MAYOR OF LONDON

DRAFT LONDON PLAN

POLICY SUMMARY 2026

ABOUT THIS SUMMARY DOCUMENT

This document provides a summary of the new draft London Plan. It has been prepared to help make the technical planning document more understandable to the public and other stakeholders and explain how it would support good growth across London. The summary describes and explains each of the new Policies contained within the draft Plan.

CONSULTATION

Alongside the publication of the new draft London Plan for public consultation, supporting documents - which expand on the information contained in this summary as well the information in the new draft London Plan - are also published. Respondents to the consultation will need to review and consider this additional information and the draft Plan itself, rather than solely this summary document.

To view the supporting documentation and to find out how you can provide comments to us (make a 'representation'), visit our website https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-strategies/planning/london-plan/next-london-plan

Consultation will run from 16 July to 15 October 2026.

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1

WHAT THE LONDON PLAN IS



The London Plan is part of the planning system. This system is essentially the ‘rulebook’ for where homes, schools, offices, warehouses, shops, hotels and leisure facilities can be built; where parks, transport, and utilities are needed; and how and where existing areas can grow and change. Planning aims to balance growth with quality of life. Local councils make day to day decisions on what is allowed to be built, but in London they must follow both national planning policy and London Plan policies as well.

The London Plan sets out the Mayor of London’s long term vision for how London should grow over the next two decades and where that growth should go. It sets housing targets, promotes economic growth and addresses transport and environment impacts, and the design of buildings and places. All London boroughs must follow it when they make planning decisions.

The London Plan matters because London is growing and space is limited. It guides where new homes and other uses like industry should go, how tall buildings can be, and how development should support public transport, green spaces, and London’s environmental goals. It also tries to make growth fairer by setting out requirements for affordable housing and better access to jobs and services for all Londoners.

You can comment and take part in the consultation. Understanding the London Plan helps give you the tools to look at proposed development and policies that shape your city. The draft new London Plan has been informed by early engagement with Londoners and organisations over the past several years – and this current consultation is a chance for members of the public to have their say on the proposals for how London can grow in the most sustainable way.



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THE MAYOR'S VISION FOR LONDON

Change has always been fundamental to large cities and what it means to live there. The Mayor's vision for 'Good Growth' is at the core of this new Plan. This is the idea that not only can London become a place where more people call home, but that change should also help to improve the quality of life for Londoners. This means supporting businesses to thrive so they can create and spread wealth. It means delivering more homes, particularly genuinely affordable homes, so that Londoners have somewhere to call home. It means ensuring everyone feels welcome in our public places and can live in good health. It means creating neighbourhoods that are cleaner, greener and more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

The challenge to deliver sustainable growth to meet London's housing and economic needs is greater than it ever has been. The new London Plan is ambitious in seeking to meet this challenge. This means change will come to more parts of London as we seek to accommodate new homes and jobs. Every neighbourhood will need to play its part. The limited space - and different demands for it - inevitably create tensions and trade-offs that need to be navigated. There are no easy answers but if we avoid making the necessary decisions and bold choices, the significant long-term challenges the city faces will deepen further. This would leave us with a city that is unaffordable for an ever-increasing number of people.

The new London Plan therefore has an important concept at its heart: making the best use of land. This means making the most of every appropriate development site for the new homes, jobs and community facilities Londoners needs. More 'mid-rise' buildings of up to five or six storeys rather than two will be needed, and the physical look and feel of areas will have to evolve, particularly in places with decent public transport connections. It means making the most of smaller-scale developments opportunities within established neighbourhoods, either in between existing buildings or through adapting or replacing them.

Overall, these measures will prioritise land that has already been built on and is within the current urban extent. However, as well as doing more with existing development sites, London also needs more sites.

This means that some well-connected parts of London's Green Belt will also need to play a role. There is land next to railway stations that can accommodate new homes at a scale large enough to support new communities and sustain shops and facilities, as well as new accessible green spaces and parks. Again, this must be done in a way that makes best use of these locations, to minimise the Green Belt land that is needed.

The Green Belt can also help provide locations for industrial and logistics operations in places where there is already good access to major roads well suited for moving goods around the city. This could not only support the functioning of London's economy, but also free up other industrial sites for new homes in other parts of London that are already located next to existing excellent public transport connections.

Alongside making the best use of land, there are three other objectives that individually and collectively represent what is required to deliver Good Growth. These are set out on the following page and the draft London Plan and this document are structured around them.



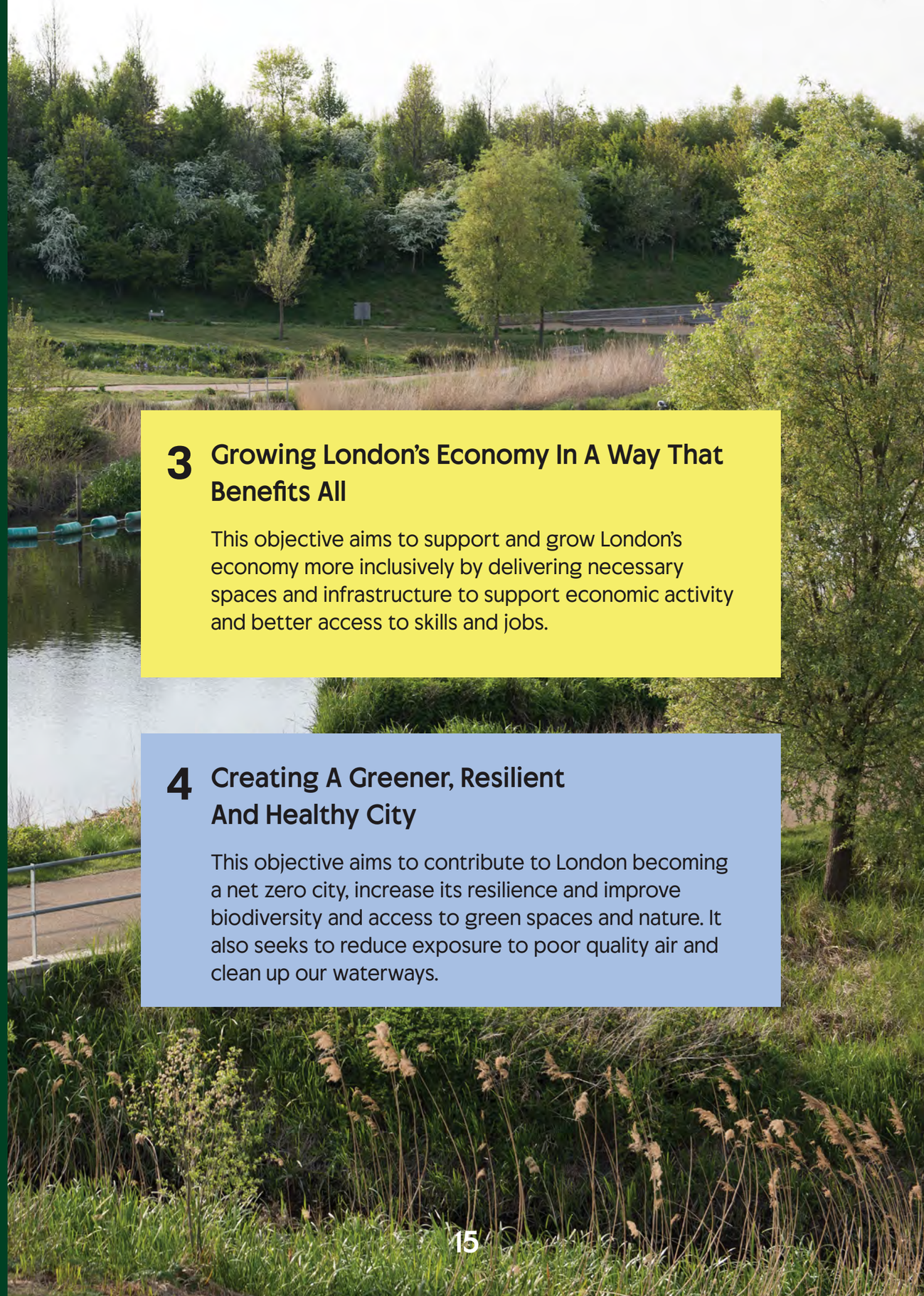
GOOD GROWTH OBJECTIVES

1 Making Best Use Of Land

This objective seeks to ensure London's scarce land is used most efficiently to deliver the many homes, jobs, services and green spaces Londoners need. The denser development this requires can deliver vibrant places, sustain a mix of uses locally, enable more green space and more sustainable ways to travel.

2 Delivering The Homes And Neighbourhoods Londoners Need

This objective aims to tackle the housing shortage by increasing the volume and variety of housing, and its affordability. It also seeks to provide safe and welcoming neighbourhoods that include the facilities people need in their daily lives.



3 Growing London's Economy In A Way That Benefits All

This objective aims to support and grow London's economy more inclusively by delivering necessary spaces and infrastructure to support economic activity and better access to skills and jobs.

4 Creating A Greener, Resilient And Healthy City

This objective aims to contribute to London becoming a net zero city, increase its resilience and improve biodiversity and access to green spaces and nature. It also seeks to reduce exposure to poor quality air and clean up our waterways.



3

SUMMARY: DRAFT LONDON PLAN POLICIES

MAKING BEST USE OF LAND

MBUL1: Spatial Strategy

This policy sets out how growth in London should be planned so land is used efficiently and there are good places to live and work, with the services, facilities and green spaces people need. Borough plans must contribute to delivering at least 558,000 new homes, enough employment space, and the facilities for growing communities. New homes and jobs should be focused in well-connected locations, with as much as possible on brownfield land. The Plan also identifies sustainable growth areas, including in the Green Belt, to make the best use of existing transport and services. Affordable housing and public transport are set as key priorities in the delivery of this growth.

MBUL2: Optimising the use of land and site capacity

This policy is about making sure new development uses land as efficiently as possible within London's existing footprint, especially where there is good public transport and local facilities. It sets a framework which promotes more mid-rise buildings in more London neighbourhoods as areas change and evolve over time. Small sites also play an important role in meeting London's housing challenge, and councils are encouraged to make it easier for good quality homes to be delivered quickly on these sites.

MBUL3: Tall buildings

This policy provides a guide for how and where tall buildings (these are buildings that are generally over ten storeys) should be planned, and boroughs then do more detailed work to define the locations and set heights based on local evidence. This Plan specifies a smaller number of locations where very tall buildings (which are over about 30 storeys) should generally be located. Developers are encouraged to focus any such applications in these areas. All tall buildings are expected to be of very good design quality and to fit into the skyline and respect views and nearby buildings.

MBUL4: Utilities—capacity, connectivity and resilience

This policy is about making sure utilities like water, energy, waste and digital services can support London's growth. Boroughs should plan ahead to identify where more capacity or other improvements are needed and also how new development could help support this. Developments are expected to design their schemes to manage demand, ensure sufficient infrastructure, and minimise the impacts of growth on existing communities.

MBUL5: Sustainable transport to enable London's growth

This policy establishes how transport can best support growth. It is only through Londoners using public transport more and also walking and cycling that London can grow sustainably and we can avoid a lot more congestion on the roads. New development is expected to help fund and deliver transport improvements and to be planned to reduce reliance on cars and to manage freight efficiently.

MBUL6: High quality design for a growing, changing city

This policy is about ensuring development is well designed and supports quality of life and good neighbourhoods as London continues to grow and change (as it has always done over many centuries). New buildings should respond to local character, create safe and legible streets, use durable materials and manage impacts such as noise, wind and climate risks. Larger schemes should be independently reviewed early on to help design this in.

MBUL7: London's Heritage

This policy is about ensuring development responds positively to London's historic environment. Boroughs should identify heritage assets and use this to inform good planning and growth. The four World Heritage Sites in London—the Tower of London, Maritime Greenwich, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and the combined site of the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church—should be a key focus for protection, and up to date management plans should guide planning decisions. Sensitive upgrades to historic buildings, such as energy efficiency and renewable energy, are supported where they respect heritage value.

MBUL8: Inclusive design

This policy requires developments to be designed so they do not exclude people with different characteristics from being able to access and fully participate in using them. For example, it ensures that buildings are designed to support people who rely on a mobility aide to move about independently, or who are partially sighted.

MBUL9: Healthy Streets and Public Realm

This policy is about ensuring London's streets and public spaces are welcoming, safe, greener and designed around people and their health and wellbeing. Public spaces should be designed to feel safe at all times of day, including for women and girls who may otherwise feel unable to use them. Major developments are expected to create new or improved public spaces and involve local communities in their design.

MBUL10: Security and safety

This policy focuses on designing safe, secure and resilient buildings and places, including addressing security and terrorism risks. Expectations are set for buildings to meet high standards of fire safety.



DELIVERING THE HOMES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS LONDONERS NEED

HN1: Increasing London's housing stock

This policy is about setting housing targets for the boroughs to deliver the homes that Londoners need. The allocations will be based on identified capacity for growth, and this will be set out in the London Plan evidence base.

HN2: Protecting and reshaping housing

This policy protects existing homes and affordable housing across London. Housing should only be lost where it is fully replaced or delivers additional homes for Londoners. Affordable homes must be replaced within the same or a more affordable tenure. Where demolition does occur, schemes should maximise the delivery of additional affordable housing and weigh social and environmental impacts carefully.

HN3: Delivering affordable housing

This policy sets out requirements for affordable homes across London. The Mayor wants as many affordable homes as possible, with an overall aim of 50%. However, with increased building costs, housebuilding has dropped significantly. The policy therefore sets different affordable housing levels for different types of development and different parts of London to reflect different circumstances. Schemes that meet these affordable housing thresholds will be processed more quickly, while those that do not will be subject to viability testing and future clawback mechanisms.

Achieving the strategic target of 50 percent affordable housing does not mean that every development is required to provide half of new homes as affordable. For example, while new development on Green Belt land is expected to provide 50 per cent affordable housing, new development on brownfield land is expected to provide between 20-35 per cent affordable housing depending on the location. There will also be new developments that deliver more than 50 percent, for example Registered Providers or Local Authorities may deliver 100 percent affordable housing schemes. The Mayor also uses grant funding to support new developments to increase the percentage of affordable housing, especially social homes and council homes.

HN4: Gypsy and Traveller accommodation

This policy is about planning for the accommodation needs of Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities across London. Boroughs should provide and protect suitable pitches, plots and other culturally appropriate accommodation. Each borough has been set a target. New sites should be accessible, well connected and designed to meet the needs of residents.

HN5: Managing specialist accommodation

This policy supports the delivery of well-designed and well-managed specialist housing, which includes student, shared living, and supported and older person's accommodation. These should be in well-connected locations and support the aim for mixed neighbourhoods.

HN6: Built to rent

This policy supports Build to Rent housing as an important part of meeting London's housing needs. Schemes must provide affordable housing at discounted rents, such as London Living Rent or Key Worker Living Rent (which is a new product designed to cater for workers who keep London functioning) - and this must be secured permanently. It is also expected that there will be clear and reasonable service charges.

HN7: Housing size mix

This policy focuses on the mix of new housing, looking at ensuring different sized homes to meet different needs. The evidence for London overall shows that increased numbers of 1-2 bedroom homes are needed in London alongside a proportion of family homes. The mix should be informed by the London-wide evidence of housing demand, with affordable housing requirements being set by boroughs to reflect local need. This aims to ensure an appropriate balance to meet need and deliver mixed and inclusive communities while avoiding making development unaffordable.

HN8: Housing design

This policy is about making sure that new housing is good quality, well designed and fit for long-term use. Homes should have good light, ventilation, space and private outdoor space. Outdoor shared areas and playspace should also be provided. While there is a preference for dual-aspect homes, this must not undermine the efficiency of layouts of buildings and thereby the overall delivery of affordable homes. There should be no visual distinction between affordable and private housing.

HN9: Accessible housing

This policy is about providing genuine choice of housing for people with accessibility needs. New housing must deliver a mix of wheelchair-accessible, wheelchair-adaptable and accessible homes. Other types of accommodation (for example student, shared living or hotels) must also include accessible rooms and facilities. Existing wheelchair-user homes should be protected and only lost where they are fully replaced. Accessible design must be embedded from the outset and supported by expert input on major schemes.

HN10: Burial space

This policy aims to ensure that London has enough burial space in the future. Boroughs should plan to meet the overall need as well as specific requirements that there may be for particular cultural or faith groups. This will involve first exploring re-use and expansion of existing sites before identifying new locations, including in the Green Belt where needed.



GROWING LONDON'S ECONOMY IN A WAY THAT BENEFITS ALL

GLE1: Sufficient and appropriate employment space

This policy is about ensuring that there is sufficient and flexible employment space in London to support economic growth and employment. Boroughs need to plan for a range of employment space to meet different needs (suitable for larger companies, small businesses, different sectors and community organisations for example). As far as possible the spaces should be adaptable over time. Where development would displace small or independent businesses, space should be re-provided or suitable relocation options secured.

GLE2: Supply of industrial land

This policy is about ensuring London has enough industrial land to support business activity and essential infrastructure (like waste and transport facilities). Boroughs should work with each other to protect the land that is most important for this and provide further capacity in locations with good access for freight and logistics, while allowing housing growth in the most appropriate places. The remaining industrial land should generally be kept for industrial uses, with changes carefully managed.

GLE3: Data centres

This policy guides where data centres should be located. These are the big new warehouses that store, process and distribute digital information. They are essential for a modern economy (and the emerging use of AI) but their development in London must be done in a way that manages their impacts and makes them better neighbours. Boroughs should identify appropriate sites (including on grey belt), taking account of issues such as electricity capacity and the need to protect land for housing and other essential uses.

GLE4: Night-time economy

This policy supports London's 24-hour economy and protects night-time uses such as pubs, culture, hospitality and other services that operate late or around the clock. Boroughs should plan for growth in suitable locations (such as town centres and high streets), protect valued pubs, and ensure night-time areas are made safe for everyone and that they remain viable as neighbourhoods evolve.

GLE5: Culture and creative industries

This policy aims to protect and help strengthen London's cultural and creative industries, spaces and venues. Existing cultural spaces should be retained or replaced as part of new development, and new facilities supported in well-connected locations. Creative clusters, affordable workspace and temporary cultural uses are encouraged to help culture thrive across London and ensure continued access to cultural opportunities for Londoners.

GLE6: Visitor infrastructure

This policy supports London's visitor economy and seeks to spread its benefits more widely, while managing its impacts. Visitor accommodation is steered to well connected, appropriate locations like central London and town centres. Development should improve the visitor experience and provide inclusive facilities such as rooms and bathrooms that can be used by wheelchair users. Short-term lets that damage housing supply or neighbourhoods should not be supported.

GLE7: Affordable workspace

This policy supports the delivery of affordable workspace for priority uses such as creative industries, community organisations and start-ups. Boroughs should clearly define where and when affordable workspace is required, based on evidence and viability. Where greater benefits can be delivered through off-site provision and community hubs, this is strongly supported. Existing affordable workspace should usually be retained or replaced with space of equal or better affordability.

GLE8: Access to employment and skills

This policy is about getting major developments to deliver jobs, training and apprenticeships for Londoners. Opportunities should prioritise local people, especially those who are under-represented or out of work. Boroughs are encouraged to work across boundaries to ensure training can be fully completed on different sites where necessary.

GLE9: Aviation

This policy aims to ensure that the environmental impacts from airport expansion and operations are effectively addressed. It recognises the economic benefits it can bring but is clear that expansion should only proceed if environmental impacts are fully addressed and public transport improvements are delivered. New aviation technologies, like drones, must be carefully assessed for their safety, environmental and community effects.

GLE10: Safeguarded wharves

This policy protects safeguarded wharves to support water-based freight and reduce pressure on roads. New development near wharves must be designed so it does not restrict their long-term operation.

GLE11: Circular economy

This policy supports the shift to a circular economy – this means that waste is reduced, and better use is made of natural resources and materials. It sets out requirements for new developments to demonstrate how they have been designed to minimise waste.

GLE12: Waste

This policy is about ensuring that London has enough waste facilities to manage its waste sustainably. Boroughs should plan - often jointly - to protect existing waste sites and identify new or expanded facilities where needed.

GLE13: Aggregates

This policy plans for a reliable supply of construction aggregates as needed in London up to 2050. It applies to only four boroughs where this is relevant, and they are expected to allocate sites to meet their share of London's aggregate needs.



CREATING A GREENER, RESILIENT AND HEALTHY CITY

GHR1: Energy efficiency

This policy requires new buildings and development to minimise energy use and reduce carbon emissions. This helps London to move towards net zero carbon but also minimises costs for occupants and helps manage demand on energy networks (that are facing increasing demands). It also encourages schemes to make use of on-site renewable energy, like solar power.

GHR2: Low cost, low carbon heat

This policy promotes low-carbon heating for new development. Major developments must assess the best option for their site, taking account of factors like long-term costs for occupiers alongside carbon impacts. Developments generating waste heat should identify opportunities to reuse it.

GHR3 Whole life-cycle carbon

This policy focuses on reducing carbon emissions from the construction, use and demolition of buildings, that is their carbon footprint over their full lifespan. Developers must minimise demolition, use low-carbon materials, and meet targets that have been set to reduce embodied carbon.

GHR4: Heat risk

This policy is about reducing overheating and heat risk in new buildings. London, as a city, gets hotter through an 'urban heat island effect' and with climate change it is due to become hotter. Buildings should be designed to stay cool using passive measures such as shading, ventilation and green infrastructure as far as possible. Using air conditioning is both expensive for users and for the environment as it uses more energy and worsens the urban heat island effect.

GHR5: Flood risk and drainage

This policy focuses on the role of new development in helping reduce the risk of flooding from heavy rainfall. With climate change, it is important to increase London's resilience to this flash flooding. Boroughs need to plan co-ordinated drainage solutions and new developments should use sustainable drainage (which slows down, soaks, stores and cleans water as well as creating green spaces) wherever possible.

GHR6: Trees, biodiversity and geodiversity

This policy aims to protect and enhance trees, biodiversity and important natural sites across London. Development should retain valuable trees and provide new planting, help create new habitats, and deliver improvements in biodiversity.

GHR7: Green infrastructure and Urban Greening Factor

This policy promotes greener buildings and places through adding plants, trees and more natural landscape elements. It takes an integrated approach requiring major developments to look at how to incorporate nature into the urban fabric from streets to rooftops. Development should also protect and enhance existing green infrastructure and support wider green networks.

GHR8 Accessible green space

This policy is focused on improving people's access to green space across London. Boroughs should identify and protect accessible green spaces, set local standards, and plan for new provision as part of growth. Meanwhile, development proposals should protect existing public open space and where they are creating extra demands, they should help deliver new or improved green space.

GHR9: Clean and healthy waterways

This policy aims to improve the health and cleanliness of London's rivers and canals and people's access to them.

GHR10: Air quality

This policy is about ensuring that new development does not adversely impact on air quality and - wherever possible - improves it. Boroughs should identify areas of poor air quality and plan improvements, especially in areas of significant change.

GHR11: Cycle and car parking

This policy is about parking provision in new developments for cars and bikes. If London is to grow sustainably it's important that more people use space efficient ways to travel like public transport, walking and cycling. Therefore, the policy limits the amount of car parking in new developments (while ensuring parking for disabled people). It sets standards for cycle parking for different types of development to enable people who wish to own and use bikes.



PLACE VISIONS AND PLACE-BASED APPROACHES

PV1: Brownfield first Opportunity Areas

This policy supports growth in what are called Brownfield First Opportunity Areas. These are areas within London's existing urban area that have significant capacity to deliver homes and jobs. They need to be coordinated and planned pro-actively to ensure they are supported by good transport, design and infrastructure. Proposals are expected to integrate with surrounding communities and involve local people.

PV2: Central Activities Zone

This policy is about supporting the heart of central London—called the Central Activities Zone (CAZ)—which is London's primary economic and cultural centre. Development should protect and grow strategic commercial, cultural and experiential uses. The policy highlights that housing can be carefully integrated in some areas where appropriate so that it does not undermine the core activities in the CAZ. This means different approaches apply in 'Core' CAZ and 'Mixed' CAZ areas (where housing could play a greater role). High-quality design, the protection and enhancement of heritage, and the quality of public spaces are essential.

PV3: Town centres and high streets

This policy supports vibrant, mixed-use town centres and high streets. Development should support a diverse mix of shops, services, culture, community uses and housing and improve public spaces. Town centres are promoted as suitable locations for mixed-use and housing-led growth, including reuse of surplus commercial space.

PV4: Strategic economic clusters and corridors

This policy supports the growth of important economic clusters and corridors which are outside central London and town centres. Boroughs should identify these areas in local plans and support their development in well-connected locations. New development should provide workspace suited to the needs of the businesses and sectors that make up each cluster.

PV5: Industrial land supporting housing growth

This policy enables housing growth on some industrial land where it will not undermine important industrial functions. Release of industrial land should be carefully planned and focused on locations that are well-connected by public transport. Boroughs should identify relevant areas, working with neighbouring authorities and the Mayor. Housing on industrial land that is not formally designated may be supported where it does not conflict with infrastructure or strategic needs.

PV6: Metropolitan Open Land

This policy protects Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), which acts as a break in the urban landscape and provides Londoners with parks, nature reserves, open spaces and playing fields across the city. Any changes to boundaries and any development should only occur in exceptional circumstances, where clear strategic benefits outweigh any harm. Boroughs should also look for opportunities to enhance access and quality of MOL.

PV7: Sustainable development and enhancement of the Green Belt

This policy sets out how any release of Green Belt land should happen only in the most sustainable and well-planned locations. Where Green Belt land is identified for growth, development should be carefully master-planned, make the best use possible of the land, be supported by the necessary infrastructure and deliver real improvements and access to green spaces and nature. New neighbourhoods must be mid-rise to limit the loss of Green Belt land and support access by public transport, walking and cycling. Development outside designated growth locations will not generally be supported and must not undermine the overall growth strategy.

PV8: Strategic and local views including the London View Management Framework

This policy protects London's most important views and settings of landmarks. Development must preserve or enhance views of key landmarks (such as St Paul's Cathedral) and World Heritage Sites (the Palace of Westminster, Tower of London, Maritime Greenwich and Kew Gardens).



KEY DIAGRAM AND PLACE DESIGNATIONS

The London Plan has different policies for different types of places in London. Below are the key place designations in London and these are reflected in what we call the Key Diagram. This aims to show our strategy for growth in London and highlights how we have sought to balance the competing demands for space in London.

Place Designations	Description
Broad Locations for Growth	Areas that have been identified for higher levels of housing or economic growth. These need to be planned pro-actively, with supporting infrastructure like transport, schools, utilities, doctor's surgeries and shops provided alongside. These will deliver growth within the next ten years, but further locations are also identified for growth in the following decade. These include some of the specific locations identified below.
Brownfield First Opportunity Areas	Strategic growth areas in London that have capacity to deliver thousands of new homes and jobs within the existing urban extent of London. They tend to require improvements to public transport or significant public sector co-ordination and intervention to 'unlock' their delivery.

Place Designations	Description
Central Activities Zone	Sometimes called the CAZ, this includes the Northern Isle of Dogs and is the most intensive area of central London with functions that are important on the national and international scale. These underpin the UK economy and play a vital role in London's cultural, leisure, tourism and nightlife offer. The area has important commercial, cultural and heritage significance.
Town Centres and High Streets	Town centres offer access to the things Londoners need in their everyday lives including shops, places to eat, banks, post offices, public services and community facilities. They are important providers of a wide range of local employment opportunities and, increasingly, housing.
Strategic industrial locations and Locally Significant Industrial Sites	Land on which industrial activities take place to support London function as a city. For example, land for waste management, storing and repairing trains, organising distribution of goods to businesses and Londoners, and a wide range of production such as food production.
Strategic economic clusters and corridors	These are clusters of economic activity in London providing space for a wide range of sectors. This designation is for those clusters that are not located in the designations above (CAZ, town centres or strategic industrial locations).
Metropolitan Open Land	Land that should remain permanently open and which has a distinct character and function compared to the built-up parts of London. It is highly protected land, and its boundaries can only be altered in exceptional circumstances through the local plan process.

Place Designations	Description
Locations for growth in the Green Belt	The Green Belt plays an important role in preventing London from sprawling outward, however given the very high need for housing in London, specific locations within the Green Belt have been identified which can accommodate new homes and jobs. These are near good rail stations so development can be made sustainable. Some sites with good access to strategic roads have also been identified to support economic uses. Other parts of the Green Belt will continue to be protected.



MAYOR OF LONDON