

London Plan Consultation

Response by the Mobile UK

October 2026

About Mobile UK

Mobile UK is the voice of the UK's mobile network operators—EE, Virgin Media O2, and VodafoneThree—championing the role of mobile connectivity in driving economic growth, public services, digital inclusion, and environmental sustainability across the capital and the UK.

Introduction

Mobile UK welcomes the opportunity to respond to the Mayor's Draft London Plan and strongly supports its ambition to deliver housing and economic growth while creating a fairer, greener, and more resilient city. National government has placed digital infrastructure at the heart of its economic and industrial strategies, recognising world-class connectivity as central to national growth. To realise these ambitions in the capital, the London planning framework must evolve in step with this agenda. Through the London Plan, the Mayor has a vital strategic role to play in ensuring planning processes actively support the rapid deployment of upgraded networks while safeguarding existing operational coverage during redevelopment. With this forward-looking framework in place, London can lead the way in ensuring communities, businesses, and public services benefit fully from reliable, resilient digital infrastructure.

However, mobile networks are Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) underpinning everyday economic activity, emergency and public services, transport systems, public safety, and London's digital economy. As such, the London Plan must take this important opportunity to prioritise mobile connectivity. While developers are inherently required to consider access, water supply, energy connections, and drainage because they form direct, physical components of their own proposals, this is rarely the case for mobile connectivity. Because mobile coverage is typically delivered from infrastructure situated off-site or on neighbouring rooftops, it is frequently overlooked during the planning process, leaving mobile network operators to resolve network gaps and deliver infrastructure in isolation. To build on the Mayor's progressive vision, this CNI status means high-quality, high-capacity mobile connectivity should be treated as strategic enabling infrastructure, planned holistically alongside transport, energy, and water from the outset.

The Draft Plan is a welcome, positive step in the right direction. Mobile UK recognises that ongoing regeneration and development are vital to London's future, and we are not seeking to prevent redevelopment or preserve every individual site indefinitely; infrastructure can often be consolidated or replaced by agreed alternatives. Rather, the shared planning goal must be ensuring London delivers the homes and commercial spaces it needs while maintaining the vital digital connectivity that keeps the capital running.

Background

London's mobile operators are investing billions of pounds in rolling out advanced 5G Standalone and expanding network resilience across the capital, carrying billions of calls and vast volumes of data every single day to support Londoners, commuters, and businesses. This ongoing investment makes the London Plan a vital vehicle to support network capacity, quality, and resilience, ensuring London remains an inclusive, productive, and globally competitive world city.

The Capital's Notice to Quit Challenge

Mobile UK strongly welcomes the London Plan's explicit recognition of Notices to Quit (NTQs) as a strategic planning issue, and the clear expectation that continuity of service must be maintained and that NTQs should not be issued without other arrangements being put in place.

This is an important, proactive policy innovation and a major step forward in addressing an urgent challenge for London. While NTQs are a legitimate part of the urban redevelopment lifecycle, operators typically receive only 18 months' notice to vacate, whereas delivering a permanent replacement rooftop or ground-based site in London takes an average of three to five years, and in complex cases up to eight years. This structural timing gap leads to prolonged "functional not-spots"—areas where mobile devices display signal bars, but network congestion and degraded radio frequency performance prevent calls, card payments, transit ticketing, and digital services from functioning.

Evidence shows the sheer magnitude of this challenge across the capital:

- The **disruption associated with NTQs is estimated to cost London approximately £2.7 billion in economic output each year**—equivalent to roughly £7.4 million every single day.
- Across the mobile network operators, **over 100 London sites are offline or scheduled to go offline due to NTQs**, affecting almost every London borough.
- **Approximately 38% of live NTQs sit on or immediately adjacent to one of London's high streets**, meaning that around 20% of London's high streets are currently affected by a functional not-spot.
- **Over a third of live NTQs are concentrated in London's highest-density economic engines—the City of London, Westminster, and Camden**—where Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita is more than triple the London average. In addition, around 60 major rail stations are affected by an NTQ at any given time, including 3 of London's 5 busiest National Rail stations.¹

Mobile UK's Recommended Strategic Priorities

To build on the Mayor's positive approach and provide the clarity needed to satisfy statutory tests of soundness, Mobile UK proposes five strategic priorities:

- **Build on the Recognition of NTQs in MBUL4:** Elevate the welcome principle in paragraph 2.66 into operative policy within MBUL4, embedding mobile connectivity as a material planning consideration to secure continuity of coverage, capacity, signal quality, and resilience wherever operational mobile infrastructure is materially affected.
- **Prioritise Operational Replacement Prior to Loss:** Ensure that temporary or permanent replacement provision is technically and operationally suitable and, unless otherwise agreed, commissioned and operational before existing infrastructure is switched off or removed.
- **Make Early Operator Engagement Effective:** Require applicants to identify affected mobile infrastructure and engage operators at the pre-application and design stage, before layouts, massing, and rooftop uses are finalised.
- **Embed Mobile Connectivity Across the Spatial Strategy:** Identify digital communications as strategic enabling infrastructure in Chapter 1 and MBUL1, ensuring Local Plans, Opportunity Areas, and masterplans proactively plan for connectivity alongside transport and utilities.
- **Harmonise Connectivity with Design and Greening Policies:** Coordinate mobile requirements within tall buildings (MBUL3), high-quality design (MBUL6), heritage (MBUL7), rooftop space allocations (GHR1), and housing schemes (HN1, HN8).

¹ VodafoneThree, *Lost Sites, Lost Signal: The Impact of Notices to Quit*

Consultation Response Questions

Chapter 1: Overview and Good Growth Objectives

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the draft London Plan complies with the relevant legal and procedural requirements applicable to its preparation?

No

Please provide reasons for your response and identify any specific areas where you consider that the draft London Plan may not meet the legal or procedural requirements providing evidence where appropriate?

Mobile UK warmly supports the Mayor's Good Growth objectives and the ambition to deliver an inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous city. To realise this vision fully, Chapter 1 should explicitly recognise digital communications, including mobile connectivity, as strategic enabling infrastructure alongside transport and energy.

Mobile connectivity must be afforded greater weight as Critical National Infrastructure (CNI). Telecommunications is one of 14 CNI sectors formally recognised by the UK Government, underpinning emergency services, transport systems, public utilities, healthcare, and everyday digital transactions. However, the draft framework explicitly recognises only transport and energy as critical infrastructure. Including telecommunications puts the sector on a level playing field with other CNI utilities.

Lost coverage and capacity disrupt card payments, contactless ticketing, navigation, and flexible working, constraining high streets and enterprise clusters while deepening digital exclusion for residents who rely primarily on mobile data. The issue is not whether London should build: housing, regeneration, and commercial spaces are vital. The issue is ensuring that development is planned so that London remains connected while it builds.

Recommended Changes

Amend Chapter 1 to refer to:

*"The Mayor will work with infrastructure providers, boroughs, and developers to plan and deliver critical infrastructure such as transport, energy, **and digital communications**."*

Chapter 2: Making best use of land and achieving good growth

MBUL1: Spatial Strategy

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

In particular, please provide reasons in the space below for your response and identify any specific areas where you consider the Plan may fail to meet any of the four tests of soundness. You may want to consider the following questions as part of those reasons:

- Does the Plan identify the key needs of the area appropriately?
- Are there additional needs that should be addressed?
- Is the draft policy supported by proportionate and appropriate evidence?
- Have reasonable alternatives been considered? Our IIA is here [Draft London Plan consultation resources | London City Hall](#)
- Are there alternatives you think should have been assessed?

- Can the Plan be delivered?
- What barriers may affect implementation?
- Do you consider the Plan is consistent with national policy? If not, what are the areas of inconsistency?

Please note that responses to this question are limited to 20,000 characters. If needed, you may attach a supporting document to the last question to provide additional details or expand on your response.

Mobile UK supports MBUL1's plan-led approach to sustainable growth. However, in line with Chapter 1, digital connectivity is not yet explicitly referenced as strategic enabling infrastructure that must be secured to support growth.

Mobile UK does not believe individual mobile sites should be mapped on the Infrastructure Key Diagram (Figure 2.3), as site locations are commercially sensitive and networks are dynamic due to ongoing property redevelopments and NTQs. Rather, the positive outcome sought from MBUL1 is that Local Plans, site allocations, Opportunity Area frameworks, and strategic masterplans are empowered to understand mobile network delivery in their areas and engage actively with providers to plan for continuity of service.

Recommended Changes

Amend Policy MBUL1(B)(5) to include:

"...digital connectivity infrastructure sufficient to maintain and enhance coverage, capacity, reliability, and resilience, including infrastructure required for strategic growth locations."

MBUL2: Optimising the use of land and site capacity

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

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Mobile UK supports optimising land and site capacity across London. Higher-density development and intensification will significantly increase mobile demand, while redevelopment often displaces rooftop base stations. Supporting text should clarify that site-capacity and infrastructure assessments must evaluate existing and future digital connectivity requirements, in line with MBUL4. This ensures

seamless alignment between site capacity and utility delivery without unnecessary duplication.

Recommended Changes

Incorporate a cross-reference in the supporting text of MBUL2 confirming that site-capacity and development infrastructure assessments must evaluate existing operational assets and future digital connectivity needs in accordance with Policy MBUL4.

MBUL3: Tall buildings

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

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Mobile UK strongly supports the requirement that tall buildings, including during their construction phase, should not interfere with telecommunications networks. In dense urban areas, rooftop sites are the most efficient and least intrusive deployment option, especially where ground-level space is heavily constrained.

To give this policy practical effect, the supporting text should clarify that telecommunications assessments include impacts on mobile coverage, capacity, signal quality, and network operation. Where a material impact is identified, applicants should engage affected operators early and provide appropriate mitigation in accordance with MBUL4, including temporary technical measures where construction itself interrupts service.

Recommended Changes

Clarify in the supporting text to MBUL3 that potential interference encompasses mobile coverage, capacity, signal quality, and transmission paths, and that applicants must engage affected operators at the pre-application stage to establish agreed technical mitigation in line with MBUL4.

MBUL4: Utilities – capacity, connectivity, and resilience

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

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Mobile UK strongly supports Policy MBUL4, particularly its welcome recognition of mobile network operators, network capacity, resilience, existing assets, signal-boosting solutions, provider engagement, and continuity of service.

Mobile UK welcomes the London Plan's recognition in Paragraph 2.66 that:

"In respect of digital infrastructure, it should be noted that provision for continuity of service means there is an expectation that Notices to Quit should not be issued without other arrangements being put in place to ensure service continuity during construction and beyond, in dialogue with affected providers."

This recognition is a positive, vital step forward. NTQs represent an escalating challenge: over 100 mobile sites across London are offline or due to go offline following NTQs, affecting almost every borough. In high-value commercial centres such as the City of London, the loss of just two rooftop sites has created severe coverage deficits in the heart of the capital. Around 60 major rail stations are affected at any given time, including 3 of the 5 busiest London National Rail termini.²

While operators can deploy temporary masts under permitted development rights for up to 18 months where feasible, temporary sites take months to arrange and are not always physically or technically achievable in dense streetscapes.

This challenge persists despite the Ofcom Code of Practice on the Electronic Communications Code (ECC), which specifically advises on redevelopment that *"site providers are encouraged to give Operators as much prior notice as possible, in order that adequate time can be afforded to allow the Operator to identify alternative suitable sites. Early engagement between Site Provider and Operator is likely to best serve the interests of both parties."*

Because delivering permanent replacements in London typically takes around five years (and up to eight years in complex cases), moving the welcome wording of paragraph 2.66 into the substantive policy of MBUL4 will provide the essential planning mechanism and regulatory certainty needed to protect Londoners' connectivity.

Recommended Changes

1. **Elevate Paragraph 2.66 into Operative Policy MBUL4:** Add the following policy text to MBUL4:
"Development proposals that would remove, relocate, obstruct, or otherwise materially affect

² VodafoneThree, *Lost Sites, Lost Signal: The Impact of Notices to Quit*

existing electronic communications infrastructure, or the mobile coverage, capacity, or resilience that it provides (including where redevelopment could cause indirect harms such as signal shadowing), should engage affected providers at the earliest practicable stage and demonstrate how continuity of service will be maintained during construction and beyond. Where replacement infrastructure is required, provision should be technically and operationally suitable and, unless otherwise agreed with the affected provider, should be installed, commissioned, and operational before the existing infrastructure is removed or switched off."

2. **Update Table 2.3:** Amend Table 2.3 to explicitly refer to *"existing digital connectivity infrastructure, including mobile infrastructure"*, ensuring mobile is appropriately reflected alongside fixed-line networks.
3. **Amend Paragraph 2.59:** Refine the wording to replace the concept of "strategic sufficiency" with delivering the *"best possible connectivity at site"*, ensuring the policy actively drives optimal, future-proofed digital infrastructure rather than settling for baseline adequacy.
4. **Update Paragraph 2.67:** Amend the supporting text to encourage collaborative engagement that *"together establishes suitable design expectations to meet heritage requirements"* without compromising technical performance, alongside a direct reference to the national *Code of Practice for Wireless Network Development*.

MBUL5: Sustainable transport to enable London's growth

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

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Mobile UK supports MBUL5. Its requirement for early engagement and mitigation where development could affect existing or future transport infrastructure provides a constructive and valuable planning precedent: growth should not inadvertently compromise strategic networks on which London depends. As mobile networks are Critical National Infrastructure supporting millions of daily transit journeys, the same positive principle should be applied expressly to mobile infrastructure through MBUL4.

Recommended Changes

Harmonise the safeguarding and mitigation language between MBUL5 and MBUL4, applying the same strategic priority to mobile infrastructure as is afforded to transport networks.

MBUL6: High-quality design for a growing, changing city

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

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Mobile UK supports MBUL6's requirement for appropriate digital-connectivity infrastructure, ducting, and access for future connection, maintenance, and technological updating.

Supporting text should clarify that "digital connectivity" encompasses mobile infrastructure alongside fibre to the premises, including rooftop spaces, structural loading capacity, power supplies, backhaul connections, safe maintenance access, and public-realm integration. Incorporating existing and future mobile network requirements into building design from the outset ensures equipment remains operable, secure, and upgradeable throughout the development lifecycle without costly retrofitting.

Recommended Changes

Update the supporting text of MBUL6 to clarify that digital connectivity infrastructure includes mobile telecommunications apparatus, rooftop design, power, backhaul, and maintenance access.

Policy MBUL7: London's Heritage

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

Detailed Comments

Mobile UK strongly supports the protection and celebration of London's rich heritage. Paragraph 2.67 of the Draft Plan helpfully acknowledges that conservation and heritage constraints have impeded digital infrastructure rollout, impacting London's overall connectivity. However, Policy MBUL7 does

not currently provide the explicit balancing mechanism afforded to other public interventions.

A cross-reference to MBUL4 should be included within MBUL7 requiring a proportionate balance between heritage significance, the operational technical requirements of electronic communications infrastructure, and the substantial public benefits of reliable connectivity. Positive, collaborative design solutions should be sought for installation, replacement, and upgrading where heritage can be conserved, while ensuring concealment requirements do not render antennas technically ineffective.

Recommended Changes

Incorporate a cross-reference between MBUL7 and MBUL4 establishing that decisions should achieve a proportionate balance between heritage conservation, operational mobile network requirements, and the public benefits of high-quality digital connectivity.

Policies MBUL8, MBUL9 & MBUL10: Inclusive Design, Public Realm, and Safety

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

Detailed Comments

- **MBUL8 (Inclusive Design):** Mobile UK supports MBUL8 and highlights that reliable mobile connectivity directly fosters inclusive access to employment, education, public services, and healthcare, particularly for Londoners who rely on mobile data as their sole means of getting online.
- **MBUL9 (Healthy Streets & Public Realm):** Mobile UK supports high-quality public realm and minimising unnecessary clutter. Well-designed communications infrastructure, including small cells and equipment integrated into multi-functional street furniture, should be coordinated as essential utility infrastructure rather than automatically classified as clutter, avoiding disruptive retrofitting later.
- **MBUL10 (Security and Safety):** Mobile UK supports MBUL10. Robust mobile connectivity underpins individual safety, emergency communications, and city-wide resilience, reinforcing the need for MBUL4 to secure genuine continuity, capacity, and signal quality.

Recommended Changes

Clarify under MBUL9 that small cells and street-level electronic communications infrastructure are coordinated as essential utilities. Cross-reference MBUL10 with MBUL4 to reflect the role of network continuity in maintaining public safety and resilience.

Additional Chapter Responses

Chapter 3: Delivering the Homes and Neighbourhoods (HN) Londoners Need

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

Detailed Comments

Mobile UK supports the ambition to deliver at least 558,000 homes over ten years, as well as the renewal and protection of London's housing stock. This major growth will generate substantial mobile demand while redevelopment and estate regeneration often affect rooftop sites that serve the wider community.

Housing delivery should not unintentionally weaken digital infrastructure; rather, connectivity must be integrated into housing plans. Masterplans and regeneration schemes should identify existing operational mobile infrastructure early, forecast future demand, engage operators at pre-application stage, maintain service continuity through construction phasing, and incorporate permanent infrastructure within completed schemes. Furthermore, housing design (HN8) should read alongside MBUL6 to account for internal coverage, rooftop space, structural loading, and backhaul.

Recommended Changes

- **Policies HN1 & HN2:** Include supporting text requiring housing masterplans and estate regeneration schemes to assess operational mobile assets, forecast capacity needs, engage operators early, and secure continuity of service under MBUL4.
- **Policy HN8:** Cross-reference HN8 with MBUL6 to ensure housing developments incorporate mobile digital infrastructure into building envelopes from design inception.

Chapter 4: Growing London's Economy in a Way That Benefits All

Policies GLE1, GLE2, GLE3, GLE4, GLE5 & GLE10: Employment, Industrial Land,

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

Detailed Comments

- **GLE1 & GLE2 (Employment & Industrial Land):** Mobile UK supports these policies and welcomes the recognition that high-speed connectivity is essential for sectors like life sciences. High-quality mobile coverage and capacity underpin flexible working, enterprise, and productivity across all sectors. When industrial land is intensified or reconfigured, digital infrastructure requirements should be assessed to prevent site loss and create opportunities for shared replacement infrastructure.
- **GLE3 (Data Centres):** Mobile UK warmly welcomes the dedicated policy for data centres and London's digital economy. Advanced data centres, AI clusters, and cloud services depend on robust communications networks connecting people, devices, and businesses to them, reinforcing the need for mobile capacity and resilience across London.
- **GLE4, GLE5 & GLE10 (Night-Time Economy, Culture, Wharves):** These policies apply the established Agent of Change and safeguarding principles, ensuring new development mitigates its impacts on existing lawful operations rather than displacing them. This offers an exact, constructive policy precedent for protecting mobile infrastructure under MBUL4.

Recommended Changes

Apply the Agent of Change principle established in GLE4 and GLE5 to MBUL4, confirming that new development must take responsibility for mitigating its impacts on operational electronic communications infrastructure.

Chapter 5: Creating a Greener, Healthier, and Resilient City

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

Detailed Comments

Mobile UK supports GHR1 and energy efficiency ambitions. However, rooftops are subject to multiple competing requirements. Mobile sites deliver vital public and economic benefits far beyond the host building; uncoordinated allocation of finite rooftop space between green roofs, solar PV, and plant can create avoidable NTQs and serious network degradation.

Recommended Changes

Amend paragraph 5.16 to formally include electronic communications infrastructure within competing rooftop considerations:

"Different policies may require use of a building's roof area for different purposes, such as green roofs, amenity spaces, solar photovoltaic infrastructure, electronic communications infrastructure, and other building plant. Local plans and development proposals should seek to manage these competing demands in a coordinated manner and avoid the unnecessary displacement of existing operational communications infrastructure."

Policies GHR3, GHR6 & GHR7: Carbon, Biodiversity, and Urban Greening

Detailed Comments

Mobile UK supports whole-life-cycle carbon assessments (GHR3), as retaining and refurbishing buildings reduces the unnecessary displacement of operational infrastructure and avoids carbon-intensive replacement works.

Similarly, Mobile UK supports biodiversity enhancements and the Urban Greening Factor (GHR6 and GHR7). Implementation should encourage early coordination so that greening, tree planting, and necessary public-realm or rooftop communications infrastructure integrate smoothly without displacing one another or obstructing radio line-of-sight.

Recommended Changes

Clarify that green infrastructure, tree planting, and urban greening standards should be designed collaboratively with mobile infrastructure requirements through early coordination under GHR1, MBUL4, and MBUL6.

Chapter 6: Place Visions and Place-Based Approaches

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

Detailed Comments

- **PV1 (Brownfield First Opportunity Areas):** Mobile UK supports the BFOA approach. Masterplanning should address digital connectivity alongside other enabling utilities, identifying existing assets, forecasting future capacity demand, engaging operators early, and

planning continuity across multi-year construction programmes.

- **PV2 (Central Activities Zone):** Mobile UK strongly supports PV2's commitment to enhance digital connectivity and strengthen the CAZ's hyper-connectivity. More than a third of live NTQs are located within the City of London, Westminster, and Camden, creating severe network gaps in prime business districts. Supporting text should clarify that hyper-connectivity includes mobile coverage, capacity, and resilience, and that MBUL4's continuity principle applies across the CAZ.
- **PV3 (Town Centres and High Streets):** Mobile UK supports town centre evolution. With approximately 38% of live NTQs affecting high streets, around 20% of London's high streets experience functional not-spots. Planning frameworks must maintain service continuity during town centre regeneration.
- **PV4 (Strategic Economic Clusters):** Mobile UK supports PV4. "Necessary infrastructure" must explicitly encompass mobile connectivity infrastructure to ensure London's innovation, life-sciences, and fintech corridors remain globally competitive.

Recommended Changes

Ensure that PV1, PV2, PV3, and PV4 explicitly identify digital and mobile connectivity within their infrastructure requirements, applying the continuity of service principles established in MBUL4.

Policies PV5, PV6, PV7 & PV8: Industrial Land, Open Land, Green Belt, and Views

Do you consider that, in overall terms, the Chapter or policy identified within the draft London Plan is sound, having regard to the four tests of soundness?

No

Detailed Comments

- **PV5 (Industrial Land Supporting Housing):** Local Plans should identify operational telecommunications infrastructure before industrial land is reallocated, applying an Agent of Change principle to protect existing networks.
- **PV6 & PV7 (MOL and Green Belt):** Proposals for electronic communications infrastructure should be assessed proportionately against operational need, technical design, and public connectivity benefits. Masterplanning for new settlements and Broad Locations for Growth should design digital connectivity in from the outset with adequate power, backhaul, and site access.
- **PV8 (Strategic and Local Views):** Decisions should balance visual considerations proportionately against the technical and operational necessity of mobile infrastructure and the public benefits of coverage, ensuring concealment is not demanded where it impairs network functionality.

Recommended Changes

Align PV5–PV8 with MBUL4 and national policy, ensuring that visual, heritage, and landscape considerations are balanced proportionately against operational necessity and the overarching public benefit of resilient mobile connectivity.

Conclusion

Mobile UK warmly commends the Mayor of London and the Greater London Authority for their progressive leadership in recognising the strategic challenge of Notices to Quit (NTQs) in paragraph 2.66 of the Draft London Plan.

By elevating this welcome principle into operative policy within Policy MBUL4, mandating early

operator engagement, and embedding mobile connectivity as Critical National Infrastructure across the Plan's design, housing, economic, and place-based policies, the Mayor can ensure that London delivers the housing and regeneration it needs while keeping every community, business, and visitor connected. Mobile UK looks forward to working in close and positive partnership with the Greater London Authority throughout the examination process to help deliver a connected, sustainable, and world-leading London.