City of London
Duty to Cooperate: Monitoring Report

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Introduction and context

1. The Localism Act 2011 introduced a Duty to Cooperate in relation to the preparation of local plans and other statutory planning policy documents which raise strategic issues. The duty applies to local planning authorities and to other prescribed bodies. It came into effect in November 2011.

2. Local planning authorities and other prescribed bodies are required to engage “constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis” in order to maximise the effectiveness of policies for strategic matters in plan-making. Strategic matters are defined as “sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas”.

3. While the Duty to Cooperate is not a duty to agree, local planning authorities are required to make every effort to secure the necessary cooperation on strategic cross-boundary matters before they submit their local plans for examination. Compliance with the duty is a legal test that is considered by the appointed Inspector as part of a local plan examination.

4. The City Corporation consults and engages with a wide range of organisations to inform the preparation of its planning policies. However, the Duty to Cooperate specifically applies to certain prescribed bodies as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The relevant prescribed bodies with which the City Corporation must cooperate are:

- Mayor of London
- Transport for London
- London Enterprise Panel
- The Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Natural England
- The Civil Aviation Authority
- Clinical Commissioning Groups in and around the City of London
- NHS England
- Office of Rail Regulation
- Highways Agency
- The Marine Management Organisation

5. The context within which the duty applies is different in London from the rest of the country because the Mayor of London
performs the role of the strategic planning authority for the capital. The Mayor has to prepare a spatial development strategy, the London Plan, and to keep it under review. The London Plan addresses the strategic dimensions of planning in the capital. The City’s Local Plan, like those produced by the London boroughs, must be in general conformity with the London Plan.

Purpose of this report

6. Local planning authorities are required to give details of actions they have taken to comply with the duty in their monitoring reports. The City Corporation publishes a series of Local Plan monitoring reports, which analyse the implementation of the Corporation’s planning policies in relation to particular topics. These are published either annually or on a periodic basis over several years.

7. This report relates specifically to the Duty to Cooperate and covers the period since May 2014, when the City Corporation’s previous Duty to Cooperate monitoring report was published. The May 2014 monitoring report was produced to coincide with the submission of the City of London Local Plan to the Secretary of State. Having adopted the Local Plan in January 2015, the City Corporation is now undertaking a full review of that Plan and this report follows the completion of consultation on Issues and Options for the new Local Plan.

8. The report provides details of activities undertaken by the City Corporation to comply with the Duty to Cooperate, both generally in how it engages with relevant bodies on strategic planning issues and specifically in relation to the preparation of the Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

Section 1 outlines how the City Corporation has engaged with other local planning authorities and the prescribed bodies.

Section 2 describes how the Duty to Cooperate is being met in the early stages of the preparation of the Local Plan Review.

Section 3 describes how the Duty to Cooperate has been met, or is currently being met, in the preparation of SPDs.
Section One: Engagement with Duty to Cooperate bodies

Local planning authorities

9. The City Corporation undertakes regular liaison and cooperation with other local planning authorities through a range of mechanisms, which are summarised below.

London Councils

10. The City Corporation is a member of London Councils, an organisation representing all of London’s local authorities. London Councils acts as a voice for London authorities, for example, responding to proposals for reform of planning legislation and national guidance. The City Corporation is represented on key member level committees, including the Executive, Leaders Committee, and Transport and Environment Committee, where London-wide and strategic issues of concern are considered. At officer level, the City Corporation attends a number of working group meetings on planning policy, waste planning and planning obligations and contributes where appropriate to the preparation of briefing materials and documents prepared by London Councils.

Planning Officers’ Society (POS)

11. The Association of London Borough Planning Officers (ALBPO) is the London committee of the POS. Meetings of the ALBPO’s Development Plans Sub Group and Policy Officers’ Sub Group are held six times a year and are attended by planning officers from the City. The ALBPO provides a forum for officers of all boroughs to discuss current issues and share expertise. Minutes of the meetings are available.

12. City officers also attend meetings of the ALBPO Development Management Officers Group and regular meetings of the Planning Officers Society to exchange information and expertise on a wider range of planning matters.

Neighbouring boroughs

13. The City is adjoined by seven local authorities: the City of Westminster and the London Boroughs of Camden, Islington, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Southwark and Lambeth. The City
Corporation works closely with these authorities. Regular liaison meetings are held between planning policy officers of the City Corporation and their counterparts in the neighbouring boroughs at which cross-boundary issues relating to local plan preparation, other policy documents and occasionally major planning applications of strategic importance are discussed. Meetings generally take place at least annually, and may be more frequent depending upon local plan or London Plan progress, and major planning issues.

Other London boroughs

14. The City Corporation participates in a range of meetings and forums with other London boroughs about strategic planning issues, including the London Waste Planning Forum, the South East London Waste Planning Group, Drain London, and the Central London North Flood Risk Partnership Group. All 32 London boroughs, plus Mayoral Development Corporations (MDCs) and the Mayor of London are informed and invited to comment at each main consultation stage of the preparation of the Local Plan and SPDs. The City Corporation endeavours to engage constructively in responding to consultations from London boroughs and MDCs on policy and development management matters.

Local authorities in south-east England

15. The City Corporation engages directly with waste planning authorities outside London that have been identified as receiving waste arisings from the City, as set out in Section Two of this report.

Prescribed bodies

Mayor of London

16. The Mayor of London has a statutory duty to prepare and keep under review the London Plan.

17. The London Plan sets out strategic policies that the City Corporation is required to take into account in preparing its Local Plan and in making decisions on planning applications. It includes employment projections, housing targets and waste apportionment targets for the City and each borough. The London Plan is accompanied by supplementary planning guidance and best practice guidance.
18. The Mayor consults and co-operates with local planning authorities in the regions surrounding London in the preparation of the London Plan. He has established a cross boundary working group with county and district authorities from the wider southeast to enable discussion of strategic planning issues.

19. The Mayor has prepared a London-wide Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to part fund the delivery of Crossrail and also requires contributions towards the cost of Crossrail through Section 106 planning obligations on certain developments. Where developments in the City of London are required to pay Mayoral CIL and/or Mayoral Section 106 contributions, the City Corporation collects these payments on behalf of the Mayor.

20. The City Corporation works closely with the Mayor in the preparation of the London Plan and the evidence base that underpins it, and in the preparation of the City’s Local Plan. Officers from the City attend regular meetings and consultation events on the London Plan with the London boroughs and meets with GLA officers to discuss City Local Plan matters at least annually.

Transport for London (TfL)

21. TfL is a functional body of the GLA and its board is chaired by the Mayor. It is responsible for implementing the Mayor’s Transport Strategy; for the strategic aspects of transport planning in London; for the provision of most transport services, including the London underground, buses and some rail services; and operation and maintenance of London’s strategic road network.

22. The City Corporation works closely with TfL on land use planning and transport planning issues, public transport operation and investment, roads maintenance and through Mayoral funding for transportation and public realm enhancement schemes in the City. This co-operation includes regular, quarterly liaison meetings with the TfL Borough Planning Team to discuss progress on planning policy, major planning applications and highways and public realm enhancement projects. City officers also attend regular Mayoral CIL liaison meetings with the London boroughs.

London Enterprise Panel (LEP)

23. The LEP is an advisory body to the Mayor. This differs from the rest of England, where local enterprise partnerships are autonomous. Co-operation with the Mayor thus includes cooperation with the
LEP. The City and London boroughs mainly engage with the LEP through London Councils.

The Environment Agency

24. The City Corporation works closely with the Environment Agency on the assessment and mitigation of flood risk in the City and surrounding boroughs, through the City of London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Risk Management Strategy and through the work of Drain London (a cross London organisation which ensures co-operation on flood risk issues between boroughs, the Mayor and the Environment Agency).

Historic England

25. The City contains over 600 listed buildings, 26 conservation areas, 48 scheduled monuments and 4 historic parks and gardens. It is also one of the most archaeologically important areas in Britain. The City Corporation has a close working relationship with the London regional office of Historic England on planning policy issues, transportation and public realm enhancement and the determination of planning applications.


Natural England

27. Natural England is the government’s advisor on nature conservation and countryside issues, including national trails. The City’s riverside walk forms part of the Thames Path National Trail. The City Corporation consults with Natural England on proposals impacting on the Thames Path, alongside the Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents. The City Corporation engaged closely with Natural England when preparing the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) for the adopted City Local Plan, and will do so again for the Integrated Impact Assessment (which incorporates the HRA) of the new Local Plan.
The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)

28. The flight paths of Heathrow Airport and London City Airport cross the City and the Corporation engages with the CAA and the airports directly on development in the City which might impact on flight paths and operation of the airports, ensuring that required safeguarding zones are identified on the Local Plan policies map. It consults the two airports on planning policies and on relevant planning applications for tall buildings in the City.

Clinical Commissioning Groups in and around the City of London

29. Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) came into being on 1st April 2013. On the same date responsibility for public health was transferred to local authorities and the City Corporation set up a Health & Wellbeing Board to administer this function. A representative of the City and Hackney CCG is a member of the Board. The Board was engaged in the preparation of the adopted Local Plan, and planning policy officers regularly attend meetings of the Board to update it on progress with the Local Plan review.

NHS England

30. The Duty to Co-operate has applied to NHS England (the NHS Commissioning Board) since 1st April 2013. NHS England was involved in the preparation of the City’s Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy, which informed relevant policies of the current Local Plan. NHS England and its predecessor bodies were consulted directly in the preparation of the Local Plan and is a consultee for the Local Plan review.

Office of Rail Regulation

31. The Office of Rail Regulation (ORR) is a consultee for the Local Plan and other planning policy documents. There has been limited direct involvement with the ORR, but the City Corporation sought to engage with Network Rail and individual Train Operating Companies in the development of the current Local Plan and will do so again where appropriate during the Local Plan review. The City Corporation regularly meets and liaises with Crossrail Ltd concerning the development of Crossrail, oversite development and public realm enhancements around Crossrail stations.
Highways Agency

32. There are a number of highway authorities with responsibility for streets within or leading to the City. The seven neighbouring boroughs are local highway authorities for their areas; TfL is highway authority for major roads, with responsibility for certain streets within the City; and the Highways Agency is responsible for major routes in Greater London (although none are within or near the City). The City Corporation works closely with neighbouring boroughs and TfL on highways improvements that cross the City’s boundaries, on the development of planning policy and transportation planning documents and on major planning applications. Liaison also occurs in relation to planning for major public events that require cross London road closures, such as the London Marathon.

The Marine Management Organisation (MMO)

33. As the City lies on the tidal Thames its planning policies must take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement. The MMO is preparing marine plans for all waters surrounding England and the Thames is included in the south-east inshore marine plan, which is in the early stages of preparation. City planning officers have attended and contributed to seminars held by the MMO for London planning authorities. The MMO is consulted in the preparation of the Local Plan and on major planning applications affecting the River Thames in the City. It was also a key consultee during the preparation of the City Corporation’s Thames Strategy SPD, adopted in June 2015.

Other prescribed bodies

34. There are some prescribed bodies set out in the national regulations, which are not considered to be relevant to the Duty to Co-operate as it applies to the City of London:

- **Integrated Transport Authorities.** It is not considered that the City’s Local Plan raises strategic issues affecting any of the six ITAs in England. Transport for London performs an analogous role to an ITA within Greater London.
- **The Homes & Communities Agency** does not operate in London. The Mayor is responsible for strategic housing matters within Greater London.
- **Local Nature Partnerships**. The All London Green Grid is facilitated by the Mayor of London and is recognised by Defra as the Local Nature Partnership for London, but it
does not have a governance structure that allows it to speak with a single voice on matters such as statutory consultations. The City Corporation actively participated in the preparation of the All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance prepared by the Mayor.
Section Two: The Local Plan

Adopted City of London Local Plan

35. The previous May 2014 Duty to Cooperate monitoring report was produced to coincide with the submission of the City of London Local Plan to the Secretary of State. Once a local plan is submitted for examination, the Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State tests compliance with the Duty to Cooperate as part of the examination process.

36. The Inspector who examined the City of London Local Plan concluded that “the evidence is compelling that the Duty to Cooperate has been complied with”.

37. In paragraph 6 of his report, the Inspector made the following remarks about the City Corporation’s compliance with the Duty:

“The City Corporation is able to demonstrate a high degree of co-operation with the Greater London Authority (GLA), with neighbouring London Boroughs, with other local authorities and with prescribed bodies in the preparation of the Local Plan. This is consistent with long standing consultation processes and procedures, which are especially important given the small size, constrained nature and national significance of the City of London. The City Corporation’s Duty to Co-operate Monitoring Report (May 2014) elaborates and satisfactorily demonstrates how the duty has been complied with in the preparation of the Local Plan. The City Corporation’s participation in the East London Housing Partnership Strategic Housing Market Assessment, and in the London wide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, are good examples of how the Duty has been complied with. In relation to planning for waste, again the City Corporation can demonstrate that it has co-operated to ensure that its London Plan waste apportionment target can be met. Furthermore, the delivery strategy elaborated throughout the Local Plan clearly acknowledges continuous co-operative working with stakeholders to ensure the Plan is effective.”

38. The City of London Local Plan was adopted by the City Corporation on 15th January 2015 and plans for development requirements up to 2026.
City of London Local Plan Review

39. In October 2015, the City Corporation’s Planning and Transportation Committee agreed to commence work on a full review of the adopted Local Plan, which will look forward to 2036 in line with the timescale of the current London Plan and will be titled City Plan 2036.

40. Since then, work has progressed on early evidence gathering and engagement stages of the Local Plan process, culminating in consultation on Issues and Options for the new Local Plan between September and December 2016.

41. The following paragraphs summarise how the City Corporation has been complying with the Duty to Cooperate in these early stage of the plan preparation process.

Liaison meetings with neighbouring boroughs

42. As mentioned earlier in this report, planning policy officers at the City Corporation meet with their counterparts in neighbouring boroughs on a regular basis. Some of these meetings are on a bilateral basis, while others involve groupings of three or more neighbouring authorities.

43. As well as providing updates and an opportunity for the exchange of information, these liaison meetings are used to discuss specific issues, such as potential policy approaches in emerging plans or major planning applications. In so doing, they help ensure that the City Corporation is aware of the rationale for the policy priorities of its neighbouring boroughs and vice versa, and that cross-boundary planning issues are considered to ensure effective strategic planning. For instance, meetings held with Islington and Hackney in December 2016 helped to inform the responses of those boroughs to the City’s Local Plan Issues and Options consultation, along with the City Corporation’s comments on their respective Local Plan consultations.

44. A record has been kept of all meetings with neighbouring boroughs since the adoption of the current City of London Local Plan in January 2015. Details of these meetings are summarised in the table at Appendix 1 of this report.

Other partnership working groups and meetings

45. The City Corporation actively engages in partnership working on policy issues such as waste and flood risk that by their nature have cross-boundary implications. A number of these partnership
arrangements are listed in Section One of this report and details of meetings attended can be found in the table at Appendix 1.

46. Specific meetings have been arranged on a bilateral basis with key partners under the Duty to Cooperate to discuss the review of the City’s Local Plan. Examples include meetings with officers of the GLA, TfL, Historic England and the Environment Agency. These meetings are also listed in the table at Appendix 1.

47. City Corporation officers have also had meetings to discuss the emerging Local Plan with organisations that are not prescribed bodies under the Duty to Cooperate, but are nonetheless important stakeholders in the context of the City of London. Examples include the City Property Association, Historic Royal Palaces and the Surveyor to the Fabric of St Paul’s Cathedral. The City Corporation also meets with key stakeholders on planning related matters on a quarterly basis through its Department of the Built Environment Users Panel. Stakeholders include residents groups, major developers, agents and architects active in the City. Planning policy matters and updates, including proposals for the Issues and Options consultation on the Local Plan were discussed at these meetings.

Evidence base for Local Plan Review

48. The Local Plan needs to be based on robust evidence. The City Corporation already has an extensive evidence base and further data relevant to the Local Plan review is published by a range of other organisations, including the Mayor of London in support of the London Plan.

49. It will however be necessary to commission some additional studies to inform the Local Plan review. Where relevant, the City Corporation will engage with partners under the Duty to Cooperate as it prepares such evidence, with the scope and nature of engagement depending on the likely impacts of the subject matter. Two studies have been completed to date; a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and a Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity Study review.

SHMA

50. Consultancy GL Hearn were commissioned by the City Corporation to prepare the City of London SHMA. The SHMA final report was completed in June 2016, but an addendum was prepared to consider updated population and household projections published during the summer of 2016. The SHMA
addendum was completed in September 2016, and both the original SHMA report and the addendum were published on the City Corporation’s website in September 2016 as background documents for the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation.

51. London is different to other parts of the country in the sense that housing targets are set by the London Plan, which makes clear that for planning purposes London should be treated as a single housing market. There are, however, differences in the type, quality and cost of housing across London, which are reflected in more finely grained SHMA’s for specific areas.

52. Due to the unique nature of the City of London, with its large working population of over 450,000 and its small resident population of approximately 8,000, the methodology of the City’s SHMA needed to be tailored to the specific circumstances of the City. This made it very difficult to prepare a joint SHMA with neighbouring boroughs who have a much greater resident focus. In addition, neighbouring boroughs were either at different stages of plan preparation or had already commissioned their own SHMA’s covering geographic areas that did not include the City.

53. Nonetheless, it was important to provide an opportunity for the GLA and neighbouring boroughs to comment on the draft findings of the SHMA and to raise any questions or concerns they may have had before the report was finalised. Accordingly, the GLA and neighbouring boroughs were consulted on a draft SHMA report, a copy of which was sent to each of those organisations in April 2016. No comments were received from any of the neighbouring boroughs, but the GLA made some comments on behalf of the Mayor. GL Hearn met with GLA officers in May 2016 to discuss their comments, and subsequently amended the final SHMA to address the points raised. In particular, an affordability uplift of 20% was incorporated as recommended by GLA officers.

Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity Study

54. The City of London is a waste planning authority and, as such, has a statutory duty to prepare a waste plan which is fulfilled through the inclusion of waste policies in the City’s Local Plan. The London Plan apports London’s household and commercial/industrial waste arisings across all boroughs and the City, and expects each local authority to identify land to manage their apportionment.
55. Since there is no significant waste treatment capacity within the City, it relies on cooperation with other waste planning authorities within London and beyond to deal with its waste. The City Corporation has entered into an agreement with the London Borough of Bexley to meet its London Plan apportionment and is a member of the South East London Waste Planning Group (also comprising Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich, Lewisham and Southwark), who work together to collectively satisfy the waste apportionments of the individual members. The City Corporation is an active member of the London Waste Planning Forum, which shares data between waste planning authorities and monitors progress towards meeting the London Plan waste apportionments.

56. Consultancy Anthesis were commissioned by the City Corporation to prepare a study of existing and projected future waste arisings, together with an assessment of routes and destinations for waste management alongside any waste management capacity within the City itself. The study was completed in August 2016 and published on the City Corporation’s website in September 2016 as a background document to consultation on the Local Plan Issues and Options.

57. During the preparation of this study, a copy of the draft report was sent to all waste planning authorities that were identified as having received more than 1,000 tonnes of waste from the City in 2014, together with the GLA and the Environment Agency. A response form was also sent asking for details of any problems that could arise in accommodating waste from the City up to 2036, and for any inconsistencies with their own waste plans to be highlighted.

58. Responses were received from nine waste planning authorities, plus the GLA and the Environment Agency. As a result of the information received a number of changes and updates were made to the final report, including the addition of a table identifying those sites which currently receive waste from the City but may potentially be unavailable before the end of the next Local Plan period (i.e. before 2036).

London Plan evidence base

59. The City Corporation also plays an active role in work relating to the preparation of evidence for the review of the London Plan. A series of technical studies and research reports are being produced by the GLA to provide evidence to support policy
development in the next London Plan, a number of which may also provide evidence for the policy approaches taken in the City’s Local Plan review.

60. City Corporation officers contribute to this London-wide evidence base by providing comments to the GLA where appropriate, for instance on the proposed methodologies to be used or on the findings of draft reports. The City Corporation also provides the GLA with a range of local data relating to the City of London, including through the London Development Database, and participates in meetings regarding key pieces of London-wide evidence.

Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report

61. The new Local Plan will be shaped by an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA). This brings together Sustainability Appraisal, Equalities Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment and Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening into a single framework. The IIA of the Local Plan is an iterative process that will be an integral part of plan making and will inform the development of detailed policies.

62. The first stage of the IIA was the production of a Scoping Report, which set the context and baseline, identified other relevant plans and programmes, defined the IIA objectives and defined the framework for the assessments. An initial draft of the Scoping Report was produced in January 2016 and comments were invited from the three statutory environmental consultation agencies (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England), together with the Mayor of London and neighbouring boroughs.

63. Comments were received from the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England, which resulted in a number of changes being made to the Scoping Report before it was published for wider public consultation alongside the Local Plan Issues and Options document in September 2016.

64. Only two comments were received on the updated Scoping Report at Issues and Options stage, from the Environment Agency and Historic England. The City Corporation’s response to those comments is recorded in the Issues and Options Consultation Statement and will be reflected in the Draft Local Plan.
Issues and Options consultation

65. The first significant milestone in the Local Plan review process is to gauge the views of interested organisations and the wider public on the key planning issues facing the City. This is known as the Issues and Options stage.

66. The City Corporation published its Issues and Options document for consultation between 19th September 2016 and 2nd December 2016. Consultation questions were phrased in an open style to encourage a full debate and not preclude respondents from coming up with their own ideas and suggestions. Responses could be made using an online questionnaire, by email or post.

67. Each of the Duty to Cooperate bodies identified in the introduction to this report were notified at the start of the consultation period. Notifications were sent to all local planning authorities in London, including the 32 London boroughs and the two Mayoral Development Corporations. In addition, each of the waste planning authorities that were consulted on the City’s Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity Study were sent a specific email and questionnaire regarding the Issues and Options consultation.

Consultation responses from Duty to Cooperate (DtC) bodies

68. Comments were received from:

- Greater London Authority (GLA) on behalf of the Mayor of London;
- Transport for London (TfL), including separate responses from TfL Taxi Rank and Private Hire and TfL Property;
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets;
- London Borough of Islington;
- London Borough of Hackney;
- London Borough of Camden;
- London Borough of Bexley;
- Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea;
- North London Waste Plan Group;
- Slough Borough Council;
- Thurrock Borough Council;
- Environment Agency; and
- Historic England.

69. Responses were also received from organisations which are not covered by the statutory Duty to Cooperate, but are important stakeholders in the City. Examples include the City Property
Association, Historic Royal Palaces, the Museum of London, the Barbican Association and the Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral.

Cross-boundary policy issues raised

70. The following section summarises the main cross-boundary policy issues raised in the consultations responses, ordered in terms of the number of comments received from DtC bodies.

Waste

71. Waste is a strategic issue for the City and seven DtC bodies commented on this aspect of the consultation. There was general recognition that due to the unique nature of the City, it will be necessary for it to continue to rely on waste management facilities elsewhere. There was also support for the City Corporation’s continued active engagement with the South East London Joint Waste Planning Group, the London Waste Planning Forum, the GLA, and with individual waste planning authorities inside and outside London that receive waste from the City.

72. Some respondents pointed out that waste capacity at recipient authorities is diminishing due to landfill closures. Thurrock for instance provided a list of landfill sites known to be ceasing operation by 2036. Much of the waste recently exported to Thurrock from the City and elsewhere in London has been Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, for which there is no apportionment in the London Plan.

73. All the DtC bodies that commented supported the adoption of measures to promote waste reduction and the circular economy as far as feasible within the City. Suggestions included the use of Site Waste Management Plans, promoting the reuse and recycling of demolition waste, and encouraging the provision of on-site waste treatment facilities such as anaerobic digestion within large commercial developments.

74. There was also support for the continued safeguarding of Walbrook Wharf as a waste site, with recognition that transportation of bulky waste by water helps to divert such waste away from the roads and that suitable sustainable transport hubs are in short supply in central London.

Tall buildings/protected views

75. Policies relating to protected views and tall buildings have strategic cross-boundary implications, and there were responses from six DtC bodies on these issues. The GLA indicated that the
City's approach to tall buildings is supported provided it is backed by clear locational guidance and robust policy to secure high quality design as set out in the London Plan.

76. Three neighbouring boroughs commented on tall buildings. Tower Hamlets expressed concerns about the potential impact of the intensification of the City's Eastern Cluster on the Artillery Passage Conservation Area and the Tower of London. Hackney expressed a desire to work with the City with regard to the development of tall buildings in the vicinity of Liverpool Street, and Islington commented that future proposals are likely to be more appropriate where they correlate with existing clusters.

77. Historic England supported the retention of current protected views and suggested that policy consideration be given to views identified as part of conservation area appraisals, both within the City and from outside looking back in. In relation to tall buildings, Historic England noted that 3D modelling is being applied to the Eastern Cluster and advocated the same rigorous approach to proposals elsewhere in the City. Historic England also pointed to the need to ensure that tall buildings proposals consider the significance of heritage assets outside as well as inside the City, highlighting the setting of the Tower of London World Heritage Site in particular.

Flood Risk

78. Flood risk is a cross-boundary issue as rivers and watercourses cross administrative boundaries, and within a densely built-up area like central London development in one area may have flood risk consequences elsewhere.

79. There were five responses from DtC bodies on this issue, none of which raised any specific concerns. Indeed, the GLA indicated that the approach to flood risk management is forward looking and seeks to address the particular challenges flood risk poses to the City. The DtC bodies were generally supportive of the application of SuDS standards to smaller developments, and for policies setting out the flood resistance and resilience measures required for development in the City Flood Risk Area.

Offices

80. Office policy is clearly of key strategic significance in the City of London, and there were four responses on this issue from DtC bodies. The GLA and TfL considered that the agglomeration of office uses in the City's commercial core should be protected,
with the GLA adding that policies to encourage a diverse range of employment uses would be welcomed.

81. Hackney referred to the relationship between the City and the City Fringe, noting that employment demand and supply in and around the City Fringe and Shoreditch will be an important issue for both Local Plans. It would be interested to see emerging evidence regarding the growth of SMEs and technology businesses within the City, and suggested that the provision of affordable workspace is an issue that the City Corporation may wish to explore. Hackney also expressed a desire to work with the City on the introduction of an Article 4 Direction to remove permitted development rights for office to residential conversions from May 2019.

82. Islington referred to significant levels of job growth projected in Islington as well as in the City. It advocated a balanced approach which maximises office development to meet jobs growth, coupled with careful planning for complementary uses.

Sustainability and climate change

83. Four DtC bodies commented on sustainability and climate change, although the majority of their comments did not relate to cross-boundary matters. The GLA and Islington both expressed support for district heat networks, which may cross administrative boundaries, with Islington additionally supporting the inclusion of policies promoting smart grid technologies and green infrastructure within the Plan.

Hotels/Cultural Hub

84. Three DtC bodies commented on hotels. The GLA welcomed the provision of hotels in principle, although this needs to be balanced against the other functions of the CAZ. Areas around the fringes of the City with good public transport access were suggested as likely to be best able to support this fine balance. The GLA expressed support for further growth of the City’s night time economy, but added that this would need careful consideration with adjoining authorities where such activities are close to the City’s boundary.

85. Both Islington and Hackney noted in their responses that the development of the Cultural Hub in the north of the City will attract more visitors and will potentially increase demand for hotels and other facilities in and around this area. Islington stated that it has limited capacity for new hotels beyond those identified in the development pipeline, adding that well-
connected locations within 30 minutes of tourist attractions could also play a role in meeting demand for visitor accommodation. Hackney welcomed the City’s aspiration for a coordinated approach with areas beyond the City’s boundary on these issues.

**Housing**

86. Due to the unique nature of the City of London, which accommodates over 450,000 workers but only around 8,000 residents, housing does not have the same degree of strategic significance to the City's Local Plan that it would do in most other areas. This is reflected in the fact that only three DtC bodies mentioned it in their responses to the Issues and Options consultation, and then only briefly.

87. The GLA welcomed the City’s commitment to meet its London Plan housing target, and favoured a continuation of the current policy approach to doing this, whereby new housing is provided in existing residential areas. TfL likewise recommended that residential development should be focused on existing residential areas, adding that the boundaries of those areas should be defined in the Plan. Tower Hamlets supported the City meeting the strategic housing target in the London Plan.

**Retail**

88. Three neighbouring boroughs made comments on retail issues. Tower Hamlets suggested a new retail link north of the Liverpool Street Principal Shopping Centre to promote movement between there and Spitalfields Market, while Hackney noted that the Shoreditch Area Action Plan will explore the relationship between the City’s Principal Shopping Centres and the City Fringe. Islington commented that while having a baseline level of A1 uses is important to ensure that basic retail needs are catered for, it seems sensible to plan for flexibility so that retail areas can adapt to changing circumstances.

**Historic environment**

89. The GLA and Historic England highlighted the need to pay careful attention to the setting of the Tower of London. The GLA indicated that the City Corporation should co-operate closely with Tower Hamlets on the setting of the Tower, while Historic England supported the inclusion of a policy in the City’s Local Plan that recognises the Outstanding Universal Value and setting of the World Heritage Site.
Transport

90. Issues raised in the consultation document with potential cross-boundary implications included the use of consolidation centres and off-peak servicing to help mitigate congestion, and potential measures to reduce exposure to air pollution.

91. Comments on transport issues by DtC bodies were confined to TfL, which supported in principle the promotion of consolidation centres for new developments. TfL stated that, given space constraints within the City and elsewhere in the CAZ, reliance upon distant consolidation centres is likely to be necessary but will need careful management to be successful and to avoid unintended side effects.

92. While not covered by the Duty to Cooperate, Team London Bridge (a Business Improvement District in Southwark) expressed a desire to work with the City Corporation on issues such as consolidation and urban greenery to address poor air quality and congestion on both sides of the river.

Social and community infrastructure

93. The Issues and Options document included a question asking whether the City Corporation should plan to meet the need for social and community services in full within the City, or work with partners in neighbouring boroughs. While there were no comments from neighbouring boroughs on this issue, the GLA stated that, given the unique nature of the City, it is acceptable to consider shared provision with adjoining London boroughs.

Key City Places

94. Comments were received from DtC bodies on area-specific matters in response to the questions in the Issues and Options document regarding Key City Places.

95. The GLA requested that reference be made to the London Plan main areas of change which lie close to the borders of the City, namely the City Fringe/Tech City Opportunity Area and the Farringdon/Smithfield Area for Intensification. Comments relating to each of the Key City Places are briefly summarised below.

Thames and Riverside

96. Four DtC bodies commented on this Key City Place. The GLA welcomed the promotion of river passenger services and was generally supportive of expanding river freight, while
commenting that it is difficult to see a lot of scope for this at present other than during the construction/demolition phases of riverside development.

97. TfL was supportive of increased passenger and freight movement on the river, including encouragement of greater use of the river for deliveries and servicing during construction and subsequently. TfL also supported further investigations into bringing piers back into operation, and mentioned a Pier Strategy that it is working on with the Port of London Authority.

98. The Environment Agency and Historic England both pointed to the River Thames as a strategic asset for the City, and supported maintaining the openness of the river for reasons including biodiversity and heritage interest and the need to maintain access for maintenance and improvements to flood defences.

North of the City

99. There were three comments from DtC bodies on this Key City Place. The GLA stated the identification of areas around the Crossrail Stations is likely to be a useful focus for further development, adding that particular attention should be paid to linking to strategies in the adjoining boroughs.

100. Hackney expressed interest in being kept updated regarding development activity around Liverpool Street Station and Broadgate, particularly in relation to intensification of business and employment and technology sector development in this area. Islington also welcomed the recognition that there is potential for further business intensification around Liverpool Street/Broadgate linking with the Tech City area and would be supportive of policies that recognise the needs of technology sector companies.

Eastern Cluster

101. Three DtC bodies commented on this Key City Place. The GLA supported intensification of built development, including a concentration of tall buildings. It added that strengthening pedestrian connections to the east and into Tower Hamlets would be a positive strategic objective.

102. Historic England advocated use of the outputs from 3D modelling to define with greater clarity the development and design parameters for future tall building proposals. Historic England is keen to ensure that both the defined local setting and wider
setting of the Tower of London World Heritage Site is recognised and used to inform the management of the Cluster.

103. TfL advocated an emphasis on measures to improve the capacity of the public realm to cope with increased pedestrian movement in the Eastern Cluster, but did not raise any specific cross-boundary issues.

Aldgate

104. The GLA commented that the nature of the Aldgate area is changing and that there is further scope for redevelopment, adding that synergies/links to the immediately adjoining areas with Tower Hamlets are actively encouraged. Tower Hamlets agreed with the scope for improved movement around Aldgate and supported improvements to the public realm as well as dedicating more space to pedestrians and cyclists.

Cheapside and St Paul's

105. TfL and the GLA commented on this Key City Place, but did not raise any specific cross-boundary issues.

Draft Local Plan

106. Responses to the Issues and Options consultation will be taken into account during the preparation of a Draft Local Plan, which is expected to be published for consultation towards the end of 2017. In light of the consultation responses outlined above, the key Duty to Cooperate issues for the Draft Plan are considered to be as follows:

- Working with partners to meet the City’s London Plan waste apportionment up to 2036, while exploring opportunities to reduce the amount of waste currently generated in the City;
- Maintaining active engagement with waste planning authorities inside and outside London that receive significant quantities of waste from the City;
- Considering the impact of further tall buildings in the City on heritage assets both within and adjoining the City, especially the setting of the Tower of London World Heritage Site;
- Liaising with the GLA and neighbouring boroughs to consider what changes to policy may be required to reflect the evolving relationship between the office markets in the City and the City Fringe;
• Liaising with the GLA and neighbouring boroughs regarding the cross-boundary implications of the Cultural Hub proposals, particularly how to accommodate the demand for hotels and other visitor facilities;
• Considering the potential implications for areas outside the City of potential measures to reduce congestion and air pollution within the City, such as the use of consolidation centres and evening/nighttime deliveries;
• Liaising with the GLA on the London-wide Strategic Housing Market Assessment and the setting of housing development targets for the City in the London Plan;
• Continuing to work with neighbouring boroughs to deliver affordable housing and social and community infrastructure that cannot be accommodated within the City, either physically or viably;
• Working with partners to explore the potential for greater use of the River Thames for passenger and freight movements; and
• Considering opportunities for improved pedestrian connections between the City and adjoining areas.
Section Three: Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

107. SPDs do not make policy, but serve to explain and expand upon Local Plan or London Plan policies where necessary. Strategic matters covered by the Duty to Cooperate will normally be dealt with in the Local Plan or in other development plan documents, but some SPD’s may raise issues of wider than local interest depending on their scope and subject matter.

108. In total 24 SPDs have been adopted by the City Corporation as at March 2017, 15 of which provide guidance in relation to specific conservation areas. Since the last City of London Duty to Cooperate Monitoring Report was published in May 2014, 11 SPDs have been adopted. Each adopted SPD is summarised below, identifying whether it was considered to raise any strategic issues and, where that was the case, outlining how cooperation was carried out. Brief details are also provided about SPDs currently in preparation.

109. Irrespective of whether individual SPDs raise strategic matters, neighbouring boroughs and relevant prescribed bodies were consulted on each of the SPDs during their preparation. Any consultation responses received were taken into account in finalising the relevant SPD, either with appropriate amendments being made or reasons being given for not amending the SPD in the way sought by the consultee. Members of the City Corporation’s Planning and Transportation Committee were provided with a summary of all consultation responses prior to adoption of each SPD.

Adopted SPDs

Office Use

110. Policy DM1.1 of the adopted Local Plan requires planning applications to change office accommodation to other uses to be accompanied by evidence supporting the proposed change of use. The Office Use SPD provides further guidance to applicants on the evidence needed to meet this requirement. Consultation on a draft version of the SPD was undertaken alongside the Local Plan and it formed a key element of engagement with the Mayor, London boroughs, other statutory agencies and developers on the future direction of office development policy in the City. The draft SPD formed part of the evidence base considered by the Inspector at the Local Plan
examination and was referenced in the Inspector’s Report. The SPD was adopted on the same date as the Local Plan in January 2015.

Open Spaces Strategy

111. The Open Space Strategy sets out how the City Corporation intends to protect and enhance the City’s gardens and other open spaces. The Strategy was adopted as an SPD in January 2015. There are large numbers of open spaces in the City, but most are very small. They mainly provide amenities for the benefit of the City’s workers and residents, and consequently this SPD was not considered to raise strategic issues under the Duty.

Barbican Listed Building Management Guidelines:
Volume IV– Landscaping

112. The entire Barbican estate was listed in 2001 at Grade II. Listed Building Management Guidelines were drawn up to advise and assist the estate’s residents in understanding the implications of its listing. The Guidelines were first adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance in 2005, later being reviewed and adopted as an SPD in 2012.

113. Volume IV of the Guidelines was adopted in January 2015. The document identifies the special interest of the landscape elements of the Barbican, and provides advice on managing change across the open spaces of the estate. While the estate partly adjoins the City’s boundary with Islington, the guidance is of a local and detailed nature and was not considered to raise strategic cross-boundary issues.

Thames Strategy

114. The London Plan requires Thames-side boroughs and the City Corporation to identify a Thames Policy Area and formulate policies and a strategy for this area. The City’s part of the Thames Policy Area is identified in the City’s Local Plan as a Key City Place under Policy CS9 (Thames and the Riverside). The Thames Strategy provides further guidance on a range of issues relating to the riverside in line with Local Plan Policy CS9.

115. The Thames Strategy was adopted as an SPD in June 2015. While this SPD did not set policy, it was identified that the issues it addressed could have wider effects on the River Thames and other riverside boroughs. The City Corporation was keen to
cooperate with neighbouring boroughs and other relevant bodies to ensure that the Thames Strategy was consistent with their policies and strategies and would provide a framework which benefits the wider Thames environment.

116. Accordingly a letter was sent to organisations identified under the Duty to Cooperate drawing their attention to a draft version of the SPD and offering to meet to discuss any issues or queries they may have. A number of amendments were subsequently made to the final version of the Strategy to address points raised by DtC bodies, including Historic England, Westminster City Council and the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

117. The City Corporation has continued to facilitate constructive engagement with neighbouring boroughs and other relevant bodies regarding the Thames Strategy, for instance arranging and hosting a meeting in association with the Thames Estuary Partnership in February 2016 to discuss the respective approaches of the riverside boroughs in central London.

City Public Realm (adopted July 2016)

118. This SPD is intended to be used to coordinate and guide the management, design and improvement of the City’s streets and spaces between buildings. It was adopted as an SPD in July 2016, replacing the City Street Scene Manual produced in 2005. The City Public Realm SPD will influence the design of individual street enhancement schemes within the City in line with Local Plan policy. While some of these enhancement schemes may be close to the City boundary, their effect will be localised and the SPD was not considered to raise strategic cross-boundary issues.

SPDs in preparation

Enforcement

119. The Enforcement Plan was published in draft for consultation between October and December 2016. It sets out the City's approach to planning enforcement, explaining the principles and procedures the City follows to ensure that development and works to trees are properly regulated and contains standards and targets to be adhered to. This emerging SPD is expected to be adopted in May 2017. Given the detailed, procedural nature of this SPD it is not considered to raise any strategic cross-boundary issues.
Archaeology and Development Guidance

120. This emerging SPD provides updated and revised guidance on archaeology in the development process, replacing an existing Archaeology and Planning Advice Note. It will form part of a wider Historic Environment Strategy, comprising a suite of documents relating to the management of the historic environment and supplementing Local Plan policies. A draft of the SPD was published for consultation between October and December 2016, and it is expected to be adopted in May 2017. Given the detailed, procedural nature of this SPD it is not considered to raise any strategic cross-boundary issues.

Air Quality

121. This emerging SPD sets out the City Corporation’s requirements for reducing air pollution from new and refurbished developments within the Square Mile. A draft of the SPD was published for consultation between January and March 2017, and it is expected to be adopted in summer 2017. The SPD provides technical guidance on reducing air quality impacts in building design, heating and energy supply, and during construction. It is not considered to raise any strategic cross-boundary issues.

Conservation Area Character Summaries and Management Strategies

122. These strategies are being prepared as SPDs for each of the City’s 26 conservation areas. They provide guidance further to the relevant policies of the Local Plan. Since May 2014, the following SPDs have been adopted or are currently in preparation:

- Leadenhall Market (in preparation)
- Chancery Lane (adopted February 2016)
- Fleet Street (adopted February 2016)
- Whitefriars (adopted February 2016)
- Bishopsgate (adopted September 2014)
- Trinity Square (adopted September 2014)

123. The SPDs seek to identify the character of each conservation area in order to give guidance on the form of development that would be acceptable within them. Some of the conservation areas covered by the SPDs adjoin the City’s boundary with neighbouring boroughs, and the Trinity Square conservation area
lies within the defined local setting of the Tower of London World Heritage Site. However, as the guidance they contain is of a local and detailed nature, they are not considered to raise strategic cross-boundary issues.
## Appendix 1: Meetings with Duty to Cooperate bodies since January 2015

This table excludes regular ALBPO meetings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Attendees</th>
<th>Purpose of meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27/01/2015</td>
<td>London Waste Planning Forum (comprises London waste planning authorities, regional bodies, GLA, Environment Agency)</td>
<td>Partnership working group for the exchange of information and good practice relating to the planning of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/04/2015</td>
<td>Drain London (comprises all London boroughs &amp; the City, GLA, TfL, London Councils, Environment Agency, Thames Water)</td>
<td>Partnership working group on mitigating the risk of surface water flooding and increasing the use of sustainable drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/04/2015</td>
<td>City of London, LB Hackney, LB Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/05/2015</td>
<td>GLA, CAZ London boroughs &amp; the City</td>
<td>Workshop on CAZ mixed use development and small offices research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/04/2015</td>
<td>London Waste Planning Forum (comprises London waste planning authorities, regional bodies, GLA, Environment Agency)</td>
<td>Partnership working group for the exchange of information and good practice relating to the planning of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/04/2015</td>
<td>City of London, LB Camden, LB Islington</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/05/2015</td>
<td>City of London, Westminster City Council</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/06/2015</td>
<td>City of London, Historic England</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/06/2015</td>
<td>City of London Environment Agency</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/07/2015</td>
<td>London Waste Planning Forum (comprises London waste planning authorities, regional bodies, GLA, Environment Agency)</td>
<td>Partnership working group for the exchange of information and good practice relating to the planning of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/08/2015</td>
<td>City of London, Historic England</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/09/2015</td>
<td>Invited stakeholders attended consultation event regarding the North London Waste Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/09/2015</td>
<td>City of London, LB Lambeth, LB Southwark attended liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/10/2015</td>
<td>London Waste Planning Forum (comprises London waste planning authorities, regional bodies, GLA, Environment Agency) participated in partnership working group for the exchange of information and good practice relating to the planning of waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/10/2015</td>
<td>South East London Joint Waste Planning Group (comprises Bexley, Bromley, City, Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark) attended partnership working group to agree pooled arrangements for meeting the London Plan waste apportionment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/10/2015</td>
<td>City of London, LB Camden, LB Islington telephone call with consultants (ORS) carrying out joint SHMA for the two boroughs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/01/2016</td>
<td>London Waste Planning Forum (comprises London waste planning authorities, regional bodies, GLA, Environment Agency) participated in partnership working group for the exchange of information and good practice relating to the planning of waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/02/2016</td>
<td>South East London Joint Waste Planning Group (Bexley, Bromley, City, Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark) participated in partnership working group to agree pooled arrangements for meeting the London Plan waste apportionment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/02/2016</td>
<td>City of London, LB Hackney, LB Tower Hamlets attended liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/02/2016</td>
<td>City of London, LB Southwark, LB Lambeth, RB Kensington &amp; Chelsea, Port of London Authority, Environment Agency, GLA attended Thames Strategies discussion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/02/2016</td>
<td>Central London North Flood Risk Partnership Group (comprises Camden, City, Hammersmith &amp; Fulham, Islington, Kensington &amp; Chelsea, Westminster, Environment Agency) participated in partnership working group on mitigating the risk of flooding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/03/2016</td>
<td>Drain London (comprises all London boroughs and the City, GLA, Environment Agency, Thames Water) participated in partnership working group on mitigating the risk of surface water flooding and increasing the use of sustainable drainage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Organisation/Details</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/03/2016</td>
<td>City of London LB Camden LB Islington</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/04/2016</td>
<td>City of London GLA</td>
<td>Meeting about City Local Plan review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/04/2016</td>
<td>London Waste Planning Forum (comprises London waste planning authorities, regional bodies, GLA, Environment Agency)</td>
<td>Partnership working group for the exchange of information and good practice relating to the planning of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21/04/2016</td>
<td>City of London Historic England</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/05/2016</td>
<td>Invited stakeholders</td>
<td>Attended stakeholder event regarding LB Tower Hamlets Transport Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13/05/2016</td>
<td>South East London Joint Waste Planning Group (Bexley, Bromley, City, Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark)</td>
<td>Partnership working group to agree pooled arrangements for meeting the London Plan waste apportionment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/05/2016</td>
<td>City of London Environment Agency</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/05/2016</td>
<td>City of London LB Tower Hamlets LB Hackney LB Islington</td>
<td>Tall buildings policy discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/05/2016</td>
<td>City of London LB Camden Westminster City Council</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19/07/2016</td>
<td>London Waste Planning Forum (comprises London waste planning authorities, regional bodies, GLA, Environment Agency)</td>
<td>Partnership working group for the exchange of information and good practice relating to the planning of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/08/2016</td>
<td>London Aggregates Working Party (comprises GLA, London boroughs, regional bodies, DC LG, PLA, industry reps)</td>
<td>Partnership working group on issues relating to sand and gravel extraction and aggregate supply infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/09/2016</td>
<td>Drain London (comprises all London boroughs and the City, GLA, Environment Agency, Thames Water)</td>
<td>Partnership working group on mitigating the risk of surface water flooding and increasing the use of sustainable drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17/10/2016</td>
<td>GLA London boroughs and City</td>
<td>Meeting regarding Zero Carbon Homes and London Plan energy policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/10/2016</td>
<td>London Waste Planning Forum (comprises London waste planning authorities, regional bodies, GLA, Environment Agency)</td>
<td>Partnership working group for the exchange of information and good practice relating to the planning of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/11/2016</td>
<td>City of London Environment Agency</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to discuss the EA’s response to the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/12/2016</td>
<td>City of London LB Islington</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues, specifically hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14/12/2016</td>
<td>City of London LB Hackney</td>
<td>Liaison meeting to update on Local Plan progress and related policy issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>04/01/2017</td>
<td>City of London TfL</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss TfL’s response to the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/01/2017</td>
<td>City of London GLA</td>
<td>Meeting to GLA’s response to the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation and the London Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/01/2017</td>
<td>London Waste Planning Forum (comprises London waste planning authorities, regional bodies, GLA, Environment Agency)</td>
<td>Partnership working group for the exchange of information and good practice relating to the planning of waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/03/2017</td>
<td>City of London TfL Taxis and Private Hire</td>
<td>Meeting to discuss TfL Taxi and Private Hire’s response to the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2: Contact details

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Website: www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/plans

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