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PHV.5.01	S1 A	<p>A Boroughs, in their When preparing Development Plans, boroughs should ensure the undertake a needs assessment of social infrastructure, to inform policies that ensure to meet the needs of London's diverse communities are met, informed by a needs assessment of social infrastructure. Assessments should consider the need for cross-borough collaboration where appropriate and involve relevant stakeholders, including the local community.</p>
PHV.5.02	S1 E	<p>E New facilities should be easily accessible by public transport, cycling and walking and should be encouraged in high streets and town centres.</p>
PHV.5.03	S1 F	<p>F Development proposals that would result in a loss of social infrastructure in an area of defined need as identified in the borough's social infrastructure needs assessment required under Part A should only be permitted where refused unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) there are realistic proposals for re-provision that continue to serve the needs of the neighbourhood and wider community, or; 2) the loss is part of a wider public service transformation plan which requires investment in modern, fit for purpose infrastructure and facilities in-order to meet future population needs or to sustain and improve services.

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PHV.5.04	S1 G	G Redundant social infrastructure should be considered for full or partial use as other forms of social infrastructure before alternative developments are considered, unless this loss is part of a wider public service transformation plan (see Part F2).
PHV.5.05	S1 Paragraph 5.1.1	Social infrastructure covers a range of services and facilities that meet local and strategic needs and contribute towards a good quality of life. It includes health provision, education, community, play, youth, early years, recreation, sports, faith, criminal justice and emergency facilities. There are a wide variety of providers delivering these services, from large state-funded organisations, public and private institutions and specialist providers, to charitable trusts, the voluntary sector, community and faith groups, and individuals. Alongside more formal provision of services, there are informal networks and community support that play an important role in the lives of Londoners. This chapter primarily addresses the delivery of social infrastructure facilities. Many service providers may operate from or require other types of space, for example cultural facilities (addressed in Chapter 7) or offices (addressed in Policy E1 Offices). Green infrastructure in all its forms is also a key component of social infrastructure, and is addressed separately in Chapter 8, <u>Policy G3 Metropolitan Open Land</u> and <u>Policy G4 Local green and oOpen space.</u>

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PHV.5.06	S1 Paragraph 5.1.3	... There are a wide range of providers and stakeholders and the degree of clarity around future provision and funding varies. It is therefore important that boroughs work collaboratively with service providers and other stakeholders, including the local community, to fully understand existing and future social infrastructure needs and plan appropriately for these, including through their infrastructure delivery plan and the Community Infrastructure Levy. This will also help facilitate an integrated approach to service delivery.
PHV.5.07	S1 Paragraph 5.1.3A	Needs assessments should be informed by both an understanding of the demographic make-up and socio-economic data required by <u>Policy D1 London's form, character and capacity for growth</u> as well as an audit of existing facilities and services. Supplementary Planning Guidance will be developed provide details of how this could be approached.
PHV.5.08	S1 Paragraph 5.1.4	... Where possible, boroughs should protect such facilities and uses, and where a development proposal leads to the loss of a facility, require a replacement that continues to meet the needs of the neighbourhood it serves. A realistic proposal for replacement social infrastructure should be able to demonstrate funding, appropriate site availability and timely delivery of adequate facilities. ...

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PHV.5.09	S1 Paragraph 5.1.6	It is recognised that there will be cases where social infrastructure providers are undertaking an agreed programme of social infrastructure re-provision or service reconfiguration , such as has been seen within healthcare. Where social infrastructure premises are deemed redundant as part of this process, such losses may be acceptable in line with parts D and F of <u>Policy S1 Developing London's social infrastructure</u> and <u>Policy S2 Health and social care facilities</u> and any related information or guidance in-order to achieve the overall aims of the programme and to continue to meet the needs of Londoners.
PHV.5.10	S1 Paragraph 5.1.7	In all cases, where housing is considered to-be an appropriate alternative use, opportunities for affordable housing provision should be maximised.
PHV.5.11	S1 Paragraph 5.1.8A	It is also -important to consider the way that social infrastructure integrates with other facilities and the way people who live or work in the area might -want to access it. Shared use and co-location of facilities should be encouraged, in-order to align service provision, use land more efficiently and facilitate opportunities for different groups of people to come together, encouraging further inclusion and community participation. Shared use and co-location will also -help facilities and service providers to-work in a more coherent and joined-up way, and share maintenance and management costs. It could also potentially -reduce the need to travel thereby improving accessibility. ...

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PHV.5.12	S2 A	<p>A</p> <p>Boroughs should work with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and other NHS and community organisations to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2) understand the impact and implications of service transformation plans and new models of care on current and future health infrastructure provision in order to maximise health and care outcomes</p> <p>3) undertake a needs assessment to inform development plans, including an audit of existing regularly assess the need for health and social care facilities. Needs should be assessed locally and sub-regionally, addressing borough and CCG cross-boundary issues.</p> <p>4) identify sites in Development Plans for future provision, particularly in areas with significant growth and/or under provision and to address needs across borough boundaries.</p> <p>...</p>
PHV.5.13	S2 B	<p>B</p> <p>Development proposals that support the provision of high-quality new and enhanced health and social care facilities to meet identified need and new models of care should be supported.</p>

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PHV.5.14	S2 Paragraph 5.2.1	<p>London's health care services are vital to maintaining and improving Londoners' quality of life. The health service is also one of the capital's major employers, with over 200,000⁶³ people working in the NHS in London. Several factors affect the demand for health services and facilities. ... New treatments and technologies are also transforming the ability to predict, diagnose and treat conditions. Policies throughout the Plan seek to support preventative health measures and contribute positively to the wider determinants of health. This policy facilitates this by supporting the integrated service delivery of health and social care facilities and services.</p> <p>63 http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB23046/nhs-work-stat-oct-2016-pdf.pdf NHS Workforce Statistics, April 2018 https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/nhs-workforce-statistics/nhs-workforce-statistics---april-2018</p>
PHV.5.15	S2 Paragraph 5.2.4	<p>The NHS Long Term Plan^{63A} builds on the NHS Five Year Forward View, which identifies the need to prevent avoidable illness and transform the way that care is organised and delivered in order to meet increasing demands for healthcare within the resources available. It describes the following priorities:</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● increasing support for people to manage their own health better, for example through diabetes prevention and management and online therapies for common mental health problems supporting and enabling individuals to take better care of their own health and the health of their families and communities ● undertaking a higher proportion of healthcare in community rather than hospital settings ● redesigning and reducing pressure on emergency hospital services ● establishing digitally-enabled primary and outpatient care across the NHS <p>...</p> <p>63A The NHS Long Term Plan (NHS England, January 2019)</p>
PHV.5.16	S2 Paragraph 5.2.4	<p>... These five-year plans set out in varying levels of detail the proposed changes to NHS hospital estates and primary care facilities in each area. Local NHS organisations will increasingly focus on population health and partnerships with local authority-funded services through the development of new integrated care systems (ICSs) that will emerge from sustainability and transformation partnerships. ICSs will deliver the integration of primary and specialist care, physical and mental health services and health and social care.</p>
PHV.5.17	S2	<p>Whilst there is no one-size-fits-all model of care, and an increasing blurring of the boundaries between primary, secondary (acute) and tertiary (specialist) health services, there are some broad underlying principles that underpin the planning of new facilities</p>

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	Paragraph 5.2.5	<p>or changes to existing facilities. The NHS General Practice Forward View⁶⁴ and the NHS Long Term Plan supports the provision of primary care at greater scale, with larger practices and/or more joined up networks of GPs offering a wider range of services to patients, including extended opening hours and widespread use of digital consultations. This means fewer GP practices serving larger patient catchments (perhaps 10-20,000 people per practice) and operating from larger premises than is the norm at present. Models of community healthcare are based around larger population catchments (50,000 or more people) or localities to ensure individual services are viable, and to maximise the benefits of integrating and/or co-locating services in community healthcare centres or hubs, or in more flexible ways across localities or networks of service providers^{64A}.</p> <p>64 General Practice Forward View, NHS England, 2016 https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/gpfv.pdf</p> <p>64A Breaking down barriers to better health and care (NHS England, June 2018)</p>
PHV.5.18	S2 Paragraph 5.2.6	<p>In assessing the need for new health and social care facilities, consideration should be given to the location, scale and timing of new residential development, and the quality, capacity and accessibility of existing health and social care facilities to meet some or all of the growth. ...</p>

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PHV.5.19	S2 Paragraph 5.2.7	Where population growth and change is taking place at fairly modest levels, it may be possible to accommodate this through a combination of efficiency savings, service reconfiguration and small adjustments in capacity , for example, through the conversion of non-clinical space to consulting or treatment rooms. ...
PHV.5.20	S3	<p>A To ensure there is a sufficient supply of good quality education and childcare facilities to meet demand and offer educational choice, boroughs should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) prepare Development Plans that are informed by a needs assessment of identify and address local education and childcare facility needs. Needs should be assessed and any shortages in supply, both locally and sub-regionally, addressing including cross-boundary issues within Development Plans. Needs assessments should include an audit of existing facilities. 2) identify sites for future provision through the Local Plan Development Plan process, particularly in areas with significant planned growth and/or need for school places (including Special Educational Needs and Disability places) 3) ensure that development proposals for housing and/or commercial facilities incorporate suitable childcare provision and encourage nursery provision within primary schools, where there is a need.
PHV.5.21	S3 A	B Development proposals for education and childcare facilities should:

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		<p>...</p> <p>4) link to existing footpath and cycle networks to create healthy routes to schools, and other education and childcare facilities, to encourage enable all children to travel actively to school (walk, cycle or travel by public transport) walking and cycling</p> <p>...</p> <p>6) encourage the shared use of services between schools, colleges, universities, sports providers, and community facilities, and between early years and health and social care providers.</p>
PHV.5.22	S3 40 C	40) C Development proposals should ensure that there is not a net loss of education or childcare facilities, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no ongoing or future need-demand . Any proposed loss of sport or recreation land (including playing fields) should be considered against the requirements of Policy S5, Part BA.
PHV.5.23	S3 Paragraph 5.3.3	<p>It is estimated that an additional 100,000 71,000 childcare places are needed between 2016 - 2041⁶⁵.</p> <p>65 Childcare Demand for childcare in London – drivers and Projections (2017March 2018) GLA Intelligence Unit-Economics.</p>

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PHV.5.24	S3 Paragraph 5.3.4	Childcare facilities should be safe, accessible for all, and provide both indoor and outdoor learning opportunities and should be provided within new housing and/or commercial developments, where there is a need. Nurseries should be incorporated into new primary schools, where appropriate.
PHV.5.25	S3 Paragraph 5.3.5	<p>There is a growing need for school places in London, with projected demand need for 705,000 mainstream state-funded maintained primary school places required for the academic year 2018/19. This is an increase of 7,000 over the number of places required in 2016/17. The level of need is projected to fall to 686,000 places a year by 2027/28. In 2016/17, there was a need for 403,000 places in mainstream state-funded maintained secondary schools. The number of places required is projected to increase by 65,000, over the period to 2027/28. an additional 60,000-67,000 primary school places and 105,000-122,000 secondary school places in state-maintained schools up to 2025⁶⁶. This demand need, particularly for secondary school places, requires a strategic approach to delivery, making it harder to quantify within individual boroughs. Boroughs are encouraged to work together to meet the needs s for secondary school places.</p> <p>...</p> <p>66 Projected Demand for School Places (2015) 2018 GLA School Place Demand Projections (2018) GLA Intelligence Unit</p>

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PHV.5.26	S3 Paragraph 5.3.6	<p>There is a need for an increase in Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provision in London and it is important that these places are planned for. Some of this provision will be within mainstream schools and some within specialist schools. It is important that all schools are designed to be accessible and inclusive, meeting the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design (see <u>Policy D3 Inclusive design and Area guidelines for SEND and alternative provision: BB104^{66A}</u>).</p> <p>66A Department for Education and Education Funding Agency SEND and alternative provision: area guidelines https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-and-alternative-provision-area-guidelines</p>
PHV.5.27	S3 Paragraph 5.3.10	<p>The design of education and childcare facilities is critical to the creation of a good learning environment. Education and childcare facilities should be in locations that are easily accessible on foot, by cycling or using public transport. well-connected by public transport. The design of entrances to schools and playgrounds is important in ensuring that children are encouraged to walk and cycle to the school gate and can do so safely. All children should be able to travel to school by walking, cycling or public transport. Facilities should be located away from busy roads, with traffic calming at entrances, to benefit from reduced levels of air pollution, noise and road danger. Where possible, natural features such as trees, greenery, forest schools and spaces for food growing should be</p>

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		incorporated into playgrounds and school sites, recognising both the health and educational benefits these can provide. ...
PHV.5.28	S4 A	<p>A</p> <p>Boroughs should:</p> <p>1) prepare Development Plans that are informed by a needs assessment undertake audits of existing children and young person's play and informal recreation facilities. provision and opportunities, Assessments should include an audit of existing play and informal recreation opportunities and-considering the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision. Boroughs should consider the need for cross-borough collaboration where appropriate.</p> <p>...</p>
PHV.5.29	S4 B	<p>B</p> <p>Development proposals for schemes that are likely to be used by children and young people should:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2) for residential developments, incorporate good-quality, accessible play provision for all ages.of aAt least 10 square metres of playspace should be provided per child that:</p> <p>...</p> <p>e) is overlooked to enable passive surveillance</p> <p>f) is not segregated by tenure</p>

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		<p>...</p> <p>5) not result in the net loss of play provision, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no ongoing or future demand. Where published, a borough's play and informal recreation strategy should be used to identify ongoing or future demand for play provision.</p>
PHV.5.30	S4 Paragraph 5.4.1	<p>Safe and stimulating play is essential for children and young people's mental and physical health. It is not just an activity confined to playgrounds and play areas but is something that can be done in all aspects of a child's life, in a wide variety of locations and environments. Accessing a variety of opportunities for play and being able to be independently mobile within their neighbourhood, is important for children and young people's wellbeing and development. When preparing needs assessments, boroughs should consult with children and young people to ensure their needs are understood in terms of existing and future provision.</p>
PHV.5.31	S4 Paragraph 5.4.3	<p>It should be recognised that children play in all sorts of spaces, including playgrounds, playing fields, skate parks and other recreation areas and this should generally be encouraged and taken account of in the design and layout of development. Where formal play provision is provided in new developments, it should be free, well-designed, accessible, inclusive and stimulating, and should balance the need to be safe whilst also providing an element of risk, which is important for children's development. ...</p>

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PHV.5.32	S4 Paragraph 5.4.5	Formal play provision should normally be made on-site and in accordance with Development Plans' play policies for the area, using a benchmark of and provide at least 10 square metres per child to address as a basis for assessing future requirements arising from a projected increase in the child occupancy and play space requirements generated by a development proposal population of the area. ...
PHV.5.33	S4 Paragraph 5.4.7	Through the development of play strategies , boroughs should ensure the integration of play provision and child-friendly neighbourhoods into other borough strategies. Boroughs are encouraged to collaborate when developing strategies to ensure play spaces are provided in an integrated way and to help create child-friendly neighbourhoods across borough boundaries.
PHV.5.34	S5 A	A In order to T o ensure there is sufficient supply of good quality sports and recreation facilities, boroughs should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) prepare Development Plans informed by a needs assessment regularly assess the need for sports and recreation facilities. Needs should be assessed at the local and sub-regional level. Needs assessments should include an audit of existing facilities. 2) secure sites for a range of sports and recreation facilities in Development Plans, as justified by the needs assessment.

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		3) maintain, and promote and enhance networks for walking, cycling and other activities including the Walk London Network shown on Figure 5.1 and encourage networks for walking, cycling and other activities.
PHV.5.35	S5 B 2	B Development proposals for sports and recreation facilities should: 2) maximise the multiple use of facilities, and encourage the co-location of services between sports providers, schools, colleges, universities and other community facilities
PHV.5.36	S5 4) BA	4) BA Existing sports and recreational land (including playing fields) and facilities for sports and recreation should be retained ensure that there is no net loss of facilities, unless: it can be demonstrated that there is no ongoing or future demand Where published, a borough's assessment of the need for sports and recreation facilities should be used to identify ongoing or future demand. 1) An assessment has been undertaken which clearly shows the sports and recreational land or facilities to be surplus to requirements (for the existing or alternative sports and recreational provision) at the local and sub-regional level. Where published, a borough's assessment of need for sports and recreation facilities should inform this assessment; or

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		<p>2) The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or</p> <p>3) The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.</p>
PHV.5.37	S5 C	<p>C Where facilities are proposed on existing open space, boroughs should consider these in light of policies on protecting open space (<u>Policy G2 London's Green Belt, G3 Metropolitan Open Land and G4 Open Space</u>) and the borough's own assessment of needs and opportunities for sports facilities, and the potential impact that the development will have.</p>
PHV.5.38	S5 Paragraph 5.5.3	<p>... By their nature, sports facilities often form a part of open space, so sports and open space needs assessments should have regard to one another. Built sports facilities should only be accommodated on green open space if that area has been identified as surplus to requirements as per an open space strategy or the development is for alternative sports and recreation provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss of green open space.</p>

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PHV.5.39	S6 A	<p>A Development proposals that include Large-scale commercial developments^{69A} that are open to the public, such as shops, sport, leisure and health care facilities, transport hubs, cultural and civic buildings, and large areas of public realm, should provide and secure the future management of:</p> <p>1) free publicly-accessible toilets, These should be available during opening hours, or 24 hours a day in areas of public realm, and should be suitable for a range of users including disabled people, and families with young children and people of all gender identities; and</p> <p>B 2) Larger developments Development proposals where users are expected to spend long periods of time or where there is no other local provision, and those defined in Part A, should also provide free 'Changing Places' toilets designed in accordance with the guidance in as identified in the British Standard BS8300-2:2018.</p> <p>These should be available during opening hours, or 24 hours a day where accessed from areas of public realm.</p> <p>69A 'Large-scale' should be taken to mean developments that fall within Category 1B, Part 1 of The Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008, unless a development plan provides a local definition.</p>

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PHV.5.40	S6 Paragraph 5.6.2	Public toilets should be provided as part of large-scale commercial developments that are open to the public, such as shops, sport, leisure and health care facilities, transport hubs, cultural and civic buildings and large areas of public realm . Boroughs should define 'large-scale' for their local circumstances. Where no local definition is given, 'large-scale' should be taken to mean developments that come under Category 1B, Part 1 of The Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008.
PHV.5.41	S6 Paragraph 5.6.2A	In smaller developments and subject to local evidence and development plan policy, boroughs may secure access to toilet facilities as part of a community toilet scheme, or secure provision of public toilets through CIL or planning obligations.
PHV.5.42	S6 Paragraph 5.6.3	Taking into account the needs of all Londoners and to provide suitable levels of choice, a range of toilet facilities should be provided. They should include unisex disabled persons' toilets, separate accessible baby change/family toilets, and cubicles for people with ambulant mobility impairments which can also be suitable for some older people or people who require additional space. Further guidance on the provision and design of these facilities can be found in British Standard BS8300-2:2018 (Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment, Part 2: Buildings – Code of practice) . Where gender-specific toilets are provided, a gender-neutral option should also be provided wherever possible (in addition to unisex disabled persons toilets). Consideration should also be given to the provision of gender-neutral toilets. Consideration should be

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		<p>given to the capacity of facilities in order to minimise queuing, particularly where female gender-specific toilets are provided. Further guidance for determining the number of toilets needed in a location can be found in British Standard BS6465-4:2010 Sanitary installations Part 4: Code of practice for the provision of public toilets.</p>
PHV.5.43	S6 Paragraph 5.6.5	Public toilet facilities, whether provided inside buildings or externally, should be safe, well-lit and clean. ...
PHV.5.44	S6 Paragraph 5.6.7	<p>Further guidance on the design of the types of development where it would be appropriate to provide a Changing Places toilets s can be found in British Standard BS8300-2:2018.</p>
PHV.5.45	S7 A	<p>A — Cemeteries should be protected and the re-use of burial space supported.</p>
PHV.5.46	S7 B	<p>B When preparing Development Plans, boroughs should ensure provision is made for the different burial needs and requirements of London's communities, including for those groups for whom burial is the only option. This should be informed by a</p>

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		<p>needs assessment of burial space, including an audit of existing provision and opportunities for the re-use of burial space. Cross-borough and/or sub-regional working is encouraged where appropriate to identify and address the requirements of these groups and to tackle burial space shortages within the sub-region.</p>
PHV.5.47	S7 C	<p>C Development proposals for new cemeter burial provision should be supported. This may include provision in one borough to assist faith groups from another borough that are facing burial space shortages. Development proposals resulting in the loss of burial provision should only be supported if it can be demonstrated that there is no ongoing or future demand.</p>
PHV.5.48	S7 Paragraph 5.7.1	<p>In assessing the requirements for burial space, a borough's needs assessment account should be taken account of the fact that different faith groups have different needs for burial provision. In London, the demand for burial space for particular faith groups is not always well matched with the availability of burial space. Some boroughs have little or no burial space available⁷⁰. For inner and central London boroughs, this requires them to seek provision in outer London or beyond. This can cause problems of access and cost which has a disproportionate effect on London's poorest communities. It also risks undermining community cohesion and social integration.</p> <p>70 An Audit of London Burial Provision – A report for the Greater London Authority by Julie Rugg and Nicholas Pleace, Cemetery Research Group University of York 2011, available from</p>

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		https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/london-plan-technical-and-research-reports
PHV.5.49	S7 Paragraph 5.7.1A	<p>The Mayor favours To address these issues, the principle of proximity is supported as a general rule to provide burial space near residents, reducing costs/travel time to visit burial sites.; but However, there may be cases where meeting the needs of residents in one borough may require burial provision to be located in another borough. This may require a sub-regional collaborative approach to the provision of burial space, which in turn should inform a borough's assessment of current cemetery demand and site allocations for cemeteries in their development plans. The use of cross-borough agreements for collaboration are encouraged.</p>
PHV.5.50	S7 Paragraph 5.7.2	<p>The re-use of graves can provide some additional capacity. Both Section 74 of the Local Authorities Act 2007 and Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 allow for the re-use of graves in certain circumstances and boroughs are encouraged to actively examine the potential that re-use offers them. The unique heritage and archaeological qualities of cemeteries should be taken into account when providing additional capacity in existing cemeteries.</p>

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PHV.5.51	S7 Paragraph 5.7.3	<p>Ensuring that community and cultural facilities and services required to meet local needs are planned for and provided is one of the core principles of the planning system. Evidence demonstrates that the shortage of burial space in London is reaching a critical stage in many boroughs^{70A}. Boroughs should therefore retain their existing provision, unless it can be demonstrated there is no ongoing or future demand. A borough's needs assessment should be used to inform this decision Provision of facilities for cemeteries may not be inappropriate development in the Green Belt or on Metropolitan Open Land as long as it preserves the openness and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. The construction of new buildings in the Green Belt is inappropriate except for a limited number of uses. These include provision of appropriate facilities for cemeteries as long as they preserve the openness of the Green belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. This also applies to Metropolitan Open Land.</p> <p>70A Ibid</p>
PHV.5.52	S7 Paragraph 5.7.4	<p>When making new provision, boroughs are encouraged to take into account the Mayor's broader aims for green infrastructure and the natural environment, including, but not limited to, the creation of new parks and open spaces, the enhancement of existing open spaces and natural environments, and the provision of enhanced links to London's green infrastructure. New burial provision that supports environmentally friendly burial practices</p>

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		<p>such as Wwoodland or parkland burial grounds can offer broad burial provision as well as wider public access. Amenity provision and environmental enhancements should be encouraged.</p>
PHV.5.53	S7 Paragraph 5.7.5	Boroughs should continue to make traditional burial provision but innovative approaches to the provision of community burial space, particularly in inner and central London, may also need to be taken. ...