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PHV.1.01	Paragraph 1.0.1A	Good Growth – growth that is socially and economically inclusive and environmentally sustainable – underpins the whole of the London Plan and each policy. It is the way in which sustainable development in London is to be achieved.
PHV.1.02	Paragraph 1.0.1	London’s growth and development is shaped by the decisions that are made every day by planners, planning applicants, and decision-makers and Londoners across the city. Every individual decision to provide affordable housing helps to make the housing market fairer.
PHV.1.03	Paragraph 1.0.3 A	By setting a new level of ambition for the people who make all of London’s planning decisions, this London Plan will help realise the Mayor’s vision of creating a better city for all Londoners, where no one is left behind
PHV.1.04	GG1 Paragraph 1.1.1	London is made up of diverse communities. Its neighbourhoods, schools, workplaces, parks, community centres and all the other times and places Londoners come together give the city its cultural character and create its future. Planning for Good Growth means planning for with these communities – both existing and new - helping them to flourish and making new connections between them and eroding inequalities.

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PHV.1.05	GG1 Paragraph 1.1.2	<p>London is one of the most diverse cities in the world, a place where everyone is welcome. 40 per cent of Londoners were born outside of the UK, and over 300 languages are spoken here. 40 per cent of Londoners are from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds, and the city is home to a million EU citizens, and 1.2 million disabled people, and up to 900,000 people who identify as LGBT+. Over a fifth of London's population is under 16, but over the coming decades the number of Londoners aged 65 or over is project to increase by 90 per cent. The success of London's communities relies upon t This diversity is essential to the success of London's communities. To keep them strong, To maintain this London must remain open, and inclusive, and allowing everyone to share in and contribute towards the city's success.</p>
PHV.1.06	GG1 Paragraph 1.1.3	<p>This will not be easy. London is one of the richest cities in the world, but it is also home to some of the poorest communities in the country, with wealth unevenly distributed across the population and through different parts of the city.</p>
PHV.1.07	Paragraph 1.1.4	<p>Delivering good quality, affordable homes, better public transport connectivity, accessible and welcoming public space, a range of workspace in accessible locations, built forms that work with local heritage and identity, and social, physical and environmental infrastructure that meets London's diverse needs is essential if London is to maintain and develop strong and inclusive communities.</p>

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PHV.1.08	Paragraph 1.1.5	... Taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of local people will help to shape London's growth, creating a thriving city that works better for the full diversity of its inhabitants. all Londoners.
PHV.1.09	GG1	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:
PHV.1.10	GG1 AAA	AAA encourage early and inclusive engagement with stakeholders, including local communities, in the development of proposals, policies and area-based strategies.
PHV.1.11	GG1 AA	AA seek to ensure changes to the physical environment achieve an overall positive contribution to London.
PHV.1.12	GG1 B	B provide access to good quality community spaces , services and amenities and infrastructure that accommodate, encourage and strengthen communities, increasing active participation and social integration, and addressing social isolation.

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PHV.1.13	GG1 A BA	A BA 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 an more equal city.
PHV.1.14	GG1 C	C 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 and community buy-in ownership , and where communities can develop and flourish thrive .
PHV.1.15	GG1 D	D 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 face-to-face contact and social interaction building relationships during the daytime, evening and night time.
PHV.1.16	GG1 E	E 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.
PHV.1.17	GG1 F	F support and promote the creation of a London where all Londoners, including children and young people , older people, disabled people, and people with young

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		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.
PHV.1.18	GG1 FA	FA 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 and challenges and inequalities.
PHV.1.19	GG2 Paragraph 1.2.3	...They provide a critical mass of people to support the investment required to build the schools, health services, and public transport and other infrastructure that neighbourhoods need to work. ...
PHV.1.20	GG2 Paragraph 1.2.6	Existing green space designations will remain strong to protect the environment, and improvements to green infrastructure, biodiversity and other environmental factors, delivering more than 50 per cent green cover across London, will be important to help London become a National Park City.

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PHV.1.21	GG2 Paragraph 1.2.7	London's distinctive character and heritage is why many people want to come to the city. London's heritage holds local and strategic significance for the city and for Londoners, and will be conserved and enhanced. As new developments are designed, the special features that Londoners value about a place, such as cultural, historic or natural elements, can should be used positively to guide and stimulate growth, and create distinctive, attractive and cherished places.
PHV.1.22	GG2	To create successful high-density, sustainable mixed-use places that make the best use of land, those involved in planning and development must:
PHV.1.23	GG2 A	A enable prioritise the development of brownfield land, particularly in prioritising Opportunity Areas, brownfield land, on surplus public sector land, and sites which are well-connected by existing or planned Tube and rail stations, and sites within and on the edge of town centres, and as well as utilising small sites.
PHV.1.24	GG2 AA	AA prioritise sites which are well-connected by existing or planned Tube and rail stations public transport.
PHV.1.25	GG2	B proactively explore the potential to intensify the use of land, including public land, to support additional homes and workspaces, promoting higher density development,

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		particularly in locations on sites that are well-connected to jobs, services, infrastructure and amenities by public transport, walking and cycling to other infrastructure and services,
PHV.1.26	GG2 BA	BA applying a design-led approach to determine the optimum development capacity of sites.
PHV.1.27	GG2 C	C 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.
PHV.1.28	GG2 D	D 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.
PHV.1.29	GG3 Paragraph 1.3.1	The mental and physical health of Londoners is, to a large extent, determined by the environment in which they live.

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PHV.1.30	GG3 Paragraph 1.3.2	As set out in the Mayor's draft Health Inequalities Strategy, the the scale of London's health inequalities is great, and the need to reduce them is urgent. Healthy life expectancy is lower in more deprived areas, and the differences between parts of London is stark – more than 15 years for men and almost 19 years for women. London's ongoing growth provides an opportunity to reduce these inequalities, and delivering Good Growth will involve prioritising health in all London's planning decisions. and Delivering Good Growth will involve prioritising health in all London's planning decisions, including through design that supports health outcomes, and the assessment and mitigation of any potential adverse impacts of development proposals on health and health inequality.
PHV.1.31	GG3 Paragraph 1.3.3	Access to green and open spaces, including waterways, can improve health, but access and quality varies widely across the city.
PHV.1.32	GG3 B	B promote more active and healthy lives lifestyles for all Londoners and enable them to make healthy choices.
PHV.1.33	GG3 D	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

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		any potential negative impacts, maximise potential positive impacts , and help reduce health inequalities, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments.
PHV.1.34	GG3 DA	DA plan for appropriate health and care infrastructure to address the needs of London's changing and growing population.
PHV.1.35	GG3 DB	DB seek to improve London's air quality, reduce public exposure to poor air quality and minimise inequalities in levels of exposure to air pollution.
PHV.1.36	GG3 E	E plan for improved access to and quality of green spaces, and the provision of new green infrastructure, and spaces for play, recreation and sports.
PHV.1.37	GG4 Paragraph 1.4.2	... Providing a range of high quality, well-designed, accessible homes is important to delivering Good Growth, ensuring that London remains a mixed and inclusive place in which people have a choice about where to live. The failure to provide sufficient numbers of new homes to meet London's need for affordable, market and specialist housing has given rise to a range of negative social, economic and environmental consequences, including: worsening housing affordability issues, overcrowding,

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		reduced labour market mobility, staff retention issues and longer commuting patterns.
PHV.1.38	GG4 Paragraph 4.4.3	This supports the Mayor's strategic target of 50 per cent of all new homes being genuinely affordable, which is based on viability evidence . 270,000 homes are in the planning pipeline, but delivery is not keeping pace.
PHV.1.39	GG4 Paragraph 1.4.5	To meet the growing need, London must seek to deliver new homes through a wide range of development options every available means
PHV.1.40	GG4 Paragraph 1.4.5A	The homebuilding industry itself also needs greater diversity to reduce our reliance on a small number of large private developers. New and innovative approaches to development, including Build to Rent, community-led housing, and self- and custom-build, will all need to play a role, and more of our new homes will need to be built using precision-manufacturing. Alongside this, there will need to be a greater emphasis on the role councils and housing associations play in building genuinely affordable homes.

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PHV.1.41	GG4 Paragraph 1.4.6	There are a range of other measures that have an impact on the availability of homes. For example, E existing homes must not be left empty, and have the potential to be brought back into use as affordable housing The Build to Rent model can deliver homes for rent quickly, and B oroughs should use all the tools at their disposal to ensure that homes are actually built after planning permissions are granted.
PHV.1.42	GG4 Paragraph 1.4.7	Delivering the housing London needs will be a huge challenge that will require everyone involved in the housing market to work together. Together-Along with the London Housing Strategy, this London Plan establishes the framework that will make this possible, helping to make London a city that everyone who wants to can call home.
PHV.1.43	GG4 D	D identify and allocate a range of sites, including small 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.
PHV.1.44	GG5 Paragraphs 1.4.8 -1.4.13	Paragraphs 1.4.8 -1.4.13 <i>Renumbered to align with Policy GG5</i>

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PHV.1.45	GG5 Paragraph 1.4.9 1.5.2	The people who these businesses employ need strong communities, good public transport connections , pleasant environments that promote good health, access to shops and local services , and good quality, affordable homes in places they want to live. The continuing success of London's economy is reliant upon making the city work better for everyone.
PHV.1.46	GG5 Paragraph 1.4.10 1.5.3	The Central Activities Zone and Northern Isle of Dogs will remain vital to London's economic success, but growth in town centres across London will be equally important, alongside supporting local regeneration, investment in Opportunity Areas and enabling access to a wide range of jobs . Reasonably-priced, good quality employment space will be needed across London to make this happen.
PHV.1.47	GG5 G	G maximise 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.
PHV.1.48	GG5 GA	GA recognise and promote the benefits of a transition to a low carbon circular economy to strengthen London's economic success.

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PHV.1.49	GG6 Paragraphs 1.5.1-1.5.7	Paragraphs 1.5.1-1.5.7 <i>Renumbered to align with Policy GG6</i>
PHV.1.50	GG6 Paragraph 1.5.3 1.6.3	These environmental threats are real and present, and London must be prepared for them. London's homes and infrastructure must be protected against the increasing likelihood of heatwaves, and developments must plan for a more integrated approach to water management, while protecting against minimising flood risk.
PHV.1.51	GG6 B	To help London become a more efficient and resilient city, those involved in planning and development must: ... 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

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		and heatwaves, while mitigating against and avoiding contributing to the urban heat island effect.
PHV.1.52	GG6 D	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.