

class higher education institutions can support growth and regeneration while addressing skills shortages.

- 1.5.6 Britain's exit from the European Union will put new pressures on London's economy, and the need to strengthen and diversify London's business base will become ever-more important. Doing so in a way that spreads London's success more equitably will be an important part of delivering Good Growth.

### **GG5 Growing a good economy**

To conserve and enhance London's global economic competitiveness and ensure that economic success is shared amongst all Londoners, those involved in planning and development must:

- A promote the strength and potential of the wider city region
- B seek to ensure that London's economy diversifies and that the benefits of economic success are shared more equitably across London
- C plan for sufficient employment and industrial space in the right locations to support economic development and regeneration
- D ensure that sufficient high-quality and affordable housing, as well as physical and social infrastructure is provided to support London's growth
- E ensure that London continues to provide leadership in innovation, research, policy and ideas, supporting its role as an international incubator and centre for learning
- F promote and support London's rich heritage and cultural assets, and its role as a 24-hour city
- G make the fullest use of London's existing and future public transport, walking and cycling network, as well as its network of town centres, to support agglomeration and economic activity
- H recognise and promote the benefits of a transition to a low carbon circular economy to strengthen London's economic success.

## Increasing efficiency and resilience

- 1.6.1 Successful cities must adapt to a changing world, and a focus on Good Growth provides an opportunity to become more efficient and resilient. A responsible city must limit its impact on climate change while adapting to the consequences of the environmental changes that human behaviour is already creating. Global cities also face other threats against which London must protect its residents and visitors, and proper strategic planning can help to make the city a safer place.
- 1.6.2 All cities must face up to the reality of climate change and the need to limit their future contribution to this major global problem. This London Plan will require developments to contribute towards London's ambitious target to become zero-carbon by 2050 by increasing energy efficiency, including through the use of smart technologies, and utilising low carbon energy sources. Creating a low carbon circular economy, in which the greatest possible value is extracted from resources before they become waste, is not only socially and environmentally responsible, but will save money and limit the likelihood of environmental threats affecting London's future.
- 1.6.3 These environmental threats are real and present, and London must be prepared for them. London's homes and infrastructure must be protected against the increasing likelihood of heatwaves, and developments must plan for a more integrated approach to water management, while minimising flood risk.
- 1.6.4 Equally significant in a global city is the threat of terrorism, and new forms of attack require new forms of defence. Large-scale fires also remain a possibility in London. As public places are made safer and existing housing is improved, these threats underline the importance of collaborative planning with London's police forces and public safety experts, the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority.
- 1.6.5 Careful planning of strategic and local infrastructure in all its forms can make the city smarter, more efficient and more resilient, preparing it for all that the future may bring. This will require collaboration between the infrastructure industry and planning authorities to determine what is needed where in order to plan for London's future, using the framework established by the Mayor's Strategic Infrastructure Investment Plan.
- 1.6.6 Ensuring sufficient housing at the right price is also key to the city's resilience. The shortage of affordable housing in the capital is hindering the recruitment and retention of public service workers, including those crucial to the operation

of the emergency services, the health system and London's transport infrastructure.

- 1.6.7 Good planning can make London more resilient against the threats of the modern world, while improving the city's impact on the environment. The approaches set out in this Plan will ensure that London remains a safe and prosperous place to live for many decades to come.

### **GG6 Increasing efficiency and resilience**

To help London become a more efficient and resilient city, those involved in planning and development must:

- A seek to improve energy efficiency and support the move towards a low carbon circular economy, contributing towards London becoming a zero-carbon city by 2050
- B ensure buildings and infrastructure are designed to adapt to a changing climate, making efficient use of water, reducing impacts from natural hazards like flooding and heatwaves, while mitigating and avoiding contributing to the urban heat island effect
- C create a safe and secure environment which is resilient the impact of emergencies including fire and terrorism
- D take an integrated and smart approach to the delivery of strategic and local infrastructure by ensuring that public, private, community and voluntary sectors plan and work together.