

TEMPLATE

London Plan Annual Monitoring Report XX 20XX-XX

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<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-plan-amr-19-tables-and-data>

If you have any comments, concerns or other feedback about this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), please email londonplan@london.gov.uk within 6 weeks of the publication date. Your feedback can then be taken into account as we prepare the next AMR.

Please note that the KPIs used are from Chapter 12 of the London Plan and are the agreed KPIs for monitoring the plan.

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Scope and purpose of the AMR

- 1.1.1 This is the 19th London Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR 19). It is the first to monitor a whole year of the London Plan 2021, formally published on 4 March 2021.
- 1.1.2 Section 346 of the Greater London Authority (GLA) Act 1999 places a duty on the Mayor to monitor implementation of his Spatial Development Strategy (the London Plan) and collect data about issues relevant to its preparation, review, alteration, replacement or implementation. The AMR is the central document in the monitoring process and in assessing the effectiveness of the London Plan. It is important for keeping the London Plan under review and as evidence for plan preparation.
- 1.1.3 This is the first AMR to use the new monitoring framework for the London Plan 2021, which uses the six Good Growth objectives and 12 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) introduced in that Plan. It also provides consideration of social, environmental and economic value; information about London Plan Guidance; and further evidence to support implementation of the London Plan.
- 1.1.4 The AMR does not attempt to measure and monitor each Plan policy, as this would not recognise the complexity of planning decisions which are based on a range of different policies. It could also be unduly resource-intensive, and would raise considerable challenges in setting meaningful indicators for which reliable data would be available. However, these indicators together do give a detailed picture of how London is changing, and of the significant contribution the planning system is making to delivering Good Growth.
- 1.1.5 Although the KPIs form the core of the AMR, it should be recognised that a wide range of factors, outside the sphere of influence of the London Plan, affect the KPIs. The inclusion of additional relevant performance measures and statistics helps to paint a broader picture of London's performance (see chapter 2).

Digital planning

- 1.2.1 In 2020 the Mayor of London launched the first part of the new Planning London DataHub, which changed how data is collected relating to planning applications. This new approach provides data in live time about planning applications, and can be accessed at

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www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/digital-planning/planning-london-datahub.

- 1.2.2 Work is continuing to make more information available using 'live' digital tools; it is expected that these will become available during the life of the London Plan. This includes a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, and further evolution of the Opportunity Areas website.

Chapter 1

Key Performance Indicators



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1.0.1 The following KPIs are from Table 12.1 of the London Plan 2021.

Housing

KPI 1 Supply of new homes

Increase in the supply of new homes over the period (monitored against housing completions and the net pipeline of approved homes), towards meeting the 66,000 net additional homes needed each year up to March 2029.

Table 1.1 – Supply of new homes over the Plan period

Year	Annual housing target	Net housing approvals	Net housing completions
2021-22 ¹			

1.1.1 Housing approvals [met/did not meet] the KPI measure to increase the supply of new homes for London, over the Plan period to date, towards meeting the 66,000 net additional homes needed each year to March 2029.

1.1.2 Housing completions [met/did not meet] the target.

1.1.3 [insert narrative where target was not met].

KPI 2 Supply of affordable homes

Positive trend in percentage of planning approvals for housing that are affordable housing (based on a rolling average).

¹ Where boroughs request, completions for March 2020-21, following publication of the London Plan 21, will also be recorded and counted towards performance against the 10 year target.

Table 1.2 – Supply of affordable homes

Year	Percentage of housing approved as affordable housing
20XX-XX	

1.2.1 The five-year rolling average between [20XX-XX and 20XX-XX] was [x per cent]. Affordable housing approvals [increased/decreased] as a percentage of total housing approvals, compared to the five-year rolling average.

1.2.2 [insert narrative where target was not met].

Economy

KPI 3 Supply of office capacity

Pipeline of planning permissions for office floorspace is at least three times the average office floorspace construction started over the previous three years.

Table 1.3 – Supply of office capacity

Year	Office floorspace starts (sqm GIA)	Office floorspace approvals (sqm GIA)
20XX-XX		

1.3.1 The average area of office floorspace construction starts between [20XX-XX and 20XX-XX] was [x sqm GIA]. Office floorspace approvals for [20XX-XX] were [x sqm GIA] which is [x] times the average area of office floorspace starts. This [meets/does not meet] the KPI target.

1.3.2 [insert narrative where target was not met].

KPI 4 Supply of affordable workspace

Positive trend in affordable B1 workspace as a share of total B1 floorspace in planning approvals (based on a rolling average).

Table 1.4 – Supply of affordable workspace

Year	Percentage of B1 floorspace approved as affordable workspace
20XX-XX	

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1.4.1 The five-year rolling average between [20XX-XX and 20XX-XX] was [x per cent]. Affordable workspace approvals [increased/decreased] as a percentage of total B1 floorspace approvals, compared to the five-year rolling average.

1.4.2 [insert narrative where target was not met].

KPI 5 Availability of industrial land

No overall net loss of industrial and warehousing floorspace in London (B1c, B2 and B8) in designated industrial locations (based on a rolling average).

Table 1.5 – Availability of industrial land

Year	Net change in B1c, B2 and B8 floorspace in designated industrial locations (sqm)
2016-17	
2017-18	
2018-19	
2019-20	
2020-21	
2021-22	

1.5.1 The five-year rolling-average net change to industrial and warehousing floorspace in designated industrial locations between [20XX-XX and 20XX-XX] was [xsqm]. This compares to [xsqm] for the five-year average for [20XX-XX to 20XX-XX]. Therefore the net change over a rolling five-year period has [improved/declined] and [meets/does not meet] the target.

1.5.2 [insert narrative where target was not met].

Environment

KPI 6 Protection of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land

Harm to the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land prevented through the referred application process.

Table 1.6A – [20XX-XX] referable applications on Green Belt

	Harm identified – refused	Harm identified – approved	Harm not identified	Total
Total				
Percentage				

Table 1.6B – [20XX-XX] referable applications on Metropolitan Open Land

	Harm identified – refused	Harm identified – approved	Harm not identified	Total
Total				
Percentage				

- 1.6.1 Of the [x] referable applications in the Green Belt, harm was identified in [x] cases, of which [x] were refused. Therefore the target [was/was not] met.
- 1.6.2 Of the [x] referable applications on Metropolitan Open Land, harm was identified in [x] cases, of which [x] were refused. Therefore the target [was/was not] met.
- 1.6.3 [insert narrative where target was not met].

KPI 7 Carbon emissions through new development

Average on-site carbon emission reductions of at least 35%, compared to Building Regulations 2013 for approved referable development applications.

Table 1.7 – [20XX-XX] carbon emission reductions for approved referable applications compared to Building Regulations 2013

	At least 35% carbon emission reductions	Less than 35% carbon emission reductions	Average % carbon emission reductions
Total			
Percentage			

1.7.1 Of the [x] approved referable applications in [20XX-XX], [x] achieved at least a 35 per cent reduction compared to Building Regulations 2013 and [x] did not. On average, approved referable applications achieved a [x per cent] carbon emission reduction, which [meets/does not meet] the target.

1.7.2 [insert narrative where target was not met].

Transport

KPI 8 Modal share

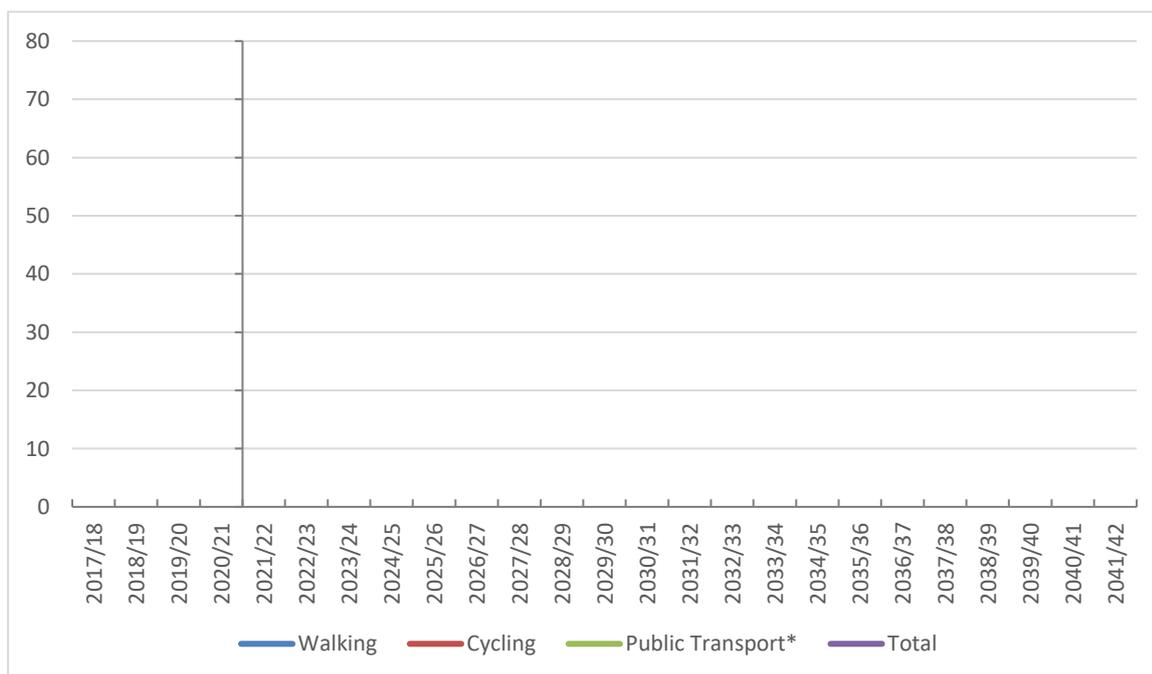
Increasing mode share for walking, cycling and public transport (excluding taxis) towards the target of 80 per cent by 2041.

Table 1.8 – Transport mode share

	Percentage of trips by walking	Percentage of trips by cycling	Percentage of trips by public transport*	Total percentage mode share
2017-18				
2018-19				
2019-20				
2020-21				
2021-22				

* excluding taxis

Figure 1.8 – Transport mode share trajectory to 2041



1.8.1 The total transport mode share of walking, cycling and public transport (excluding taxis) for [20XX-XX] was [x per cent]. This is [on target/not on target] to achieve 80 per cent modal share by 2041.

1.8.2 [insert narrative where target was not met].

Health

KPI 9 Londoners engaging in active travel

Positive trend in provision of cycle parking (based on a rolling average) to support the target of all Londoners doing two ten-minute periods of active travel a day by 2041.

Table 1.9 – [20XX-XX] provision of cycle parking

	Number of cycle parking spaces – residential	Number of cycle parking spaces – non-residential	Other cycle parking spaces*	Total cycle parking spaces
20XX-XX				

* for example, through public realm or highway improvement schemes

1.9.1 The average number of cycle parking spaces installed between [20XX-XX and 20XX-XX] was [x] compared to an average of [x] for the period [20XX-XX to 20XX-XX]. This is an [improvement/reduction] compared to the previous rolling five-year average, and therefore [meets/does not meet] the target.

1.9.2 [insert narrative where target was not met].

Air quality

KPI 10 Air quality

Positive trend in approved referable development applications demonstrating that they meet at least air quality neutral standard for emissions (based on a rolling average).

Table 1.10 – Referable applications meeting air quality neutral (AQN) standard

	Referable applications meeting AQN	Referable applications not meeting AQN	Total referable applications
20XX-XX			

1.10.1 The average number of referable applications meeting AQN standards between [20XX-XX and 20XX-XX] was [x] compared to an average of [x] for the period [20XX-XX to 20XX-XX]. This is an [improvement/reduction] compared to the previous rolling five-year average, and therefore [meets/does not meet] the target.

1.10.2 [insert narrative where target was not met].

Heritage

KPI 11 Impact of development on London’s heritage

Positive trend in the reduction of harm and/or an increase in benefits to designated heritage assets in approved referable development applications (based on a rolling average).

Table 1.11 – [20XX-XX] referable applications’ impact on heritage

	Approved referable applications with identified harm to heritage	Approved referable applications with identified benefits to heritage
20XX-XX		

1.11.1 Of the referable applications where harm to heritage was identified, the average proportion that were refused between [20XX-XX and 20XX-XX] was [x per cent]. This compares to a rolling average of [x] for the period [20XX-XX to 20XX-XX]. This is an [improvement/decline] compared to the previous rolling five-year average and therefore [meets/does not meet] the target.

1.11.2 Of the referable applications where benefits to heritage were identified, the average proportion that were approved between [20XX-XX and 20XX-XX] was [x per cent]. This compares to a rolling average of [x] for the period [2016-17 to 2020-21]. This is an [improvement/decline] compared to the previous rolling five-year average and therefore [meets/does not meet] the target.

1.11.3 [insert narrative where target was not met].

Culture

KPI 12 Provision of cultural infrastructure

No net loss of culture venues and facilities* (based on a rolling average)

* includes A4 use (public houses), D1 use (museums, public libraries, public halls, exhibition halls), D2 use (cinemas, concert halls, bingo halls, dance halls, other areas for indoor and outdoor sports or recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms), *sui generis* (theatres, nightclubs, casinos).

Table 1.12 – Provision of cultural infrastructure

Year	Net change in cultural venue and facility floorspace (sqm)
20XX-XX	

1.12.1 The five-year rolling average net change to cultural venues and facilities between [20XX-XX and 20XX-XX] was [xsqm]. The compares to [xsqm] for the five-year average for [20XX-XX to 20XX-XX]. Therefore the net change over a rolling five-year period has [improved/declined] and [meets/does not meet] the target.

1.12.2 [insert narrative where target was not met].

Chapter 2

Data and performance measures



1. Housing

1. Housing approvals (type/source, tenure, size, borough, town centre/Central Activities Zone (CAZ) designation, small site delivery)
2. Housing starts
3. Housing completions (type/source, tenure, size, borough, compared to target over Plan period, town centre/CAZ designation, small-site delivery)
4. Affordable housing (percentage, borough, tenure)
5. Accessible housing (percentage, type, borough, tenure)
6. Change in housing between submitted planning applications and approved planning applications (net housing units as submitted and as approved, net affordable housing units as submitted and as approved, percentage change in net housing units between submission and approval, change in net affordable housing as a percentage of all housing between submission and approval)
7. Affordability thresholds for affordable housing (household income)

2. Non-residential

1. Non-residential approvals (use, borough, CAZ, town centre/industrial designation/Central Services Area) disaggregated by use class, or within use classes (for example, use class E(g)(i) Offices) where this information is available
2. Non-residential starts disaggregated by use class, or within use classes (for example, use class E(g)(i) Offices) where this information is available
3. Non-residential completions (use, borough, CAZ, town centre/industrial designation/Central Services Area) disaggregated by use class, or within use classes (for example, use class E(g)(i) Offices) where this information is available
4. Employment and unemployment (borough, ethnicity, gender)
5. Jobs (borough)

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6. Vacancy rates (use)
7. Loss or gain of land designated as a town centre designation through the local plan or other development plan document (town centre, area lost/gained, borough)
8. Loss or gain of land designated as an industrial land designation, such as through local plan (industrial designation, area lost/gained, total floorspace capacity net change, borough)
9. Loss or gain of designated land for waste management capacity through a local plan (including a waste plan or joint waste plan) (sqm, designated SIL/LSIS/wharf/none)
10. Permitted development under Class M (certain uses to dwelling houses), Class MA (commercial, business and service uses to dwellinghouses), Class N (specified *sui generis* uses to dwellinghouses), Class O (offices to dwellinghouses), Class P (storage or distribution centre to dwellinghouses), Class PA (premises in light industrial use to dwellinghouses) or Class Q (agricultural buildings to dwellinghouses) as set out in Part 3 Changes of Use of Schedule 2 to the General Permitted Development Order 2015 (as amended)

3. Growth patterns and sustainability

1. Development on brownfield land (units, area, percentage by residential unit, non-residential sqm and site area, borough)
2. Gains and losses of Green Belt (borough, site, area, designation of open space deficiency)
3. Gains and losses of Metropolitan Open Land (borough, site, area, designation of open space deficiency)
4. Gains and losses of locally designated open space (borough, site, area, designation of open space deficiency)
5. Gains and losses of land designated as a Site of Importance to Nature Conservation (borough, site)
6. Transport modal split (type, borough, school trips)
7. Improvements and changes to Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTALs) (borough)

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8. Mayoral Community Infrastructure Levy (receipts, spend)
9. Use of design review panel for major applications (subject to data quality)
10. Average aggregate density (gross internal area sqm, PTAL, Opportunity Area designation, international/metropolitan/major town centre designation)
11. Tall buildings (30m+ approved, 30m+ completed, borough, designation since March 2021)
12. Gains and losses of designated heritage assets and heritage assets on the Buildings at Risk Register
13. Restoration of rivers and streams
14. Carbon emissions (emission savings per energy hierarchy stages, Be Seen portal data (when available))
15. Air quality (NO₂ and PM_{2.5})
16. Waste arisings (by waste stream), capacity (waste stream, throughput and type), and movements (imports and exports by waste stream) compared to Tables 9.1 to 9.3 of the London Plan and percentage demolition/construction of material to be recycled (individual planning applications).
17. Urban greening
18. Gains and losses of open space (approvals, completions, size of housing development, borough, area, type of open space, designation as per planning application information)
19. Gains and losses of disabled parking bays (through planning applications)
20. Average classroom size in primary school

Chapter 3

Opportunity Areas



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3.1.1 The following data will be separately monitored by Opportunity Area (OA):

1. Cumulative housing approvals and completions since OA designation compared to indicative capacity for new homes in Table 2.1 of the London Plan
2. Percentage of housing approved as affordable housing
3. Cumulative non-residential floorspace approvals and completions since OA designation
4. Percentage of Use Class E approved as affordable workspace
5. OA planning policy mechanisms by OA developed during year e.g. Supplementary Planning Documents, Area Action Plans, Opportunity Planning Frameworks, Local Plans.
6. Total percentage housing completed across London within an OA for every year since 2004, and by borough
7. Green space designation changes through local plan or development plan changes to Policies map (Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, local open space designation, Site of Importance to Nature Conservation, Blue Ribbon Network)
8. New social infrastructure (floor area, type)
9. Use of design review panel for major applications (subject to availability of data) compared to all major applications as set out in chapter 2, section 3, number 9

3.1.2 Narrative regarding delivery performance including delivery against Table 2.1 and key infrastructure which informed this indicative capacity.

Chapter 4

Referable applications



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1. Referable application data (stage, decision, borough)
2. Referable application outcomes – any additional narrative we may want to include where outcomes for referable applications are distinct from applications generally
3. Public involvement at Stage 3
4. Submission of a Circular Economy Statement

Chapter 5

Good Growth objectives



Building strong and inclusive communities

GG1 Building strong and inclusive communities

Good growth is inclusive growth. To build on the city's tradition of openness, diversity and equality, and help deliver strong and inclusive communities, those involved in planning and development must:

- A encourage early and inclusive engagement with stakeholders, including local communities, in the development of proposals, policies and area-based strategies
- B seek to ensure changes to the physical environment to achieve an overall positive contribution to London
- C provide access to good quality community spaces, services, amenities and infrastructure that accommodate, encourage and strengthen communities, increasing active participation and social integration, and addressing social isolation
- D seek to ensure that London continues to generate a wide range of economic and other opportunities, and that everyone is able to benefit from these to ensure that London is a fairer, more inclusive and more equal city
- E ensure that streets and public spaces are consistently planned for people to move around and spend time in comfort and safety, creating places where everyone is welcome, which foster a sense of belonging, which encourage community buy-in, and where communities can develop and thrive
- F promote the crucial role town centres have in the social, civic, cultural and economic lives of Londoners, and plan for places that provide important opportunities for building relationships during the daytime, evening and night time
- G ensure that new buildings and the spaces they create are designed to reinforce or enhance the identity, legibility, permeability, and inclusivity of neighbourhoods, and are resilient and adaptable to changing community requirements
- H support and promote the creation of a London where all Londoners, including children and young people, older people, disabled people,

and people with young children, as well as people with other protected characteristics, can move around with ease and enjoy the opportunities the city provides, creating a welcoming environment that everyone can use confidently, independently, and with choice and dignity, avoiding separation or segregation

I support and promote the creation of an inclusive London where all Londoners, regardless of their age, disability, gender, gender identity, marital status, religion, race, sexual orientation, social class, or whether they are pregnant or have children, can share in its prosperity, culture and community, minimising the barriers, challenges and inequalities they face.

5.1.1 [insert narrative]

Making the best use of land

GG2 Making the best use of land

To create successful sustainable mixed-use places that make the best use of land, those involved in planning and development must:

- A enable the development of brownfield land, particularly in Opportunity Areas, on surplus public sector land, and sites within and on the edge of town centres, as well as utilising small sites
- B prioritise sites which are well-connected by existing or planned public transport
- C proactively explore the potential to intensify the use of land to support additional homes and workspaces, promoting higher density development, particularly in locations that are well-connected to jobs, services, infrastructure and amenities by public transport, walking and cycling
- D applying a design-led approach to determine the optimum development capacity of sites

- E understand what is valued about existing places and use this as a catalyst for growth, renewal, and place-making, strengthening London's distinct and varied character
- F protect and enhance London's open spaces, including the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, designated nature conservation sites and local spaces, and promote the creation of new green infrastructure and urban greening, including aiming to secure net biodiversity gains where possible
- G plan for good local walking, cycling and public transport connections to support a strategic target of 80 per cent of all journeys using sustainable travel, enabling car-free lifestyles that allow an efficient use of land, as well as using new and enhanced public transport links to unlock growth
- H maximise opportunities to use infrastructure assets for more than one purpose, to make the best use of land and support efficient maintenance.

5.2.1 [insert narrative]

Creating a healthy city

GG3 Creating a healthy city

To improve Londoners' health and reduce health inequalities, those involved in planning and development must:

- A ensure that the wider determinants of health are addressed in an integrated and co-ordinated way, taking a systematic approach to improving the mental and physical health of all Londoners and reducing health inequalities
- B promote more active and healthy lives for all Londoners and enable them to make healthy choices
- C use the Healthy Streets Approach to prioritise health in all planning decisions

- D assess the potential impacts of development proposals and Development Plans on the mental and physical health and wellbeing of communities, in order to mitigate any potential negative impacts, maximise potential positive impacts, and help reduce health inequalities, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments
- E plan for appropriate health and care infrastructure to address the needs of London's changing and growing population
- F seek to improve London's air quality, reduce public exposure to poor air quality and minimise inequalities in levels of exposure to air pollution
- G plan for improved access to and quality of green spaces, the provision of new green infrastructure, and spaces for play, recreation and sports
- H ensure that new buildings are well-insulated and sufficiently ventilated to avoid the health problems associated with damp, heat and cold
- I seek to create a healthy food environment, increasing the availability of healthy food and restricting unhealthy options.

5.3.1 [insert narrative]

Delivering the homes Londoners need

GG4 Delivering the homes Londoners need

To create a housing market that works better for all Londoners, those involved in planning and development must:

- A ensure that more homes are delivered
- B support the delivery of the strategic target of 50 per cent of all new homes being genuinely affordable

- C create mixed and inclusive communities, with good quality homes that meet high standards of design and provide for identified needs, including for specialist housing
- D identify and allocate a range of sites to deliver housing locally, supporting skilled precision-manufacturing that can increase the rate of building, and planning for all necessary supporting infrastructure from the outset
- E establish ambitious and achievable build-out rates at the planning stage, incentivising build-out milestones to help ensure that homes are built quickly and to reduce the likelihood of permissions being sought to sell land on at a higher value.

5.4.1 [insert narrative]

Growing a good economy

GG5 Growing a good economy

To conserve and enhance London's global economic competitiveness and ensure that economic success is shared amongst all Londoners, those involved in planning and development must:

- A promote the strength and potential of the wider city region
- B seek to ensure that London's economy diversifies and that the benefits of economic success are shared more equitably across London
- C plan for sufficient employment and industrial space in the right locations to support economic development and regeneration
- D ensure that sufficient high-quality and affordable housing, as well as physical and social infrastructure is provided to support London's growth

- E ensure that London continues to provide leadership in innovation, research, policy and ideas, supporting its role as an international incubator and centre for learning
- F promote and support London's rich heritage and cultural assets, and its role as a 24-hour city
- G make the fullest use of London's existing and future public transport, walking and cycling network, as well as its network of town centres, to support agglomeration and economic activity
- H recognise and promote the benefits of a transition to a low carbon circular economy to strengthen London's economic success.

5.5.1 [insert narrative]

Increasing efficiency and resilience

GG6 Increasing efficiency and resilience

To help London become a more efficient and resilient city, those involved in planning and development must:

- A seek to improve energy efficiency and support the move towards a low carbon circular economy, contributing towards London becoming a zero-carbon city by 2050
- B ensure buildings and infrastructure are designed to adapt to a changing climate, making efficient use of water, reducing impacts from natural hazards like flooding and heatwaves, while mitigating and avoiding contributing to the urban heat island effect
- C create a safe and secure environment which is resilient [to] the impact of emergencies including fire and terrorism
- D take an integrated and smart approach to the delivery of strategic and local infrastructure by ensuring that public, private, community and voluntary sectors plan and work together.

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5.6.1 [insert narrative]

Chapter 6

Social, environmental and economic value and equality impacts



Social value

6.1.1 [insert narrative]

Sustainable environmental performance

6.2.1 [insert narrative]

Inclusive economic growth value

6.3.1 [insert narrative]

Significant, unanticipated equality impacts

- 6.4.1 This section is an opportunity to report significant disproportionate or unanticipated impacts on groups who share protected characteristics. The impacts reported here (either unexpectedly positive or unexpectedly negative) would be significant outliers compared to what would be anticipated based on the [Integrated Impact Assessment](#) and [subsequent addendums](#) for the London Plan, or the [supplementary equality impact assessment information](#) and [tables](#).
- 6.4.2 For example, the delivery (or under-delivery) of affordable housing has disproportionate impacts on groups who share protected characteristics relating to age, sex, race, religion, disability or pregnancy/maternity. However, if there was evidence that these expected impacts did not happen as a result of the performance against GG4: Delivering the homes that Londoners need, this should be reported in this section.
- 6.4.3 Likewise, if there was a significant disproportionate impact on a group or groups sharing protected characteristics that were not identified in the assessment information for the London Plan, this would be the appropriate place to report those findings.
- 6.4.4 [insert narrative]

Chapter 7

Plan-making



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1. Local Plan and other Development Plan Document (DPD) progress (borough, neighbourhood plan or other London local planning authority) where these have been referred to the Mayor²
2. London Plan Guidance progress
3. GLA planning evidence base and data progress

² Under section 24 (1)(b) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Chapter 8

Other information



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- Links to further datasets