

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
PHV.8.01	G1 A	<p>A London's network of green and open spaces, and green features in the built environment such as green roofs and street trees, should be protected and enhanced. Green infrastructure should be planned, designed and managed in an as-integrated way to achieve multiple benefits. features of green infrastructure.</p>
PHV.8.02	G1 B	<p>B Boroughs should prepare green infrastructure strategies that identify opportunities for cross-borough collaboration to and, ensure green infrastructure is optimised and approached consider green infrastructure in an integrated way as part of a network consistent with Part A. integrate objectives relating to open space provision, biodiversity conservation, flood management, health and wellbeing, sport and recreation.</p>
PHV.8.03	G1 C	<p>C Development Plans and Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks area-based strategies should use evidence, including green infrastructure strategies, to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) identify key green infrastructure assets, their function and their potential function 2) identify opportunities for addressing environmental and social challenges through strategic green infrastructure interventions.

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
PHV.8.04	G1 CA	<p>CA Development proposals should incorporate appropriate elements of green infrastructure that are integrated into London's wider green infrastructure network of green open spaces.</p>
PHV.8.05	G1 Paragraph 8.1.1	<p>A green infrastructure approach recognises that the network of green and blue Spaces^{100A}, street trees, green roofs and other major assets such as natural or semi-natural drainage features must be planned, designed and managed in an more-integrated way to meet multiple objectives. Policy G1 sets out the strategic green infrastructure approach and provides a framework for how this can be assessed and planned for. The remaining policies in this chapter provide more detail on specific aspects of green infrastructure, which work alongside other policies in the Plan to achieve multiple objectives. Objectives include: promoting mental and physical health and wellbeing; adapting to the impacts of climate change and the urban heat-island effect; improving air and water quality; encouraging walking and cycling; supporting landscape and heritage conservation; learning about the environment; supporting food growing and conserving and enhancing biodiversity and ecological resilience alongside more traditional functions of green space such as play, sport and recreation.</p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		100A London's waterways and their multifunctional role are specifically addressed in policies SI14 to SI17
PHV.8.06	G1 Paragraph 8.1.2	<p>All development takes place within a wider environment and green infrastructure should be seen as an integral element and not as an 'add-on'. It's economic and social value should be recognised as has become increasingly evident across all of London at all scales and has been highlighted in the London i-Tree Assessment¹⁰¹ and the Natural Capital Account for London's Public Parks¹⁰².</p> <p>101 https://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/LONDONI-TREECOREREPORT151202.pdf https://www.forestry.gov.uk/london-itree https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/research/i-tree-eco/i-tree-eco-projects-completed/i-tree-eco-london/</p> <p>102 Published late 2017. Link unavailable at time of publication. https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/parks-green-spaces-and-biodiversity/green-infrastructure/natural-capital-account-london?source=vanityurl</p>
PHV.8.07	G1 Paragraph 8.1.3	<p>To help deliver on his manifesto commitment to make more than half of London at least 50 per cent green by 2050, the Mayor will review and update existing Supplementary Planning Guidance on the All London Green Grid – London's strategic green infrastructure framework - to provide guidance on the strategic green infrastructure network and the preparation of green infrastructure strategies.</p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
PHV.8.08	G2 A	<p>A The Green Belt should be protected from inappropriate development:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2) the enhancement of the Green Belt to provide appropriate multi-functional beneficial uses for Londoners should be supported.</p>
PHV.8.09	G2 B	<p>The extension of the Green Belt will be supported, where appropriate. Its de-designation will not be supported.</p>
PHV.8.10	G2 Paragraph 8.2.1	<p>The Mayor strongly supports the continued protection of London's Green Belt. The NPPF¹⁰³ provides a clear direction for the management of development within the Green Belt and sets out the processes and considerations for defining Green Belt boundaries.</p> <p>103 — NPPF paras 79 — 92</p>
PHV.8.11	G2 Paragraph 8.2.2	<p>... This is not, however, an acceptable reason to allow development to take place. These derelict sites may be making positive contributions to biodiversity, flood prevention, and reducing the urban heat island effect climate resilience. ...</p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
PHV.8.12	Figure 8.1A	Figure 8.1A –Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (NEW MAP)
PHV.8.13	G3 A	<p>A Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) is afforded the same status and level of protection as Green Belt and should be protected from inappropriate development:</p> <p>1) MOL should be protected from inappropriate development in accordance with national planning policy tests that apply to the Green Belt. dDevelopment proposals that would harm MOL should be refused. MOL should be protected from inappropriate development in accordance with national planning policy tests that apply to the Green Belt.</p> <p>...</p>
PHV.8.14	G3 B, C, D	<p>B Moved.</p> <p>C Moved.</p> <p>D Moved.</p> <p><i>(Reordering and renumbering of clauses B, C and D)</i></p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
PHV.8.15	G3 D AA B	D AA B The extension of MOL designations should be supported where appropriate. Boroughs should designate MOL by establishing that the land meets at least one of the following criteria: ...
PHV.8.16	G3 B AB	B AB <i>Moved to AA</i>
PHV.8.17	G3 AG C	AG C Any alterations to the boundary of MOL should be undertaken through the Local Plan process, in consultation with the Mayor and adjoining boroughs. MOL boundaries should only be changed in exceptional circumstances when this is fully evidenced and justified, ensuring that the overall quantum of MOL is not reduced, and that the overall value of the land designated as MOL is improved, having regard by reference to all each of the criteria in Part B.
PHV.8.18	G3 Paragraph 8.3.1	Metropolitan Open Land is strategic open land within the urban area. It plays an important role in London's green infrastructure – the network of green spaces, features and places around and within urban areas. MOL protects and enhances the open environment and improves Londoners' quality of life by providing localities which offer sporting and leisure

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		use, heritage value, biodiversity, food growing , and health benefits through encouraging walking, running and other physical activity.
PHV.8.19	G3 Paragraph 8.3.2	<p>The principles of national Green Belt policy also apply to MOL¹⁰⁴. Metropolitan Open Land is afforded the same status and protection as Green Belt land. Any proposed changes to existing MOL boundaries which result in loss must be accompanied by thorough evidence which demonstrates that there are exceptional circumstances consistent with the requirements of national policy. as set out in the NPPF. The principle of land swaps could be applied to MOL where the resulting MOL meets at least one of the criteria set out in part D of this policy.</p> <p>104 NPPF Paras 79-92</p>
PHV.8.20	G4 A	A — Local green and open spaces should be protected.
PHV.8.21	G4 AA	<p>AA Development Plans should:</p> <p>C-1) Boroughs should undertake a needs assessment of local green and all open space to inform policy. Assessments should identify areas of public-open space deficiency, using the categorisation set out in Table 8.1 as a benchmark for all the different types required¹⁰⁵. Assessments should take into account the</p>

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		<p>quality, quantity and accessibility of open space as well as identify areas of deficiency.</p> <p>E Development Plans and Opportunity Area Frameworks Should:</p> <p>1)1A) 2) include appropriate designations and policies for the protection of open space to meet needs and address deficiencies.</p> <p>B2)1B) 3) promote the creation of new areas of publicly-accessible green and open space should be supported, especially in areas of deficiency in access to public open space particularly green space, ensuring that future green and open space needs are planned for, especially in areas with the potential for substantial change.</p> <p>3)1C) 4) ensure that secured green and open space, particularly green space, included as part of development remains publicly accessible. needs are planned in line with objectives in green infrastructure strategies in order to deliver multiple benefits and in recognition of the cross-borough nature of some forms of green infrastructure.</p>
PHV.8.22	G4 AB	<p>AB Development proposals should:</p> <p>1) resist not result in the loss of green and protected open spaces should be resisted in areas of deficiency. If losses are proposed outside of areas of deficiency, equivalent or</p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		<p>better quality provision should be made within the local catchment area unless an up-to-date needs assessment demonstrates this is unnecessary.</p> <p>4) 2 where possible create areas of publicly accessible open space, particularly in areas of deficiency.</p> <p>ⓓ 1A) Moved – see above</p>
PHV.8.23	G4 Paragraph 8.4.1	<p>Green and Open spaces, particularly those —planned, designed and managed as green infrastructure – provide a wide range of social, health and environmental benefits, and are a vital component of London’s infrastructure. Although individual spaces may not provide the strategic functions of Green Belt or MOL, they are nonetheless important All types of open space, regardless of their function are valuable in their ability to connect Londoners to open spaces at the neighbourhood level. as they are the spaces which most Londoners use most often. Connectivity across the network of green and open spaces is particularly important as this provides opportunities for walking and cycling. Green spaces are especially important and for improving wildlife corridors.</p>
PHV.8.24	G4	Boroughs should undertake an green and open space needs assessment, which should be in-line with objectives in to inform their green infrastructure strategies (G1 Green

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
	Paragraph 8.4.2	Infrastructure) (drawing from existing strategies such as play, trees and playing pitches). These strategies and assessments should inform each other to deliver multiple benefits in recognition of the cross-borough nature-function and benefits of some forms of green infrastructure. Assessments should take into account all types of open space, including open space that is not publicly accessible, to inform local plan policies and designations.
PHV.8.25	G4 Paragraph 8.4.3	The creation of new green or open space, particularly green space , is essential in helping to meet the Mayor's long-term target of making more than 50 per cent of London green by 2050. New provision or improved public access should be particularly encouraged in areas of deficiency in access to public open space. It will also be is important to secure appropriate management and maintenance of open spaces to ensure that a wide range of benefits can be secured and that any conflicts between uses are minimised.
PHV.8.26	G4 Paragraph 8.4.4	Proposals to enhance green and open spaces to provide a wider range of benefits for Londoners will be encouraged. Examples could include improved public access for all , inclusive design, recreation facilities, habitat creation, landscaping improvement or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) flood storage .

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
PHV.8.27	Table 8.1	<p>Table 8.1 - Public open space categorisation</p> <p><i>Table amended</i></p>
PHV.8.28	<p>G5</p> <p>BA C</p>	<p>BA C Existing green cover retained on site should count towards developments meeting the interim target scores set out in (B) based on the factors set out in Table 8.2.</p>
PHV.8.29	<p>G5</p> <p>Paragraph 8.5.2</p>	<p>Urban greening covers a wide range of options including, but not limited to, street trees, green roofs, green walls, and rain gardens. It can help to meet other policy requirements and provide a range of benefits including amenity space, enhanced biodiversity, addressing the urban heat island effect, sustainable drainage and amenity – the latter being especially important in the most densely developed parts of the city where traditional green space is limited. The management and ongoing maintenance of green infrastructure should be considered and secured through the planning system where appropriate.</p>
PHV.8.30	G5	<p>... This is based on a review of green space factors in other cities¹⁰⁶. The factors outlined in Table 8.2 are a simplified measure of various benefits provided by soils, vegetation and water based on their potential for rainwater infiltration as a proxy to provide a</p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
	Paragraph 8.5.3	range of benefits such as improved health, climate change adaption and biodiversity conservation.
PHV.8.31	G5 Paragraph 8.5.3A	The UGF is currently only applied to major applications, but may eventually be applied to applications below this threshold as boroughs develop their own models. London is a diverse city so it is appropriate that each borough develops its own approach in response to its local circumstances. However, the challenges of climate change, poor air quality and deficiencies in green space need to be tackled now, so while each borough develops its own bespoke approach the Mayor has recommended the standards set out above.
PHV.8.32	G5 Paragraph 8.5.3AB	Residential development places greater demands on existing green infrastructure, and as such, a higher standard is justified. Commercial development includes a range of uses and a variety of development typologies where the approach to urban greening will vary. It is recognised that there may be certain types of industrial developments where it could be more challenging to incorporate particular UGF measures; specific constraints and opportunities can be considered on a case by case basis. Further guidance will be developed to support implementation of the Urban Greening Factor.
PHV.8.33	Table 8.2	Table 8.2 - Urban Greening Factors updated

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
PHV.8.34	G6 A	A Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) should be protected The greatest protection should be given to the most significant sites.
PHV.8.35	G6 B	<p data-bbox="591 715 1794 751">B Boroughs, in developing Development Plans policies, boroughs should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="689 791 1939 999">1) use up-to-date information about the natural environment and the relevant procedures to identify SINCs and green ecological corridors to identify coherent ecological networks. When undertaking comprehensive reviews of SINCs across a borough or when identifying or amending Sites of Metropolitan Importance boroughs should consult the London Wildlife Sites Board <li data-bbox="701 1054 730 1075">... <li data-bbox="701 1115 1973 1278">3) support the protection and conservation of priority species and habitats that sit outside of the SINC network, and promote opportunities for enhancing them using Biodiversity Action Plans. seek opportunities to create habitats that are of particular relevance and benefit in an urban context <li data-bbox="701 1318 1946 1391">4) include policies and proposals for the protection and conservation of priority species and habitats and opportunities for increasing species populations seek

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		<p>opportunities to create other habitats, or features such as artificial nest sites, that are of particular relevance and benefit in an urban context.</p> <p>5) ensure designated sites of European or national nature conservation importance are clearly identified and appropriately impacts assessed in accordance with legislative requirements.</p>
PHV.8.36	G6 BA	<p>Where harm to a European Site is unavoidable, a proposal must demonstrate that there are no alternatives and that there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI).</p>
PHV.8.37	G6 C	<p>C</p> <p>Where harm to a SINC (other than a European (International) designated site) is unavoidable, and where the benefits of the development proposal clearly outweigh the impacts on biodiversity, the following mitigation hierarchy approach should be applied to minimise development impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) avoid damaging adverse impact to the significant ecological features special biodiversity interest of the site 2) minimise the overall spatial impact and mitigate it by improving the quality or management of the rest of the site 3) deliver off-site compensation based on the principle of biodiversity net gain seek appropriate off-site compensation off-site based on biodiversity offsets, or

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		other appropriate metric only in exceptional cases where the benefits of the development proposal clearly outweigh the biodiversity impacts.
PHV.8.38	G6 D	D Development proposals should manage impacts on biodiversity and aim to secure net biodiversity gain. This should be, and be informed by the best available ecological information Biodiversity enhancement should be considered and addressed from the start of the development process.
PHV.8.39	G6 E	E Proposals which create new or improved habitats that result in positive gains for biodiversity should be considered positively, as should measures to reduce deficiencies in access to nature wildlife sites should be considered positively.
PHV.8.40	G6 Paragraph 8.6.1	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) comprise: 1. European sites (i.e. Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservations (actual or candidate) and Ramsar sites)

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		<p style="color: red;">2. National sites (i.e. National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest)</p> <p style="color: red;">...</p> <p style="color: red;">N.b. Several Sites of Metropolitan Importance also have statutory European or national nature conservation designations (see para 8.6.3)</p>
PHV.8.41	Figure 8.1B	Figure 8.1B – Designated nature conservation sites (New Map)
PHV.8.42	G6 Paragraph 8.6.1A	The level of protection afforded to SINCS should be commensurate with their status and the contribution they make to wider ecological networks. When undertaking comprehensive reviews of SINC's across a borough, or when identifying or amending Sites of Metropolitan Importance, boroughs should consult the London Wildlife Sites Board.
PHV.8.43	G6 Paragraph 8.6.1B	Sites with a formal European or national designation (including Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of special scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and Local Reserves) are protected by under their own legislation. There are legal provisions which ensure these sites are not harmed by development; there

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		<p>is a duty to consult Natural England on proposals that might affect these sites. For example, Special Protection Areas are protected under the EC Birds Directive and National Nature Reserves are protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. The higher up the above hierarchy a SINC is placed, the more any harm to it should be avoided. Before compensatory provision is identified as the only solution to a European site conflict, it is necessary to demonstrate that there are no alternatives to the European site and that Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) exist which justify why the project should proceed.</p>
PHV.8.44	G6 Paragraph 8.6.2	<p>... These habitats range from semi-natural features such as chalk grasslands and ancient woodlands to more urban habitats such as reservoirs and vegetated railway corridors. The wildlife value of these sites must be protected and appropriate maintenance regimes should be established to maintain or enhance the wildlife value of sites, recognising the additional pressure some sites may experience due to London's projected growth. Improved sustainable access to wildlife sites should be secured, where appropriate, so that Londoners can better experience and appreciate the natural environment within the city. The connections between protected sites – green corridors – are often critical in helping to sustain wildlife populations that would be vulnerable if they were confined to isolated areas of habitat. London's water spaces make up an important set of habitats in London. <u>Policy SI17 Protecting and enhancing London's waterways</u> addresses the multi-functional use, protection and development of water spaces, with a particular</p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		priority for improving and restoring them sections of river. The habitat value of waterways is a key element of their future management.
PHV.8.45	G6 Paragraph 8.6.3	... There may also be opportunities for new development to contribute to enhancing the nature conservation value of an adjacent SINC or green corridor by, for example, sympathetic landscaping that provides complementary habitat. The London Environment Strategy includes guidance on identifying SINC (Appendix 5) as well as habitat creation targets and a comprehensive list of priority species and habitats that require particular consideration when planning decisions are made. The London Wildlife Sites Board offers help and guidance to boroughs on the selection of SINC ¹⁰⁷ .
PHV.8.46	G6 Paragraph 8.6.3A	Biodiversity net gain is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before. This means that where biodiversity is lost as a result of a development, the compensation provided should be of an overall greater biodiversity value than that which is lost. This approach does not change the fact that losses should be avoided, and biodiversity offsetting is the option of last resort when applying the mitigation hierarchy. The Mayor will be producing guidance to set out how biodiversity net gain applies in London.
PHV.8.47	G6	The relevant procedures for identifying SINC are currently set out as Appendix 1 to the Biodiversity Strategy 2002, which will become an appendix to the final London Environment Strategy once adopted.

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
	Paragraph 8.6.4	
PHV.8.48	G6 Paragraph 8.6.5	London's water spaces make up an important set of habitats in London. Policy SI17 Protecting London's waterways addresses the multi-functional use, protection and development of water spaces, with a particular priority for improving and restoring sections of river. The habitat value of waterways is a key element of their future management
PHV.8.49	G7 A	A Trees London's urban forest and woodlands should be protected, and maintained , and new trees and woodlands should be planted in appropriate locations in order to increase the extent of London's urban forest – the area of London under the canopy of trees.
PHV.8.50	G7 B	B In their Development Plans, boroughs should: 1) protect 'veteran' trees and ancient woodland where these are not already part of a protected site ^{107A} ...

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		<p>107A Forestry Commission/Natural England (2018): Ancient woodland and veteran trees; protecting them from development https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences https://www.gov.uk/guidance/planning-applications-affecting-trees-and-woodland</p>
PHV.8.51	G7 C	<p>C Development proposals should ensure that, wherever possible, existing trees of quality value are retained¹⁰⁸. If planning permission is granted that necessitates the removal of trees, If it is imperative that trees have to be removed, there should be adequate replacement based on the existing value of the benefits of the trees removed, determined by, for example, i-tree or CAVAT or other appropriate valuation system. The planting of additional trees should generally be included in new developments – particularly large-canopied species which provide a wider range of benefits because of the larger surface area of their canopy.</p> <p>108 Category A and, B and lesser category trees where these are considered by the local planning authority to be of importance to amenity and biodiversity, as defined by BS 5837:2012</p>
PHV.8.52	G7 Paragraph 8.7.1	<p>Trees and woodlands play an important role within the urban environment. They help to trap air pollutants, add to amenity, provide shading, absorb rainwater and filter noise. They also provide extensive areas of habitat for wildlife, especially mature trees. The urban forest is an important element of London’s green infrastructure and comprises all the trees in the urban realm, in both public and private spaces, along linear routes and waterways, and in amenity areas. The Mayor and Forestry Commission, have previously published produced a London Tree and Woodland Framework and Supplementary</p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		<p>Planning Guidance on preparing tree strategies to help boroughs plan for the management of the urban forest¹⁰⁹. These, and their successor documents, should inform policies and proposals in be part of boroughs' wider green infrastructure strategies.</p> <p>109 https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/tree-and-woodland Forestry Commission – London: https://www.forestry.gov.uk/London-policy</p>
PHV.8.53	G7 Paragraph 8.7.2	<p>The Mayor wants to increase tree canopy cover in London by 10 per cent by 2050. Green infrastructure strategies can be used to help boroughs identify locations where there are strategic opportunities for tree planting to maximise potential benefits. Trees should be designed into developments from the outset to maximise tree planting opportunities and optimise establishment and vigorous growth. When preparing more detailed planning guidance boroughs are also advised to refer to sources such as Right Trees for a Changing Climate¹¹⁰ and guidance produced by the Trees and Design Action Group¹¹¹, a multi-disciplinary cross-partnership forum seeking to promote urban forests.</p> <p>110 http://www.righttrees4cc.org.uk</p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
PHV.8.54	G7 Paragraph 8.7.3	<p>An i-Tree Eco Assessment of London's trees quantified the benefits and services provided by the capital's urban forest¹¹². This demonstrated that London's existing trees and woodlands provide services (such as pollution removal, carbon storage, and storm water attenuation) valued at £133 million per year. The cost of replacing these services if the urban forest was lost was calculated at £6.12 billion. Consequently, when trees are removed the asset is degraded and the compensation required in terms of substitute planting to replace services lost should be based on a recognised tree valuation method such as CAVAT¹¹³ or i-Tree Eco¹¹⁴.</p> <p>112 https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/valuing_londons_urban_forest_itree_report_final.pdf Valuing London's Urban Forest – Results of the London i-Tree Eco Project 2015 https://www.treconomics.co.uk/projects/london-i-tree-project/</p> <p>113 https://www.ltoa.org.uk/resources/cavat_ https://www.ltoa.org.uk/resources/cavat</p> <p>114 https://www.itreetools.org/eco/ https://www.itreetools.org/</p>
PHV.8.55	G8 A	<p>A In Development Plans, boroughs should:</p> <p>1) protect existing allotments and encourage provision of space for urban agriculture, including community gardening, including for and food growing, within new developments or and as a meanwhile use on vacant or under-utilised sites</p>

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		2) identify potential sites that could be used for commercial food production.
PHV.8.56	G8 Paragraph 8.8.2	As provision for small-scale food growing becomes harder to deliver, innovative solutions to its delivery should be considered, such as green roofs and walls, re-utilising existing under-used spaces and incorporating spaces for food growing in community schemes such as in new schools. Where sites are made available for food growing on a temporary basis landowners/developers will need to be explicit over how long sites will be available to the community.
PHV.8.57	G9 B	B Where relevant, Development proposals should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) make a positive contribution to the protection and enhancement of geodiversity 2) protect Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) 3) give Locally Important Geological Sites (LIGS) the level of protection commensurate with their importance.
PHV.8.58	G9 Paragraph 8.9.2	National planning policy is clear that boroughs should protect, promote and enhance geodiversity. London's geodiversity sites are shown in Figure 8.1. Geodiversity sites with existing or proposed European or national designations are Sites of Special Scientific

Post Hearing Version: Change ref no	Policy/para/table/map	Minor / Further / Post session suggested change
		Importance Interest and subject to statutory protection. Boroughs should protect and enhance RIGSs and LIGSs through their Development Plans. ...
PHV.8.59	G9 Paragraph 8.9.4	Where appropriate, access for all should be provided to geodiversity sites, although it is recognised that this is not always desirable. ...
PHV.8.60	G9 Figure 8.1	Figure 8.1 - Geodiversity sites (MAP AMENDED)