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PHV.7.01	HC1 A	<p>A</p> <p>Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other relevant statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.</p>
PHV.7.02	HC1 B 4)	<p>B</p> <p>Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:</p> <p>...</p> <p>4) delivering positive benefits that sustain conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.</p>
PHV.7.03	HC1 C	<p>C</p> <p>Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental</p>

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		change from development on heritage assets and their settings, should also be actively managed. Development proposals should seek to avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.
PHV.7.04	HC1 Paragraph 7.1.1	...London's heritage assets and historic environment are irreplaceable and an essential part of what makes London a vibrant and successful city, and their effective management is a fundamental component of achieving good growth. The Mayor will develop a London-wide Heritage Strategy, together with Historic England and other partners, to support the capital's heritage and the delivery of heritage-led growth.
PHV.7.05	HC1 Paragraph 7.1.2	...Designated assets currently include four World Heritage Sites, over 1,000 conservation areas, 19,000 list entries for historic buildings, 150 registered parks and gardens, 160 scheduled monuments, and one battlefield. Non-designated assets cover an even wider range of features including buildings of local interest, most archaeological remains, canals, docks and waterways, historic hedgerows, and ancient woodlands, and aged or ancient and veteran trees . The distribution of designated assets differs across different parts of London, and is shown in Figure 7.1, Figure 7.2, Figure 7.3, Figure 7.4 and Figure 7.5. Note that these maps are for illustrative purposes only.

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PHV.7.06	HC1 Figure 7.1	Figure 7.1 - Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and World Heritage Sites <i>(MAP AMENDED)</i>
PHV.7.07	HC1 Paragraph 7.1.3	Ensuring the identification and sensitive management of London's heritage assets in tandem with promotion of the highest standards of modern -architecture will be essential to maintaining the blend of old and new that gives-contributes to the capital's its -unique character. ...
PHV.7.08	HC1 Paragraph 7.1.4	...The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) ⁹⁸ is a comprehensive and dynamic resource for the historic environment of London containing over 196,000 entries. In addition to utilising this record, boroughs' existing evidence bases, including character appraisals, conservation plans and local lists should be used as a reference point for plan-making and when informing development proposals.
PHV.7.09	HC1 Paragraph 7.1.5	As set out in Policy D2-D1 Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the heritage values of a building, site, or area and its relationship with its surroundings. Through proactive management from the start of the development process, planners and developers should engage and collaborate with stakeholders so that the capital's heritage contributes positively to its future. To ensure a full and detailed understanding of the local historic environment, stakeholders should include Historic

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		England, London's Parks and Gardens Trust, The Royal Parks , boroughs, heritage specialists, as well as local communities and amenity societies .
PHV.7.10	HC1 Paragraph 7.1.6	...Today urban renewal in London offers opportunities for the creative re-use of heritage assets and the historic environment as well as the enhancement, repair and beneficial re-use of heritage assets that are on the At Risk Register ⁹⁹ . In some areas, this might be achieved by reflecting existing or original street patterns and blocks, or revealing and displaying archaeological remains ; in others, it will be expressed by retaining and reusing buildings, spaces and features that play an important role in the local character of an area. Policy D1 London's Form, Character and Capacity for Growth D2 Delivering good design further addresses the issue of understanding character and context. Figure 7.4 illustrates the broad characteristics of London as derived from its historical development, which can be used to inform evidence bases for area-based strategies.
PHV.7.11	HC1 Paragraph 7.1.7	Heritage significance is defined as the archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest of a heritage asset. This may can be represented in many ways, in an asset's visual attributes, such as - form, scale, materials, and architectural detail, design and setting, as well as through historic associations between people and a place, and, where relevant, the historic relationships between heritage assets. Development that affects the settings of heritage assets and their settings should respond positively to the assets' significance, local context and character to protect the contribution that settings make to the assets' significance. In particular, consideration will need to be given to

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		mitigating impacts from development that is not sympathetic in terms of scale, materials, details and form.
PHV.7.12	Figure 7.4	Figure 7.4 - Outline Character Map of London (Moved to Policy D2)
PHV.7.13	HC1 Figure 7.5	Figure 7.5 - Archaeological Priority Areas and Registered Battlefield (MAP AMENDED)
PHV.7.14	HC2 Paragraph 7.2.1	The UNESCO World Heritage Sites at Maritime Greenwich, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey including St Margaret's Church, and the Tower of London are among the most important cultural heritage sites in the World and are a key feature of London's identity as a world city. In ratifying the World Heritage Convention, the UK Government has made a commitment to protecting, conserving, presenting and transmitting to future generations the Outstanding Universal Value of and enhancing World Heritage Sites' and to protecting and conserving Outstanding Universal Value and their settings. Much of this commitment This duty is discharged by transferred to local authorities, including the GLA, through their effective implementation of national, regional, and local planning policies for conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

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PHV.7.15	HC2 Paragraph 7.2.3	The setting of London's World Heritage Sites consists of the surroundings in which they are experienced, and is recognised as fundamentally contributing to the appreciation of a World Heritage Site's Outstanding Universal Value. As all four of London's World Heritage Sites are located along the River Thames, the setting of these sites includes the adjacent riverscape as well as the surrounding landscape. Changes to the setting can have either an adverse, neutral or beneficial impact on the ability to appreciate the sites's Outstanding Universal Value. ...
PHV.7.16	HC2 Paragraph 7.2.4	Policies protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage Sites (WHS) should be included in the Local Plans of those boroughs where visual impacts from developments could occur. It is expected that the following boroughs' plans (including but not limited to the following) should contain such policies: City of London (Tower of London WHS); Royal Borough of Greenwich (Maritime Greenwich WHS); Hounslow (Royal Botanical Gardens Kew WHS); Lambeth (Westminster WHS); Lewisham (Maritime Greenwich WHS); Richmond (Royal Botanical Gardens Kew WHS); Southwark (Tower of London WHS, Westminster WHS); Tower Hamlets (The of London WHS, Maritime Greenwich WHS); Wandsworth (Westminster WHS); City of Westminster (Westminster WHS). Supplementary Planning Guidance will provide further guidance on settings and buffer zones.

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PHV.7.17	HC3 A	A Strategic Views include significant buildings, or urban landscapes or riverscapes that help to define London at a strategic level. They are seen from places that are publicly-accessible and well-used. The Mayor has designated a list of Strategic Views (Table 7.1) that he will keep under review. Development proposals must be assessed for their impact on a designated view if they fall within the foreground, middle ground or background of that view.
PHV.7.18	HC3 G	G Boroughs should clearly identify important local views in their Local Plans and strategies. Boroughs are advised to use the principles of <u>Policy HC4 London View Management Framework</u> for the designation and management of local views. Where a local view crosses borough boundaries, the relevant boroughs should work collaboratively to designate and manage the view.
PHV.7.19	HC3 Paragraph 7.3.1	...The Mayor will seek to protect the composition and character of these views , particularly if they are subject to significant pressure from development. New development can make a positive contribution to the views and this should be encouraged, but in some cases, where development is likely to compromise the setting or visibility of a key landmark it and should be resisted. The views that the Mayor has designated are listed in Table 7.1, with Figure 7.6-Figure 7.5 showing the indicative viewing locations of these designated views.

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PHV.7.20	HC3 Paragraph 7.3.4	<p>The Mayor has prepared the London View Management Framework Supplementary Planning Guidance (LVMF SPG) provides further guidance on the management of views designated in this Plan. This SPG includes plans for the management of views as seen from specific assessment points within the viewing places. The SPG provides advice on the management of the foreground, middle ground and background of each view. This guidance identifies viewing places within which viewing locations can be identified. It also specifies individual assessment points from which management guidance and assessment should be derived. Some views are experienced as a person moves through a viewing area and assessment of development proposals should consider this. The SPG will be reviewed when necessary to ensure it is compliant with Policy HC3 Strategic and Local Views and Policy HC4 London View Management Framework. The SPG provides guidance on the treatment of all parts of the view, and where appropriate the components of the Protected Vista for each view.</p>
PHV.7.21	HC3 Paragraph 7.3.5	<p>The Mayor will work with boroughs and landowners of the Protected Vista viewing locations to ensure the viewing points are clearly identified. ...</p>
PHV.7.22	HC3	<p>Clearly identifying important local views in Local Plans and strategies enables the effective management of development in and around the views. This could take the form of geometrically defining the view requiring protection, in particular the assessment</p>

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	Paragraph 7.3.6	point and direction of the viewing location, through mapping or 3D modelling. Where local views are clearly identified they this has been done, these Local views should be given the same degree of protection protected and managed in a similar manor manner as Strategic Views, following the principles of Policy HC4.
PHV.7.23	HC4 A	A Development proposals should not harm, and should seek to make a positive contribution to, the characteristics and composition of Strategic Views and their landmark elements. They should also preserve or and where possible enhance viewers' ability to recognise and to appreciate Strategically-Important Landmarks in these views and, where appropriate, protect the silhouette of landmark elements of World Heritage Sites as seen from designated viewing places.
PHV.7.24	HC4 B	B Development in the foreground, and middle ground and background of a designated view should not be overly intrusive, unsightly or prominent to the detriment of the view.
PHV.7.25	HC4 Paragraph 7.4.1A	Development should make a positive contribution and where possible enhance the viewer's ability to recognise Strategically-Important Landmarks. Where existing buildings currently detract from or block the view, this should not be used as justification for new development to likewise exceed the threshold height of the Landmark Viewing Corridor.

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PHV.7.26	HC4 Paragraph 7.4.1B	Opportunities to reinstate Landmark Viewing Corridors arising as a result of redevelopment and demolition of existing buildings that exceed Landmark Viewing Corridor threshold height should be taken whenever possible.
PHV.7.27	HC5 A	A The continued growth and evolution of London's diverse cultural facilities and creative industries is supported. In Local Plans Development Plans and development proposals planning decisions, boroughs should: ...
PHV.7.28	HC5 C	C Where a Creative Enterprise Zone has been identified, Local Plan policies should: ... 3) help deliver spaces that are suitable, attractive and affordable for the creative industries, taking into account the particular requirements of established and emerging creative businesses in the Creative Enterprise Zone in accordance with Policy E2 Low-cost Providing suitable business space, Policy E4 Land for

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		<p><u>industry, logistics and services to support London's economic function</u> and <u>Policy E8 Sector growth opportunities and clusters</u></p> <p>4) encourage the temporary use of vacant buildings (including heritage assets) and sites for creative workspace and activities</p> <p>5) integrate public transport, digital and other infrastructure, and services provision such as leisure, recreation, education and community facilities in the establishment and development of the Creative Enterprise Zone</p> <p>...</p>
PHV.7.29	HC5 Paragraph 7.5.1	<p>London's rich cultural offer includes visual and performing arts, music, spectator sports, festivals and carnivals, pop-ups and street markets, and a diverse and innovative food scene, which is important for London's cultural tourism. The vibrancy of London's culture is integrally linked to the diverse communities of the city, and grassroots venues and community projects are as important as London's famous cultural institutions in providing opportunities for all Londoners to experience and get involved in culture.</p>
PHV.7.30	HC5	<p>The capital's cultural offer is often informed, supported and influenced by the work of the creative industries such as advertising, architecture, design, fashion, publishing, television, video games, radio and film. Cultural facilities and venues include premises for cultural</p>

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	Paragraph 7.5.1A	production and consumption such as performing and visual arts studios, creative industries workspace, museums, theatres, cinemas, libraries, and music, spectator sports , and other entertainment or performance venues, including pubs and night clubs. Although primarily serving other functions, the public realm, community facilities, places of worship , parks, and skate-parks and sports venues can provide important settings for a wide range of arts and cultural activities.
PHV.7.31	HC5 Paragraph 7.5.3	Despite this positive general picture, London's competitive land market means that the industry is struggling to find sufficient venues to grow and thrive, and is losing essential spaces and venues for cultural production and consumption including pubs, night-clubs, and music venues that host live or electronic music and rehearsal facilities . Creative businesses and artists also struggle to find workspace and secure long-term financing and business support as their activities are perceived to be 'risky' or of non-commercial value.
PHV.7.32	HC5 Paragraph 7.5.4	Boroughs are encouraged to develop an understanding of the existing cultural offer in their areas, evaluate what is unique or important to residents, workers and visitors and develop policies to protect those cultural assets and community spaces
PHV.7.33	HC5	The loss of cultural venues, facilities or spaces can have a detrimental effect on an area, particularly when they serve a local community function. Where possible, boroughs should protect such cultural facilities and uses, and support alternative cultural uses,

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	Paragraph 7.5.5	particularly those with an evening or night-time use, and support consider nominations to designate them as Assets of Community Value
PHV.7.34	HC5 Paragraph 7.5.6	Boroughs are also encouraged to support opportunities to use vacant buildings and land for flexible and temporary ' meanwhile uses ' or ' pop-ups ' especially for alternative cultural day and night-time uses. ...
PHV.7.35	HC5 Paragraph 7.5.7	...These types of activities, which are often free, offer a way for everyone to experience and participate in London's rich cultural life. The opportunity to incorporate these uses should be identified and facilitated through careful design and consideration of the impacts, for example on residents, visitors and biodiversity .
PHV.7.36	HC5 Paragraph 7.5.12	...Setting up a CEZ can help boost the local economy of more deprived areas and support their regeneration. CEZs will support the provision of dedicated small industrial and creative workspaces and will seek to address issues of affordability and suitability of workspaces for artists and creative businesses.
PHV.7.37	HC5 Paragraph 7.5.13	...Boroughs will be responsible for defining these areas in their Local Plans and developing policies to provide the workspace the industries need. This should include protecting existing workspace and encouraging new workspaces for the creative industries, ensuring that low-cost suitable business space and affordable workspace is made available in

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		<p>accordance with <u>Policy E2 Low-cost Providing suitable business space</u>, <u>Policy E3 Affordable workspace</u> and <u>Policy E8 Sector growth opportunities and clusters</u>, and encouraging the temporary use of vacant buildings for creative uses. In developing policies and strategies for CEZs, Boroughs should engage with local CEZ Consortiums, communities and businesses.</p>
PHV.7.38	HC6 A	<p>A Boroughs should develop a vision for the night-time economy, supporting its growth and diversification, in particular within strategic areas of night-time activity (see Table A1.1 and Figure 7.7), building on the Mayor’s Vision for London as a 24-Hour City^{99A}.</p> <p>99A https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/arts-and-culture/are-and-culture-publications/londons-first-ever-24-hour-vision</p>
PHV.7.39	HC6 B	<p>B In Development Plans, town centre strategies and planning decisions, boroughs should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) promote the night-time economy, where appropriate, particularly in the Central Activities Zone, strategic areas of night-time activity, and town centres, and where public transport such as the Night Tube and Night Buses are available 2) improve inclusive access, inclusion and safety, and make the public realm welcoming for all night-time economy users and workers

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		<p>...</p> <p>4) address the cumulative impact of high concentrations of licensed premises and their impact on anti-social behaviour, noise pollution, health and wellbeing and other impacts issues for residents and nearby uses, and seek ways to diversify and manage these areas</p> <p>...</p>
PHV.7.40	HC6 C	<p>C Promoting management of the night-time economy through an integrated approach to planning and licensing, out-of-hours servicing and deliveries, safety and security, and environmental and cleansing services should be supported. Boroughs should work closely with stakeholders such as neighbouring boroughs, the police, local businesses, patrons, workers and residents.</p>
PHV.7.41	HC6 Paragraph 7.6.1	<p>The night-time economy refers to all economic activity taking place between the hours of 6pm and 6am, and includes evening uses. ...</p>
PHV.7.42	HC6	<p>...The Mayor is keen to promote London as a 24-hour global city, taking advantage of London's competitive edge and attractiveness for businesses and people looking to expand</p>

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	Paragraph 7.6.2	beyond the usual daytime economy into night-time economic opportunities. However, 24-hour activities are not suitable for every part of London and its residents , and boroughs should balance the needs of local residents in all parts of London with the economic benefits of promoting a night-time economy.
PHV.7.43	HC6 Paragraph 7.6.4	Each night-time economy area will have its own character, which should be recognised and supported in order to maintain the rich diversity of London's night-time economy
PHV.7.44	HC6 Paragraph 7.6.6	There are many benefits to promoting night-time economic activity such as generating jobs, improving income from leisure and tourism, and providing opportunities for social interaction, and making town centres safer by increasing activity and providing passive surveillance. Managing issues such as transport, servicing , increased noise, crime, anti-social behaviour, perceptions of safety, the quality of the street environment, and the potential negative effects on the health and wellbeing of Londoners, will require specific approaches tailored to the night-time environment, activities and related behaviour. Boroughs are encouraged to consider appropriate management strategies and mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts on the quality of life of local residents, workers and night-time economy customers, particularly in areas with high concentrations of licensed premises . Boroughs should also take account of local circumstances when considering whether to concentrate or disperse evening and night-time activities in town

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		centres or within the CAZ. Boroughs should consider applying for accreditation with schemes such as Purple Flag^{99B} which provide a standard of excellence in managing the night-time economy. 99B https://www.atcm.org/purple-flag
PHV.7.45	HC6 Paragraph 7.6.7	...Boroughs should consider opportunities to encourage the daytime uses of buildings that are mainly used for night-time activities to help diversify the 24-hour offer . Similarly, boroughs should explore the benefits of expanding the range of night-time economy activities to include extending opening hours and alternative evening and night-time uses of existing daytime facilities such as shops, cafés, restaurants, markets, community centres , libraries, theatres and museums. ...
PHV.7.46	HC6 Paragraph 7.6.9	Boroughs should explore the benefits of diversifying the night-time mix of uses , particularly in areas where there are high concentrations of licensed premises, along with extended opening times of public places and spaces. This can help attract a wider more diverse range of visitors, including those who feel excluded from alcohol-based entertainment activities. ...
PHV.7.47	HC6	The night-time economy doesn't only happen inside; many night-time activities make use of outside spaces including the public realm , and enjoying the public spaces of the city at night is an important part of the night-time experience. This requires careful and co-

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	Paragraph 7.6.10	<p>ordinated management between a wide variety of stakeholders, including residents, in order to ensure that the city can be enjoyed at night to its fullest, and that the night-time economy complements rather than conflicts with daytime activities. Impacts such as noise and light pollution on local wildlife and biodiversity should be considered through appropriate location, design and scheduling, to address the requirements of Policy G6 Biodiversity and access to nature.</p>
PHV.7.48	HC6 Paragraph 7.6.11	<p>Making London's night-time culture more enjoyable and inclusive requires ensuring a wide range of evening and night-time activities are on offer to London's diverse population. In recent years, many valued night-time venues have been lost, and this has disproportionately affected particular groups. There are also groups of people who avoid town centres and night-time activities for a variety of reasons, for example physical barriers and lack of facilities for disabled people and older people, perceptions around safety and security particularly for women, those who feel excluded for socio-economic reasons and issues of staff attitudes towards, and awareness of, LGBT+ and BAME groups. Making London's night-time culture more enjoyable and inclusive requires ensuring a wide range of evening and night-time activities are on offer to London's diverse population. Boroughs should also work with land owners, investors and businesses to address perceived barriers to accessing the night-time economy and enhance the experience of London at night. This can include requiring new developments to provide accessible and gender-neutral toilets (see <u>Policy S6 Public toilets</u>), supporting venues that serve specific groups (for example through the LGBT+ Venues Charter^{99C}), working with local</p>

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		<p>police and businesses to make streets and the public realm safer and more welcoming, ensuring cleansing services are procured to clean up litter and sanitise streets and public areas, and working with local businesses, local communities, TfL and logistics operators to optimise servicing that occurs at night or supports the night-time economy.</p> <p>99C https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/arts-and-culture/how-were-protecting-lgbt-nightlife-venues</p>
PHV.7.49	HC6 Figure 7.7	Figure 7.7 - Town centres and night-time economy roles – distinguishing those of international, sub-regional and more than local importance (MAP AMENDED)
PHV.7.50	HC7 A	<p>A In development plan documents, town centre strategies, and planning decisions, Boroughs should:</p> <p>1) protect public houses where they have a heritage, economic, social or cultural value to local communities, and or where they contribute to wider policy objectives for town centres, night-time economy areas, Cultural Quarters and Creative Enterprise Zones</p> <p>2) support proposals for new public houses where they would to stimulate town centres regeneration, Ceultural Qequarters, the night-time economy and mixed-use development, taking into account potential negative impacts where appropriate.</p>

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PHV.7.51	HC7 Paragraph 7.7.2	Through their unique and varied roles, pubs can contribute to the regeneration of town centres, Cultural Quarters and local tourism, as well as providing a focus for existing and new communities, and meeting the needs of particular groups, such as the LGBT+ and BAME community communities
PHV.7.52	HC7 Paragraph 7.7.3	Many pubs are popular because they have intrinsic character. This is often derived from their architecture, interior and exterior fittings , their long-standing use as a public house, their history, especially as a place of socialising and entertainment catering for particular groups, their ties to local sports and other societies, or simply their role as a meeting place for the local community. ...
PHV.7.53	HC7 Paragraph 7.7.4	...However, it is important when considering proposals for new pubs that boroughs take account of issues such as cumulative impact zones, the Agent of Change principle (see <u>Policy D12 Agent of Change</u>) and any potential negative impacts. Boroughs should consider the replacement of existing pubs in redevelopment and regeneration schemes, where the loss of an existing pub is considered acceptable , particularly where their loss would have an impact on the local or wider community.
PHV.7.54	HC7	...An ACV listing does, nevertheless, give communities an increased chance to save a valued pub or other local facility. Boroughs should consider the listing of a pub as an

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	Paragraph 7.7.5	ACV as a material consideration when assessing applications for a change of use and consider compulsory purchase orders where appropriate.
PHV.7.55	HC7 Paragraph 7.7.7	To demonstrate authoritative marketing evidence that there is no realistic prospect of a building being used as a pub in the foreseeable future, boroughs should require proof that all reasonable measures have been taken to market the pub to other potential operators. The pub should have been marketed as a pub for at least 24 months as a pub at an agreed price following an independent valuation, and in a condition that allows the property to continue functioning as a pub. ...
PHV.7.56	HC7 Paragraph 7.7.8	Many pubs built on more than one floor include ancillary uses such as function rooms and staff accommodation. Potential profit from development makes the conversion of upper pub floors to residential use extremely attractive to owners. Beer gardens and other outside space are also at risk of loss to residential development. The change to residential use of these areas can limit the operational flexibility of the pub, make it less attractive to customers, and prevent ancillary spaces being used by the local community. It can also threaten the viability of a pub through increased complaints about noise and other issues from new residents. Boroughs are encouraged to should resist proposals for redevelopment of associated accommodation, facilities or development within the curtilage of the public house that would compromise the operation or viability of a public house. Where such proposals would not compromise the operation or viability of the public house, such proposals or ensure developers must put in place measures that

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		would mitigate the impacts of noise for new and subsequent residents (see Policy D12 Agent of change).