	We ask that the GLA broaden its digital inclusion strategy to ensure VCS organisations are themselves better connected and that new applications for mapping VCS networks become central to GLA VCS engagement.

## 6.0 EQUALITY

The groups detailed below focus on issues of social and economic equality, and their recommendations are specific to the groups they represent. Age UK London makes recommendations focused on the well bring of older Londoners; Family Friendly London outlines recommendations that deal with the challenges facing families in the capital; the Fawcett Society focuses on improving women’s equality; the London Fairness Commission makes recommendations for tackling economic inequality; and London Youth has published recommendations for addressing issues faced by younger Londoners.

However there are a number of commonalities amongst these groups. Most seek greater representation in the governance of London, either through the creation of a deputy mayor, consultation or, in the case of London Youth, backing votes for sixteen year olds. The London Fairness Commission, Family Friendly London, Fawcett Society and London Youth ask that the new Mayor address the cost of living in London.

### 6.1 Age UK London

Headline	Details
Health and Social Care	Include older people and voluntary sector representatives in bodies set up to improve health, social care and public health in London.
	Support local initiatives to help older people stay fit and healthy and socially connected, combating loneliness.
	Take into account the needs of older people in all public health initiatives such as on improving air quality in London.
	Champion a national funding settlement to fill the funding gaps in health and social care.
	Champion the value of preventive health and wellbeing services that help older people stay active and independent and keep people out of hospital.
	Champion integrated health and social care, for example to ensure support is available to ensure smooth discharge from hospital for older people.
	Plan and take the necessary steps to make London a Dementia Friendly city.
Information	Make particular efforts to engage with hard-to-reach, isolated older people.
	Make information accessible to all older Londoners, including disabled people with physical and sensory impairments and those who are not online.
	Provide resources and funding to tackle digital exclusion and get more older Londoners online.
	Encourage information and support to be provided for older people in relation to a wide variety of topics, including energy-saving guidance, benefits and services.

Crime and Safety	Provide more visible, accessible and approachable policing in communities.
	Ensure the Police engage with and listen to older people in their local areas.
	Support awareness campaigns of crimes older Londoners could fall victim to, particularly scams and cyber-crime.
	Encourage ongoing dialogue with those who have reported crimes, so they know the outcome.
Age Friendly Environments	Develop Lifetime Neighbourhoods which are walkable with sufficient shops and facilities, public transport links and green spaces.
	Ensure pedestrian crossings provide sufficient time for people with mobility difficulties to cross. Visible countdowns, of sufficient length, should be provided as standard.
	Ensure clean, well-maintained, free toilets are located across London. New initiatives based on best practice could provide alternative solutions.
	Establish a Lifetime High Streets pilot programme.
	Encourage the maintenance of pavements, without obstructive street furniture or tripping hazards and ensure that adequate lighting is provided for pedestrians.
	Encourage best practice in consulting and involving older people and local communities. Ensure well lit, safe bus shelters with comfortable seats and kerbs of the correct height are standard.
	Encourage the provision of community meeting spaces and premises for community and voluntary organisations.
	Do everything possible to ensure local communities keep vital services like libraries and post offices.
Age Friendly London	Appoint a Deputy Mayor or Mayoral Adviser to an Age Friendly London portfolio.
	Make London an Age Friendly City and cooperate with other leading cities and local authorities to develop this concept.
	Plan strategies and policies taking account of population ageing.
	Champion the contribution of older people to London and its economy.
	Promote positive images of older people and challenge age discrimination.
	Support employment and volunteering opportunities for older people (including people aged 50+) in all work on business, the economy and regeneration.

	Support intergenerational work which improves understanding between generations and gives older people opportunities to contribute from their experience.
	Promote awareness of the diversity of older women and men in London, including older people from different ethnic and faith communities and older LGBT people.
	Support older people in different situations including people with dementia and their carers, socially isolated older people and those without children or close family.
	Ensure new housing built in London is age friendly.
Representation	Ensure inclusive and effective consultation of older people in developing key policies and encourage provision of accessible meeting places.
	Join other cities by signing the European Covenant on Demographic Change <sup>13</sup> .

## 6.2 Family Friendly London

Headline	Details
Jobs that support families	Task the London Enterprise Panel to prioritise work on parental employment, recognising the barriers parents with a wide range of backgrounds and needs face in entering the workplace in London including support to help parents to maintain and progress in employment.
	Advertise all vacancies in the GLA family on a flexible basis unless there is a specific, good business reason not to. The Mayor should act and recruit business leaders as ‘flexible working’ champions, and should encourage private sector employers to adopt flexible recruitment practices.
	Commit to halving the numbers of Londoners earning below a London Living Wage by 2020, including halving the number aged under 25.
	Monitor the pay gap between part-time and full-time workers in London and commit to eliminate the gap within the GLA family.
Best start in life for every child	Ensure there is enough childcare available for working parents by supporting local authorities to fulfil their duties under the Childcare Act 2006. This should include drives to increase supply of certain types of childcare, including for children with disabilities, across London where supply is not meeting demand.
	Look for opportunities to use public buildings to provide childcare, helping to reduce costs. This could include using school buildings more effectively out of school hours or on-site crèches for GLA family employees.
	Offer opportunities to enable all families to participate in London life, including free travel for families days on TfL services.

	Ensure new bus designs maximise space for buggies and wheelchairs to make it easier for families to get around London.
A Safe and Secure Home	Work to improve the quality, affordability and stability of the private rented sector (PRS) by influencing central government legislative approach and/or securing additional powers around the PRS in London.
	Commit to a target for at least 50,000 new homes built each year with at least 30 per cent for social rent.
	Commit to halving the numbers of children living in overcrowded housing by 2020 and engage with local authorities to deliver this objective locally.
Meeting the cost of a child	Expand universal free school meals for primary school children from four boroughs to all London boroughs through a phased implementation, starting with boroughs with highest levels of free school meal entitlement.
	Create a pan-London childcare brokerage service that helps parents to find suitable childcare. This service should monitor areas where demand outstrips supply and provide start-up grants to increase supply in these areas.
	Improve access to advice services to help every family to get the financial support they are entitled to and encourage local authorities to adopt a 'breathing space' scheme, allowing debts to be placed on hold for 21 days to enable families to seek independent and free debt advice before the debt escalates. This is particularly important for the 123,000 low income Londoners falling behind on their council tax.

### 6.3 Fawcett Society

Headline	Details
Gender Pay Gap	How will the Mayor bring the gender pay gap down from being the highest in Britain?
Childcare	What will the candidates do to improve the affordability and quality of childcare both across London and in the most underprovisioned areas?
Women's Representation	Women's Representation – What can be done to advance women from all backgrounds in public life in London?
Affordable Housing	How will London's housing crisis be addressed, and the interests of women in social housing will be protected, especially single mothers.
Transport and Safety	What will each candidate promise to tackle violence against women and girls in London and make public transport safer for women?

## 6.4 London Fairness Commission

Headline	Details
The costs of living in London	The Mayor of London acts to reduce the cost of living in London as a priority.
	The Mayor should identify how employers can help with childcare costs.
	Aim to reduce or control the average cost of letting agents' fees and charges.
	Work with banks and the Link consortium to raise awareness about the number of fee-charging cash machines in London areas.
	Tackle debt through community finance.
A higher minimum wage for London	A binding London Minimum Wage should be raised to £9.70 an hour. The Mayor should either lobby the Government to set a legally binding London Minimum Wage or negotiate for the power to set the figure to be devolved to the Mayor.
Protecting homes for Londoners	Use the Mayor's housing funds for quality rented housing for those unable to afford a decent home and urgently pursue moves to generate private investment in rented housing for those earning the least.
	Set 'affordable rents' to 30% of household income rather than 80% of market rent.
	Suspend right to buy for five years while supply is increased and provide a portable discount for those who have lived in social housing for 15 years.
A fairer deal for renters	Encourage longer term tenancies to provide greater stability in the private rental sector.
	Champion mandatory registration of landlords.
	Undertake a review of the enforcement of quality standards in the private rental sector, in order to identify how enforcement can be strengthened and made more effective.
More homes for Londoners	Seek further devolution of powers to enable the introduction of a tax on land owners of land in London with planning permission, which has not been developed within three years of permission being granted.
	Petition the Government to re-establish dedicated grant funding programmes and support to Local Authorities to bring empty properties back into use which will enable Local Authorities to enforce their power to compulsorily purchase properties if required.

Making property tax fairer	The Mayor of London should continue to petition Government to devolve all property taxes (business rates, council tax, stamp duty land tax and the new annual tax on enveloped dwellings and capital gains property disposal tax) to a London level in line with the recommendations of the London Finance Commission.
	A new council tax system should be introduced which fairly reflects the value of homes.
Keeping London Honest	Establish a voluntary system to collect and display the pay ratio data from companies and public sector bodies based in London while petitioning Government for a change in legislation so that companies employing more than 250 sta are legally required to publish pay ratios. The pay ratios should be for overall levels of pay, by gender (as will be required by recent Government legislation) and by ethnicity.
	Petition Government to ensure that companies registered o shore declare details of property ownership and for the GLA to be given powers of compulsory purchase on land/properties owned by o shore companies who are unwilling to declare the name of the ultimate beneficial owner.
A fair chance for every young Londoner	<i>Hello from the Mayor to young Londoners</i> ; the Mayor should write to 16 year olds setting out an offer of work experience, training and a pathway to a first job.
	Employers should create work experience, paid internships and guaranteed interviews for young people from poorer backgrounds with an explicit Mayoral guarantee, jointly with business, that every London child in care will have this support. This is the <i>Every child a Chance</i> programme.
	Older people are concerned about the difficulties facing young people in London: the Mayor should delay issuing the Freedom pass from 60 to 65 and means test it thereafter. The funds generated from more prosperous elderly Londoners would go directly to help provide extra-curricular activities to build the confidence, networks and skills of young people most in need, starting with care leavers.
	The Mayor should appoint a Deputy Mayor for young people to oversee the package of measures outlined above and consult upon a plan for London’s young people.
Making wealth work for Londoners	The London Fairness Commission would like to see the start of a new philanthropic age and believes that the time is ripe for London’s wealthiest residents and businesses to come together in an exemplary social philanthropic effort.
	The Commission identifies strongly with the cause of increasing philanthropic giving by business and wealthy individuals.
	To do this the Mayor should review the role of the Mayor’s Fund and open a new dialogue with business and wealthy donors, with a view to increasing giving and refocusing it on the most disadvantaged.



	Any future replacement of the Mayor’s Fund should be demonstrably independent from the Office of Mayor or from political influence.
Keeping fairness under the microscope	The Mayor of London should be responsible for the fairness of London and this should be made transparent by developing and publishing an annual ‘London Fairness Index’, which could be used to monitor progress.
	Toynbee Hall and My Fair London (instigators of the Commission) should explore with London Funders how the initial work of the London Fairness Commission can be continued as a monitoring function and a place where new ideas about fairness could be developed.

## 6.5 London Youth

Headline	Details
Deputy Mayor	Appoint a Deputy Mayor for young people to prioritise their needs and contribution across all policy areas. It needs to be someone who is accountable and who can make sure that everything the Mayor does takes into account its impact on young people, whether they are a young person themselves or not.
Housing needs	Create a strategic plan to meet young Londoners’ housing needs. Housing is the number one issue for young people, yet too often their needs are ignored. If young Londoners are to make the contribution that they are capable of, they need affordable, secure and appropriate places to live.
Sports and culture	Guarantee all young Londoners the chance to play, volunteer, participate in sport, and take advantage of London’s fantastic cultural offer. London is a brilliant place, with great things to do and opportunities to enjoy. Let’s make them open and accessible to everyone.
Voting	Back votes at 16 for all future London elections. We’ve missed the boat this time round. Let’s not deny young people a voice any longer.
Employment	Reward employers who recruit young Londoners, and encourage companies to work with their local community to open up meaningful work experience opportunities for all. Build great careers advice through services like the London Ambitions Careers Offer, work experience opportunities and support inside and outside school.
Health	Make London a healthier place to grow up, focusing on health inequalities, better mental health services and a bigger say for young people in local health priorities. It is a busy, pressured capital – we need to make sure young Londoners have the support they need to thrive and survive.

## 7.0 BUSINESS

The Confederation of British Industry and the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry represent business interests in London, outlined below. Both groups have emphasised Mayoral action on housing supply and transport infrastructure as key to securing the future prosperity of London's economy, and these recommendations are placed separately in the relevant section.

The 'asks' detailed here focus on other factors both groups believe to be vital for continued vitality of London's private sector businesses. Both the CBI and LCCI recognise that Mayoral action on education and skills is needed to plug skills gap within London's labour market, and both encourage support for the growth of the technology sector. However LCCI emphasises the need a greater devolution of power to the Mayor and City Hall, and stress the need to ensure any future devolution settlement for London is appropriate for the capital's businesses.

### 7.1 Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

Headline	Details
Integrated delivery and regeneration	Commit to the delivery of the 2050 London Infrastructure Plan. Ensure the London Delivery Board continues to play a role in integrating the delivery of London's transport, housing, digital and utility infrastructure and represents London at a national level by working closely with the National Infrastructure Commission.
	Use the planning process to regenerate intelligently by placing an additional focus on creating stronger links between housing and infrastructure provision, particularly at the early stages of development.
	Up skill and better resource local planning authorities to ensure interpretation of national planning regulations do not vary by authority or even by local planning officer. Explore accrediting external planners to help adjudicate applications and pilot an increase in planning fees if there are strong assurances decisions will be made within specified timelines.
	Provide greater visibility and regular updates of growth data to support planning forecasts. Understanding how growth will spread out across London will support planning forecasts for the expansion of the London electricity networks, and other infrastructure, and will help prepare to meet the future demands of the growing city.
	Ensure greater business representation on the London Enterprise Partnership so it can fully represent business views on key London development issues. This will help align the GLA and business priorities for the capital and will enable businesses to contribute to discussions on London's future, including the funding of projects and the role that devolution can play.
	Encourage property owners to use a standardised wayleave agreement to speed up the deployment of fibre broadband and help reduce cost.
	Promote the use of the voluntary Connectivity Ratings Scheme to provide business tenants with information about the level of connectivity within a building and encourage landlords to invest more in fibre broadband connectivity.

	Encourage London’s highways authorities to classify streetworks associated with the deployment of fibre broadband as ‘standard works’ rather than ‘major works’ to avoid delaying additional coverage and causing unnecessary costs, deterring investment.
	Work with industry to develop a circular economy strategy and encourage recycling of materials by requiring a recycled content in local government procurement policies and ensure sustainability is considered at the design stage of urban planning. Further aggregation of waste streams across London boroughs into fewer well established efficient routines, transportation and infrastructure networks is also key.
Education and Skills	Stand up for London’s need for skilled immigration by urging the government to raise the Tier 2 immigration cap, enable intra-company transfers under the migration rules and make it easier for companies to use the system.
	Implement the recommendations of London’s Digital Talent Taskforce to address skills gaps and enable opportunity for all of London’s communities. Assess whether similar business-led initiatives could be set up to address other skills gaps.
	Build on work to improve careers services in London by highlighting the value of high-quality degree and apprenticeship routes and ensuring university and college provision matches labour market needs.
	Extend STEM education to primary schools.
	Simplify and communicate the range of ways businesses can get involved with schools to encourage higher engagement by companies.
Innovation and Technology	Ensure new development strategies (including the economic strategy for London) are designed to support the growth of new business clusters so London can be truly world-beating in areas such as financial tech, wearable tech and more.
	Work with central government on the development of London’s ‘knowledge quarter’ and continue to support life sciences research funding.
	Join business calls to urge the government to remove the smallest businesses with ‘rateable’ property values below £12,000 from Business Rates. Given 98% of digital and creative businesses are SMEs this could significantly help with their growth.
	Support growing tech clusters by encouraging greater sharing of flexible creative office spaces that are affordable for digital companies. Explore whether the mayor’s Regeneration Fund, which saw the latest round of funding help tackle the shortage of affordable creative workspaces, should be expanded.
	Work with businesses to champion the clean-tech industry to help combat the threat of climate change and help attract greater investment in this growth industry.
Global Competitiveness	Help firms reach the government’s export target by supporting the CBI’s recommendation for setting up an Export Commission drawing representatives from London and all UK regions.

	Coordinate the bodies that offer export advice and support in London so that SMEs can easily access the guidance they need.
	Be a strong ambassador for London and work with London & Partners to create a focused strategic approach to marketing the capital abroad.
	Recognise that the majority of London businesses benefit from the UK's EU membership and work with government to maintain access to the world's largest single market, while developing alliances with other member states to build on reforms which encourage enterprise.
	Champion continued investment in London's shopping and entertainment districts to ensure London is a world-class tourism destination capable of competing with other European and global cities.
Financial Services	Act as an advocate to ensure the conditions are right for London to continue to be a global financial and professional services hub.
	Work with government to ensure the UK refrains from unilateral regulation, or gold-plating EU regulations, to prevent UK rules from becoming disjointed with international norms.
	Continue to attract financial companies by providing certainty and consistency in UK tax policy and getting behind calls for the chancellor to commit to ending the Bank Corporation Tax Surcharge by the end of the parliament once the budget is balanced.
	Urge the UK government to help regulators 'think global first' by writing global competitiveness into the objectives of the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority.
	Ensure the UK's regulators are the best in the world by upskilling and improving the competence of their workforce.

## 7.2 London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Headline	Details
Close the skills gaps	Secure primary commissioning control over the Skills Funding Agency's budget in London to enable the provision of demand-led training.
	Seek government approval for a third party sponsorship route (London Visa) for established sector specific organisations to support non-EEA worker visas on behalf of recognised small businesses.
	Optimise the London Ambitions Careers Offer to equip every young person with quality and unbiased careers advice from School Year 7.
	Encourage local authorities to share skills by developing more flexible definitions of 'local labour' when setting S106 requirements and enable apprentices to move across borough boundaries.

Boost Digital Capability	Establish a new business panel focused on raising awareness of the benefits of developing an online presence among offline sole traders and small businesses.
	Raise the profile of the London Digital Security Centre and ensure that SMEs engage with the service once they are online.
	Encourage commercial property developers and office landlords to fit high-speed connections into their building plans.
	Secure permanent exemption beyond 2019 for Tech City and the Central Activities Zone from permitted development rights to protect vital work space.
Secure more power to grow	Commission an update of the London Finance Commission Report on the potential for greater financial devolution.
	Engage with London Boroughs to explore how clusters of combined authorities could drive greater economic cooperation.
	Seek greater control for the capital to set all aspects of housing policy.
	Convene a 'Metro Mayors Panel' to explore how to encourage and embed local government collaborative best practice on devolution.

## 8.0 ENVIRONMENT

Concern for London’s environment has been brought to fore during the London Mayoral election by a number of civil society organisations, each responding to an emerging consensus that London’s environment is under strain and needs improving or protecting.

Friends of the Earth and IPPR have emphasised improving London’s air quality within their recommendations, while Switched on London are unique in recommending that the new Mayor democratise London’s energy market by creating a publicly owned alternative to the ‘Big 6’ suppliers.

However amongst the groups detailed below there is greater consensus than difference on the actions needed to address London’s environmental issues. All groups make reference to the protection and expansion of green open space, reducing London’s reliance on fossil fuels, and shifting to environmentally friendly buildings and vehicles.

### 8.1 Friends of the Earth

Headline	Details
Urgently clean up London’s air – bringing it within EU legal limits and making it safe for Londoners to breathe.	Start by cleaning up our buses: make sure that by 2018, no bus in central London is emitting deadly NO2 emissions. Ensure that by 2018 all new single decker buses are electric, and all new double-decker buses are electric, hydrogen-powered, or the latest hybrid.
Make cycling safer – so Londoners feel confident about taking to bikes.	Start by banning lorries in rush hour and only allowing lorries with direct vision-designed cabs so they can see cyclists.
Curb noise, air and climate change pollution from aviation.	Start by opposing all new airports or runways in the London area.
Protect Londoners’ green spaces and make them fit for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	Start by protecting our greenbelt as a place for Londoners to enjoy; enhance it as a thriving home for nature, and a place for green energy generation.
Eradicate cold homes in London – and help make fuel bills affordable.	Start by introducing a minimum standard for private rented housing of Energy Performance Certificate Band C by 2025.
Build new homes fit for people and the planet.	Start by making all new homes energy-affordable: Use mayoral planning powers to ensure that all new developments are built to Zero Carbon Homes standards.
Power London with 100% renewable energy.	Commit to putting London on the path to being powered by 100% clean energy by 2050.
Stop London funding climate-changing fossil fuels.	Start by calling for divestment of all London Pension Fund Authority pensions from fossil fuels.

Keep fossil fuels in the ground.	Commit to no fracking in London, ever.
Make London a world leader in tackling climate change.	Start by strengthening the London Plan to deliver the Paris Climate Agreement goal to keep global temperature rises below 1.5C.

## 8.2 Switched On London

Headline	Details
Social Justice - No one should go without warm homes and hot meals. Private companies should not be able to profit from our struggle to make ends meet.	We want an energy company that offers fair, affordable prices, based on a progressive pricing system. We want an energy company that does not cut-off access to those who can't pay and that does not install unwanted prepayment meters.
	We want an energy company that re-invests revenues in measures to address fuel poverty and the cost of living crisis, particularly prioritising ambitious investment in household energy efficiency.
	We want an energy company that treats its workers fairly, meaning paying at least a London Living Wage, good terms and conditions, secure, unionised and non-precarious work.
Clean Energy - London is behind schedule on meetings its renewables targets. But London must show leadership, committing to ambitious new investment in new clean technology fit for the 21st century.	We want a company that commits ambitious public investment in new renewable energy generating capacity (we are initiating research into an appropriate specific investment target). A significant portion should be invested in renewable capacity inside London.
	The GLA and London local authorities must divest their pension funds from fossil fuels, and re-invest this money to fund the new renewable capacity we need. Other public funding sources for new renewable investment to be explored are municipal bonds and borrowing.
	We want an energy company that aims to sell 100% renewable energy as soon as feasibly possible.
Democracy - We want a publicly owned alternative to the Big Six that is run according to the needs of energy users and workers, not for private gain. But we can do better than a return to top-down control. To do this, we want to integrate a range of democratic mechanisms, including:	A board of directors made up of: 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> London public officials; 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> energy company employees elected democratically by the whole energy company workforce; 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> ordinary London residents, elected democratically with all London residents and all non-London customers given a vote. Board membership must guarantee at least 50% representation of women.
	Annual open assemblies in every London borough, where representatives of the company have to answer questions and take input and advice.
	The creation of an online democratic forum where people can discuss and influence the company's operations, including through public petitions.

	An obligation for the board to discuss public petitions, if backed by 1% or more of London’s population.
	An obligation for an online referendum on a proposal, if backed by 5% of London’s population.
	100% transparency in all operations.
	These democratic measures apply to all London residents, regardless of citizenship/nationality status.

### 8.3 IPPR Environment

Headline	Details
Tackle London’s air pollution and congestion problems by:	Mandating Transport for London to assess the feasibility of an expanded road-pricing scheme bringing together the current congestion charging and ultra-low emissions zones. Such a scheme, potentially covering the areas inside the North and South Circular Roads, would simultaneously tackle air pollution, congestion, and CO2 emissions. It would raise revenue for re-investment in public transport, cycling and walking; to support the expansion of electric vehicles and car sharing schemes; and to provide assistance to adversely affected small businesses.
	Ensuring the TfL bus fleet meets air pollution standards by 2019.
	Continuing strong investment in cycling and walking infrastructure, with a particular emphasis on safety.
	Expanding the electric vehicles (EV) charging network.
	Promoting car sharing schemes, including the introduction of uniform on-street parking permits for car sharing schemes across London.
Reduce fuel poverty and support renewable and decentralised energy by:	Establishing Energy for London, a fully licensed electricity and gas supplier, energy services company, and energy manager for the GLA and TfL.
	Developing a dedicated solar strategy with a target to increase solar capacity to at least 750MW by 2025.
	Developing a dedicated efficiency and heat strategy to capture wasted heat and retrofit London’s homes and workplaces.
Integrating environmental goals within London’s planning, economic and community development strategies by:	Establishing London as a National Park City to provide an overarching vision and framework for the conservation and improvement of green space and biodiversity in the capital, encouraging wide public education and participation.
	Appointing a Green Infrastructure Commissioner to promote the protection and enhancement of nature in London, with a long-term strategy to ensure everyone lives within 1km of open green space



	Amending the London Plan to ensure housing intensification becomes a core element of spatial development throughout London.
	Developing a feasibility and delivery plan for pedestrianisation across the city, building on the current Mini-Hollands schemes
	Promoting London's green and low-carbon economic sectors, and work towards increasing London's recycling and reducing its waste
	Ensuring that London's environmental policies draw on the expertise and engagement of London's communities and civic organisations
	Work with other cities and local authorities to establish the UK100, a convening organisation that would help UK cities fulfil their environmental ambitions

## 8.4 National Park London

Headline	Details
Declare Greater London a National Park City	The Government is not being asked to designate London a National Park City. Londoners are invited to turn this vision into a reality. By working together to gain the support of 434 of London's 649 electoral wards (two-thirds) and the Mayor of London, we will have the legitimate democratic support to officially declare the capital a National Park City.
Create an organisation	A Greater London National Park City Partnership of individuals, families, groups and organisations will work together to care for the National Park City. The Partnership will be independent of government but will work with government. It will not have any formal planning powers. The Partnership will only formally come into existence after we have legitimately declared London a National Park City.
Launch the Greater London National Park City	Once we have secured an official declaration and established an effective organisation, the Greater London National Park City will be officially launched.