

Page	Policy	Paragraph	Need for amendment	Recommended text
114	3.16 - Social Infrastructure		The need for Social infrastructure will be assessed but there is no definition on what will be involved in assessing it. Given that mistaken losses could occur, the London Plan should signpost to relevant documents for needs assessment.	Supported in light of local and strategic social infrastructure needs assessments, “Informed by population mix, identified gaps in local facilities, health and deprivation measures to build in social facilities for improving quality of life for Londoners”.
115	Social Infrastructure	3.87A	Reference to the potential for loss of social infrastructure is contradictory to 3.16 A where additional and enhanced infrastructure provision is required.	<p>Insert:            “The unlikely” loss of social infrastructure in areas of defined need, “particularly those with high levels of deprivation and poor quality social infrastructure”, the “transformation” or disposal of assets “is part of an agreed programme of social infrastructure re-provision “on a like-for-like basis, to ensure comparable continued delivery of social infrastructure and related services”.</p> <p><u>EXAMPLE:</u> The Selby Centre site is a key multi-purpose community centre/social infrastructure for over 1500 people a day, 100 social enterprises, generating 75% of its own charitable earnings whilst employing over 400 people from diverse cultures of Tottenham on one site. For a number of reasons, unless re-provision is on a like for like basis it is challenging to provide continuity of service. Re-provision of the same facilities may also be challenging to achieve, due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the combination of facilities at the existing site may be challenging to recreate e.g. in our case, a sports hall, 80 rooms to let, flexibly sized workspace and rooms, a car-park for 120 cars, a main hall on one site etc.</li> <li>2. Provision has incubated over a 21 year period and relocation will generate additional costs e.g. branding, lease buy-out etc.</li> <li>3. Human relationships and social networks involve geography as well as communities of interest and are essentially fragile. Breaking them up as a result of relocation changes the provision and it cannot</li> </ol>

				be reorganised, making it costly for society in the long run.
116	Social Infrastructure	3.88	Relevant stakeholders should include residents associations and neighbourhood forums	Bullet point one: Engage all relevant stakeholders, “including residents associations and neighbourhood forums”
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118	Health and Social Care Facilities	3.94A	Important to integrate health and social care in line with the Health and Social Care Act 2012. Also helpful to deliver strategic aspect of Policy 3.16 effectively where additional and enhanced social infrastructure is appropriate	Amend to insert “and appropriate social infrastructure” to sentence so it now reads:  “In particular, NHS Property Services will be implementing a disposals strategy which will provide opportunities for new homes and appropriate social infrastructure on surplus sites”
145	4.8 - Supporting a successful and diverse retail sector and related facilities and services.		Boroughs to develop policies to prevent the loss of valued local community assets justified by robust evidence.	.....robust evidence “including reference to occupancy figures, usage, niche services”.
236	Lifetime Neighbourhoods	7.4A	Text as it is now does not make specific reference to social infrastructure, which is necessary if neighbourhoods are to become “socially sustainable” as indicated in 7.5.  “As far as possible, can have a choice of homes, accessible infrastructure and services, places to spend time and to work”.	Point 2: Add in the word “social” so the sentence reads: “As far as possible, can have a choice of homes, accessible <u>social and other relevant</u> infrastructure and services, places to spend time and to work”.
237	Lifetime Neighbourhoods	7.6	Text as it is now (below) does not make specific reference to “community plans”, which are necessary if neighbourhoods are to become “socially sustainable” as indicated in 7.5. Neighbourhood plans are a mechanism for both the borough and community led groups to agree local priorities, including those investments through the Community Infrastructure Levy.	Add in the word “and community” so the sentence reads: “Neighbourhood <u>and community</u> plans are mechanisms for both the boroughs and community-led groups to agree on local priorities, including those investments through the Community Infrastructure Levy”.
237	Lifetime	7.6B	We need to encourage local authorities to promote and	Amend to say: “Community-led projects General or

	Neighbourhoods		celebrate the use of legal functions of “Community Rights” enshrined in the Localism Act. Therefore some of the language implying its “alternative nature” may need additional encouragement for Boroughs to take the opportunities available to promote community leadership.	Community Rights that give powers to the communities to take more control over the area where they live are a <u>viable alternative route that is to be encouraged to improve</u> the usual planning process....”
309	Opportunity Areas	Annex 1	Upper Lee Valley has minimum new homes target increased from 9,000 to 20,100  A 55% increase in the number of new homes is expected as a minimum (from 9000 to 20,100) with only an increase of 6 hectares. There is insufficient detail on the Upper Lee Valley Framework and within it to indicate the realism of this projection and the types of housing envisaged.	Amendment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,100 of which xxxxx are expected the types of housing are:</li> <li>• xxxx number expected to be social housing</li> <li>• xxxx number expected to be affordable housing</li> <li>• xxxx 3 bed houses</li> <li>• xxxx 4 bed houses</li> <li>• xxxx hectares dedicated to social infrastructure and xxxx dedicated to green space.</li> </ul>
87	London’s Housing Requirement	3.17b	The deliverability of schemes can be improved by involving the appropriate stakeholders at the earliest stage possible in an inclusive, planned and systematic way.  Stakeholders include local communities.  Planning is identified as one of the barriers, however involving communities earlier and more effectively can result in more effective schemes that are not held up unnecessarily and meet local needs, promote community ownership and involvement in sustainable ways that result in reduced maintenance, savings on street cleansing, improved use of public transport.  Abigail Stevenson, of the Community Energy Lab, that incubates its services at the Selby Centre, is working on a digital application: <a href="http://www.ourdigitalcommunity.org/users/abigail-stevenson">http://www.ourdigitalcommunity.org/users/abigail-stevenson</a>	Amendments recommended:  3.17b The greatest challenge is translating this capacity into <u>high quality completions that are championed by the communities they are designed to benefit.</u>  It is clear that a step-change in <u>the approach</u> to delivery is required, if London is to address its housing need and <u>redevelopment is to maximise the benefit to mixed and balanced communities (Policy 3.19) in Opportunity and Intensification areas (Policy 2.13).</u>

			Local examples of circuitous methods include Wards Corner, which we understand will now finally receive planning permission.	
98	3.7 – Housing Choice		Welcome link between policy 7.1, 7.2 social infrastructure with decentralised energy.	
108	3.11 – Affordable housing targets		There is a need to address concerns about whether the housing being built is actually affordable by existing local communities.	Reference to “affordable housing” should say “social housing and affordable housing”. Replace “approximately” with “a minimum of”.
236	7.4A(2)		Lifetime Neighbourhoods need to sustain and generate income to develop neighbourhoods and contribute towards community led projects. Therefore they need to be enterprising, and have ways to make savings for local residents and social infrastructure through decentralised energy generation and provision and sustainable environments.	7.4A(2) Delete “as far as possible” As far as possible, can have a choice of homes, accessible infrastructure and services, places to spend time, work <u>and be enterprising</u> , with a mix of accessible and adaptable uses;  Additional point: 7.4A(4) link to opportunities for decentralised energy generation and provision, sustainable design and construction and co-ordinated neighbourhood management, especially in securing and maintaining a high quality realm, safety measures, planting and open space and play provision (as stimulated in pg 98, 3.43, bullet point 4).