

Topic: Effectiveness of the GLA and the Mayor of London in Tackling Key Issues that Relate to "The Environment"

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Olympic and Paralympic Games 2012 London

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Introduction

The Mayor of London has developed clear his commitment to promoting London's environmental, economic, social development. He has challenged the Greater London Authority (GLA) group to formulate it possible that its procedure provides appropriate weight to the environmental and social implications for Londoners, and is also promoting this approach with other agencies. London faces critical environmental challenges, specifically in relation to waste management and climate change, and people simply cannot afford to ignore these issues in the way they purchase goods and services (John and Margaret, 2010). The GLA has accomplished a lot in the last few years. GLA has developed policies and plans for improving services to Londoners, and have provided new initiatives to support sustainable, equalities, health and development. They have introduced the congestion charging system in central London - the first of its type in a major global city - and GLA and The office of the Mayor of London are working hard to ensure that the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games are successful.

Discussion

The strategy develop on earlier work; in particular the Mayor of London's Green Procurement Code, which is a free support service for London based authorities committed to REDUCING their environmental impact through responsible purchasing. There has been a strong recent focus on delivering on the first theme, encouraging supplier assortment; to ensure that the GLA groups use reflects the diversity of Londoners (Matt and Martin, 2011). However,

the study highlights outcomes from implementing the policy across all of the themes to make it possible that the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games successful arrangement.

The Mayor's Vision

The vision of the Mayor is for London to be a sustainable, world city, exemplary, based on three interlocking themes:

- Strong and diverse economic growth
- Social inclusivity to allow all Londoners to share in London's future success
- Fundamental improvements in environmental management and use of resources.

The Mayor leads the Greater London Authority (GLA) group, which objectives to help deliver this vision (John and Margaret, 2010). The GLA group uses its purchasing power to support environmental and social objectives and to ensure that true value for money is accomplished both for the GLA group and for London and all its citizens.

Greater London is the most populated and largest city in the European Union, with a population of more than seven and a half million 3–12 per cent of the UK's total. Along with Tokyo and New York, it is a 'world city' and facilitates employment to four million people (Robinson, Wale and Dickson, 2010). It is an internationally recognised centre for business and finance, media, design, entertainment, fashion and a growing internet sector.

Scope of the 2012 Games

The 2012 Games will take place in summer 2012 centred on the Olympic site in East London with further sporting, cultural and other interrelated events spread overall the United Kingdom (Michael and Mike, 2008).

For the study objective of the criteria, it has defined the 2012 Games to include all initiatives which:

- These are directly linked to delivery of the 2012 Games: these include those projects and programmes which will be paid for from the allocated 2012 budgets;
- These are directly relate with delivery of the key commitments develop by authority, specifically those associated with the Government's Legacy Action Plan; and
- Represent other significant initiatives which have been influenced by the 2012 Games: the particular explanation of these initiatives will required to be confirmed based on the significance of the inputs and/or the expected outputs/outcomes (John and Margaret, 2010).

The Evaluation structure is considered to fulfil whole impacts and activities from both the 2012 Paralympic Games and the 2012 Olympics Games. Evaluations undertake within this structure require to consider the particular impacts of each set of games as well as the joint impacts of the 2012 Games (Fussey and etc, 2011).

Environmental issues and London

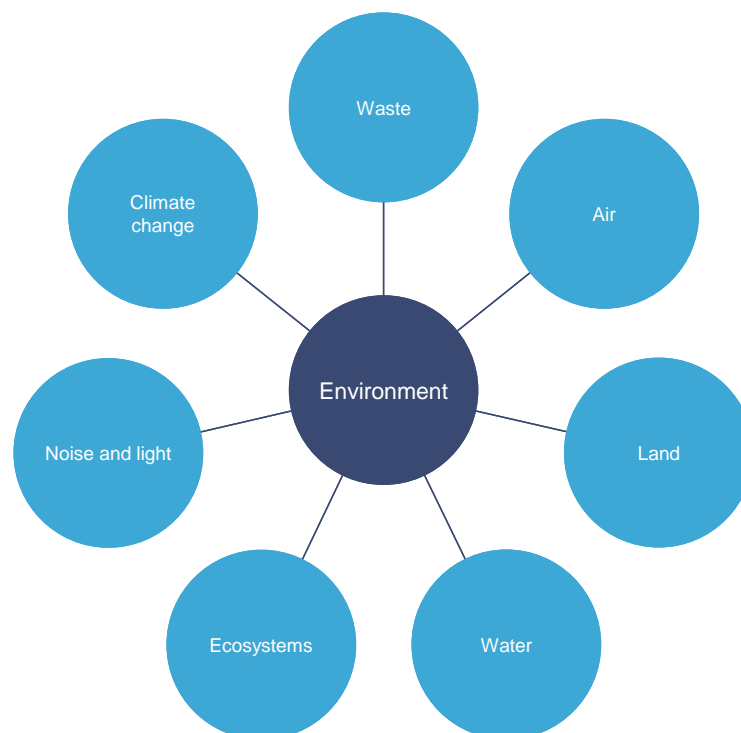
The scientific evidence for climate change is now overwhelming: it is a serious global threat and demands an urgent global response. The UK is the world's eighth largest emitter of carbon dioxide (CO₂). London is responsible for eight per cent of UK emissions, developing

44 million tonnes of CO₂ each year and provided London's forecast population and fiscal growth, without policy intervention London's carbon emissions would be proposed to increase by 15 % to 51 million tonnes by 2025¹³ (Matt and Martin, 2011). Furthermore, the Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan sets out a programme of action to reduce London's CO₂ emissions by 60 per cent below 1990 levels by 2025. London developed approximately 18 million tonnes of waste every year. This is estimate to rise to 23.6 million tonnes in 2020. London recent recycles just over half this waste, a performance that requires major improvement.

Dimensions of Environmental Impacts

The authority of Greater London was set up in May 2000 following the election of a Mayor and the London Assembly. The GLA has accomplished a lot in the last few years. Authorities have developed plans and policies for enhancing services to Londoners, and have provided new initiatives to promote equalities, sustainable development and health. Authorities have started the system of congestion in central London - the first of its type in a main global city - and GLA and Mayor are working hard to ensure that the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games are successful (Great Britain: National Audit Office, 2010).

Dimensions of Environmental Impacts



For each of these dimensions of impact, managements have determined the potential methods of impact drawing as far as possible on those recognise in the perspective of Delivery Agreement, other relevant elements, the GOE’s Legacy Action Plan and the Mayor’s Five Legacy Commitments. The following table sets out the key indicators which could be used as part of the Evaluation Framework for the 2012 Games (John and Margaret, 2010). These have been arranged in accordance with the outcome areas and identify the source of the indicator.

Outcome sub-area	Objective	Source	Output indicators	Outcome indicators
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a sustainable Games and develop sustainable communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor of London’s Five Legacy Commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling rates clean disposal rates construction waste reused and/or recycled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> waste produced by capita recycling per capita waste processing capacity
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a sustainable Games 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pollutant gases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years of

Outcome sub-area	Objective	Source	Output indicators	Outcome indicators
	and develop sustainable communities	London's Five Legacy Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> particulates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> healthy life (age-adjusted) environmental outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy natural environmental for today and the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSA28 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollutants and chemical content of air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years of healthy life (age-adjusted)
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a sustainable Games and develop sustainable communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor of London's Five Legacy Commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical composition Brownfield land reclaimed and reused 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years of healthy life (age-adjusted) Perception of public realm from surveys
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy natural environmental for today and the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSA28 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil quality in terms of chemical composition and biodiversity
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a sustainable Games and develop sustainable communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor of London's Five Legacy Commitments 2012 Sustainability Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical composition Bacterial levels Usage levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years of healthy life (age-adjusted) Water usage per capita
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy natural environmental for today and the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSA28 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality in terms of chemical composition and biodiversity
Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a sustainable Games and develop sustainable communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor of London's Five Legacy Commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of species Health of species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability and diversity of areas' environments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy natural environmental for today and the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSA28 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability and diversity of areas' environments
Noise and Light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a sustainable Games and develop sustainable communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor of London's Five Legacy Commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise levels Light levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on residents, visitors and businesses measured through surveys

Outcome sub-area	Objective	Source	Output indicators	Outcome indicators
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benchmarked noise and light intensity
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the Olympic Park a blueprint for sustainable living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOE Legacy Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature changes Precipitation changes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSA27 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change indicators

How the Olympics Are Being Delivered

The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (LOCOG) is responsible for preparing and staging the Games. They are responsible for fundraising for the Games and will let most of the contracts for services to run and facilitate the Games. The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) is the public body responsible building and developing the infrastructure and new venues for the Games and their use post 2012 and providing transport infrastructure and services to support the games (Fussey and etc, 2011).

Critical Analysis

A report issued by the London Assembly's Environment Committee warns that there is still significant work to be done if the 2012 Olympic and Paralympics Games are to achieve their environmental objective.

The report, 'Going for Green', praises efforts to make London 2012 the most sustainable Games in current history, and notes the innovative work undertaken to map and reduce the event's carbon emissions and avoid sending waste to landfill through recycling. However, the report also shows that the Games may not achieve the environmental targets specifically hoped

for, and observes that it is still not clear that how carbon emissions will be decrease (John and Margaret, 2010). Quality of the air still has not improved as anticipated since 2005, and there are developing concerns that by 2012 parts of London will be subject to destructive stages of pollutant nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). This is also evaluated that the failure to secure more electric vehicles for the Olympic fleet is a "missed opportunity".

The report calls for greater explanation on a number of the Games' environmental policies, and recommends that: organisers more successfully quantify carbon savings; that the Mayor of London should publish determined NO₂ modelling (taking into account Games related activity); that strategy should be set out for best-practice recycling facilities; and that targets should be set for the re-use of temporary materials (Poynter and MacRury, 2009).

The organisers of the event were criticised in July after the Assembly found the Games will fail to meet its object of obtaining 20 % of its electricity with the help of local renewable sources. This was largely due to the abandonment of plans to develop a wind turbine in the Olympic Park, subsequent modifications to safety and health legislation.

Environment Committee Chairman said that they fully support London 2012's objective to be the most sustainable Olympic and Paralympics Games in current history, and there has been some magnificent work towards that ambition. 'However it is also said by chairman, don't want to see environmental standards compromised in the run-up to what it is sure will be fantastic Games (John and Margaret, 2010). People required seeing clear targets for re-using temporary materials, more detail on how organisers will encourage sustainable plans and travel for recycling conveniences on site and around London.

London's Commitment

When bidding for the 2012 Summer Olympic Games, London vowed to develop an eco-friendly environment for the Olympics. They claimed that they desired to recognise it as the greenest Olympics Games in the history (Great Britain, 2005). When London has won the bid of the 2012 Olympic, Administration started designing the 500 acre Olympic Park with the goal of decreasing the carbon footprint by at least 50 percent. The problem remaining is will the 2012 Olympics be the London Olympics – Green Olympics?

Going Green

The London bid for the 2012 Olympics vowed to try to decrease the carbon emissions by 50 percent. They plan to largely accomplish this by producing as much energy on site as they are able to. Their goal is to have 20 percent of the energy produce from renewable energy sources. They are also promoting visitors to use improved means of transportation that will assist decrease carbon emissions (Great Britain: National Audit Office, 2010). They are encouraging spectators to ride a bike or walk to the procedures when convenient and they have developed a large public transportation system. The anticipation is that less people will drive themselves to the Games which will cut down on the emissions.

Olympic and Paralympic Games 2012 London

After the Games are ended in August 2012, London is dedicated to leaving the land more environmentally sound than it was before they constructed there. The strategy is to transfer it into one of the biggest parks in Europe. Will they be able to have history and will recognise the 2012 Olympics as the London Olympics – Green Olympics?

They plan to provide the community with 50 km of new cycling paths and 30 km of hiking trails. This is intended to encourage the natural environment and healthy living. They will also develop strategy to keep 45 hectares of natural habitat within the area and erect 150 bat boxes and 525 bird boxes. This is completed to encourage the original habitat of the area. Native trees to the area will also be constituted both before and after the Olympic Games (Robinson, Wale and Dickson, 2010). These tree species include ash, oak, and birch. Whether this is sufficient to make the London Olympics a Green Olympics is yet to be recognised.

Conclusions

The consequences raised in this section are intended to present sufficient guidance to enable programme and project evaluators to develop evaluations which have the excellence and consistency required to feed into a wider impact assessment of 2012 Games. It is identified; therefore, numerous evaluations will potentially need more thought to be given to particular consequences that arise from the assigned work during the design and delivery to address any specific features of the intervention. The struggles of the Mayor of London and the Greater London Authority are satisfactory because they developed a set of priorities for the development of London and make the Olympic event memorable and a history for the Londoners.

To achieve these objectives, it should be considered the following points:

- All evaluation plans should contain a logic chain showing the anticipated causal links between the inputs, outputs and outcomes as well as they describe external factors and underlying assumptions;

- Evaluations should follow a consistent reporting procedure connected to the logic chain which allows for a clear perceptive of development at the monitoring, fundamental impact and results stages using measurable and relevant indicators;
- All evaluation plans should justify and described the choice of (evaluation) methodology or methodologies establishing why they are proportional and appropriate for the situation being assessed by Mayor and GLA;
- Particular attention should be provided to ensuring that there is clear confirmation that additionally has been properly handled to evaluate the net affects, including a well-reasoned counterfactual; and
- Final assessment reports should be clearly demonstrated so that they are compatible and can be used for further analysis to feed into research on cross-intervention and aggregate affects.

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