
Local Plan (formerly the Local Development Framework)

Further proposed changes to
Barnet's Core Strategy DPD
Schedule 1

April 2012 (Pre Submission Amendments, Pre
Examination Amendments, Examination changes and
National Planning Policy Framework changes)

Explanatory Note

The Schedule of Further Proposed Changes to the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) provides a single reference point for all the following proposed changes arising since August 2011 when the Core Strategy was submitted for examination:

- Changes arising from written queries raised by the Inspector
- Changes in response to representations received, including those identified through Statements of Common Ground
- Changes arising from consideration of the matters and issues discussed at the Hearing sessions
- Changes suggested to correct grammatical or similar mistakes
- Changes to provide factual updates to information in the Core Strategy
- Changes arising from Further Pre-Submission Amendments (Addendum, submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in August 2011 and revised in September 2011) to Barnet's Core Strategy
- Changes arising from the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Policy for Traveller Sites published in March 2012. This entails replacing references to former Circulars, Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance with a reference to the new Framework and the new Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. Changes also include a new Core Strategy policy which refers to the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

In order to identify when changes were proposed, the following referencing has been used:

- Changes proposed at Submission (Addendum) on 16 August 2011 were revised in September 2011 at Inspector's request with relation to correction of reference numbers only. They are prefixed with an **"Adden"** (Addendum)
- Those suggested between Submission and the start of the Hearing sessions are prefixed with **"PEA"** (Pre-Examination). Round one and two of PEA changes is prefixed with **"PEA1"** and **"PEA3"** separately
- Any changes suggested during the Hearing sessions are prefixed with a **"CS E"** (Examination).
- Minor factual changes identified by the Council following the Hearing sessions are prefixed with **"CS EMC LBB"** (Examination Minor Changes)
- NPPF / Planning Policy for Traveller Sites proposed changes are prefixed with a **"NPPF CS E"** (Examination).

Changes which have been superseded by subsequent changes are also **greyed** out.

The Schedule is set out in Chapter order. Where multiple changes are made to a paragraph or policy the first version will be the most recent and where

changes supersede those made in the PEAs, this will be made clear in the policy / paragraph column.

The council does not consider that the majority of these changes affect the soundness of the Core Strategy DPD. The changes which the council considers affect the soundness of the Core Strategy are identified first in this document. The changes are repeated as part of this document to improve legibility on the proposed further changes.

The changes are indicated in the form of ~~strike through~~ for deletions and **bold** text for additions.

At the request of the Inspector, the changes in the Schedule have been divided into three categories as follows (highlighted in the first column of the Schedule):

A – Those matters that go to soundness

Having regard to the representations, discussions at the EIP and Government publications submitted since the Submission of the Core Strategy, the council suggests the following changes to ensure that the Core Strategy is sound.

B – Matters that clarify policy

The council suggests a number of changes that provide clarification to policies and text.

C – Minor textual changes e.g. updates and grammatical changes

The council proposes a number of minor factual and textual changes.

Schedule 2 of the Further Proposed Changes sets out Monitoring Indicators for the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies

Core Strategy – Changes to Soundness

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
CS E3	4	New Para 1.4.5a	Monitoring indicators for the Brent Cross – Cricklewood policy set out in Appendix B will have regard to the progress made in the implementation and delivery of regeneration. The key milestone for the regeneration of Brent Cross – Cricklewood is likely to be the Phase 1 Compulsory Purchase Order. If by the end of 2014 any CPO that is required to deliver Phase 1 and commence the development has not been made and submitted for confirmation we will instigate a review of the policy framework for Brent Cross – Cricklewood. These indicators will provide the basis for the review of the Core Strategy and The form of the review will be set out in a revision to the Local Development Scheme and may, if necessary or appropriate, lead to introduction of new DPD or SPD to further guide and control the comprehensive regeneration of Brent Cross – Cricklewood.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Brent Cross - Cricklewood
CS E13	43	7.5.2	In view of the substantial progress that has been made towards the implementation of the relevant UDP saved policies on Brent Cross – Cricklewood we consider that it is inappropriate at this time to replace the suite of policies listed in Appendix A. In order to provide a detailed policy framework to secure the future comprehensive redevelopment of Brent Cross Cricklewood these 'saved' policies will continue to operate unless and until it is considered appropriate to replace them. Specific monitoring indicators for Brent Cross – Cricklewood are set out in Appendix B. These indicators are closely aligned with the progress to be made under the planning permission in securing the implementation and delivery of regeneration before 2015/16 including in particular key infrastructure as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and providing new housing. These indicators will provide the basis for the review of the Core Strategy The key milestone for the regeneration of Brent Cross-Cricklewood is likely to be the Phase 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO). If by the end of 2014 any CPO that is required to deliver Phase 1 and commence the development has not been made and submitted for confirmation we will instigate a review of the policy framework for Brent Cross – Cricklewood The form of the review will be set out in a revision to the Local Development Scheme. This may involve the review of the Core Strategy and may if necessary or appropriate lead to introduction of new DPD or SPD to further guide and control the comprehensive regeneration of the Brent Cross – Cricklewood area.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Brent Cross - Cricklewood
CS E14	44	Policy CS 2 –	The key milestone for the regeneration of Brent Cross-Cricklewood is likely to	Revision following EIP Hearing Session



		Brent Cross – Cricklewood	be the Phase 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO). If by the end of 2014 any CPO that is required to deliver Phase 1 and commence the development has not been made and submitted for confirmation we will instigate a review of the policy framework for Brent Cross – Cricklewood. The form of the review will be set out in a revision to the Local Development Scheme. This may involve the review of the Core Strategy and may if necessary or appropriate lead to introduction of new DPD or SPD to further guide and control the comprehensive regeneration of the Brent Cross – Cricklewood area.	on Brent Cross - Cricklewood
CS E18	53	9.6.6	Barnet has the fourth highest housing target in London as the borough has the capacity to deliver more housing than is needed locally and is capable of making a significant contribution to London's overall growth as a Successful London Suburb and Opportunity Borough. In order to make such a contribution and to accord with the London Plan (Policy 3.11 – Affordable Housing Targets) we will seek to deliver 30 40 % of new homes as being affordable. This equates to a 30 40 % boroughwide affordable housing target.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS E19	53	9.6.7	Barnet's Affordable Housing Viability Study (2010) has tested the ability of a range of sites throughout Barnet to provide varying levels of affordable housing, with and without grant and with various tenure mixes, on a range of sites in various existing uses. For the purposes of establishing an affordable housing target, if a residential scheme with a given level of affordable housing and other planning obligations has a higher value than the existing use value plus a margin to incentivise the owner to release the site for development, the scheme can be judged to be viable. The 2010 Study supports a 30% affordable boroughwide housing target as being financially viable. indicates that 40% to 50% affordable housing could be financially viable particularly on sites with lower existing use value such as industrial and community uses. Barnet is not a prime industrial location. As set out in Section 13.5 only 3% of employment land in Barnet is worthy of release. We also seek through DM 14 – New and Existing Employment Space to retain viable employment locations in Barnet. We also seek to retain community and education uses as set out in DM 13 – Community and Education Uses as such infrastructure supports the Borough as it grows. There are therefore limited opportunities for redevelopment of industrial and community uses to support a boroughwide target of 50% affordable housing. We consider that, as demonstrated by the 2010 Study, a 40% boroughwide target is financially viable and appropriate in helping to address our priorities for delivering family homes.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing



CS E21	54	9.6.13 Supersedes Adden 69	Since the introduction of a 50% affordable housing target at 10 units or more in 2006 there has been a reduction in affordable housing delivery in Barnet because of a decrease in proposals for small to medium-sized residential sites. Prior to the economic downturn the viability of these sites appears to have been impacted by inflexible top-down targets and a low trigger threshold which caused developers to either submit residential developments of up to 9 units or landowners chose not to develop a site. DM10 Affordable Housing Contributions sets out details on the mechanisms for providing affordable housing and for determining applications.	
CS E22		9.7	Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS E23		9.7.1 Superseded by NPPF CS E22	Circulars 01/2006 and 04/2007 states that Core Strategies should set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller pitches sites and plots for travelling showpeople. in order (Footnote – A new Planning Policy Statement on Planning for Traveller sites will be published in 2012). This will help to guide the allocation of any sites / plots and to meet manage unexpected demand. To meet the long term needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople we will seek to identify appropriate sites for Gypsies and Travellers through the Site Allocations DPD. The pan London Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation and Needs Assessment 2008 (GTANA) sets out a range of minimum to maximum pitch requirements for Barnet up to 2017 from zero to 15 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and up to 2 plots for Travelling Showpeople. The council will work with sub-regional partners to ensure that the evidence base is reviewed. This may change the range of maximum to minimum targets set out above.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS E24		Policy CS 4 Providing quality homes and housing choice in Barnet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> delivering a minimum affordable housing target of 5,500 new affordable homes by 2025/26 and seeking a boroughwide target of 30% 40% affordable homes on sites capable of accommodating ten or more dwellings 	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS E25		Policy CS 4 Providing quality homes and housing choice in Barnet	<p>Within the Site Allocations DPD we will seek to identify land to meet the long term needs of Gypsies and Travellers.</p> <p>Proposals for sites for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople must have regard to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> close proximity to a main road and safe access to the site with adequate space on site to allow for the manoeuvring of vehicles reasonable access to local shops and other community facilities in particular schools and health care potential of the site for good management 	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the scale of the site is in keeping with local context and character provision of appropriate landscaping and planting to address impact on local environment, character and amenity and enable integration of the site with the surrounding environment any use on the site does not have any unacceptable adverse impacts on neighbouring residents appropriate facilities must be provided on-site access to essential services including water and waste disposal <p>Within the Site Allocations DPD we will seek to identify land to meet the long term needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople based on an evidence base of the range of pitches/plots required in Barnet</p>	
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Revised Policy CS 2 – Brent Cross – Cricklewood

Brent Cross – Cricklewood is identified as an Opportunity Area in the London Plan and on Map 5. It will be a major focus for the creation of new jobs and homes, building upon the area's strategic location and its key rail facilities.

We will seek comprehensive redevelopment of Brent Cross – Cricklewood in accordance with the London Plan, the saved UDP policies (Chapter 12) and the adopted Development Framework. This will provide the key elements of the local planning policy framework for deciding future planning applications unless and until replaced by new DPD or SPD as a result of the ~~LDF~~ **Local Plan** Monitoring and review process. It is considered likely that comprehensive regeneration will be achieved in accordance with the planning permission. If this proves unlikely then we will consider whether in the circumstances the ~~LDF~~ **Local Plan** needs to be reviewed.

Specific monitoring indicators for Brent Cross – Cricklewood are set out in Appendix B and we will have regard to them in monitoring the progress made in the implementation and delivery of regeneration, including the achievement of important milestones (as set out in Appendix B) towards the initiation of development ~~under the planning permission~~ described in the information box on Brent Cross – Cricklewood.

It is anticipated that the BXC Development Partners are committed to progressing the project as quickly as reasonably practicable towards commencement of the development ~~under the permission~~ subject to securing the necessary planning approvals, highways orders and site assembly. On the basis of these indicators we expect that comprehensive re-development will commence in relation to Phase 1 at some time between 2015 and 2017.

If in the light of progress made in securing pre-commencement approvals and other related procedures as well as actual delivery of the development these milestones are not achieved (or are not likely to be capable of being delivered) we will consider the possible need for a review of the Core Strategy policy on Brent Cross – Cricklewood in the light of progress that is being made in delivering this important strategic project.



The key milestone for the regeneration of Brent Cross-Cricklewood is likely to be the Phase 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO). If by the end of 2014 any CPO that is required to deliver Phase 1 and commence the development has not been made and submitted for confirmation we will instigate a review of the policy framework for Brent Cross-Cricklewood. The form of the review will be set out in a revision to the Local Development Scheme. This may involve the review of the Core Strategy and may if necessary or appropriate lead to introduction of new DPD or SPD to further guide and control the comprehensive regeneration of the Brent Cross-Cricklewood area.

Revised Policy CS 4 - Providing quality homes and housing choice in Barnet

We will aim to create successful communities in Barnet by:

- seeking to ensure a mix of housing products in the affordable and market sectors to provide choice for all households and enable Barnet residents to progress on a housing journey that can meet the aspirations of home ownership
- seeking to ensure that all new homes are built to Lifetime Homes Standards and that through extending the inclusive design principles embedded in Lifetime Homes we can create Lifetime Neighbourhoods that are welcoming, accessible, and inviting for everyone, regardless of age, or health, or disability.
- seeking a range of dwelling sizes and types of housing including family and lifetime homes that meets our identified housing priorities and does not undermine suburban character or local distinctiveness. Policy CS 5 on Protecting and Enhancing Barnet's Character to Create High Quality Places sets out how we will secure high quality design.
- seeking a variety of housing related support options that maximise the independence of vulnerable residents including young people, people with disabilities, older people, homeless people and other vulnerable adults
- delivering a minimum affordable housing target of 5,500 new affordable homes by 2025/26 and seeking a boroughwide target of ~~30~~ 40% affordable homes on sites capable of accommodating ten or more dwellings
- seeking an appropriate mix of affordable housing of 60% social rented and 40% intermediate for Barnet that will support our objectives of widening home ownership and providing family homes
- on sites which are suitable for the provision of an element of affordable housing, we may exceptionally accept the provision of off-site housing, or a commuted payment instead of such provision

~~Within the Site Allocations DPD we will seek to identify land to meet the long term needs of Gypsies and Travellers,~~

Proposals for sites for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will have having regard to the following criteria :

- close proximity to a main road and safe access to the site with adequate space on site to allow for the manoeuvring of vehicles
- reasonable access to local shops and other community facilities in particular schools and health care
- ~~potential of the site for good management~~

- **the scale of the site is in keeping with local context and character**
- **appropriate landscaping and planting to address** impact on local environment, character and amenity **and enable integration of the site with the surrounding environment**
- **any use on the site does not have any unacceptable adverse impacts on neighbouring residents**
- **appropriate facilities are provided on-site** access to essential services including water and waste disposal.

Within the Site Allocations DPD we will seek to identify land to meet the long term needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople based on an evidence base of the range of pitches/plots required in Barnet.

We will monitor the delivery of additional housing against our target of 28,000 new homes by 2025/26 and will seek to maintain supply at the rate necessary to meet or exceed the target. In seeking to maintain the housing supply we will adjust the type and mix of housing sought, having regard to the financial viability of development, the housing market and the needs of different groups.



Core Strategy – General

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
CS PEA 1/a		Full document	All references to 'Council' to be replaced by 'council'	To ensure consistency
CS PEA 1/b		Full document	All reference to individual CS and DM policies should be prefixed by Policy or policy as appropriate	To ensure consistency

Chapter 1: Introduction

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
NPPF CS E1	1	1.1.	What are the LDF is the Local Plan and the Core Strategy ?	The Glossary of the NPPF defines the Local Plan
NPPF CS E2	1	1.1.1	The Local Plan Development Framework (LDF) replaces the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted May 2006). It embodies spatial planning – the practice of 'place shaping' to deliver positive social, economic and environmental outcomes and provide the overarching local policy framework for delivering sustainable development in Barnet. The LDF Barnet's Local Plan provides is described as a 'folder' of separate documents, the most important of which is the Core Strategy. This contains the 'vision' for the LDF Local Plan and the most fundamental, cross-cutting objectives and policies that the local authority and its partners will seek to deliver.	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
NPPF CS E3	1	1.1.2	Barnet's Local Plan LDF primarily consists.....	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
CS E1	1	1.1.2 Supersedes CS PEA 1/c	the emerging North London Waste Plan DPD (submission November 2011 early 2012)	To update progress on the NLWP
CS PEA 1/c	1	1.1.2 Superseded by CSE 1	the emerging North London Waste Plan DPD (preferred options October 2009 submission November 2011)	To update progress on the NLWP
NPPF CS E4	1	1.1.3 Supersedes CS PEA 1/d	Government policy towards spatial planning is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) . The NPPF sets out the Government's planning	Clarification on role of NPPF



			policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Planning Policy Statement 1 — Delivering Sustainable Development and is further amplified in other Planning Policy Statements. In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework. We must take account of government guidance, for example, the requirement to meet local and regional housing needs. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. If a local interpretation of national planning policy is proposed, this must be justified. It is not necessary for the Core Strategy to repeat either national or London Plan policy.	
CS PEA 1/d	1	1.1.3 Superseded by NPPF CS E4	Add after first sentence 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework'	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012.
NPPF CS E5	1	1.1.3A	The NPPF states that policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development, the golden thread running through both plan-making and decision taking. This approach makes clear that development which is sustainable can be approved without delay. Policy CS NPPF reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development.	Clarification on role of NPPF and presumption in favour of sustainable development.
NPPF CS E6	1	1.1.3B	Barnet's Local Plan has been positively prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements and is consistent with achieving sustainable development.	Clarification that Local Plan is positively prepared and consistent with NPPF
CS PEA 3/a	1	1.1.4	In December 2010 the Coalition Government introduced the Localism Bill as part of its objective to shift power back into the hands of individuals, communities and councils and give local people a real share in growth. Following Royal Assent in November 2011, the Bill was enacted. The main features of the Act are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduction of new freedoms and flexibilities for local government • introduction of new rights and powers for communities and individuals • reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective • reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally 	Updating following Royal Assent
CS PEA 3/b	1	1.1.5	The Localism Bill Act introduces Neighbourhood Development Plans....	Updating following Royal Assent
Adden 1	2	Table 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 'neighbourhood forums' may initiate NDPs and NDOs. These would apply to a 'neighbourhood area' - an area that a body which is or is capable of being defined as or is capable of being defined as a 'neighbourhood forum' has asked to be designated as such by the Council. ➤ For NDPs and NDOs to be accepted more than half of those voting must approve 	Clarification on Neighbourhood Plans



			<p>the proposals in a referendum. If approved the Council must set up the plan or order 'as soon as reasonably practicable'.</p> <p>➤ Both NDOs and NDPs must be submitted to an examiner who will be an expert but not necessarily a Planning Inspector. If the examiner accepts the proposal it must be subjected to a referendum. Both the examiner and the local authority may prescribe the area that the referendum should cover and any registered voter in the referendum area will be able to vote. If more than 50% of voters are in favour then it will become part of the local development plan. If approved the Council must set up the plan or order 'as soon as reasonably practicable'.</p> <p>➤ Details of a new grant scheme to "support communities and neighbourhoods in planning" are available on the CLG website.</p>	
CS PEA 1/e	2	1.2.2 Supersedes Adden 2	<p>The Core Strategy should also accord with strategies and programmes which are the product of partnership working with members of Barnet's Local Strategic Partnership – (the One Barnet Partnership Board)</p> <p>Delete footnote subject to approval</p>	To ensure consistency prior to approval of the One Barnet Partnership Board as the replacement of the Local Strategic Partnership.
Adden 2	2	1.2.2 Superseded by CS PEA 1/e	<p>The Core Strategy should also accord with strategies and programmes which are the product of partnership working with members of Barnet's Local Strategic Partnership – the One Barnet Partnership Board as of March 2011 (footnote – subject to approval) (Barnet College, CommUNITY Barnet, Metropolitan Police, Middlesex University and NHS Barnet).</p>	The One Barnet Partnership Board is subject to approval
Adden 3	3	1.2.4	<p>In 2008 we asked for your views on the key issues and challenges facing Barnet for the next 15 years and the 80 proposed options for dealing with them. In response we received 23,000 comments from nearly 500 individual respondents. Our consideration of these views is set out in the Issues and Options Consultation Report.</p>	The Consultation Report for the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Documents sets out the consultation arrangements for the Core Strategy
NPPF CS E7	3	1.2.5	<p>This is outlined in our published LDF Local Plan evidence base (as listed at para 3.2.1). This evidence will be kept under review.</p>	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
Adden 4	3	1.2.5	<p>In 2009 we asked for your views on our Direction of Travel which set out our preferred approach for managing the change that a growing Barnet faces over the next 15 years. Consultation on our Direction of Travel ran from November 2009 until January 2010 and included meetings and presentations to a wide variety of groups and stakeholders including Barnet's Area Forums, Citizen's Panel and Civic Network. In response we received over 2,100 comments from 334 individual respondents. The results of the consultation which are set out in the accompanying Consultation Report have helped to inform the development of our Core Strategy – Publication Stage.</p>	The Consultation Report for the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Documents sets out the consultation arrangements for the Core Strategy



Schedule 1 of proposed changes to Barnet's Core Strategy DPD

Adden 5	3	1.2.6	Consultation on the Publication Stage ran from September 2010 until November 2010 and included meetings and presentations to Barnet's Area Forums and the Civic Network. In response we received 250 comments from 44 individual respondents. As part of the consultation on this document we will publish a Consultation Report that gives detail of the consultation carried out, summarises the feedback from events and sets out our response. The results of the consultation helped to inform the development of our Core Strategy – Submission Stage and the publication for public consultation of Pre Submission Amendments.	The Consultation Report for the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Documents sets out the consultation arrangements for the Core Strategy
Adden 6	3	1.2.7	We have considered the responses we have received to extensive consultation since 2008 these and together with the background evidence, the sustainability appraisal (see below), the London Plan and the implications of its current review, the national planning framework provided by Planning Policy Statements/Guidance (both emerging and adopted) we have produced the Core Strategy – Submission Stage.	Updating
Adden 7	3	1.3.1	The adopted former London Plan (2008) has identified Colindale (201 hectares) as an Opportunity Area with a minimum target of 10,000 new homes and 500 new jobs delivered between 2001 and 2026. The draft revised London Plan (October 2009) (July 2011) has identified identifies the wider Colindale / Burnt Oak Opportunity Area comprising 262 hectares of land in Barnet and Brent as having capacity for a minimum of 2,000 jobs and a minimum housing target of 12,500 new homes between 2011 and 2031.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 8	3	1.3.2	The adopted former London Plan (2008) has also identified Mill Hill East (48 hectares) as an Area for Intensification with a minimum target of 3,500 new homes and 500 new jobs delivered between 2001 and 2026. The draft revised London Plan (October 2009) (July 2011) has identified identifies Mill Hill East as having capacity for a minimum of 1,800 jobs and a minimum housing target of 2,100 new homes between 2011 and 2031.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 9	4	1.4.1	The adopted former London Plan (2008) identifies identified Brent Cross Cricklewood (323 hectares) as an Opportunity Area with a minimum target of 20,000 jobs and 10,000 homes delivered between 2001 and 2026. The draft revised London Plan (October 2009) (July 2011) has identified identifies Brent Cross Cricklewood as having capacity for 20,000 jobs and a minimum housing target of 10,000 new homes between 2011 and 2031.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 3/c	4	1.4.2	...The Development Framework, which is highlighted as an adopted Opportunity Area Development Framework in Annex One of the London Plan,....	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 14 2011 with Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners (BXC DP)
CS E2	4	1.4.5 Supersedes	Add new sentence before para 1.4.5a. These policies within the saved UDP shall continue to be part of the	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 14 2011



		CS PEA 3/d	development plan.	with Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners (BXC DP)
CS E3	4	New Para 1.4.5a	Monitoring indicators for the Brent Cross – Cricklewood policy set out in Appendix B will have regard to the progress made in the implementation and delivery of regeneration. The key milestone for the regeneration of Brent Cross – Cricklewood is likely to be the Phase 1 Compulsory Purchase Order. If by the end of 2014 any CPO that is required to deliver Phase 1 and commence the development has not been made and submitted for confirmation we will instigate a review of the policy framework for Brent Cross – Cricklewood. These indicators will provide the basis for the review of the Core Strategy and The form of the review will be set out in a revision to the Local Development Scheme and may, if necessary or appropriate, lead to introduction of new DPD or SPD to further guide and control the comprehensive regeneration of Brent Cross – Cricklewood.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Brent Cross - Cricklewood
CS PEA 3/d	4	1.4.5 Superseded by CS E2	Add new sentence at end of para. These policies within the saved UDP shall continue to be part of the development plan.	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 14 2011 with Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners (BXC DP)
NPPF CS E8	4	New Policy CS NPPF	Policy CS NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework - Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development When considering development proposals we will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). We will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in Barnet. Planning applications that accord with policies in Barnet's Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the	Introduction of new model policy proposed by the Planning Inspectorate on presumption in favour of sustainable development



			<p>council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole; or Specific policies in that NPPF indicate that development should be restricted. 	
NPPF CS E9	4	Key References	<p>➔ Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development National Planning Policy Framework</p>	Updating
Adden 10	4	Key References	<p>Core Strategy – Direction of Travel and Development Management Policies – Consultation Report Core Strategy – Issues & Options – Consultation Report Core Strategy – Publication Stage – Consultation Report London Plan (Revised Draft), 200911</p>	Updating

Chapter 2: Strategic context for Barnet

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
CS PEA 1/f	6	2.1.1 Supersedes Adden 11	<p>The Local Strategic Partnership (replaced by the One Barnet Partnership Board)</p> <p>Delete footnote subject to approval</p>	To ensure consistency prior to approval of the One Barnet Partnership Board as the replacement of the Local Strategic Partnership.
Adden 11	6	2.1.1 Superseded by CS PEA 1/f	<p>The Local Strategic Partnership (replaced by the One Barnet Partnership Board in March 2011) (footnote – subject to approval) has revised the borough's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for the period 2008 to 2018.</p>	The One Barnet Partnership Board is subject to approval
Adden 12	6	2.1.4	<p>Table 2 sets out how the priorities of the SCS are reflected in the Core Strategy – Publication Stage.</p>	Updating
NPPF CS E10	6	2.2.1	<p>Three Strands provides the spatial vision that underpins the Core Strategy and the Local Development Framework Plan.</p>	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan



NPPF CS E11	7	2.3.5	Barnet's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) forms a key part of the EDF Local Plan evidence base.	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
Adden 13	7	2.4	One Barnet Partnership Corporate Plan	The Corporate Plan sets out the public sector approach that encompasses One Barnet
Adden 14	7	2.4.1	<p>Our Corporate Plan sits beneath Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy. This ten-year vision entitled 'One Barnet' was developed between the council and its partners defining the distinctive values we share, and the outcomes we are all working towards and which we believe will make the borough an even better place to live. Our aspiration is that all Barnet's public services are working together to achieve these strategic ambitions for the borough and our residents.</p> <p>But our challenge remains the same - to provide better services for our residents at a time of increasing population, rising expectations and reduced public budgets.</p> <p>Using this approach, we will continue to address this challenge by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focusing relentlessly on efficiency to ensure every public pound is spent wisely • redefining a new relationship with citizens so that they can work with us as part of a 'Big Society' taking responsibility themselves where they can • working seamlessly with partners to develop a new public sector approach which will require us to better co-ordinate our work and exploit the efficiencies and benefits of joint working. 	Updating with Corporate Plan
Adden 15	7	New para 2.4.1a	<p>All public services face challenges of reduced budgets, finding new solutions to tackling long-standing problems and addressing customer satisfaction.</p> <p>The One Barnet's Corporate Partnership Plan is an agreed set of objectives, projects and measurable outcomes across the public sector in Barnet. plays and integral role in driving the transformation of local public services. The Plan is set within the context of the strategic outcomes set out in aspirations of Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy and is agreed by the One Barnet Partnership Board (formerly the Local Strategic Partnership).</p>	Updating with Corporate Plan
CS PEA 1/g	7	2.4.1a	Barnet's Corporate Plan plays and integral role in driving the transformation of local public services. The Corporate Plan is set within the context of the strategic aspirations of Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy.	Improving wording



Adden 16	8	2.4.2	<p>The Partnership Corporate Plan contains three priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better services with less money —our Future Shape programme is about delivering better outcomes more effectively, efficiently, equitably and economically to leave our customers feeling more satisfied • Sharing opportunities and sharing responsibilities —some residents need more support than others and we will work with them to put them on the pathway to success • Successful London suburb —enabling Barnet to grow sustainably by supporting prosperity whilst preserving and enhancing the physical environment. Supporting excellence in our schools and centres of learning. Working with the police and NHS Barnet to ensure that the borough remains a safe and healthy place to live, work and study 	Updating with Corporate Plan
Adden 17	8	2.4.3	All three priorities in the One Barnet Partnership Corporate Plan are embedded within the Core Strategy:	Updating with Corporate Plan
CS PEA 1/h	9	2.5.1	These include the Children and Young People's Plan, Older Adults People's Commissioning Strategy, Housing Strategy, Health and Well-being Commissioning Framework, Regeneration Strategy and the Safer Communities Strategy. These policies, programmes and strategies have all been considered as important markers in the development of the Core Strategy and form part of the evidence base.	Updating – Older Adults Strategy superseded by Older People's Commissioning Strategy. Regeneration Strategy approved in September 2011.
EMC LBB 1	9	2.6.1	Working with the Leadership Centre for Local Government the 'Successful Suburbs' 'State of the Suburbs' report was published in May 2007	Clarification
Adden 18	9	2.7.1	The adopted London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004), published in July 2011 February 2008 , provides the London-wide context for borough planning policies. This version is currently the statutory development plan for the borough and the starting point for decisions on planning applications. The Core Strategy must have cognisance of this strategic background and be in general conformity with it as well as being consistent with national planning guidance.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 19	9	2.7.2	London elected a new Mayor in May 2008. In order to set a clear spatial framework which reflects his policies and priorities the Mayor instigated a full review of the London Plan. In October 2009 the Mayor published the draft revised London Plan and set out a vision for the sustainable development of the city up to 2031. The Mayor has put forward a vision for the sustainable development of London up to 2031. The Mayor's vision is that London should excel among global cities – expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life and leading the world in its approach to	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011



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			tackling the urban challenges of the 21 st century, particularly that of climate change.	
Adden 20	10	2.7.4	The review of the London Plan is expected to be completed by the Mayor in 2011. Our Core Strategy will be adopted after the review is completed. It is therefore necessary for this document to reflect the policy approach of the existing adopted London Plan while signposting the changes in direction to the strategic policy as set out in the draft revised London Plan.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 21	10	2.7.5	The Commission's Interim Conclusions were published in July 2009 and were taken into account by the Mayor in the draft revised London Plan published in October 2009.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 22	10	2.7.6	Outer London is where 60 per cent of Londoners live and where over 40 per cent of London's jobs are located. The draft revised London Plan seeks a more dispersed and polycentric pattern of development in London focused on a network of town centres. Such dispersal can help address the pressures on the transport network into central London created by the imbalance between where people live and where they work. The draft revised London Plan sets out a vision and strategy for Outer London recognising the diversity of the area and its key contribution to the quality of life in London as a whole. A high quality of life is essential to London's future success. Providing places where people will want to work and live, will be important to attracting and retaining the kind of economic sectors which may lift growth in outer London.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
NPPF CS E12	10	2.9.1	We need to carry out a sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy and other relevant Local Development Framework Plan documents.	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
NPPF CS E13	11	2.11.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess the performance of the Core Strategy and other LDF Local Plan documents following their adoption 	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
Adden 23	11	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Core Strategy – Publication – Sustainability Appraisal ➤ Core Strategy – Publication – Habitats Regulations Assessment ➤ Core Strategy – Publication – Equalities Impact Assessment ➤ London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011 ➤ Corporate Plan ➤ London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008 ➤ One Barnet Forward Plan 	Updating
EMC LBB 2	11	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Successful Suburbs, London Councils, State of the Suburbs, Local Future Group, 2007 	Clarification



Chapter 3 : Preparing Barnet's Core Strategy

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
NPPF CS E14	14	3.1	Consideration of National and Regional London Plan Policy	Reflects NPPF definition of the Development Plan
Adden 24	13	3.1.1	The process for preparing the Core Strategy, which includes three included four rounds of public consultation, is set out in the table below.	Updating
CS PEA 1/i	13	3.1.1	Submission to the Government following consultation on Pre-Submission Amendments to the Core Strategy	Clarification
Adden 25	13	3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What you told us – the response to consultation on Barnet's Core Strategy Direction of Travel. This is set out in the Core Strategy (Direction of Travel) Consultation Report 	Updating
CS PEA 1/j	13	3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">produced by the Council and its partners such as the Barnet Children and Young People's Plan, Older Adults People's Commissioning Strategy, Housing Strategy, Health and Well-being Commissioning Framework, Regeneration Strategy and the Safer Communities Strategy. 	Updating – Older Adults Strategy superseded by Older People's Commissioning Strategy. Regeneration Strategy approved in September 2011
Adden 26	14	3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barnet Playing Pitch Assessment Barnet Transport Assessment Review State of the Borough Report 	Updating Playing Pitch Assessment has not been completed
NPPF CS E15	14	3.3.1 Supersedes CS PEA 1/k	National planning policy is set out in a suite of Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPG) . In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework . The Core Strategy must be consistent with national planning policy unless we have strong evidence that an alternative approach is more appropriate in Barnet.	Clarification on role of NPPF
CS PEA 1/k	14	3.3.1 Superseded	Add after first sentence 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy



		by NPPF CS E12	guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework	Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012.
NPPF CS E16	14	3.3.2	Our LDF Local Plan documents must be in general conformity with the London Plan.	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
NPPF CS E17	15	3.5	Introduction to Barnet's LDF Local Plan	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
NPPF CS E18	15	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Planning Policy Framework ➤ LDF Local Plan Evidence Base (as set out at paras 3.22 to 3.2.4) 	Updating
Adden 27	15	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Core Strategy – Direction of Travel – Consultation Report ➤ Core Strategy – Publication and Development Management Policies - Consultation Report ➤ London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009 2011 ➤ London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008 	Updating

Chapter 4 : Barnet – the place

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
CS PEA 1/i	16	4.1.2	Barnet contains 2,206 buildings over 654 separate entries on the Statutory List of Buildings (of which 2 are Grade 1, 76 33 are Grade 2* and 649-2168 are Grade 2),	To ensure consistency on number of Listed Buildings rather than entries on the Statutory List and respond to INSP 04-01
CS E4	16	4.2.3 Supersedes CS PEA 3/e	is expected to deliver over 16,000 new homes by 2026	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS PEA 3/e	16	4.2.3 Superseded by CS E3	..is expected to deliver 17,000 16,000 new homes by 2026	Correction to ensure consistency with Table 3
Adden 28	17	4.3.1	...of 345,800 residents in 2010. This is further reinforced by the State of the	Updating



			Borough Report which estimates 349,800 residents in 2011.	
Adden 29	18	4.3.9	The Government's National Indicator 1 measures the proportion of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. Barnet is the place with the greatest diversity of communities that has scored highly on this indicator.	National Indicators abolished in March 2011
CS PEA 1/m	18	4.3.9	Nearly 84% of residents agreed in the 2008 Place Annual Residents Survey that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well.	Clarification
Adden 30	18	4.4.2	Barnet is the 165128th 165128th most deprived authority out of 326 local authority areas in England 354 English districts. It has six areas within the top 10% most deprived nationally. Map 16 shows the distribution of deprivation in Barnet. Overall deprivation is substantially higher in Burnt Oak and Colindale than the rest of the borough. One area in Colindale has over a fifth of its working age population in employment deprivation (i.e. involuntarily excluded from work).	Updating with Index of Deprivation 2010
Adden 31	19	4.5.1	Our Residents Perception Survey in 2011 found that the vast majority of residents (96%) feel 'very or fairly safe' during the day. At night this response drops to 76%. Our Annual Resident's Survey 2008 reveals revealed that in most wards residents feel safe in the day. However about 1 in 5 respondents say that they feel unsafe in the evening. Greater greater fears about safety are expressed in Edgware, Burnt Oak, Colindale, West Hendon and Woodhouse. An exception is Underhill ward where 1 in 2 respondents stated they felt fairly or very unsafe in the evening.	Updating with Residents Perception Survey 2011
EMC LBB 3	20	4.8.1 Supersedes CS PEA 1/n	Barnet is rich in green spaces and biodiversity containing 68 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Importance , including seven of which are Local Nature Reserves.	To ensure consistency with the DMP DPD
CS PEA 1/n	20	4.8.1 Superseded by EMC LBB 3	Barnet is rich in green spaces and biodiversity containing 68 Sites of Importance for Importance for Nature Conservation, including seven of which are Local Nature Reserves.	Clarification
Adden 32	21	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Residents Perception Survey ➤ State of the Borough Report 	Updating

Chapter 5 : The challenges we face

Prefix	Page (May)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
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	2011 Doc)			
CS PEA 1/o	22	5.1.4	We have six super output areas within the ten per cent most deprived nationally. Overall deprivation is substantially higher in Burnt Oak and Colindale than the rest of the borough.	Updating with the English Indices of Deprivation 2010
Adden 33	23	5.1.15	Further insights on Barnet today and the challenges facing us in the future can be found in the State of the Borough Report available online.	Updating with State of the Borough Report
CS PEA 1/p	23	Key References Supersedes Adden 34	➤ One Barnet Partnership Plan (subject to approval)	No merit in referring to a Plan that has yet to be approved
Adden 34	23	Key References	➤ One Barnet Forward Partnership Plan (subject to approval) ➤ State of the Borough Report	Updating

Chapter 6 : Vision and objectives

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
NPPF CS E16	24	6.1.1	We are using the vision from the Sustainable Community Strategy as the overarching vision for Barnet's Local Development Framework Plan	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
CS PEA 1/q	24	6.1.1	In 2010, the Local Strategic Partnership (the One Barnet Partnership Board since March 2011) agreed Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy, which sets out a shared vision and strategy for the borough. We are using the vision from the Sustainable Community Strategy	To ensure consistency prior to approval of the One Barnet Partnership Board as the replacement of the Local Strategic Partnership.
EMC LBB 4	24	6.1.1	Barnet's success is founded on it it's residents.....	Correction
Adden 35	24	6.1.2	The linkage between these themes, the underlying ambitions and the Core Strategy policy framework are set out in Table 4 2 .	Updating
Adden 36	24	6.2.1 Barnet's core objectives	- to ensure that residents are equipped with the skills to access the 21,000 ⁶ jobs that Amend footnote ⁶ Based on existing 2008 London Plan and adopted AAPs	Clarification
CS PEA 1/r	26	6.2.2	The linkage between these objectives, the themes and ambitions of the Sustainable	Improving wording



			Community Strategy themes and the Core Strategy policies that help deliver each objective are set out below	
Adden 37	26	Table 2	Sustainability Community Strategy for Barnet 2008-2018-2010 - 2020	Updating

Chapter 7: Barnet's place shaping strategy

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
Adden 38	30	7.2.4	Amend footnote ⁸ Based on existing 2008 London Plan Amend footnote ⁹ Draft Revised London Plan	Clarification
CS E5	30	7.2.4 Supersedes CS PEA 3/f	.....to deliver up to over 16,000 new homes within the next 15 years	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS PEA 3/f	30	7.2.4 Superseded by CS E4	.....to deliver up to 17,000 16,000 new homes within the next 15 years	Correction to ensure consistency with Table 3
Adden 39	30	Mill Hill East Development Area	In line with the existing 2008 London Plan	Clarification
Adden 40	32	Colindale Development Area	In line with the existing 2008 London Plan	Clarification
CS PEA 1/s	35	Box on Brent Cross – Cricklewood Regeneration Area	Brent Cross – Cricklewood Regeneration Area Delete footnote This information will be updated to reflect progress with this proposal	Information has been updated
Adden 41	35	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	The Cricklewood Cricklewood , Brent Cross and.....	Correction
Adden 42	35	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	The planning conditions will require that Phase 1...	Improving wording
Adden 43	35	Brent Cross-	focused on Brent Cross Shopping Centre which will provide the initial catalyst to and	Improving wording



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		Cricklewood Regeneration Area	deliver....	
Adden 44	35	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	Hence the The exact composition	Improving wording
CS PEA 3/g	35	Brent Cross – Cricklewood Regeneration Area	...The area High Street S south of the North Circular Road....	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 14 2011 to resolve objections of Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners (BXC DP)
CS PEA 3/h	36	Brent Cross – Cricklewood Regeneration Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> significant improvements to bus services in North West London including a contribution to a new Rapid Transit Service..... 	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 14 2011 to resolve objections of Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners (BXC DP)
NPPF CS E20	37	Brent Cross – Cricklewood Regeneration Area	<p>.....in accordance with relevant policies of the Core Strategy and other LDF Local Plan documents, as well as the London Plan, the saved UDP policies (Chapter 12) and the Development Framework, subject to any future reviews of these documents.</p>	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
Adden 45	38	7.2.6	In the adopted 2008 London Plan Barnet has been was set a housing target of 20,550 new homes over the ten year period 2007/08 to 2017/18. This equates to equalled an annual housing target of 2,055 new homes per annum. Following completion of the Mayor's Londonwide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) this figure has been was revised up to 2021 as part of the draft revised 2011 London Plan. The revised housing target for Barnet is 22,550 new homes equal to 2,255 new homes per annum over the ten year period 2011/12 to 2021/22.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 46	38	7.2.7	Barnet has been set the challenge of meeting the fourth highest housing target in London over the ten year period 2011/12 to 2021/22. The target over the next 10 years largely reflects the opportunities that are coming forward in Brent Cross – Cricklewood, Colindale and Mill Hill East and the priority housing estates as shown in Table 2 3.	Updating
CS E6	39	7.2.8 Supersedes CS PEA 3/i	Table 3 shows that over 13,000 nearly 14,000 new homes will be delivered in regeneration and development areas and priority housing estates by 2021	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing



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CS PEA 3/i	39	7.2.8 Supersedes Adden 47	Table 3 shows that nearly 15,000 over 13,000 new homes will be delivered in regeneration and development areas and priority housing estates by 2021	Updating in accordance to revisions for priority housing estates in Table 3
Adden 47	39	7.2.8 Superseded by CS PEA 3/i	Table 2 3 shows that nearly 15,000 new homes will be delivered in regeneration and development areas and priority housing estates by 2021 as part of our identified development pipeline. This contributes to delivery of the draft revised London Plan housing target of 22,500 by 2021.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 48	39	7.2.9	The draft revised London Plan states that boroughs should roll forward their target's (Barnet's new target is 2,255 new homes per annum) to cover their 15 year plan periods.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 49	39	Table 2 Barnet's development pipeline and incremental housing growth 2011/12 to 2025/26	Table 2 3 – Barnet's development pipeline and incremental housing growth– 2011/12 to 2025/26	Updating
CS E7	39	Table 3 Supersedes CS PEA 3/j	Revised (EIP Hearing) Table 3 is set out at Appendix A1.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS PEA 3/j	39	Table 3 Superseded by CS E7	Revisions have been made to figures for Total Town Centre Sites, Total Other Major Sites and Priority Housing Estates. Revised Table 3 is set out in Appendix A of this report.	Reassessment of housing figures at Priority Housing Estates identified a shortfall of units
Adden 50	39	7.2.10	Most of the major housing development in Barnet for the period 2011 to 2026 next 15 years period 2011 to 2026 next 15 years is either already planned, pipeline approved or granted planning permission. Table 2 3 provides a breakdown of housing development and illustrates our targeted housing growth and expected windfalls from small sites up to 2026	Updating
CS E8	39	7.2.11	Small sites will contribute nearly over over 4,000 new homes	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS E9	40	7.2.12	...of nearly over over 16,000 new homes	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS PEA 3/l	40	7.2.12	.....will provide nearly 3,200 2,200 new homes by 2026. Dollis Valley The Dollis Valley Estate was built in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The objective of the regeneration of the Dollis Valley Estate is to establish a new revitalised	Figures revised as the Council has now selected a preferred bidder to produce a masterplan for the Estate



			neighbourhood on the edge of Green Belt. Around 400 440 homes on the Estate will be demolished and replaced by between 600 and 850 620 new homes. New homes are expected to be delivered from 2013/14 2015/16 as part of a programme which will be completed by 2021 within the lifetime of the Core Strategy (ie by 2026) .	
CS PEA 1/t	40	7.2.12 Priority Estates	<p>Grahame Park The Grahame Park Estate is the largest post-war housing estate in Barnet. Regeneration proposals for Grahame Park aim to transform the estate into a 3,440-home mixed tenure neighbourhood. The Estate forms part of the Colindale Regeneration Area (Grahame Park Way Corridor of Change) as set out in the Colindale Area Action Plan. Around 1,310 homes will be demolished and 460 retained providing a net increase of 1670 new homes. The regeneration is to be taken forward in two stages. Stage A is underway and will comprises 962 new homes. and Stage B will comprise 2,015 new homes. Stage A is expected to be completed by 2016. Stage B is expected to be delivered between 2015 and 2026.</p> <p>Granville Road The Granville Road Estate was built in the 1960s and consists of three 15 storey tower blocks and a further three blocks of low rise housing. It is in need of capital investment to refurbish the tower blocks and also to improve the estate environment and integrate it with the surrounding community. Within the estate there are some surplus lands and these offer the opportunity to build some additional homes for private sale, the and intermediate housing for sale market and possibly for private rent, thus creating a mixed tenure community. The regeneration of the estate will be in two phases. The first phase will be the refurbishment of the tower blocks is underway and the second phase will be the building of new homes. It is expected that in the range of 425 130 to 140 new homes will be built. New homes are expected to be delivered by 2016.</p> <p>Stonegrove and Spur Road Stonegrove and Spur Road are two post war interconnected housing estates in Edgware which are being redeveloped as one. Regeneration will create a new neighbourhood linked to its surroundings on the edge of London's Green Belt. Nearly 1,000 new homes will be provided to replace 600 existing ones, a net increase of 400. This programme is well under way and 120 new homes were completed in 2010. The scheme is expected to be completed before 2021.</p> <p>West Hendon Located between the A5 and the Welsh Harp Reservoir the West Hendon Estate is another product of the 1960s. The existing 680 homes will be replaced by a new mixed tenure neighbourhood of up to 2,200 new homes, a net increase of 1,500 homes. In addition approximately 10,000m2 of non residential floorspace will</p>	To ensure consistency on housing numbers at the Priority Estates in response to question INSP 002 Q4



			be built to help create a focal point around a new town square. Development of the Initial Phase of 186 new homes This programme is underway. It is estimated that the scheme will be completed before 2026. The redevelopment of West Hendon is being taken forward in parallel, but independently of the regeneration of Brent Cross – Cricklewood.	
CS PEA 1/u	41	7.2.13	Through the Annual Monitoring Report we will provide more detail on progress with the regeneration of the priority estates as well as the regeneration and development areas.	Clarification on remit of AMR
Adden 51	41	7.2.14	Table 2 3 provides estimates of capacity.....	Updating
CS PEA 3/m	41	7.2.14	Our town centres are estimated to have capacity to deliver over 800 1,200 new homes	Updating in accordance with Table 3
CS E10	41	7.2.15 supersedes CS PEA3/n	to provide over 2,100 nearly 1,800 new homes	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS PEA 3/n	41	7.2.15 superseded by CS E9	...to provide 1,400 over 2,100 new homes	Updating in accordance with Table 3
Adden 52	41	7.2.15	10 and 25 units which are expected to provide 1,400 new homes over the next 15 years by 2026	Updating
Adden 53	41	7.2.16	.....to grow in the next 15 years up to 2026	Updating
CS PEA 3/k	41	Figure 1 – Housing Trajectory for Barnet	Revised Figure 1 is set out in Appendix A2 of this report.	Updating
Adden 54	42	7.4.2	The Residential Design Guidance SPD (footnote - see timetable for production in LDS) will takes forward the six housing typologies .....Within the framework of the six housing typologies it will highlights...	Clarification
Adden 55	42	7.4.3	The Green Infrastructure SPD (footnote - see timetable for production in LDS) will sets out .....This will be is within	Clarification
CS E11	43	Policy CS1 – Barnet's Place Shaping Strategy	We will only consider support proposals for tall buildings....	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Managing the Built and Natural Environment
CS E12	43	Policy CS1 – Barnet's Place Shaping Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brent Cross – Cricklewood regeneration area - 5,100 5,510 new homes by 2026 (out of a total of 7,550) 	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Brent Cross - Cricklewood



Adden 56	43	Policy CS1 – Barnet's Place Shaping Strategy	Colindale regeneration area – 8,100 new homes by 2026 (footnote – phasing of development between 2011 and 2026 forms part of the development phased between 2007 and 2021 in the Colindale AAP. Completions between 2007 and 2011 account for the lower figure in the Core Strategy).	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
Adden 57	43	Policy CS1 – Barnet's Place Shaping Strategy	.....in the range of 22,000 new homes to be delivered between 2011/12 and 2021/22 to meet the ten-year housing target in the draft revised London Plan	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 1/v	43	Policy CS 1 Barnet's Place Shaping Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the historic suburban environment comprising 16 conservation areas, 4,300 over 2,200 listed buildings and registered historic parks and gardens 	To ensure consistency on number of Listed Buildings rather than entries on the Statutory List and respond to INSP 04-01
CS E13	43	7.5.2	<p>In view of the substantial progress that has been made towards the implementation of the relevant UDP saved policies on Brent Cross – Cricklewood we consider that it is inappropriate at this time to replace the suite of policies listed in Appendix A. In order to provide a detailed policy framework to secure the future comprehensive redevelopment of Brent Cross Cricklewood these 'saved' policies will continue to operate unless and until it is considered appropriate to replace them. Specific monitoring indicators for Brent Cross – Cricklewood are set out in Appendix B. These indicators are closely aligned with the progress to be made under the planning permission in securing the implementation and delivery of regeneration before 2015/16 including in particular key infrastructure as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and providing new housing. These indicators will provide the basis for the review of the Core Strategy The key milestone for the regeneration of Brent Cross-Cricklewood is likely to be the Phase 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO). If by the end of 2014 any CPO that is required to deliver Phase 1 and commence the development has not been made and submitted for confirmation we will instigate a review of the policy framework for Brent Cross – Cricklewood The form of the review will be set out in a revision to the Local Development Scheme. This may involve the review of the Core Strategy and may if necessary or appropriate lead to introduction of new DPD or SPD to further guide and control the comprehensive regeneration of the Brent Cross – Cricklewood area.</p>	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Brent Cross - Cricklewood
NPPF CS E21	44	Policy CS 2 – Brent Cross – Cricklewood	.....as a result of the LDF Local Plan Monitoring and review process. It is considered likely that comprehensive regeneration will be achieved in accordance with the planning permission. If this proves unlikely then we will consider whether in	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan

			the circumstances the LD Local Plan needs to be reviewed.	
CS PEA 3/p	44	Policy CS 2 – Brent Cross – Cricklewood	<p>.....Specific monitoring indicators for Brent Cross – Cricklewood are set out in Appendix B and we will have regard to them in monitoring the progress made in the implementation and delivery of regeneration, including the achievement of important milestones (as set out in Appendix B) towards the initiation of development under the planning permission described in the information box on Brent Cross – Cricklewood.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the BXC Development Partners are committed to progressing the project as quickly as reasonably practicable towards commencement of the development under the permission subject to securing the necessary planning approvals, highways orders and site assembly. On the basis of these indicators we expect that comprehensive re-development will commence in relation to Phase 1 at some time between 2015 and 2017.</p>	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 14 2011 with Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners (BXC DP)
CS E14	44	Policy CS 2 – Brent Cross – Cricklewood	The key milestone for the regeneration of Brent Cross-Cricklewood is likely to be the Phase 1 Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO). If by the end of 2014 any CPO that is required to deliver Phase 1 and commence the development has not been made and submitted for confirmation we will instigate a review of the policy framework for Brent Cross – Cricklewood. The form of the review will be set out in a revision to the Local Development Scheme. This may involve the review of the Core Strategy and may if necessary or appropriate lead to introduction of new DPD or SPD to further guide and control the comprehensive regeneration of the Brent Cross – Cricklewood area.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Brent Cross - Cricklewood
Adden 58	44	Key references	➤ London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009-2011	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 3/o	44	Key References	➤ Barnet Characterisation Study ➤ Barnet Tall Buildings Study	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 8 2011 with English Heritage

Chapter 8: Distribution of housing growth

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
CS PEA 1/w	45	8.1.2	The Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land accounts for nearly 37 36 % of Barnet	Ensure consistency with para 4.2.1

CS PEA 1/x	45	8.1.3	After 'national planning guidance' add new footnote In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework'	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012
CS E15	45	8.1.5	The North London Business Park and Oakleigh Road South is identified as a smaller development area in the east of the borough. It is estimated that in the range of 400 new homes will be delivered as part of a mixed use development in accordance with the adopted planning brief of June 2006.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS PEA 3/q	45	8.1.6	It is estimated that in the region of 3,200 2,200 new homes will be delivered.....	Updating in accordance with Table 3
CS PEA 3/r	45	8.1.7	Our town centres have the capacity to deliver a further 800 1200 new homes by 2025/26.	Updating in accordance with Table 3
CS PEA 1/y	46	8.3.2 supersedes Adden 59	We will utilise the proposed new London Plan density matrix in the draft revised London Plan to reflect local context, public transport accessibility and availability of social infrastructure.	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 59	46	8.3.2 superseded by CS PEA 1/y	The adopted London Plan sets out an approach to maximising the potential of sites, ensuring the maximum intensity of use compatible with local context and public transport capacity. With regard to the existing London Plan sustainable residential quality density matrix we will expect to optimise densities rather than maximise them. However there will be instances where developments are appropriate within the upper end of the density range set out in the draft revised London Plan (footnote – see density matrix at Table 3.2 in London Plan). We will utilise the proposed new density matrix in the draft revised London Plan to reflect local context, public transport accessibility and availability of social infrastructure.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS E16	46	Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth in Meeting Housing Aspirations	We will also promote the development area of the North London Business Park and Oakleigh Road South in order to develop in the range of 400 new homes by 2020/21 as part of a mixed use development in accordance with the adopted Planning Brief of June 2006	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
Adden 60	46	Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth in Meeting Housing Aspirations	....in the following 5 year phases as set out in Table 2 3 .	Updating
Adden 61	47	Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth in	...within the context of the density matrix in the existing London Plan.	Updating



		Meeting Housing Aspirations		
CS E17	47	Policy CS 3 Distribution of Growth in Meeting Housing Aspirations supersedes CS PEA 3/s	<p>2011/12 to 2015/16</p> <p>Brent Cross – Cricklewood</p> <p>Colindale 4,500 new homes</p> <p>Mill Hill East 930 new homes</p> <p>North London Business Park 150 new homes</p> <p>Priority Estates of</p> <p>Dollis Valley 150 new homes</p> <p>Granville Road 140 new homes</p> <p>Stonegrove and Spur Road 100 new homes</p> <p>West Hendon 450 new homes</p> <p>TOTAL 6,420 6,830 new homes</p>	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Brent Cross - Cricklewood
CS PEA 3/s	47	Policy CS 3 Distribution of Growth in Meeting Housing Aspirations Superseded by CS E17	<p>These areas are expected to provide in the range of 3,200 2,200 new homes.....</p> <p>2011/12 to 2015/16</p> <p>Colindale 4,500 new homes</p> <p>Mill Hill East 930 new homes</p> <p>North London Business Park 150 new homes</p> <p>Priority Estates of</p> <p>Dollis Valley 240 150 new homes</p> <p>Granville Road 425 140 new homes</p> <p>Stonegrove and Spur Road 300 100 new homes</p> <p>West Hendon 840 450 new homes</p> <p>TOTAL 7,085 6,420 new homes</p> <p>2016/17 to 2020/21</p> <p>Brent Cross – Cricklewood 1,800 new homes</p> <p>Colindale 3,320 new homes</p> <p>Mill Hill East 1,000 new homes</p> <p>North London Business Park 250 new homes</p> <p>Priority Estates of</p> <p>Dollis Valley 300 new homes</p> <p>Stonegrove and Spur Road 450 190 new homes</p> <p>West Hendon 680 450 new homes</p>	Updating in accordance with Table 3



			<p>TOTAL 7,500 7,040 new homes</p> <p>2021/22 to 2025/26</p> <p>Brent Cross – Cricklewood 3,300 new homes</p> <p>Colindale 300 new homes</p> <p>Mill Hill East 200 new homes</p> <p>Priority Estates of West Hendon 570 640 new homes</p> <p>TOTAL 4,370 4,440 new homes</p>	
Adden 62	48	Key references	<p>➤ London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011</p> <p>➤ London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008</p>	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011

Chapter 9: Providing quality homes and housing choice in Barnet

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
CS PEA 1/z	49	9.2.2	<p>The North London SHMA highlights that the household structure of Barnet follows from its reflects the relatively high proportion of young adults and children within its population when compared with England. In particular 33% of all Barnet households contained children.....</p> <p>Over 90% of all households contained four or less people</p>	Improving wording
CS PEA 1/aa	49	9.2.3	Add to this Given the variations.....	Improving wording
CS PEA 1/ab	50	9.2.4	According to the 2006 Barnet Housing Needs Survey	Clarification
CS PEA 1/ac	50	9.2.8	<p>With high levels of planned housing growth and a changing population, with more children and more older residents, a key concern.....</p> <p>In assessing our housing supply as part of our Annual Monitoring Report we have conducted research on 'are we building the right homes for the next generation?'</p>	Improving wording
Adden 63	54	9.2.12	Barnet, as part of the North London Housing sub-region has jointly commissioned a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).	Updating
CS PEA 1/ad	51	9.2.13	...the draft North London SHMA	Updating
CS PEA 1/ae	51	9.3.1	According to the 2006 Housing Needs Survey nearly one in three of support needs households with support needs live in the private rented sector	Improving wording



EMC LBB 5	52	9.5.1 Supersedes CS PEA 1/af	In line with the London Plan (Policy 3.8 3.6 —Housing Choice) we expect all new homes to meet Lifetime Homes Standards.	Correction
CS PEA 1/af	52	9.5.1 Superseded by EMC LBB 5	In line with the London Plan (Policy 3.6 – Housing Choice) we expect all new homes to meet Lifetime Homes Standards.	Clarification
CS PEA 3/t	53	9.6.4 Supersedes Adden 64	...than the London Plan target of 2,025 2,225 new homes per annum	Correction
Adden 64	53	9.6.4 Superseded by CS PEA 3/t	This SHMA figure for Barnet to meet its identified housing requirements is significantly lower than the existing annual London Plan target of 1,886 new homes per annum for Barnet, which the Mayor has increased further to 2,025 new homes per annum in the draft revised London Plan.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 1/ag	53	9.6.6	...and to accord with the draft revised London Plan (Policy 3.11 – Affordable Housing Targets)....	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS E18	53	9.6.6	Barnet has the fourth highest housing target in London as the borough has the capacity to deliver more housing than is needed locally and is capable of making a significant contribution to London's overall growth as a Successful London Suburb and Opportunity Borough. In order to make such a contribution and to accord with the London Plan (Policy 3.11 – Affordable Housing Targets) we will seek to deliver 30 40 % of new homes as being affordable. This equates to a 30 40 % boroughwide affordable housing target.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS E19	53	9.6.7	Barnet's Affordable Housing Viability Study (2010) has tested the ability of a range of sites throughout Barnet to provide varying levels of affordable housing, with and without grant and with various tenure mixes, on a range of sites in various existing uses. For the purposes of establishing an affordable housing target, if a residential scheme with a given level of affordable housing and other planning obligations has a higher value than the existing use value plus a margin to incentivise the owner to release the site for development, the scheme can be judged to be viable. The 2010 Study supports a 30% affordable boroughwide housing target as being financially viable. indicates that 40% to 50% affordable housing could be financially viable particularly on sites with lower existing use value such as industrial and community uses. Barnet is not a prime industrial location. As set out in Section 13.5 only 3% of employment land in Barnet is worthy of release. We also seek through DM 14 – New and Existing Employment Space to retain viable employment locations in Barnet. We also seek to retain community and education uses as set out in DM 13 – Community and Education Uses as such infrastructure supports the Borough as it grows. There are therefore limited	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing



			opportunities for redevelopment of industrial and community uses to support a boroughwide target of 50% affordable housing. We consider that, as demonstrated by the 2010 Study, a 40% boroughwide target is financially viable and appropriate in helping to address our priorities for delivering family homes	
Adden 65	54	9.6.8	The Area Action Plans for Mill Hill East and Colindale both set out an affordable housing policy which seeks, in line with the adopted 2008 London Plan 50% target, to negotiate the maximum reasonable amount of affordable housing subject to viability.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 1/ah1	54	9.6.9	The draft results of the SHMA.....	Updating
Adden 66	54	9.6.10	The Mayor proposes states in the draft revised London Plan that as a long term strategic target 60% of new affordable housing.....	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 67	54	9.6.11	We will revise the The revised SPD (footnote - see timetable for production in LDS) to reflects	Clarification
Adden 68	54	9.6.12	The existing policy framework on affordable housing as set out in the adopted London Plan supports an approach where half of the housing provision over the period to 2016 should be affordable and that contributions to affordable housing will be required from all developments of 10 units or more or exceeding 0.4 ha in area. The draft revised London Plan requires boroughs to set a numeric target for the amount of affordable housing needed over the life of their LDFs and separate targets for social rented and intermediate housing. The draft revised London Plan also expects sites that are capable of delivering 10 units or more to provide affordable housing.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS E20	54	9.6.12 Supersedes CS PEA 3/u	The affordable housing threshold will also be triggered by re-development on sites larger than 0.4 hectares (including extensions and conversions).	Clarification on the application of the 0.4 ha threshold.
CS PEA 3/u	54	9.6.12 Superseded by CS E19	The existing policy framework on affordable housing .....10 units or more or exceeding 0.4 ha in area. The affordable housing threshold will also be triggered by re-development on sites larger than 0.4 hectares (including extensions and conversions).	Clarification on the application of the 0.4 ha threshold.
CS E21	54	9.6.13 Supersedes Adden 69	Since the introduction of a 50% affordable housing target at 10 units or more in 2006 there has been a reduction in affordable housing delivery in Barnet because of a decrease in proposals for small to medium sized residential sites. Prior to the economic downturn the viability of these sites appears to have been impacted by inflexible top-down targets and a low trigger threshold which caused developers to either submit residential developments of up to 9 units or landowners chose not to develop a site. DM10 Affordable Housing Contributions sets out details on the mechanisms for providing affordable housing and for determining applications.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
Adden 69	54	9.6.13	DP08 DM10 Affordable Housing	Correction



		Superseded by CS E20		
Adden 70	55	9.6.15	Exceptional circumstances will be are set out in our Affordable Housing SPD otherwise para 3.67 3.74 in the draft revised London Plan will apply	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS E22		9.7	Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
NPPF CS E22	55	9.7.1 (supersedes CS E23)	Circulars 01/2006 and 04/2007 state that Core Strategies should In March 2012 the Government published Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. Government policy requires Local Plans to set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller pitches and plots for travelling showpeople. (Footnote – A new Planning Policy Statement on Planning for Traveller sites will be published in 2012).	Reflects publication of Planning Policy for Traveller Sites in March 2012
CS E23		9.7.1 (superseded by NPPF CS E19)	Circulars 01/2006 and 04/2007 states that Core Strategies should set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller pitches sites and plots for travelling showpeople. in order (Footnote – A new Planning Policy Statement on Planning for Traveller sites will be published in 2012). This will help to guide the allocation of any sites / plots and to meet manage unexpected demand. To meet the long term needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople we will seek to identify appropriate sites for Gypsies and Travellers through the Site Allocations DPD. The pan London Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation and Needs Assessment 2008 (GTANA) sets out a range of minimum to maximum pitch requirements for Barnet up to 2017 from zero to 15 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and up to 2 plots for Travelling Showpeople. The council will work with sub-regional partners to ensure that the evidence base is reviewed. This may change the range of maximum to minimum targets set out above.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS E24		Policy CS 4 Providing quality homes and housing choice in Barnet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> delivering a minimum affordable housing target of 5,500 new affordable homes by 2025/26 and seeking a boroughwide target of 30% 40% affordable homes on sites capable of accommodating ten or more dwellings 	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing
CS E25		Policy CS 4 Providing quality homes and housing choice in Barnet	<p>Within the Site Allocations DPD we will seek to identify land to meet the long term needs of Gypsies and Travellers.</p> <p>Proposals for sites for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople must have regard to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> close proximity to a main road and safe access to the site with adequate space on site to allow for the manoeuvring of vehicles 	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reasonable access to local shops and other community facilities in particular schools and health care potential of the site for good management the scale of the site is in keeping with local context and character provision of appropriate landscaping and planting to address impact on local environment, character and amenity and enable integration of the site with the surrounding environment any use on the site does not have any unacceptable adverse impacts on neighbouring residents appropriate facilities must be provided on-site access to essential services including water and waste disposal <p>Within the Site Allocations DPD we will seek to identify land to meet the long term needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople based on an evidence base of the range of pitches/plots required in Barnet</p>	
NPPF CS E23	56	Key references Supersedes CS E26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular 04/2007 – Planning for Travelling Showpeople, CLG, 2007 Circular 01/2006 – Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites, CLG, 2008 Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, CLG, 2012 	Updating
Adden 71	56	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011 Affordable Housing, Supplementary Planning Document, 2007 	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS E26	56	Key references Superseded by NPPF CS E23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular 04/2007 – Planning for Travelling Showpeople, CLG, 2007 	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Housing

Chapter 10: Protecting and enhancing Barnet's character to create high quality places

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
Adden 72	59	10.2.5	This policy framework for our residential suburbs will be is supported by our	Clarification



Schedule 1 of proposed changes to Barnet's Core Strategy DPD

			Residential Design Guidance SPD (footnote - see timetable for production in LDS) which will within the context of the six secondary typologies identified in the Characterisation Study provides design guidelines	
Adden 73	59	10.3.1	.....remnant healthy heathy commons.....	Correction
CS PEA 1/ag	59	10.3.1	....and railway lines running across the Landscape Type Barnet Plateau into the city centre.....	Clarification
Adden 74	60	10.3.2	The development of Barnet's Green Grid is based on the identification of these two distinctive landscape types and our Green Infrastructure SPD (footnote - see timetable for production in LDS) will aims to enhance.....	Clarification
CS PEA 1/ah2	61	10.4.4	In terms of buildings of historic and architectural importance in Barnet there are over 2,200 650 statutory entries for Listed Buildings and 1,600 buildings over 850 entries on the Local List.	To ensure consistency on number of Listed Buildings rather than entries on the Statutory List and respond to INSP 04-01
NPPF CS E24	61	10.4.5 Supersedes CS PEA 1/ai	PPS 5 on Planning for the Historic Environment¹ requires us to set out The NPPF (para 126) supports a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation of the historic environment.	Reflects NPPF approach on conserving and preserving the historic environment
Adden 75	61	10.4.5	We expect to have complete coverage of CACAs by 2012 2013 and	Updating
CS PEA 1/ai	61	10.4.5 Superseded by NPPF CS E24	After PPS 5 on Planning for the Historic Environment add new footnote 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework'	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012
NPPF CS E25	62	10.5.3 Supersedes CS PEA 1/aj	PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development² says that "policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments". In accordance with PPS 4 The NPPF (para 57) states that it is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development. We will therefore not accept design that is considered inappropriate to its context or which fails to take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area and the way it functions.	Reflects NPPF approach on requiring good design
CS PEA 1/aj	62	10.5.3 Superseded by NPPF CS E25	After PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development add new footnote 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework'	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012
CS PEA 1/ak	62	10.5.4	The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) as part of the	Updating to reflect CABE became part

¹ In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework

² In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework



Schedule 1 of proposed changes to Barnet's Core Strategy DPD

			Design Council advises on well-designed buildings, places and spaces. When assessing urban design we will take into account the general principles set out in <i>By Design. Urban design in the planning system towards better practice</i> , produced by CABI, as well as other current design advice by relevant bodies.	of the Design Council in April 2011
Adden 76	62	10.5.5	Barnet will have regard to The following overarching principles outlined in <i>By Design</i> to promote and assess successful new development as part of inform the Development Management Policies DPD	Improving wording
CS PEA3/v	63	10.6.2	(defined in Barnet as being eight storeys (equivalent to 26 metres above ground level or more).....	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 8 2011 with English Heritage
CS PEA3/w	64	10.6.3	Our Tall Buildings Study identified 21 clusters locations of tall buildings either as clusters or single structures	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 8 2011 with English Heritage
CS PEA 1/al	64	10.6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town centre clusters – The centres at Finchley Church End, New Barnet and Edgware all feature clusters of taller buildings, helping to emphasise their importance as both services centres and also transport nodes. • Residential clusters – There are a number of residential estates which feature tall buildings, typically dating from the 1960s, including Stone Grove Stonegrove and Spur Road..... 	Improving wording and correction
CS PEA 1/am	64	10.6.4	Map 8 (page 64)	Specific reference to page numbers is not merited
Adden 77	64	10.6.6	Locations along this corridor where tall buildings may will be appropriate acceptable	To resolve objection of English Heritage
CS E27	63	10.6.6	Brent Cross – Cricklewood Regeneration Area – the majority of the approved scheme will involve tall buildings. Tall buildings outside of the planning permission area but within the Brent Cross Regeneration Area will be expected to comply with the Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Framework. Parameter Plan 007 sets out.....	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Managing the Built and Natural Environment. Clarification that the Brent Cross Regeneration Area is a strategic location for tall buildings
EMC LBB 6	64	10.6.6 Supersedes CS PEA 1/an	Source – Planning application W01731LA/07 W01731JS/04 approved 15/01/2008 March 2008 Source – Planning application H/03635/11 W13582E/07 approved 06/10/2008 7/11/2011 Source – Planning application W13937/04 approved 1/07/2008	Corrections and updating
CS PEA 1/an	64	10.6.6 Superseded by EMC	Grahame Park Estate – Barnet's largest housing estate located in Colindale will be transformed into a high quality mixed neighbourhood by 2026. The existing post war estate will be largely demolished and replaced by 3,440 new homes, a net increase	To ensure consistency with 7.2.12 which details the regeneration of the Priority Estates



		LBB 6	<p>of 1,663 new homes. The scheme seeks a fundamental change in the environment and perceptions of Grahame Park. Tall buildings ranging from 8 to 11 storeys will form an integral part of the regeneration of this priority housing estate which seeks a fundamental change in the environment and perceptions of Grahame Park, Barnet's largest housing estate. The building programme commenced in 2009 and is expected to cover the 15 year lifetime of the Core Strategy. Further details on progress in the regeneration of Grahame Park are set out in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Regeneration of this priority housing estate was approved in January 2007. Source – Planning application W01731LA/07 approved 15/01/2008</p> <p>Stonegrove and Spur Road Estate – Located in the north west of the borough the redevelopment of this estate will create a new neighbourhood responding to the context provided by its location on the edge of London's Green Belt. Tall buildings ranging from 8 to 10 storeys have been integrated into the regeneration scheme and are positioned around the large open space at the rear of the London Academy. Completion of nearly 1000 new homes, a net increase of nearly 400 new homes is expected by 2024. Further details on progress in the regeneration of Stonegrove and Spur Road are set out in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Regeneration of the priority housing estate was approved in March 2008. Source – Planning application W13582E/07 approved 06/10/2008</p> <p>West Hendon – Located between the A5 and the Welsh Harp Reservoir this 1960s housing estate of 680 homes will be replaced by up to 2,200 new homes and approximately 10,000m² of non residential floor space. The scheme will create a new focal point for the area around a town square which will be linked to the Welsh Harp and surrounding green space by landscape green corridors. Tall buildings ranging from 8 to 20 storeys will mark out these green corridors. Further details on progress in the regeneration of West Hendon are set out in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Regeneration of this priority housing estate was approved in July 2008. Source – Planning application W13937/04</p>	
CS PEA 3/z	65	Map 8	The Viewing Corridors in Map 8 will be added to the Proposals Map. See Appendix A3 attached to this report.	Updating of the Proposals Map Document
NPPF CS E26	66	10.7.1 Supersedes CS PEA 1/ao	<p>The NPPF sets out the definition of previously developed land and specifically excludes . In June 2010 PPS 3 on Housing³ was revised to remove private residential gardens. from the definition of previously developed land. This revision and added protection enhances the important contribution of has been welcomed as gardens have an important contribution to make to the suburb and its quality of</p>	Reflects NPPF definition of previously developed land

³ In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework



			life. Barnet's Characterisation Study identified the severe impact of off-street car parking and consequent loss of front gardens on the dominant street typologies. These street typologies are set out at para 10.2.4.	
Adden 78	66	10.7.1	10.2.5-10.2.4	Correction
CS PEA 1/ao	66	10.7.1 Superseded by NPPF CS E26	After PPS 3 on Housing add new footnote 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework' on the dominant street typologies. As These street typologies are	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012 Improving wording
Adden 79	66	10.7.2	....housing target in the draft revised London Plan.... Table 2 3 in the draft revised London Plan	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 1/ap	66	10.7.2	The contribution of the development of gardens to housing supply has been was factored into the 2009 London wide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) which forms formed the basis for Barnet's housing target in the London Plan	Improving wording
CS PEA 3/y	66	Policy CS5 Protecting and Enhancing Character	protect important local views from places within Barnet (as set out in Map 8)	To clarify important local viewing corridors
CS E28	66	Policy CS5 Protecting and Enhancing Character	Tall buildings (8 storeys(or 26 metres) or more) will only be considered may be appropriate in the following strategic locations.....	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Managing the Built and Natural Environment
CS PEA3/x	66	Policy CS5 Protecting and Enhancing Character	Add a bullet point to the policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outside of these specific locations proposals for tall buildings will not be supported' 	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 8 2011 with English Heritage
NPPF CS E27	68	Key references Supersedes CS PEA 3 / aa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development, 2005 ➤ Planning Policy Statement 3 – Housing, 2010 ➤ Planning Policy Statement 5 – Planning for the Historic Environment ➤ National Planning Policy Framework 	Updating



Adden 80	68	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ London Plan (Revised Draft) 2009-2011 ▪ London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2008) ▪ Safer Places - The Planning System and Crime Prevention, CLG, 2004 ▪ Schedule of Buildings of Local Architectural and Historic Interest, LB Barnet ▪ Secured by Design http://www.securedbydesign.com/ ▪ Sustainable Design and Construction, Supplementary Planning Document, 2007 	Updating
CS PEA3/aa	68	Key references Superseded by NPPF CS E27	PPS 5 - Planning for the Historic Environment Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide – English Heritage, 2010 English Heritage interactive website http://www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk/live/ Barnet Tall Buildings Study Colindale Area Action Plan 2010	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 8 2011 with English Heritage

Chapter 11: Vibrant suburban town centres

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
CS PEA 1/aq	69	11.1.2 Supersedes Adden 81	In the London Plan the Mayor has highlighted London's town centres as a strategic focus for commercial development outside central London and for intensification including through residential development. This represents a change of direction from the existing London Plan which focused on strengthening Central London as the place for commercial activity. Emerging Town centre policy in London should ensure that the evolution of town centres	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 81	69	11.1.2 Superseded by CS PEA 1/aq	In the draft revised London Plan	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
NPPF CS E25	69	11.2.1 supersedes CS PEA 1/ar	Planning Policy Statement 4⁴ – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (December 2009) The National Planning Policy Framework sets out national objectives for creating prosperous economies, and in particular to promote the vitality and viability of town centres as important places for local communities	Reflects NPPF approach on ensuring the vitality of town centres and building a strong competitive economy

⁴ In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework



CS PEA 1/ar	69	11.2.1 superseded by NPPF CS E28	After Planning Policy Statement 4 add new footnote 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework'	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012
NPPF CS E29	69	11.2.4 Supersedes Adden 82	Development proposals for main town centre uses in edge of centre or out of centre locations need to demonstrate that the proposal site has been identified through a sequential approach in accordance with EC14.3 and EC15 of PPS4 . the National Planning Policy Framework (para 24).	Reflects NPPF approach on ensuring the vitality of town centres
Adden 82	69	11.2.4 superseded by NPPF CS E29	Development proposals for main town centre uses in edge of centre or out of centre locations need to demonstrate that the proposal site has been identified through a sequential approach in accordance with EC14.3 and EC15 of PPS4 . The developer has to demonstrate that there are no town centre sites to accommodate the proposed development and that they have demonstrated flexibility in terms of floorspace, format and configuration, car parking and scope for disaggregation.	To resolve objection of Legal & General
Adden 83	69	11.3.1	Map 8 9	Correction
Adden 84	70	11.3.3	Table 3 4	Correction
NPPF CS E27	71	11.4.2	This includes development identified at Colindale and Mill Hill East as part of their adopted AAPs. We therefore should plan to meet this need in accordance with PPS4 (Policy EC5). The NPPF (para 23) states that it is important that needs for retail and other main town centre uses are met in full and not compromised by limited site availability	Reflects NPPF approach on ensuring the vitality of town centres
CS PEA 1/as	72	11.4.3	Across the borough capacity is expected to mainly come forward in the East and West. Limited net increases in convenience capacity of 7,000m ² by 2021 to 2026 are forecast in the East, and of 2,500m ² in the West. In the North sub-area net residual convenience capacity is not forecast to be significant assuming that pipeline development comes forward. The South West is forecast to have on the basis of existing market share an oversupply of convenience goods floorspace (net) before 2026 as a result of the creation of a new town centre at Brent Cross-Cricklewood. However the successful regeneration of Brent Cross-Cricklewood will increase market share and support the new convenience floorspace.	To clarify that convenience capacity figures are net in response to INSP 02-003
CS PEA 1/at	72	11.5.3	Across the borough capacity is expected to mainly come forward in the East and West. Limited increases in comparison capacity of under 5,000m ² (net) by 2021 to 2026 are forecast in both the East and South West sub areas, and of 6,500m ² (net) in the West. In the North and South East sub-areas residual comparison capacity is not forecast to be significant.	To clarify that comparison capacity figures are net in response to INSP 02-003



Adden 85	72	Table 3 - Barnet's network of town centres	Table 3 4 - Barnet's network of town centres	Correction
CS PEA 1/au	73	Table 4 Barnet's network of town centres	District centres have traditionally provided convenience goods and services for more local communities and are distributed across Barnet. Some district centres have developed specialist shopping functions, often as a result of their lower rents. Developing the capacity of district centres for convenience shopping is critical to ensure access to goods and services at the local level. Many of Barnet's district centres are linear in nature, which and may need to be consolidated to make more efficient use of land and transport capacity.	Improving wording
Adden 86	73	11.6.1	The draft revised London Plan	Correction. No reference to draft revised London Plan in para 11.6.1. Delete Adden 86
CS PEA 1/av	73	11.6.4	The draft revised London Plan	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 1/aw	73	11.7.2	.....for substantial enhancement in the comparison retail offer.....	Improving wording
CS PEA 1/ax	74	11.7.5	The Town Centre Frameworks will focus on main town centre uses – retail, leisure, entertainment (cinemas and theatres), offices, museums and hotels and : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• address the mixture of land uses, primarily for retail (at ground floor level) but also including residential, leisure, employment and community uses. facilities and It will develop a strategy for the town centre.....	Improving wording
CS PEA 1/ay	75	11.9.5	One of the key principles guiding the One Barnet Programme (see Section 2.3 for more details).....	Providing cross-reference on One Barnet
CS PEA 1/az	75	11.9.6	After (LDA) add a second footnote ' In April 2012 the functions of the LDA will be transferred to the GLA '	Updating
NPPF CS E31	76	11.10.3	The NPPF (para 23) recommends that town centre boundaries and primary and secondary frontages are clearly defined in the Local Plan and are supported by policies on appropriate uses in such locations. In order to maintain the vitality and viability of town centres, PPS 4 recommends is that retail floorspace is should be concentrated within the core of commercial locations and that other town centre uses such as leisure, offices and community facilities are allowed on the fringe of the core.	Reflects NPPF approach on ensuring the vitality of town centres
CS PEA 1/ba	76	11.10.3	The boundaries of Barnet's network of town centres have been specifically defined	Improving wording



			through the Development Management Policies DPD and are shown with the primary and secondary retail frontages of major and district centres are shown on the Proposals Map.	
CS PEA 1/bb	76	11.11.1	Town centres at Cricklewood and Whetsone have been identified in the draft revised London Plan....	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 87	76	11.12.1	....to meet current demand, unless the market dictates otherwise.	To resolve objection of Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
NPPF CS E32	76	11.14.1	The NPPF identifies hotels as a main town centre use. Most of the existing hotels in Barnet are not in town centres and this is contrary to PPS 4.	Reflects NPPF definition of main town centre uses
NPPF CS E33	77	11.15.2	In accordance with Circular 5/05 – Planning Obligations the NPPF (paras 203 to 205) we will investigate the potential for utilising S106 contributions from major retail developments (over 2,500 m2) to ensure provision of affordable retail units.	Reflects NPPF approach on planning obligations. Circular 5/05 – Planning Obligations has been replaced by the NPPF
Adden 88	77	11.15.2	We will provide Further guidance on affordable shops through is provided in our SPD on Contributions to Enterprise, Employment and Training (footnote - see timetable for production in LDS).	Updating
Adden 90	77	Map 9 Town centres and employment sites	Map 9 has been updated as set out in Appendix A3	Updating with Development Management Policies DPD
NPPF CS E34	77	Policy CS 6 Promoting Barnet's Town Centres	Development in these town centres will reflect the preferred sequential approach in PPS 4 – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth the National Planning Policy Framework (para 24).	Reflects NPPF approach on ensuring the vitality of town centres
CS PEA 1/bc	77	Policy CS 6 Promoting Barnet's Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> we will promote the distribution of retail growth to meet the capacity for an additional 2,200 m² (net) of convenience goods floorspace across Barnet by 2021 -2026. The majority of the convenience capacity arises in the East sub-area (centred on the District Centre of North Finchley) and West sub-area (centred on the Major Centre of Edgware) beyond 2016. We will therefore not plan further significant convenience goods provision before 2026 we will promote the distribution of retail growth to meet the capacity for an additional 16,800 m² (net) of comparison goods floorspace across Barnet by 2021 -2026. The majority of this capacity arises in the East, West and South 	To clarify that convenience and comparison floorspace figures are net in response to INSP 02-003

			West sub-areas. On basis of continued expenditure growth we will in addition support comparison goods provision in Edgware, North Finchley and Chipping Barnet	
CS PEA 1/bd	78	Policy CS 6 Promoting Barnet's Town Centres	<p>Brent Cross / Cricklewood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to create a distinct and attractive business offer we will promote Brent Cross/Cricklewood as a new metropolitan town centre and an Outer London Development Centre through mixed use regeneration which delivers an a net additional of 55,000m² (net) of gross comparison floorspace in town centre north 	To clarify floorspace figures in response to INSP 02-003 and to be consistent with para 11.6.3 and Chapter 7 with regard to Brent Cross Cricklewood.
NPPF CS E35	78	Key references	<p>➤ Circular 05/05 – Planning Obligations, CLG, 2006</p> <p>➤ Planning Policy Statement 4 – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth, 2009</p> <p>➤ National Planning Policy Framework</p>	Updating
CS PEA 1/be	78	Key references supersedes Adden 89	<p>➤ One Barnet Partnership Plan (subject to approval)</p>	No merit in referring to a Plan that has yet to be approved
Adden 89	78	Key references	<p>➤ London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011</p> <p>➤ London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008</p> <p>➤ One Barnet Forward Partnership Plan (subject to approval)</p>	Updating

Chapter 12: Enhancing and protecting Barnet's open spaces

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
Adden 91	80	Table 3 – Green Infrastructure	Table x 5	Correction
NPPF CS E36	80	12.2.2 supersedes Adden 92	Barnet's Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities Needs Assessment, known as the PPG 17 Assessment	
Adden 92	80	12.2.2 Superseded by NPPF CS	Barnet's Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities Needs Assessment, known as the PPG 17 Assessment	Clarification



NPPF CS E37	80	E36 12.2.3 Supersedes Adden 93 and CS PEA 1/bf	National guidance on the production of an assessment of open space, sport and recreational facilities recognises that delivering the objectives of PPG 17⁵ – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation will depend much more on improving and enhancing the accessibility and quality of existing spaces rather than simply on new provision. The NPPF (para 73) states that planning policies should be based on an assessment of the needs for open space, sports and recreational facilities and opportunities for new provision. The PPG17 Barnet's Open Space, Sports and Recreational Facilities Needs Assessment identifies quality as the overriding factor that affects the public's satisfaction with the open space network followed by distance and the ability to access open spaces. The PPG17 Assessment therefore provides an analysis of the quality and accessibility of existing open spaces and sets out a series of recommendations for improvement. In addition we also recognise that our parks serve as a vital focal point for formal and informal community activities including fairs and festivals.	Reflects NPPF approach on promoting healthy communities
Adden 93	80	12.2.3 Superseded by NPPF CS E37	The PPG17 Assessment identifies... The PPG 17 Assessment therefore	Clarification
CS PEA 1/bf	80	12.2.3 Superseded by NPPF CS E37	After PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation add new footnote 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework'	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012
NPPF CS E38	81	12.2.5 Supersedes Adden 94	On the basis of the PPG 17 Assessment	Updating
Adden 94	81	12.2.5 Superseded by NPPF CS E38	On the basis of the PPG 17 Assessment	Clarification
NPPF CS E39	81	12.2.6 Supersedes Adden 95	The PPG 17 Assessment	Updating
Adden 95	81	12.2.6 Superseded by NPPF CS E39	The PPG 17 Assessment	Clarification

⁵ In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework



Schedule 1 of proposed changes to Barnet's Core Strategy DPD

Adden 96	81	12.2.7	Map 9-10 identifies those areas.....	Correction
NPPF CS E40	82	12.2.8 Supersedes Adden 97	The PPG 17 Assessment	Updating
Adden 97	82	12.2.8 Superseded by NPPF CS E40	The PPG 17 Assessment	Clarification
CS PEA 1/bg	82	12.2.8	...in public open space supported reflected those areas.....	Improving wording
Adden 98	83	12.3.3	....at Friary Park). The distribution of public open space is shown in Map 11.	Clarification
NPPF CS E41	83	12.3.5 Supersedes Adden 99	The PPG 17 Assessment	Updating
Adden 99	83	12.3.5 Superseded by NPPF CS E41	The PPG 17 Assessment	Clarification
NPPF CS E42	83	12.4.1 Supersedes Adden 101	The PPG 17 Assessment	Updating
Adden 101	83	12.4.1 Superseded by NPPF CS E42	The PPG 17 Assessment	Clarification
Adden 100	84	Map 11 – Barnet's public open spaces and play areas	Map 11 has been updated as set out in Appendix A3	Clarification in response to objections from residents regarding land at Briarfield Avenue
NPPF CS E43	84	12.4.2 Supersedes Adden 102	The PPG 17 Assessment	Updating
Adden 102	84	12.4.2 Superseded by NPPF CS E43	The PPG 17 Assessment	Clarification
NPPF CS E44	85	12.5.1 Supersedes	The PPG 17 Assessment	Updating



		Adden 103		
Adden 103	85	12.5.1 Superseded by NPPF CS E44	The PPG 17 Assessment We have developed a Playing Pitch Strategy in accordance with Sport England's guidance 'Towards a Level Playing Field'.	The Playing Pitch Assessment and Playing Pitch Strategy have not been progressed.
Adden 104	85	12.6.1	Map 11 12	Correction
CS PEA 1/bh	85	12.6.2	At end of paragraph add ' Policies 7.24 to 7.28 in the London Plan specifically cover the Blue Ribbon Network '	Improving cross-referencing
NPPF CS E45	85	12.6.3 Supersedes Adden 105	The PPG 17 Assessment	Updating
Adden 105	85	12.6.3 Superseded by NPPF CS E45	The PPG 17 Assessment	Clarification
Adden 106	86	12.7.2	Emerging national guidance requires us to The Green Infrastructure SPD sets out a strategic approach for the creation, protection and management of networks of green infrastructure. The Green Infrastructure SPD will set out this strategic approach. Infrastructure should be provided where it will reduce the impact of climate change and retain, enhance or create green corridors that enable linkages between rural, urban fringe and urban green spaces	Clarification.
Adden 107	87	12.7.4	In the draft revised London Plan	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 108	87	Policy CS 7 – Enhancing and Protecting Barnet's Open Spaces	Map 9 10	Correction
NPPF CS E46	89	Key references	➤ Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, 2002 ➤ National Planning Policy Framework	Updating
Adden 109	89	Key references	➤ London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011 ➤ London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008 ➤ London Regional Landscape Framework, Natural England, 2010	Updating



Chapter 13: Promoting a strong and prosperous Barnet

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
NPPF CS E47	90	13.1.3 Supersedes CS PEA 1/bi	Economic development is defined in PPS 4 – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth⁶ as providing employment opportunities, generating wealth or producing or generating an economic output or product. Economic development therefore includes the NPPF as development within the B Use Classes, public and community uses and main town centre uses. The NPPF (para 160) PPS 4 maintains a focus on a service based economy and requires a robust evidence base to understand existing business needs and likely changes to the market. Plans have to take into account “new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area”, such as those producing low carbon goods or services.” Plans are also required to plan positively for the “location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven or high technology industries”,	Reflects NPPF approach to building a strong competitive economy
CS PEA 1/bi	90	13.1.3 Superseded by NPPF CS E47	After PPS4 – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth add new footnote 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework'	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012
CS PEA 1/bj	90	13.1.4	...and Thameslink routes. It will and form....	Improving wording
Adden 110	90	13.1.5	Map 8 9	Correction
Adden 111	91	13.2.3	The draft revised London Plan....	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 1/bk	91	13.3.1 Supersedes Adden 112	Map 8-9	Updating
Adden 112	91	13.3.1 Superseded by CS PEA 1/bk	Barnet's industrial stock totals about 437,000 m ² and is focused on the safeguarded employment sites 20 designated industrial estates as shown on Map 8 . As with it's the office stock	Updating

⁶ ~~In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework.~~



CS E29	91	13.4.1	Based on predicted employment growth of between 12 and 17% between 2009 and 2026 the Barnet Employment Land Study has, using employment land densities and employment plot ratios, converted growth into a demand for land of 13.4 (157,000 m2) to 13.5 ha (161,000m2) between 2009 and 2026.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Business and Employment Growth
Adden 113	92	13.5.2	DM 42 14	Correction
CS PEA 1/bl	92	13.6.2	More than 12% of the adult population are self-employed, the highest level of any London borough. Levels of self-employment in Barnet are high. The rate of self-employment reached 15.9% in 2010, compared to 10.8% in London. (footnote – State of the Borough Report – 2011). Barnet has traditionally had a high level of entrepreneurship with significantly higher levels of VAT registrations than most adjoining Boroughs and comfortably higher than comparable outer London Boroughs (SQW study 2006) The survival rate of VAT- based businesses is similar in Barnet as in London as a whole: 22% of businesses have traded for less than 2 years and 36% for at least 10 years. (footnote – Understanding Barnet and its Economy – 2009).	Updating references
Adden 114	92	13.6.5	Our SPD on Contributions to Enterprise, Employment and Training (footnote - see timetable for production in LDS) will provides guidance on when and how we secure new provision for affordable workspace.	Updating
CS PEA 1/bm	93	13.7.2	We also work in partnership with Barnet College and new facilities are on site in High Chipping Barnet and planned for Colindale as part of the regeneration of that area.	The town centre and area is known as Chipping Barnet
Adden 115	94	13.7.8	Add to end of para The SPD on Contributions to Enterprise, Employment and Training provides further details on increasing opportunities for training.	Cross reference to SPD
CS E30	94	Policy CS8 Promoting a strong and prosperous Barnet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracting business growth as part of Brent Cross - Cricklewood with further provision in the other growth areas and town centres to meet the forecast demand for business space of 13.5 ha (161,000m2) by 2026 	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Business and Employment Growth
Adden 116	95	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011 ➤ London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008 	Updating
NPPF CS E48	95	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planning Policy Statement 4 – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth, 2009 ➤ National Planning Policy Framework 	Updating
CS PEA 1/bn	95	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Understanding Barnet and its Economy, 2009 ➤ State of the Borough Report 	Updating



Chapter 14: Providing safe effective and efficient travel

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
CS PEA 1/bo	97	14.3.1	....the other major improvements are currently envisaged to take place beyond the 10 year life of the existing TfL Business Plan (2018 2021).	Updating with publication of TfL Business Plan in 2011.
CS PEA 1/bp	97	14.3.4 Supersedes Adden 117	In producing the London Plan the Mayor recognised has indicated that in setting car parking standards (in tables 6.2 and 6.3) he sought his intention to establish a parking regime.....	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 117	97	14.3.4 Superseded by CS PEA 1/bp	In his revised draft the London Plan (October 2009) the Mayor has indicated (in tables 6.42 and 6.23) his intention to establish a parking regime which balances the environmental desirability of reducing car use with the need to provide attractive viable development in town centres, while recognising that many people will continue to travel by car, particularly in Outer London. The Mayor intends to introduce new standards for cycle parking, and for parking spaces and power points for electric cars in order to provide support for these forms of transport.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA3/bb	98	14.4.2	Barnet also welcomes the ongoing improvements improvements to the Northern Line and would not want	In accordance with statement of common ground of November 15 2011 with Greater London Authority. In PSA 238 'improvements' was struck through in error.
CS E31	100	14.6.1	.....in a number of ways. We will work with partners on locating health services where access can be improved, particularly for those vulnerable groups with physical or sensory impairment.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Transport
Adden 118	100	14.6.3	Road traffic accidents and trips and falls as a pedestrian injuries from trips and falls usually also have impacts on health that vary from the very severe to apparently less serious injuries that may nevertheless reduce mobility in severity. Para 14.8.9 sets out what we are doing to improve safety for all road users.	Improving wording
Adden 119	100	14.7.1	Despite having the fourth highest housing target in the revised draft London Plan (22,550 new homes between 2011 and 2021)	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
NPPF CS E49	101	14.7.4	As part of our evidence base for the LDF Local Plan and the LIP further work has been undertaken to develop these priorities	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan



Adden 120	101	14.7.5	The LDF Core Strategy has regard to TfL's Challenges and Opportunities for North London and the North London Sub Regional Transport Plan when assessing growth and transport infrastructure in Barnet. A borough-wide Transport Assessment Review has assessed the likely level of traffic up to 2031 on key routes in Barnet, delays at junctions and crowding levels on the underground and overground rail networks. The Review has utilised the North London Highway Model developed by Transport for London to support the Mayor's Transport Strategy, the Sub Regional Transport Plans and the work of the Sub Regional Panels. Rail and tube crowding information has been derived from TfLs London-wide Railplan model. This has also utilised looking at various years up to 2031 for the weekday AM peak is being undertaken, which will form a technical appendix to the LDF, utilising information from analysis undertaken as part of the major regeneration projects., together with information kindly supplied by TfL from their strategic area-wide transport models. Taken together this helps ensure that the Barnet LDF is robust.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
CS PEA 1/bq	101	14.8.3	.....as set out in Policy DM17.....	Improving wording
Adden 121	102	14.9.2	School Travel Plans (STPs)	Clarification
CS PEA 1/br	102	14.9.2	To date Barnet has been very successful in starting to address this major issue, achieving a 12% reduction in the numbers of pupils driven to school. It is important to note that Barnet is a comparatively safe borough and parents and guardians concerns about child safety are largely unfounded (nearly 2% of accidents in London, which involved the death or serious injury of a child, happened in Barnet in 2009).	Improving wording
CS PEA3/cc	103	14.10.6	Public realm enhancements should be informed by English Heritage's publication 'Streets for All – A Guide to the Management of London's Streets'.	In accordance with statement of common ground of November 8 2011 With English Heritage
Adden 122	104	14.10.7	These will be delivered through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) , S.106 and other contributions from development.	Clarification
CS PEA 1/bs	104	14.11.4	.....local and Regional authorities	To reflect abolition of regional authorities
Adden 123	105	Policy CS 9- Providing safe, effective and efficient travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will ensure that new development funds Infrastructure (through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), Section 106..... 	Clarification



CS E32	105	Policy CS 9- Providing safe, effective and efficient travel	Delivery of high quality transport systems in regeneration areas and town centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will promote public transport provision that supports access to health services and is accessible to people with physical or sensory impairment including ... 	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Transport
CS E33	105	Policy CS 9- Providing safe, effective and efficient travel	More environmentally friendly transport networks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will seek to make cycling and walking more attractive for leisure, health and short trips 	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Transport
Adden 124	106	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barnet Annual Residents Survey, 2007-2008 Barnet Transport Review, 2011 London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011 London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008 Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, 2007 	Updating
CS PEA3/dd	106	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streets for All (London) – English Heritage, 2000. 	In accordance with the statement of common ground of November 8 2011 with English Heritage
EMC LBB 7	106	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Implementation Plan, LB Barnet 	Updating

Chapter 15: Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
Adden 125	107	15.1.3	<p>...and demand for community facilities. Community facilities provide for the health, welfare, social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community.</p> <p>The government's announcement of Housing Growth Area Funding support to Barnet as a growing 'Opportunity Borough' and the Community Infrastructure Levy will potentially assist future funding of infrastructure, together with traditional Section</p>	Clarification and to ensure consistency with Development Management Policies on community facilities



			106 funding and the Barnet Financing Plan. Further details on funding of infrastructure are set out in Section 20.	
Adden 126	107	Footnote 30	A local solution to funding infrastructure investment in Barnet using a combination of locally generated revenue sources to raise (and repay) finance directly from either public or private sources.	The Barnet Financing Plan has been subsumed by the IDP and emerging capital programme.
CS PEA 1/bt	108	15.3.2	According to a CommUNITY Barnet survey on average each local community group serves 500 service users.	Improving wording
Adden 127	108	15.6.2	We are aware that though there are many rooms suitable for use for clubs, classes, meetings and rehearsals, the spaces for public performance of theatre, dance, musical theatre and music are limited in number. These spaces are and mainly on the western eastern side of the Borough where there is the greatest level of existing demand.	Updating with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan
Adden 128	109	15.7.2	Figure 2 1	Correction
Adden 129	109	15.7.4	....with Jewish primary school Etz Chaim on track to open in September 2014 as one of the first wave of free schools in the country.	Updating
Adden 130	111	15.9.7	The draft revised London Plan highlights that there has not been an assessment of burial space since 1997 and it is clear that the Mayor has to work with boroughs and cemetery providers to establish current supply, identify barriers to supply and any necessary changes to planning policy. The Mayor has established the current situation in London (Footnote – Cemetery Research Group – An audit of London burial provision, March 2011). The audit found that Barnet had adequate capacity with sufficient new burial space available to meet the estimated demand for virgin space up to 2031.	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
Adden 131	111	Policy CS 10 Enabling Inclusive and Integrated Community Facilities and Uses	places of worship, arts and cultural facilities , community meeting places	To resolve objection of Theatres Trust
Adden 132	111	Key references	➤ Audit of London burial provision, Cemetery Research Group – March 2011	Updating

Chapter 16: Improving health and well being

Prefix	Page (May 2011)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
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	Doc)			
Adden 133	114	Map 16 – Deprivation in Barnet	Map 16 has been updated as set out in Appendix A3	Updating. Incorporating map from State of the Borough Report
CS PEA 1/bu	115	16.2.6 Supersedes Adden 134	In order to improve health and address health inequalities major strategic applications are required by the London Plan (Policy 3.2- Improving Health and Addressing Health Inequalities) to submit Health Impact Assessments.	To clarify the wording in response to question INSP 002 Q12
Adden 134	115	16.2.6 Superseded by CS PEA 1/bu	In order to improve health and address health inequalities major applications are required by the London Plan (Policy 3.2) to submit Health Impact Assessments (Footnote – Mayor of London Best Practice Guidance Note on Health Issues in Planning, 2007)	To resolve objection of NHS Barnet
CS PEA 1/bv	116	16.4.2	We have the second highest score in London for NI 139 which measures the extent to which older people consider they receive the support they need to remain at home.	Error. Duplicates Adden 135
Adden 135	116	16.4.2	We have the second highest score in London for NI 139 which measures the extent to which older people consider they receive the support they need to remain at home.	National Indicators abolished in March 2011
Adden 136	117	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Barnet Place Annual Residents Survey 2008/09, IpsosMORI ➤ Barnet Sustainable Community Strategy – 2008–2010–2020 ➤ Mayor of London Best Practice Guidance Note on Health Issues in Planning, 2007 ➤ State of the Borough Report 	Updating
CS PEA 1/bw	117	Key references	➤ Older Adults Strategy, LB Barnet	Updating – Older Adults Strategy superseded by Older People's Commissioning Strategy.

Chapter 17: Making Barnet a safer place

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
Adden 137	119	17.1.7	More detail on the approach we will take to make Barnet safer will be is provided....	Updating
Adden 138	120	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Barnet Place Annual Residents Survey 2008/09, IpsosMORI ➤ Making Barnet Safer - Safer Communities Strategy for Barnet, 2008–2011 ➤ Barnet Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategic Assessment, 2007/08 2010 	Updating



Chapter 18: Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
NPPF CS E50	121	18.1.2 Supersedes CS PEA 1/bx	National planning policy on climate change and Flooding is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (paras 93 to 104) Planning Policy Statement on Planning and Climate Change published in December 2007⁷.	Reflects NPPF approach on meeting the challenge of climate change and flooding
CS PEA 1/bx	121	18.1.2 Superseded by NPPF CS E50	National planning policy on climate change has been subject to significant change since the publication of is set out in the Planning Policy Statement on Planning and Climate Change published in December 2007. Add new footnote 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework'	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012
CS PEA 1/by	121	18.1.3 Supersedes Adden 139	The London Plan provides a strong basis for ensuring new development addresses environmental issues. The broad development strategy of the London Plan is to make the best use of land and other finite resources; to ensure development is accessible by a choice of means of transport and takes account of available and planned infrastructure; to ensure that physical constraints (such as flood risks) are taken into account; and to promote mixed use development, the integration of open spaces and well designed neighbourhoods that are safe and improve the quality of life of residents and diverse communities. The Mayor's vision for London is that it should excel among global cities – expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest standards and quality of life and leading the world in tackling the urban challenges of the 21st century, particularly that of climate change.	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011 and the Mayor's vision
Adden 139	121	18.1.3 Superseded by CS PEA 1/by	The adopted London Plan....	Updating

⁷ ~~In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework~~



Schedule 1 of proposed changes to Barnet's Core Strategy DPD

CS PEA 1/bz1	121	18.1.4	In meeting the challenges of the London Plan we have to ensure that our first priority is to use less energy (be lean), secondly to supply energy more efficiently (be clean) and thirdly to use renewable energy (be green). This is the Mayor's energy hierarchy. Energy demand can be reduced through adopting sustainable design principles. Energy can be supplied more efficiently by prioritising decentralised energy.	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011 and the Mayor's approach to reducing carbon emissions.
Adden 140	121	18.3.1	We introduced compulsory recycling across the borough in 2005.	Duplication as already stated at para 19.1.2
Adden 141	122	18.4.1	It is likely that we are faced with warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers.	Improving wording
CS PEA 1/bz2	122	18.4.2	It can also help to reduce flood risk as well as the incidence of fuel poverty.....	Improving wording
CS E34	123	18.7.2	Brent Cross / Cricklewood and Colindale are identified as high priority areas given the scale of regeneration taking place. Chipping Barnet, Mill Hill East, North Finchley and Whetstone are identified as lower priority areas in the study.	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Infrastructure, Implementation and Monitoring
Adden 142	123	18.8.5	DM04 – Environmental Considerations sets out how major developments can help reduce carbon emissions a requirement by funding the retrofitting of the older housing stock.	Improving wording
CS PEA 1/ca	124	18.9.2 Supersedes Adden 143	The London Plan (Section 5) contains a suite of policies on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The Mayor seeks to minimise carbon dioxide emissions from new development in accordance with his energy hierarchy of be lean, be clean and be green. Policies include 20% on-site renewable energy generation. The London Plan at Policy 5.2 – Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions sets targets that go further than the 2010 Building Regulations for reduction of carbon dioxide from major developments. Barnet's SPD on Sustainable Design and Construction sets out our local requirements for minimising the consumption of non-renewable energy sources. In the London Plan the Mayor has set out at Table 5.1 his targets for the installation of different renewable energy technologies to generate more electricity and heat up to 2025. We will implement London Plan policies in conjunction with our SPD.	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011 and the Mayor's approach to reducing carbon emissions.
Adden 143	124	18.9.2 Superseded by CS PEA 1/ca	The adopted London Plan.... In the draft revised London Plan...	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 1/cb	125	18.12.1	After PPS 25 – Development and Flood Risk add new footnote 'In 2012 the suite of national planning policy statements and planning policy guidance notes will be replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework'	To update and ensure cross-reference to the new National Planning Policy Framework which is expected to be finalised by April 2012
Adden 144	125	18.12.6	SUDS are not appropriate on land with high ground water levels or clay soils which	To resolve objection of Environment

			do not allow free drainage.	Agency
CS PEA 1/cc	126	Policy CS 13 – Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the London Plan Policy 5.2 – Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions we will expect major development in accordance with the Mayor's energy hierarchy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20 per cent through use of on-site energy generation beyond the 2010 Building Regulations 	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011 and the Mayor's approach to reducing carbon emissions.
Adden 145	126	Policy CS 13 – Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will make Barnet a water efficient borough and minimise the potential for fluvial and surface flooding by ensuring development does not cause harm to the water environment, water quality and drainage systems. subject to local geology and ground water levels. Development should utilise Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in order to reduce surface water run-off and ensure such run-off is managed as close to its source as possible subject to local geology and ground water levels 	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
Adden 146	127	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011 London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008 Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, 2007 	Updating
NPPF CS E51	127	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Policy Statement on Planning and Climate Change, 2007 Planning Policy Statement 25 – Development and Flood Risk – National Planning Policy Framework 	Updating
CS PEA 1/cd	127	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitt Review – Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods 	Updating

Chapter 19: Dealing with our waste

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
Adden 147	128	19.1.5	<p>The adopted London Plan....</p> <p>In the revised draft London Plan...</p>	Updating following publication of London Plan in July 2011
CS PEA 1/ce	128	19.1.5	<p>The Mayor of London has set in the London Plan a target of working towards managing the equivalent of 100 per cent of London's waste within London by 2031 85% self-sufficiency across all waste streams by 2020</p>	To update and reflect publication of London Plan in July 2011.



Adden 148	128	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011 ➤ London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008 ➤ Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, 2007 	Updating
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Chapter 20: Delivering the Core Strategy

Prefix	Page (May 2011 Doc)	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
NPPF CS E 52	130	20.1.1	The policy suite of the Core Strategy and of other LD Local Plan documents such as the Development Management Policies and Site Allocations DPDs will provide the framework for decisions on planning applications.	Reflects NPPF definition of the Local Plan
CS PEA 1/cf	130	20.2.1	During the preparation of this Core Strategy we have worked with, and secured the involvement and commitment of, our delivery partners including the Local Strategic Partnership (One Barnet Partnership Board) and other key bodies. The Local Strategic Partnership (One Barnet Partnership Board)	To ensure consistency prior to approval of the One Barnet Partnership Board as the replacement of the Local Strategic Partnership.
Adden 149	130	20.2.4	....highlighted in what was then Barnet's emerging Core Strategy	Updating
Adden 150	130	20.2.5	From 2011/12 Our One Barnet approach.....	Updating
Adden 151	131	20.5	Primary Care, Specialist Pathways, Unscheduled Care, Ambulance Service and Acute Care Secondary Care, Community Hospitals, Primary Care Health Centres, GP Practices, Social Care	Updating
Adden 152	132	20.7.4	The Mayor of London has introduced a CIL to fund strategically important transport infrastructure (including Crossrail). Developers in Barnet will therefore be subject to a two tier CIL regime funding strategic transport improvements through the Mayor's CIL and local transport improvements through the Barnet CIL.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
NPPF CS E53	132	20.8.1	We will use planning obligations (also known as S106 Agreements) in appropriate circumstances and in accordance with the NPPF (paras 203 to 205) Circular 05/05 – Planning Obligations , to influence the nature of a development or mitigate or compensate for its potential affects.	Reflects NPPF approach on planning obligations. Circular 5/05 – Planning Obligations has been replaced by the NPPF
CS E35	132	20.8.3	The items sought through a planning obligation will vary depending on the development scheme and its location. Considerations that may require S106	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Infrastructure, Implementation and



			<p>include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential development • improvements to public transport infrastructure, systems and services • education provision • affordable or special needs housing • health facilities • commercial development • small business accommodation and training programmes to promote local employment and economic prosperity • town centre regeneration, promotion, management and physical environmental improvements including heritage and conservation • other benefits sought as appropriate • highway improvements to highways and sustainable forms of transport • environmental improvements • provision of public open space and improving access to public open space • other community facilities including policing • other benefits sought as appropriate 	Monitoring
Adden 153	133	20.9.1	<p>Alongside direct funding mechanisms such as CIL, Planning Obligations and existing capital funding streams including prudential borrowing, and Growth Area Funding we are exploring a number of innovative funding models to support the delivery of the infrastructure requirements set out in the IDP. These mechanisms relate to private capital investment and tax incentivisation</p> <p>Regeneration funding is complex and we expect to utilise four main categories of funding to support the delivery of the infrastructure requirements set out in the IDP. These are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Grants and Contributions</i> referring to existing or in-year contributions made available from either public or private sector resources. This includes CIL, S106 and Growth Area Funding. • <i>Leveraged Finance</i> referring to situations where capital investment is borrowed and applied up front, with repayment made through ongoing public or private revenue funding over a period of time. This includes prudential borrowing and tax increment financing. • <i>Incentivisation Schemes</i> referring to situations where a payment is made by Government based on delivery results. This includes the New Homes Bonus. • <i>Cost Reduction</i> referring to opportunities to reduce infrastructure delivery costs either by increasing asset lifespan or by reducing capital outlay. 	Clarification on available funding for infrastructure. Funding mechanisms are subject to change so specific reference to potential funding has been generally avoided.



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			This includes asset utilisation and co-location.	
Adden 154	133	20.9.2	Private capital investment mechanisms range from regulated privately owned public services such as utilities infrastructure, up front capital investment through PFI and PPP models, and lastly risk-sharing joint ventures. Feasibility studies are underway to consider putting some assets into a Local Asset Backed Vehicle (LABV) or Joint Venture (JV) to unlock value and create income, whilst producing much needed family houses.	Clarification on available funding for infrastructure. Funding mechanisms are subject to change so specific reference to potential funding has been generally avoided.
Adden 155	133	20.9.3	Tax incentive mechanisms operate over a limited period to provide local authorities with either a portion of, or a matched sum linked to, the additional taxes raised locally as a result of development. 'Tax Increment Financing' is anticipated to be introduced, whereby for a defined area, additional National Non-Domestic Rates (generally known as Business Rates) that are generated by new development will instead be returned to local authorities. Proposals for a 'New Homes Bonus' will change the Local Government grant settlement by rewarding authorities that recently delivered new homes by granting for six years a matched sum equivalent to the Council Tax of unit delivered, paid for by other local authorities who did not deliver as much new housing.	Clarification on available funding for infrastructure. Funding mechanisms are subject to change so specific reference to potential funding has been generally avoided.
CS PEA 1/cg	134	20.13.1	These include core indicators, set by the government, and local, Barnet-specific indicators.	Updating following abolition of National Indicators in March 2011.
EMC LBB 8	134	Policy CS 15 Delivering the Core Strategy	Local Strategic Partnership (One Barnet Partnership Board)	Clarification
NPPF CS E54	135	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Circular 05/05 – Planning Obligations, CLG, 2006 ➤ National Planning Policy Framework 	Updating
Adden 156	135	Key references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ London Plan (Revised Draft), 2009, 2011 ➤ London Plan (Consolidated with Alterations since 2004) 2008 ➤ Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, 2007 	Updating
CS E36		Monitoring Indicators	Changes to Monitoring Indicators for Core Strategy and Development Management Policies are set out in Schedule 2	Revision following EIP Hearing Session on Infrastructure, Implementation and Monitoring
Adden 157	137	Appendix B – Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators	<u>See Appendix B for changes to the Monitoring Indicators</u>	Updating



Appendix C: Core Strategy and Replacement of UDP Saved Policies (2006)

Prefix	Page No.	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
DMP PEA3/ee		Title	Relationships between LDF documents Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPDs and Replacement of Saved UDP Policies (2006) ³³ And add footnote 33 Excluding policies on Brent Cross – Cricklewood in Appendix A of the Core Strategy	Clarification
CS E37			Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPDs and Replacement of Saved UDP Policies (2006)	Clarification of replacement policies for UDP

Glossary for Core Strategy and Development Management Policies

Prefix	Page No.	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and struck through)	Justification for change
NPPF CS E55		Glossary and Acronym List (Supersedes CS E38)	Addition at Appendix A4 of Glossary and Acronym List for Core Strategy and Development Management Policies documents	Ensuring clarification of terms used in Core Strategy
CS E38		Glossary and Acronym List (Superseded by NPPF CS E55)	Addition at Appendix A4 of Glossary and Acronym List for Core Strategy and Development Management Policies documents	Ensuring clarification of terms used in Core Strategy



TABLE 3 (CS PEA 3j) - REVISED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PIPELINE AND HOUSING TRAJECTORY

	SOURCE	2011-16	2016-21	2021-26	TOTAL
1	Incremental small housing schemes incorporating windfall allowance	2000 2050	980	980	3960 4010
2	Non-self contained accommodation	635	635	635	1905
3	Vacant properties	395	395	395	1185
4	Total Town Centre sites	520 440	90 600	200	810 1240
5	Total Other Major sites	1320 1690	20 460	30 20	1370 2170
6	Priority Housing Estates	1500 850	1120 670	580 640	3200 2160
	Regeneration and Development Areas				
	Brent Cross - Cricklewood	0	1800	3300	5100
	Mill Hill East AAP	930	100	200	2130
	Colindale AAP	4470	3320	300	8090
	North London Business Park/ Oakleigh Road South Planning Brief	150	250	0	400
7	Total Regeneration and Development Areas	5550	6370	3800	15720
	Borough Total (sum of 1 to 7)	11920 11610	9610 10110	6620 6670	28150 28390

CS E 6 - Final Changes to TABLE 3 – Barnet's Development Pipeline – circulated at Hearing Closing Session – December 14th 2011

(Supersedes CS PEA 3/j and Table 3 circulated at Matter 2 Hearing Session – December 6th 2011)

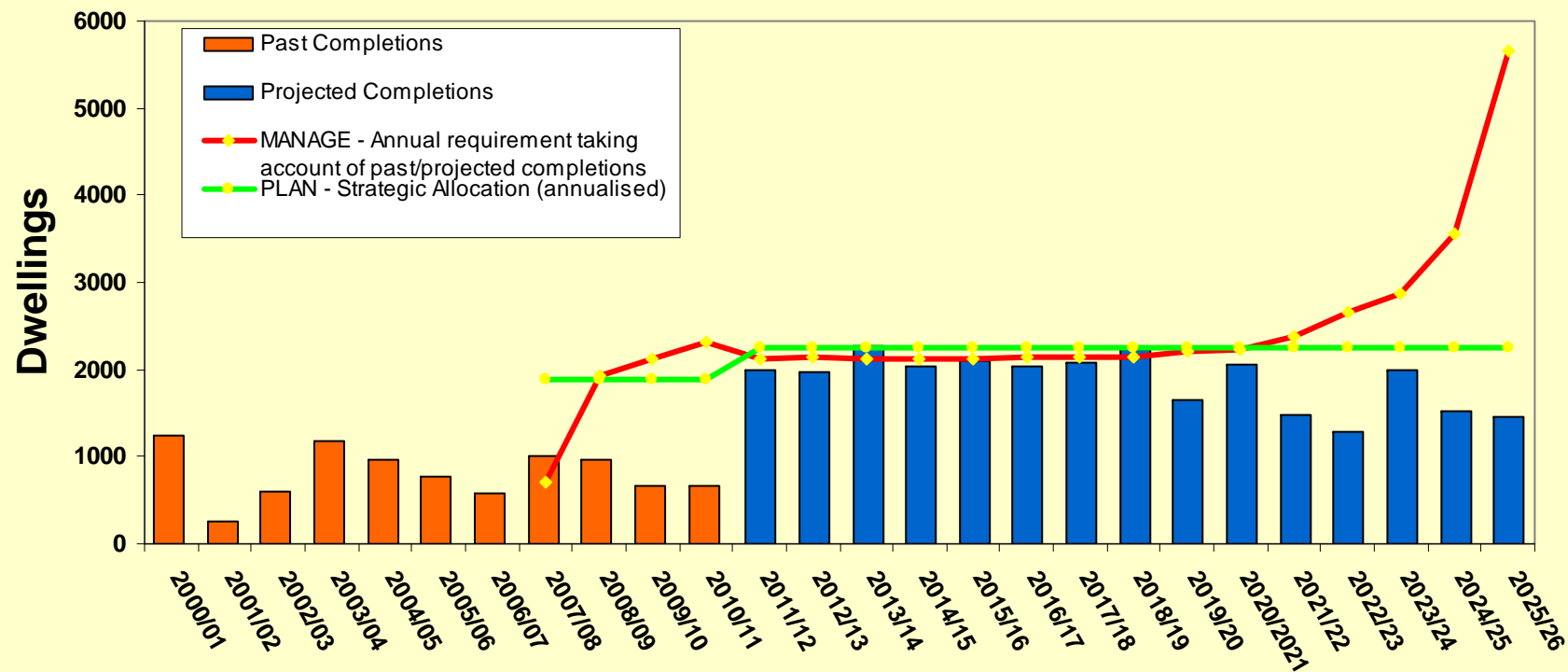
	SOURCE	2011-16	2016-21	2021-26	TOTAL
1	Incremental small housing schemes incorporating windfall allowance	2000 2050	980	980	3960 4010
2	Non-self contained accommodation	635	635	635	1905
3	Vacant properties	395	395	395	1185
4	Total Town Centre sites	520 440	90 600	200	810 1240
5	Total Other Major sites	1320 1690-1280	20 460	30 20	1370 2170-1760
6	Priority Housing Estates	1500 850	1120 670	640	3200 2160
	Regeneration and Development Areas				
	Brent Cross - Cricklewood	0 410	1800	3300	5100 5510
	Mill Hill East AAP	930	400 1000	200	2130
	Colindale AAP	4470	3320	300	8090
	North London Business Park/ Oakleigh Road South Planning Brief	150	250	0	400
7	Total Regeneration and Development Areas	5550 5960	6370	3800	15720 16130
	Borough Total (sum of 1 to 7)	11920 11610	9610 10110	6620 6670	28150 28390

Additions since submission in bold

Deletions since submission are ~~struckthrough~~

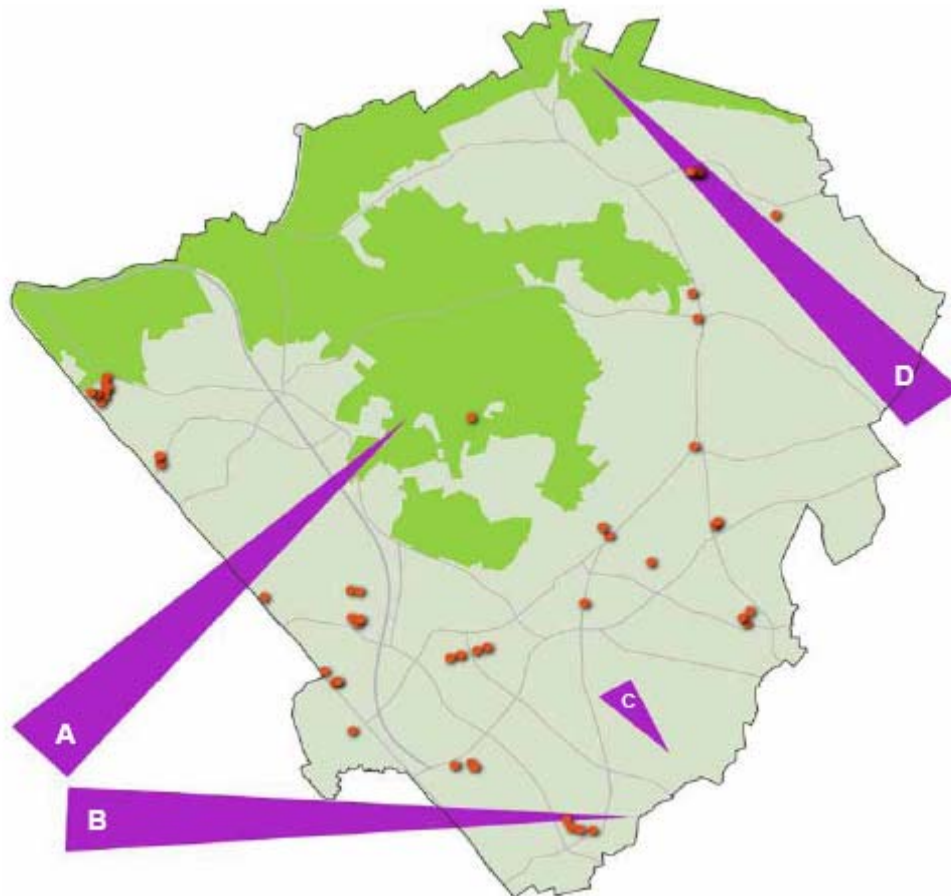
APPENDIX A2 – REVISED HOUSING TRAJECTORY

Barnet Housing Trajectory 2011/12 - 2025/26

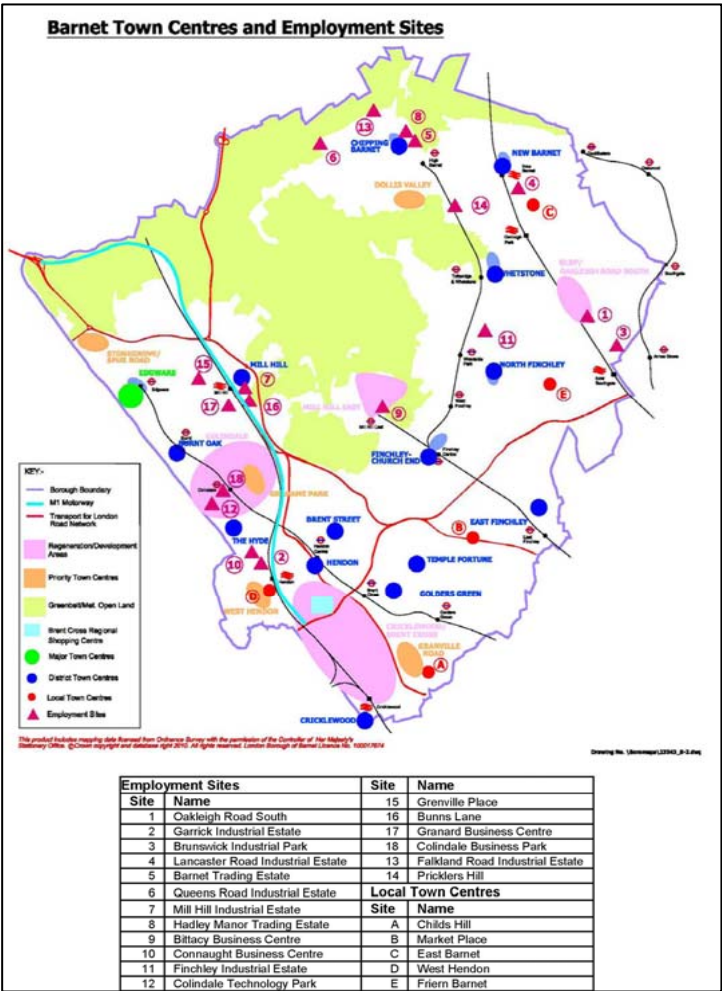


APPENDIX A3 – REVISIONS TO CORE STRATEGY MAPS

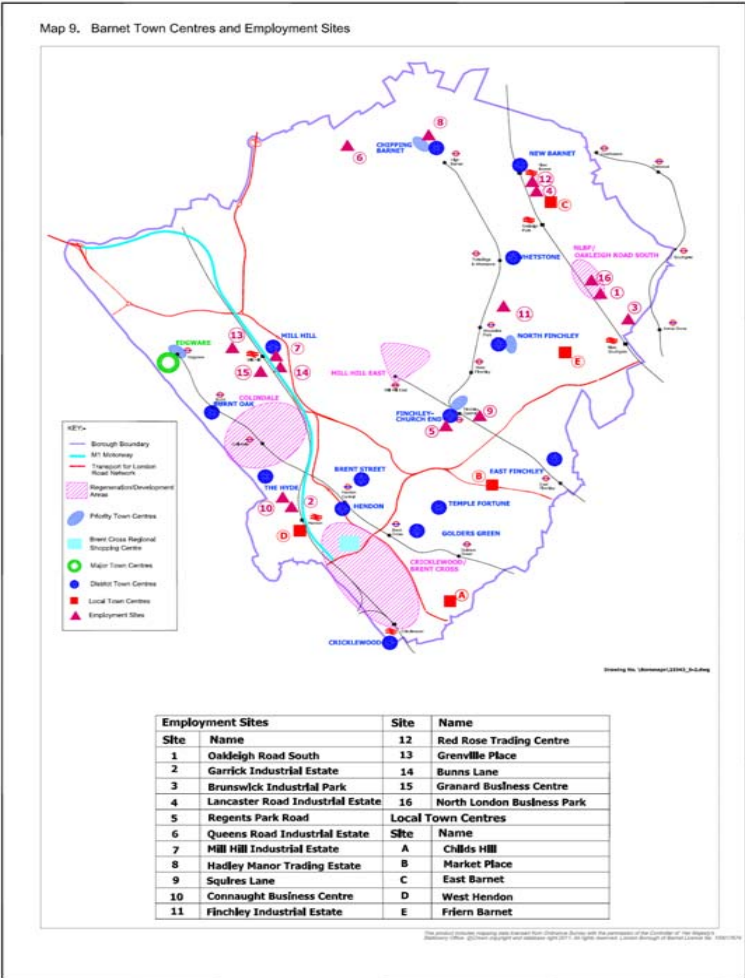
Map 8 from the Core Strategy on Important Local Views and Existing Tall Buildings, will be added to the Proposals Map in accordance with CS PEA3 ref Z in Chapter 10 above.



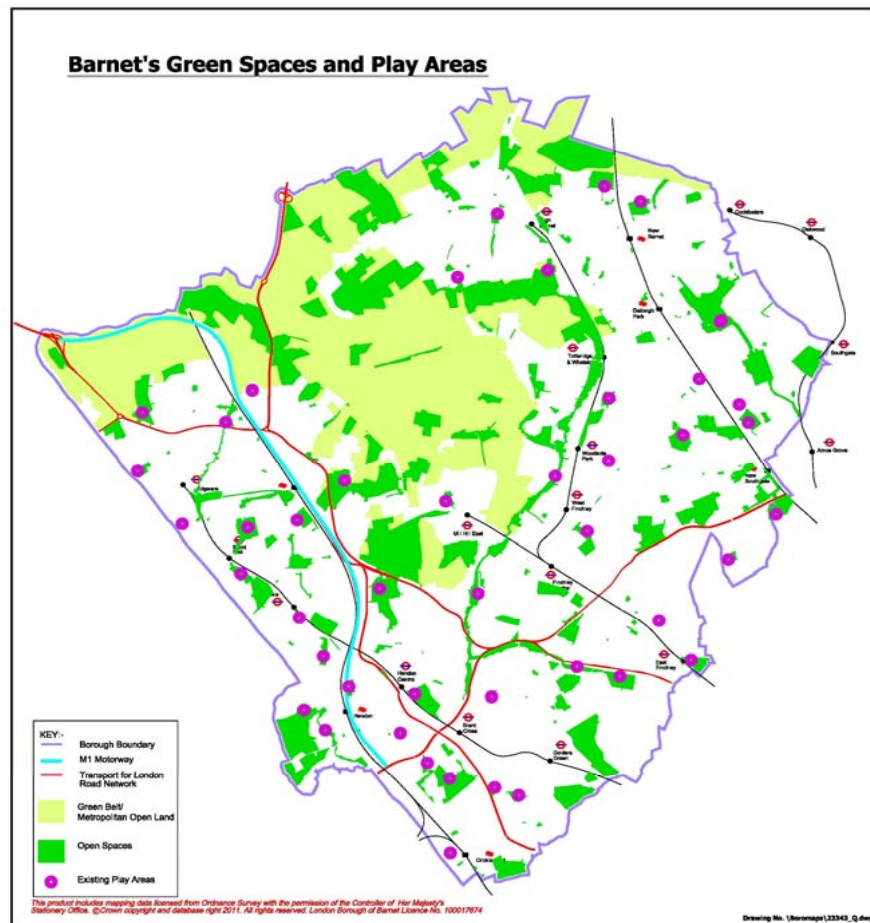
Former version of Map 9 at Submission Stage



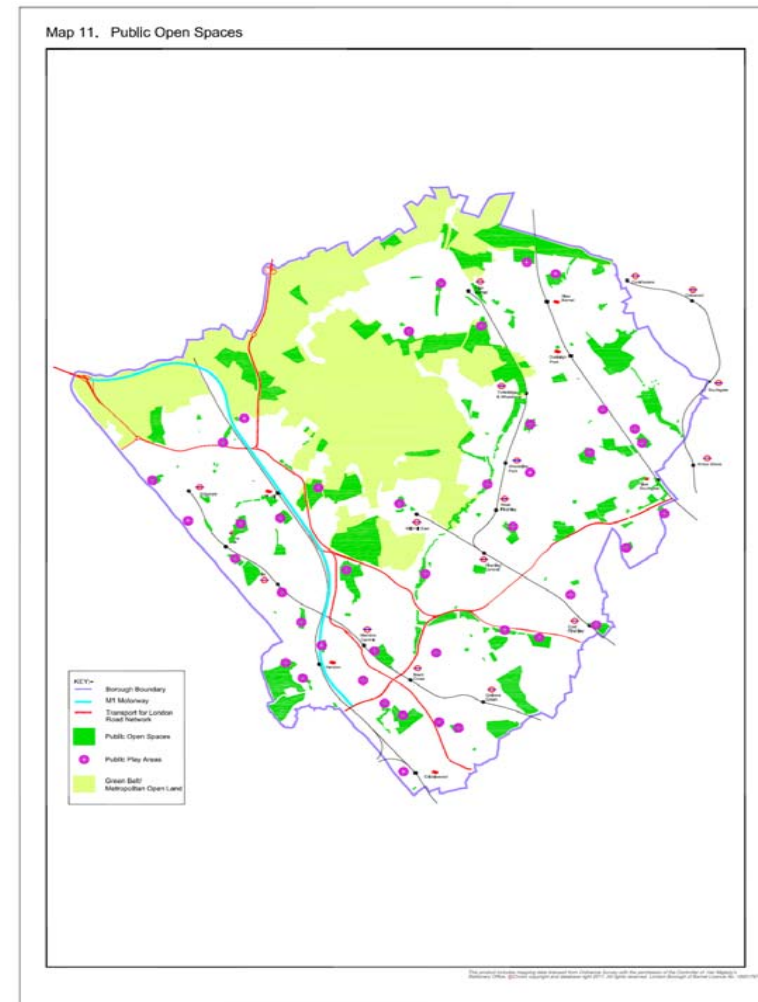
Revised Map 9 for Further Pre-Submission Amendments



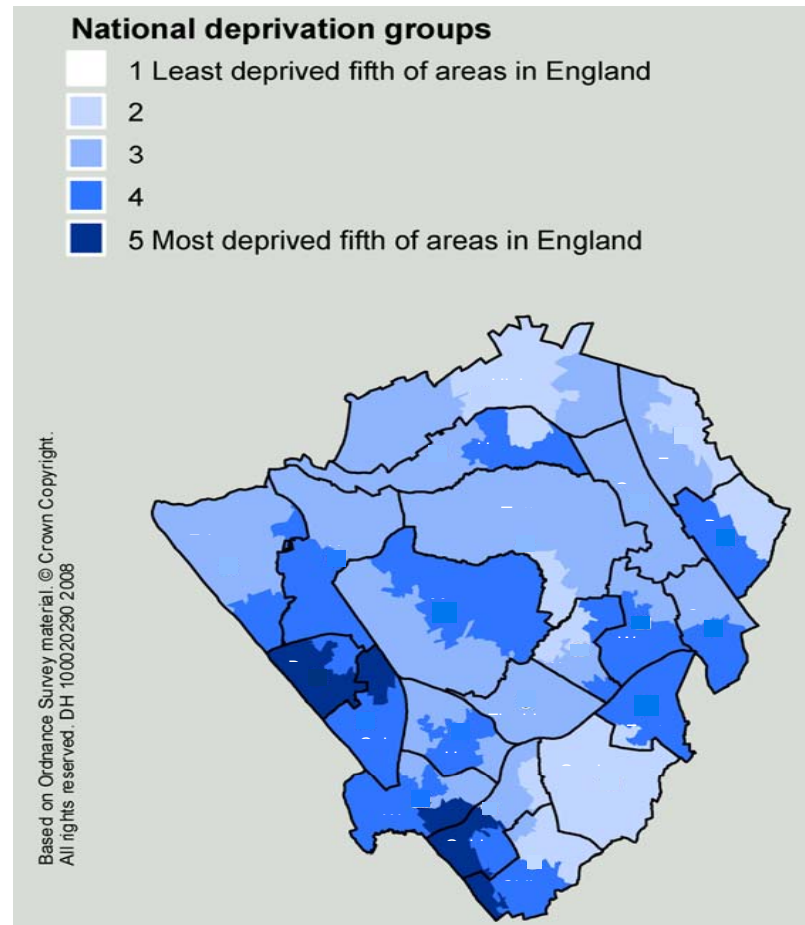
Former version of Map 11 at Submission Stage



Revised Map 11 for Further Pre-Submission Amendments

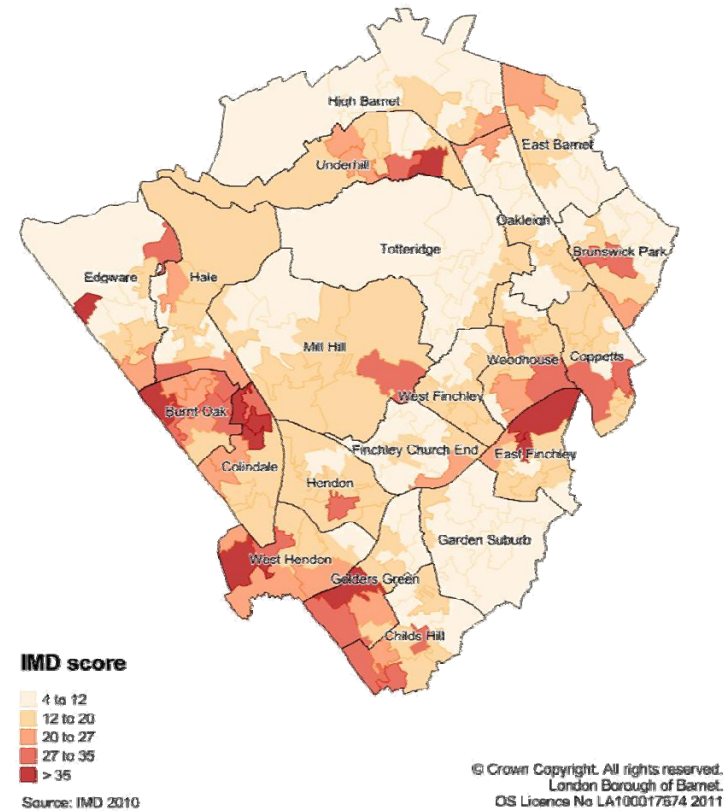


Former version of Map 16 at Submission Stage



Revised Map 16 for Further Pre-Submission Amendments

Deprivation in Barnet 2010



Appendix C – Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPDs and Replacement of UDP Saved Policies (2006)

UDP saved policies (2006)	Replaced by Core Strategy Policy	Replaced by Development Management Policy
GSD Sustainable Development	CS1, CS13	DM01, DM04
GMixed Use Mixed Use	CS1, CS6, CS9	DM11
GWaste – Waste Disposal	CS14	
GEnv1 Character	CS5	DM01
GEnv2 Design	CS1, CS5	DM01, DM02
GEnv3 Safe Environment	CS5, CS9, CS12	DM03
GEnv4 Special Area	CS5, CS7	DM06, DM15, DM16
GL1 Sport and Recreation	CS7, CS10	DM13, DM15,
GL2 Tourist Facilities	CS6	DM11
GRoadNet Road Network	CS9	DM17
GParking Parking		DM17
GCS1 Community Facilities	CS10	DM13
GEMP1 Protecting Employment Sites	CS8	DM14
GEMP2 Promoting Business Activities	CS8	
GEMP3 Maximising Job Creation	CS8	DM11, DM12, DM14
GEMP4 Protecting Employment Land	CS8	DM14
GTCR1 Retailing and Town Centres	CS6	DM11, DM12
GTCR2 Range of retail services	CS6	DM09, DM10 DM11, DM12
ENV5 – Aggregates Facilities		DM01, DM04, DM17
ENV6 – Light Pollution	CS13	DM01
Policy ENV7 – Air Pollution	CS13	DM04
Policy ENV12 – Noise Generating Development	CS13	DM04
Policy ENV13 – Minimising Noise Disturbance	CS13	DM04
Policy ENV14 – Contaminated Land		DM04
Policy ENV15 – Notifiable Installations		DM04
Policy D1 – High Quality Design	CS1, CS5	DM01, DM02
Policy D2 – Character	CS5	DM01
Policy D3 – Spaces	CS5	DM01, DM02
Policy D4 – Over-development	CS5	DM01, DM02
Policy D5 – Outlook		DM01, DM02
Policy D6 – Street Interest	CS1, CS5, CS6	DM02 DM01, DM11
Policy D9 – Designing Out Crime	CS12	DM02
Policy D10 – Improving Community Safety	CS12	DM02
Policy D11 – Landscaping	CS5, CS7	DM01, DM02, DM15
Policy D12 – Tree Preservation Orders	CS7	DM15 , DM01
Policy D13 – Tree Protection and Enhancement	CS7	DM15 , DM01
Policy D14 – Important Hedgerows	CS7	DM15 , DM16
Policy D15 – Other Hedgerows	CS7	DM15 , DM16
Policy D16 – Telecommunications		DM18
Policy D17 – High Buildings – Acceptable Locations	CS1, CS5	DM05
Policy D18 – High Buildings – Unacceptable Locations	CS1, CS5	DM05
Policy D21 – Hoardings		DM01

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Policy D22 – Design and Shopfronts		DM01
Policy D23 – Traditional Shopfronts		DM01
Policy D24 – New Shopfronts		DM09
Policy HC1 – Conservation Areas – Preserving or Enhancing	CS5	DM04 DM06
Policy HC2 – Conservation Areas – Outline Applications		DM04 DM06
Policy HC5 – Areas of Special Character	CS5	DM01
Policy HC6 – West Heath/Golders Hill Park Area		
Policy HC7 – Development in West Heath/Golders Hill Park Area		
Policy HC8 – The Bishop's Avenue		
Policy HC14 – Locally Listed Buildings – Demolition		DM06
Policy HC15 – Locally Listed Buildings – Safeguarding		DM06
Policy HC17 – Archaeological Remains	CS5	DM06
Policy HC22 – Battlefield Site	CS5	DM06
Policy O1 – Green Belt/Metropolitan Land	CS7	DM15
Policy O2 – Green Belt/Metropolitan Land – New buildings and uses		DM15
Policy O3 – Green Belt/Metropolitan Land – Extensions of buildings		DM15
Policy O4 – Green Belt – Major developed sites		
Policy O5 – Green Belt/Metropolitan Land – Replacement of existing dwellings		DM15
Policy O6 – Green Belt/Metropolitan Land – Re-use of buildings		DM15
Policy O7 – Green Belt/Metropolitan Land – adjacent land		DM15
Policy O8 – Green Belt – Agricultural Land	CS7	DM15
Policy O12 – Green Chains	CS7	DM15
Policy O13 – Green Corridors	CS7	DM15
Policy O17 – Ecological Impact Statement		DM15 DM16
Policy O18 – Watling Chase Community Forest	CS7	DM15
Policy L1 – Arts, Culture and Entertainment (ACE) – Loss of Facilities	CS10	DM13
Policy L3 – Arts, Culture and Entertainment Facilities – Development Criteria		DM11, DM13
Policy L5 – Arts, Culture and Entertainment Facilities – Planning Obligations	CS15	
Policy L6 – Designing in Art		
Policy L7 – Tourist Facilities – Preferred Locations	CS6	DM11
Policy L8 – Tourist Facilities – Retention	CS6	DM11
Policy L10 – Hotels – Development Criteria		DM11
Policy L11 – Public Open Space	CS7	DM15
Policy L12 – Public Open Space – Areas of Deficiency	CS7	DM15
Policy L13 – New Public Routes	CS7	
Policy L14 – Public Open Space – Improved Provision	CS7	
Policy L15 – Metropolitan Walks	CS7	
Policy L16 – Allotments	CS7	DM15
Policy L19 – Sports Grounds and Playing Fields – New Provision	CS7	DM15
Policy L20 – Floodlighting of Sports Facilities		DM01
Policy L21 – Synthetic Sports Pitches	CS7	DM15
Policy L22 – Golf Courses		DM01, DM15
Policy L23 – Indoor Sports and Recreation Facilities – Protection	CS10	DM13
Policy L24 – Indoor Sports and Recreation Facilities – New Provision	CS10	DM13
Policy L25 – Indoor Sports and Recreation Facilities – Preferred Locations	CS10	DM13, DM15
Policy L26 – Indoor/Outdoor Sports and Recreation Facilities	CS7, CS10	DM13
Policy L27 – Indoor/Outdoor Sports and Recreation Facilities	CS7, CS10	DM13
Policy M1 – Transport Accessibility	CS9	DM17
Policy M2 – Transport Impact Assessments	CS9	DM17
Policy M3 – Travel Plans	CS9	DM17
Policy M4 – Pedestrians and Cyclists – Widening Opportunities	CS9	DM17
Policy M5 – Pedestrians and Cyclists – Improved Facilities	CS9	DM17
Policy M6 – Public Transport – Use	CS9	
Policy M7 – Public Transport – Improvements	CS9	

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Policy M8 – Road Hierarchy		DM17
Policy M9 – Road Improvement Schemes	CS9, CS15	
Policy M10 – Reducing Traffic Impact	CS9	DM17
Policy M11 – Safety of Road Users	CS9	DM17
Policy M12 – Safety of Road Network	CS9	DM17
Policy M13 – Safe Access to New Development	CS9	DM17
Policy M14 – Parking Standards		DM17
Policy M15 – Rail Freight	CS9	
Policy M16 – Lorries – Controls on Movements	CS9	DM17
Policy M17 – Lorries – Deliveries and Servicing	CS9	DM11, DM17
Policy H1 – Housing – Allocated Sites	CS3	
Policy H2 – Housing – Other Sites	CS3	
Policy H3 – Loss of Residential Uses		DM07
Policy H5 – Affordable Housing	CS4	DM10
Policy H8 – Affordable Housing – Commuted Payments		DM10
Policy H9 – Houses in Multiple Occupation	CS4	DM09
Policy H10 – Accommodation for Homeless People	CS4	DM09
Policy H11 – Accommodation for Homeless People – Planning Obligations		DM09
Policy H12 – Special Needs Housing	CS4, CS10	DM09
Policy H15 – Sites for Gypsies and Other Travelling People	CS4	
Policy H16 – Residential Development – Character	CS5	DM01
Policy H17 – Residential Development – Privacy Standards	CS5	DM01, DM02
Policy H18 – Residential Development – Amenity Space Standards		DM01, DM02
Policy H20 – Residential Development – Public Recreational Space	CS7	DM02, DM15
Policy H21 – Residential Density	CS3	
Policy H23 – Conversion of Residential Property	CS4, CS5	DM01, DM07
Policy H24 – Conversion of Non-residential Uses	CS8, CS6, CS10	DM01, DM11, DM14
Policy H26 – Conversion of Residential Property – Design		DM02, DM07
Policy H27 – Extensions to Residential Property		DM01, DM14, DM15
Policy CS1 – Community and Religious Facilities	CS10	DM13
Policy CS2 – Community and Religious Facilities – Planning Obligations	CS10, CS15	DM13
Policy CS3 – Community and Religious Facilities – Protection	CS10	DM13
Policy CS4 – Educational Facilities	CS10	DM13
Policy CS5 – Educational Facilities – Shared Use	CS10	DM13
Policy CS6 – New School Sites	CS10	DM13
Policy CS7 – Surplus Educational Land and Buildings	CS10	DM13
Policy CS8 – Educational Needs	CS10	DM13
Policy CS9 – Enlargement of School Facilities	CS10	DM13
Policy CS10 – Health Care Facilities	CS10, CS11	DM13
Policy CS11 – Health Care Facilities – Multiple Use	CS10, CS11	DM13
Policy CS12 – Social Day Care Facilities	CS10, CS11	DM13
Policy CS13 – Health and Social Care Facilities	CS10, CS11	DM13
Policy CS14 – Surplus Health Care Facilities	CS10, CS11	DM13
Policy CS15 – Cemeteries and Crematoria	CS10	DM01, DM13
Policy CS16 – Utility Companies and Statutory Undertakers	CS15	
Policy GEMP1 – Protecting Employment Sites	CS8	DM14
Policy EMP1 – Primary Industrial Sites and Business Parks	CS8	DM14
Policy EMP2 – Employment Land – Protection	CS8	DM14
Policy EMP3 – Employment Land – Consolidation	CS8	DM14
Policy EMP4 – North London Business Park	CS3	
Policy EMP5 – Warehousing	CS8	DM14
Policy EMP6 – Offices – New Development	CS8	DM14
Policy EMP7 – Offices – Re-use	CS8	DM14
Policy EMP8 – Small Businesses	CS8	DM14

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Policy EMP9 – New Residential Development		
Policy EMP10 – Live Work Accommodation		
Policy TCR1 – Sequential Approach	CS6	DM11
Policy TCR2 – Town Centre Development Sites – Identified	CS6	
Policy TCR3 – Town Centre Development Sites – New		
Policy TCR5 – Edge-of-Centre	CS6	DM11
Policy TCR7 – Out-of-Centre Locations		DM11
Policy TCR10 – Primary Retail Frontages		DM11
Policy TCR11 – Secondary Retail Frontages		DM11
Policy TCR12 – Evening Uses in Town Centres	CS6	DM11
Policy TCR13 – Residential Development in Town Centres	CS6	DM11
Policy TCR14 – Minicab Offices		
Policy TCR15 – Car Showrooms		
Policy TCR16 – New Markets	CS6	
Policy TCR18 – Mixed Use Development	CS1, CS6, CS9	DM11
Policy TCR17 – North Finchley Town Centre	CS3, CS6	
Policy TCR19 – Neighbourhood Centres, Shopping Parades and Local Shops	CS6	DM12
Policy TCR21 – Town Centre Environmental Quality	CS5, CS6	DM11
Policy TCR22 – Design of New Retail Development		DM11
Policy IMP1 – Priorities for Planning Obligations	CS15	
Policy IMP2 – Use of Planning Obligations	CS15	

Appendix D - LDF Local Plan Glossary

Term	Definition
Accessibility	The ease with which goods, services and employment are accessible and available.
Accessible transport	Transport services and vehicles designed and operated to be useable by people with disabilities and other transport disadvantaged people: such as the elderly, parents with prams and children and wheelchair users.
Affordable housing	Housing intended to meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford. This is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing includes social rented, intermediate and affordable rented housing.
Affordable Rented Housing	Housing that is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Areas where air quality objectives are not being met are normally designated as Air Quality Management Areas. It is then a requirement that affected Local Authorities implement a plan to improve air quality – a local Air Quality Action Plan.
Ambient Noise	Ongoing sound in the environment such as from transport and industry, as distinct from individual events, such as a concert. Unless stated otherwise, noise includes vibration.
Amenity	Element of a location or neighbourhood that helps to make it attractive or enjoyable for residents and visitors
Outdoor amenity space	Those open areas within a development which are used exclusively by the occupants for their recreation. These could be private gardens or communal open spaces.
Ancillary use	A use which is subservient to the main use of the building or site.
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Part of the Local Development Framework Plan which monitors (measures) and assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	A Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area/s subject to conservation or significant change.
Area of Archaeological Significance	Sites identified as containing remains of archaeological significance and are afforded greater protection from potentially harmful development. The Council with the assistance of English Heritage, the Museum of London and the Hendon and District Archaeological Society, have identified 19 specific sites in which are considered to be 'Local Areas of Archaeological Significance'.
Areas for Intensification	Identified in the London Plan as areas that have significant potential for increases in residential, employment and other uses through development of sites at higher densities with more mixed and intensive use but at a level below that which can be achieved in the Opportunity Areas.
Article 4 Direction	A power available under the 1995 General Development Order allowing the Council to restrict permitted development rights in identified locations and require planning permission to be obtained from the Council.
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.
Biomass	The total dry organic matter or stored energy of plant matter. As a fuel it includes energy crops and sewage as well as forestry and agricultural residues.
Blue Ribbon Network	A spatial policy covering London's waterways and water spaces and land alongside them.
BME (Black and Minority Ethnicity)	Includes members of the following British and international ethnicities: Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Indian, Indian other, Chinese, Asian other, Black African, Black Caribbean, other Black background, White and Asian mixed, White and African Caribbean mixed, other mixed background and other ethnic

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Brown Roofs	Roofs which have a layer of soil or other material which provides a habitat or growing medium for plants or wildlife.
Brownfield Land	Land that has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use, although it may be partially occupied or utilised. It may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated. This excludes open spaces and land where the remains of previous use have blended into the landscape, or have been overtaken by nature conservation value or amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring development.
Building Regulations	Sets minimum construction standards for building works. They exist to ensure the health and safety of people in and around all types of buildings (i.e. domestic, commercial, and industrial). They also provide for energy conservation and access to and use of buildings.
Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)	Measures the environmental performance of proposed development.
Car Club	Schemes such as city car clubs and car pools, which facilitate vehicle sharing.
Change of Use	A material change in the use of land or buildings from one class of use to another as defined by the Use Classes Order constitutes development and therefore requires planning permission.
Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH)	The Code is an environmental assessment method for rating and certifying the performance of new homes.
Combined Heat & Power (CHP)	The combined production of electricity and usable heat is known as Combined Heat and Power (CHP). Steam or hot water which would otherwise be rejected when electricity alone is produced, is used for space or process heating.
Commission for Architecture & the Built Environment (CABE)	Former Government advisory body on architecture, urban design and public space. It's now part of the Design Council.
Communities and Local Government (CLG)	Sets policy on supporting on supporting local government, communities and neighbourhoods; regeneration; housing; planning; building and the environment; and fire.
CommUNITY Barnet	CommUNITY Barnet is a voluntary organisation which was established in 1979. As part of a national network of Councils for Voluntary Service (CVS), CommUNITY Barnet supports, promotes and co-ordinates an effective voluntary and community sector in the borough to enhance the quality of life for all.
Community Facilities	Community facilities can include children's play and recreation facilities, services for young people, older people and disabled people, as well as health facilities, education facilities, libraries, community meeting places, pools, arts and exhibition spaces, places of worship and public toilets.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	The CIL is a levy that local authorities in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the Council, local community and neighbourhood want.
Community Right to Build Orders (CRBO)	Under Localism Act empowers local people to deliver a specific development on a specific site, with minimal red tape, provided they can demonstrate overwhelming local support. These are essentially Orders made by the local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a site-specific development proposal or classes of development.
Comparison Goods	Retail items not usually bought on a regular basis, such as clothes, leisure goods or furniture.
Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO)	A legal tool which enables the Council where there is a compelling case for the public interest to purchase an area of land or property.
Conservation Area	Areas of special architectural or historic interest the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

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Conservation Area Character Appraisals (CACA)	Explains and justifies the Conservation Area status, forms basis for local planning decisions and provides groundwork for any future policies and projects to preserve or enhance the area.
Contaminated Land	Land which contains potentially harmful substances as a result of human activity or from natural causes may be regarded as contaminated land.
Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ)	An area where the Council introduces restrictions on parking during certain times.
Convenience Goods	Goods purchased on a regular basis which meet the day to day needs of local residents. They require minimum effort in selection and buying e.g. food, newspapers and other goods of a standardised type.
Conversions	The sub-division of residential properties into self-contained flats or maisonettes.
Core Strategy	A Development Plan Document (DPD) setting out the long term spatial vision and strategic objectives for the Local Planning Authority area. It includes a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework for achieving them.
Decent Homes Standard	A Government standard for housing which requires both Councils and Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) to bring homes to a defined minimum by 2010. A dwelling which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing (i.e. a lack of hazards) - is in a reasonable state of repair - has reasonably modern facilities and services - provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.
Decentralised Energy Network	A Decentralised Energy (DE) network produces heat as well as electricity at or near the point of consumption.
Density	A measure of the intensity of residential development. Usually expressed as the number of habitable rooms per hectare (hrha).
Density Matrix	Matrix in the London Plan 2011 which sets out density ranges related to existing building form, massing and public transport accessibility level (PTAL).
Design & Access Statement	A statement that accompanies a planning application to explain the design principles and concepts that have informed the development and how access issues have been dealt with.
Development	The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under the land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land. Throughout the DPD the term development is taken to include new development, redevelopment and change of use.
Development Management	The process by which a Local Planning Authority receives and considers the merits of a planning application and whether it should be given permission, having regard to the DPD and all other material considerations.
Development Management Policies DPD	A Development Plan Document setting out the detailed borough-wide implementation planning policies for development and forms the basis for local planning authority decision making.
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	Statutory planning documents that form part of the Local Plan Development Framework including the Core Strategy, Development Management, Site Allocations DPDs and also Area Action Plans.
Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)	The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 has now been repealed and replaced by the Equality Act 2010. Formerly, it made it unlawful to discriminate against people in respect of their disabilities in relation to employment, the provision of goods and services, education and transport.
District Town Centre	Provides convenience goods and services for more local communities and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. Typically they contain 10,000-50,000 sq.m of retail floorspace. Some District centres have developed specialist shopping functions.
Dwelling	A building or any part of a building that forms a separate and self-contained unit designed to be occupied by a single family or household.
English Heritage	A Government advisory body with responsibility for all aspects for protecting and promoting the historic environment, and responsible for advising the Government on the listing of historic buildings (see listed building).

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Environment Agency (EA)	Responsible for preventing or minimising the effects of pollution on the environment. Issues permits to monitor and control activities that handle or produce waste. It also provides up-to-date information on waste management and deals with other matters such as water quality, flood protection and advice.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Predicts the effects on the environment of a development proposal, either for an individual project or a higher-level 'strategy' (a policy, plan or programme), with the aim of taking account of these effects in decision-making.
Equality Act 2010	The primary purpose of the Act is to consolidate the Acts and Regulations, which formed the basis of anti-discrimination law in Great Britain.
Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)	An Equality Impact Assessment is a method of testing whether a policy or approach, affects all community groups in the same way or whether there are significant positive, negative or no impacts on particular groups before a policy is formally introduced.
Evidence Base	The information and data gathered by a local authority to demonstrate the soundness of the policy approach set out in development plan documents.
Family Housing	Accommodation suitable for households including children, usually consisting of two or more bedrooms.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	Planning applications for development proposals of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals for new development located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be accompanied by a FRA. This should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed, taking climate change into account. For major developments in Flood Zone 1, the FRA should identify opportunities to reduce the probability and consequences of flooding.
Flood Zones	Flood Zones are the starting point for the sequential approach. Flood Zones refer to the probability of sea and river flooding only, ignoring the presence of existing defences.
General Conformity	Development plan documents in London need to be in general conformity with The London Plan. It is up to the Mayor of London to determine if the plans are in general conformity with the London Plan.
General Development Order (GDO)	Identifies the certain types of usually minor development for which planning permission is not required.
Geographic Information System (GIS)	Software that displays digital map data and allows users to query and analyse that data.
Greater London Authority (GLA)	A strategic body constituted under the Greater London Authority Act 1999, consisting of the Mayor of London, the London Assembly and staff, which has responsibility for producing regional strategic policy in a number of areas, including transport, economic development, planning, and the environment for London.
Green Belt	A national policy designation that helps to contain development, protect the countryside and promote brownfield development. Development is strictly controlled in the Green Belt.
Green Chain / Link	These are areas of linked but separate open spaces and the footpaths between them. They are accessible to the public and provide way-marked paths and other pedestrian and cycle routes.
Green Grid	The Green Grid is a strategic framework for creating a network of interlinked, multi-purpose open spaces connecting the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and open space to places where people live and work.
Green Infrastructure	The open environment within urban areas, the urban fringe and the countryside. It is a network of connected, high quality, multi-functional open spaces, corridors and the links in between that provide multiple benefits for people and wildlife.
Growth Area Fund (GAF)	Guides local delivery of additional housing supply; provides support to produce evidence for infrastructure required to support growth
Gypsy Gypsies & Travellers' sites and Travelling Showpeople	These are sites either for settled occupation, temporary stopping places, or transit sites for people Gypsies and Travellers are defined as persons of nomadic habit of life, such as travellers and gypsies including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependents educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together.

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	Travelling Showpeople are defined as members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This group includes such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependents educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers.
Habitable Room	A room with a dwelling, the primary purpose of which is for living, sleeping or dining, including kitchens where the total area is more than 13m ² (including fittings), or the dining space if it is divided from the working area by a moveable partition. Rooms exceeding 20m ² will be counted as two.
Habitats Directive (Regulations) Assessment	In accordance with the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC the impacts of a land-use plan are assessed against the conservation objectives of a European Site, which includes Ramsar sites, and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.
Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	A means of assessing the health impacts of policies, plans and projects, particularly on disadvantaged groups.
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Highways Agency	An executive agency of the Department for Transport, responsible for the construction, maintenance and management of the trunk road and motorway network.
Historic Parks & Gardens Register	A Register kept by English Heritage, which includes town gardens and public parks to the great country estates, reflecting the styles and tastes of past generations. Listed parks and gardens are classified and afforded the same protection as Listed Buildings.
Homes & Communities Agency (HCA)	The Government's national housing and regeneration agency (formed as a result of a merger between the Housing Corporation and English Partnerships) that funds development of affordable housing, regulates registered social landlords and housing associations in England and brings land back into productive use.
Household	One person living alone, or a group or people who may or may not be related, living or staying temporarily at the same address with common housekeeping, sharing at least one meal a day or occupying a common living or sitting room.
Housing Association	A not-for profit body offering for rent independent homes owned by registered social landlords.
Housing in Multiple Occupation (HMO)	Housing occupied by members of more than one household, such as student accommodation or bedsits.
Housing Trajectory	Graph illustrating the supply of projected housing completions up to 2026.
Inclusive Design	Creates an environment where everyone can access and benefit from the full range of opportunities available to members of society. It aims to remove barriers that create undue effort, separation or special treatment, and enables everyone to participate equally in mainstream activities independently, with choice and dignity.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	A ward level index made up of six indicators (income, employment, health, deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, housing and geographical access to services) for quantifying the degree of disadvantage in a ward, and which can help to identify areas for regeneration.
Industrial Business Park (IBP)	Strategic industrial locations that are particularly suitable for activities that need better quality surroundings including research and development, light industrial and higher value general industrial, some waste management, utility and transport functions, wholesale markets and small scale distribution. They can be accommodated next to environmentally sensitive uses.
Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)	Sets out what social, physical and green infrastructure is required in the Borough to support planned growth in the Local Plan Development Framework Local Plan .
Intermediate Housing	Intermediate affordable housing is housing at prices and rents above those of social rent but below market price or rents, and which meet the criteria set out above. These can include shared equity and other low cost homes for sales, and intermediate rent.

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Lifetime Homes	Homes designed to meet the changing needs of the population from young children to the elderly, and thereby meeting the varying needs of numerous changes of occupiers in the same home by being designed to be accessible, adaptable and convenient and able to accommodate people with moderate mobility difficulties. Lifetime Homes have 16 design features that ensure that the home will be flexible enough to meet the existing and changing needs of most households - these are set out and explained at www.lifetimehomes.org.uk and are included in the health and well being category of the Code for Sustainable Homes.
Lifetime Neighbourhoods	Are designed to be welcoming, accessible and inviting for everyone, regardless of age, health or disability, is sustainable in terms of climate change, transport services, housing, public services, civic space and amenities making it possible for all people to enjoy a fulfilling life and take part in the economic, civic and social life of the community.
Listed Building	An historic building recorded on a statutory list of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on advice from English Heritage, to ensure that the architectural and historic interest of the building is carefully considered before any alterations, outside or inside, are agreed. A building is graded I, II* or II, with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. wells) within the curtilage.
Listed Building Consent	Consent from the Local Planning Authority required for the demolition of a building, or for any works of alteration/extension which would affect the character of a building, listed as a building of special architectural or historic interest (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).
Local centre	See Neighbourhood and local centres.
Local Development Documents (LDDs)	The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents (does not form part of the statutory development plan) and other documents including the Statement of Community Involvement.
Local Development Frameworks (LDFs)	Statutory plans produced by each borough that comprise a portfolio of Local Development Documents including DPDs and SPDs. Local Development Frameworks are described as a folder of separate statutory planning related documents. Now superseded and replaced with Local Plans as part of the National Planning Policy Framework.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	A document setting out the intentions of the local planning authority for its Local Plan Development Framework ; in particular, the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents it intends to produce and the timetable for their production and review.
Local Plan	The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.
Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP)	Are locally-owned partnerships between local authorities and businesses and play a central role in determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and the creation of local jobs. On 17 February 2011, the government announced the approval of the London Enterprise Partnership proposal.
Local Implementation Plans (LIPs)	Statutory transport plans produced by London boroughs bringing together transport proposals to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy at the local level.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Sites which offer special opportunities for people to see and learn about wildlife in natural surroundings. LNRs are a statutory designation made under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)	An LSP is a partnership that brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector in a local authority area, dedicated to transforming the quality of life in the area.
Localism Act	In December 2010 the Coalition Government introduced the Localism Bill as part of its objective to shift power back into the hands of individuals, communities and councils and give local people a real share in growth. Following Royal Assent in November 2011, the Bill was enacted. The main features of the Act are :

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduction of new freedoms and flexibilities for local government • introduction of new rights and powers for communities and individuals • reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective • reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally <p>The Localism Act introduces Neighbourhood Development Plans</p>
London Plan	The Mayor's London Plan sets out an integrated economic, environmental and social framework for the development of the capital over the next 20-25 years. London boroughs Local Plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the Mayor.
London Underground Limited (LUL)	The underground network became a separate entity in 1985, when the UK Government created London Underground Limited (LUL). Since 2003 LUL has been a wholly owned subsidiary of Transport for London (TfL).
Main town centre uses	Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment facilities the more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).
Major Development (applications decided by the London Boroughs)	Major Developments are defined as these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for dwellings: where 10 or more are to be constructed (or if number not given, area is more than 0.5 hectares). • for all other uses: where the floor space will be 1000 sq metres or more (or the site area is 1 hectare or more). The site area is that directly involved in some aspect of the development. Floor space is defined as the sum of floor area within the building measured externally to the external wall faces at each level. Basement car parks, rooftop plant rooms, caretakers' flats etc. should be included in the floor space figure.
Major Town Centres	Typically found in inner and some parts of outer London with a borough-wide catchment. They generally contain over 50,000 sq.m of retail floorspace with a relatively high proportion of comparison goods relative to convenience goods. They may also have significant employment, leisure, service and civic functions.
Material Considerations	Matters that should be taken into account in deciding on a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision. This includes such things as the number, size, layout, siting, design and external appearance of buildings and the proposed means of access, together with landscaping, impact on the neighbourhood and the availability of infrastructure.
Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)	MOL covers areas of major open spaces within urban area that have more than borough-wide significance for their contribution to recreation, leisure and visual amenity, and which receive same presumption against development as Green Belt.
Metropolitan Town Centres	Serve wide catchments which can extend over several boroughs, and into parts of the wider south east region. Typically they contain at least 100,000 sq.m of retail floorspace with a significant proportion of high-order comparison goods relative to convenience goods. These centres generally have very good accessibility and significant employment, service and leisure functions
Mixed Use Development	Development for a variety of activities (and uses) on single sites or across wider areas such as town centres.
Municipal solid waste (MSW)	Includes all waste under control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. It includes all household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and gardens wastes, council office waste, Civic Amenity waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authorities have waste collection agreements in place. It can also include industrial waste collected by a waste collection authority with authorisation of the waste disposal authority.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The National Planning Policy Framework is a radical streamlining of existing Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance Notes and some circulars to form a single consolidated document. Sets out Government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. The NPPF replaces 44 planning documents, primarily Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs), which previously formed Government policy towards

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	planning.
Nature Conservation	Protection, management and promotion for the benefit of wild species and habitats, as well as the human communities that use and enjoy them. This also covers the creation and re-creation of wildlife habitats and the techniques that protect genetic diversity and can be used to include geological conservation.
Nature Reserve	There are three designations of nature reserve: - National Nature Reserve (NNR) - An area of national or international importance, that are managed by Natural England or approved bodies, primarily for the benefit of nature conservation; Local Nature Reserve (LNR) - A habitat of local significance that makes a useful contribution both to nature conservation and for the public to see, learn and enjoy wildlife (declared under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949) Non-statutory Nature Reserves - Nature Reserves established and managed by a variety of public and private bodies (PPS9) .
NEET - those Neither in Employment, Education or Training	Originally a UK Government classification for young adults aged between 16 and 19 (sometimes 16 to 18) who, for whatever reason, are not in employment, education or training. This classification does include those who are long term sick or who might be looking after family members.
Neighbourhood & local town centres	Typically serve a localised catchment often most accessible by walking and cycling and include local parades and small clusters of shops, mostly for convenience goods and other services. They may include a small supermarket (less than 2,000 sq. m), sub-post office, pharmacy, laundrette and other useful local services. Together with District centres they can play a key role in addressing areas deficient in local retail and other services.
Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDO)	Under the Localism Act NDOs follow same process as neighbourhood plans. Whilst a neighbourhood plan sets out the policy for an area, the neighbourhood development order can actually grant outline or full planning permission for specified development. An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) through which Parish Councils and neighbourhood forums can grant planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development.
Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP)	Under the Localism Act, NDPs are the bottom-up approach to community-led planning facilitated by the local authority and funded by the community. Once in place, the plans will comprise framework for change over a ten-year period. A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
New Homes Bonus	The New Homes Bonus is designed to create an effective fiscal incentive to encourage local authorities to facilitate housing growth. It is based on the Council Tax of additional homes.
North London Strategic Alliance (NLSA)	The North London Strategic Alliance (NLSA) was established in 1999 as the sub-regional strategic partnership for North London and brings together public, private and voluntary sector organisations. The NLSA is politically led with a core membership made up of those local authorities which constitute the north London area. The key purpose of the NLSA is to develop and articulate a clear vision for north London, and to provide the strategic leadership to ensure that the vision is realised.
North London Waste Authority (NLWA)	Statutory waste disposal authority established in 1986 to arrange the disposal of waste collected by its seven constituent boroughs: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest.
North London Waste Plan (NLWP)	The North London Waste Plan sets out the planning framework for waste management in the London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest for the next 15 years up to 2027. It identifies sites for waste management use and sets out policies for determining waste planning applications.
Opportunity Areas	London's principal opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, each typically more than 5,000 jobs and / or 2,500 homes, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport and accessibility.

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Out of Centre	A location clearly separated from a town centre that can still be in an urban area.
Outer London Commission (OLC)	The Outer London Commission (OLC) was established by the Mayor of London to advise how Outer London can play its full part in the city's economic success.
Outdoor amenity space	Those open areas within a development which are used exclusively by the occupants for their recreation. These could be private gardens or communal open spaces.
Permitted Development Rights	Rights to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application for planning permission, as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995.
Planning Conditions	Planning conditions are provisions attached to the granting of planning permission. The Government's five policy tests for conditions are that they must be necessary, relevant to planning, relevant to the development to be permitted, enforceable, precise and reasonable in all other respects. More detail on Government policy on planning conditions is in Circular 11/1995 (found in Government policies)
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The Planning Inspectorate is an independent Government agency that processes planning and enforcement appeals and holds inquiries into local development plans. It also deals with a wide variety of other planning-related casework, including listed building consent appeals, advertisement appeals and reporting on planning applications.
Planning Obligations	Planning obligations are legally binding agreements between local planning authorities and persons with an interest in a piece of land. They will generally be used to secure funds or works and for essential elements of schemes such as the provision of affordable housing, public transport services or new infrastructure such as roads or a community centre. Each planning obligation will be specific to the proposed development and should be sought only when it meets all the tests as set out in Circular 05/2005 by the Secretary of State the NPPF (paras 203 to 205). In essence, Planning obligations, whether sought or offered, must should be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - relevant to planning - necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms - directly related to the proposed development - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development and; - reasonable in all other respects
Planning Policy Statement/Guidance (PPSs / PPGs)	Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs), which previously formed Government policy towards planning have been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework published on March 27th 2012. These are Government guidance notes and statements of national planning policy.
Primary Frontage	The primary frontage in a town is the strip of most popular, central shops with the highest level of pedestrian footfall and are likely to include a high proportion of retail uses.
Proposals Map	An obligatory part of the adopted development plan which shows the area base map with allocated sites for particular land use and development proposals and sets out the area to which specific policies apply.
Public Realm	This is the space between and within buildings that is publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.
Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL)	A detailed and accurate measure of the accessibility of a point to the public transport network, taking into account walk access time and service availability. PTALs reflect : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walking time from the point of interest to the public transport access points; • the reliability of the service modes available; • the number of services available within the catchment; and • the level of service at the public transport access points – ie average waiting time.
Registered Social Landlord (RSL)	Registered Social Landlords are government-funded not-for-profit organisations that provide affordable housing. They include housing associations, trusts and cooperatives. They work with local authorities to provide homes for people meeting the affordable homes criteria. As well as developing land and building homes, RSLs undertake a landlord function by maintaining properties and collecting rent.
Renewable Energy	Energy derived from a source that is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.
Retrofitting	The addition of new technology or features to existing buildings in order to make them more efficient and to reduce their environmental impacts.

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Road hierarchy	Categorisation of roads by function and intended traffic management
Secondary Frontage	Secondary frontages provide greater opportunities for a diversity of uses.
Section 106 Agreements	These agreements confer planning obligations on persons with an interest in land in order to achieve the implementation of relevant planning policies as authorised by Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Secure by Design	The planning and design of street layouts, open space, and buildings so as to reduce the likelihood or fear of crime.
Sequential Approach	Planning policies that receive particular steps to be taken, or types of location or sites to be considered, in a particular order of preference. For example, retail, commercial and leisure development should be focused on sites within town centres, or if no in-centre sites are available, on sites on the edges of centres that are, or can be, well integrated with the existing centre and public transport.
Site Allocations Development Plan Document	Identifies sites and proposals for development in order to ensure the vision, objectives and targets of the Core Strategy are delivered.
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	SINCs are areas protected through the planning process having been designated for their high biodiversity value. SINCs are classified into sites of metropolitan importance, borough and local importance for nature conservation.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Areas of special interest by reason of its fauna, flora, geological or physiographic (landform) features. A classification notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended).
Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)	Independent businesses managed by its owner or part owners and having a small market share either by number of employees or turnover. Also known as SMEs.
Social Infrastructure	Covers facilities such as health provision, early years provision, schools, colleges and universities, community, cultural, recreation and sports facilities, places of worship, policing and other criminal justice or community safety facilities, children and young people's play and informal recreation facilities. This list is not intended to be exhaustive and other facilities can be included as social infrastructure.
Spatial Planning	An ongoing process of managing change which goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This includes policies which can affect land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.
Spatial Vision	A statement of long term shared goals for the spatial structure of an area.
Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP)	Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the Government's recommended system for energy rating of dwellings and is based on the annual energy costs for space and water heating.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	The Council's policy for involving the community in the preparation, review and alteration of Local Development Documents and planning applications. It includes who should be involved and the methods to be used.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Required under the European Directive 2001/42/EC, which has been transposed into UK Law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Strategic Environmental Assessment seeks to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans to promote sustainable development.
Strategic Development	An application which is referable to the Mayor of London under the Town & Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008 largely by virtue of its size (over 150 residential units or over 15,000 m ² of floorspace) or height (over 30 metres high).
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	A SFRA looks at flood risk at a strategic level on a local planning authority scale. It is the responsibility of those allocating land for development (LPAs) to demonstrate that the flood risk to and from development will be acceptably safe throughout the lifetime of the proposed development, taking account of climate change. A SFRA essentially maps out the flood plain into flood zones so that development can be steered to areas with a low risk of flooding (application of the sequential test - PPS25-NPPF Technical Guidance). See Flood Zones.

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Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	An assessment of land availability for housing which informs the London Plan and borough local development documents, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	An assessment of housing need and demand which informs the London Plan and borough local development documents as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	Document providing supplementary information in respect of the policies in development plan documents and not forming part of the development plan nor subject to independent examination. Must be subject to public consultation if it is to be accorded any weight in decisions on development proposals. SPDs can be taken into account as a material planning consideration.
Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)	A SPG does not form a part of the statutory plan. It can take the form of design guides or area development briefs, or supplement other specific policies in the plan. However, it must be consistent with national and regional planning guidance, as well as the policies set out in the adopted plan. It should be clearly cross-referenced to the relevant plan policy or proposal that it supplements. SPGs can be taken into account as a material consideration.
Supported Housing	Homes in which vulnerable residents are offered a range of housing related support services to enable them to live independently.
Surface Water	Rainwater lying on the surface or within surface water drains/sewers.
Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)	A framework through which key local partners with responsibility for surface water and drainage in their area work together to understand the causes of surface water flooding and agree the most cost effective way of managing surface water flood risk.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Sustainability Appraisal is based on the principles of Strategic Environmental Assessment but is wider in focus and covers other key considerations of sustainability that concern social and economic issues. In effect it is a systematic and continuous assessment of the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in the Local Plan LDF .
Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS)	SCS is prepared by Local Strategic Partnerships as a set of goals and actions which they, in representing the residential, business, statutory and voluntary interests of an area, wish to promote. The SCS should inform the Local Plan development framework (LDF) and act as an umbrella for all other strategies devised for the area.
Sustainable Development	This covers development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)	SUDS can reduce the total amount, flow and rate of surface water that runs directly to rivers through stormwater systems.
Tall Buildings	Buildings which in Barnet are either eight or more storeys high, or which are 26 metres above ground level.
Test of Soundness	PPS12 provides that The examination in public of a DPD will involve the legal compliance check and an assessment against three the tests of soundness, the DPD should be justified, effective, positively prepared and consistent with national policy.
Three Strands Approach	Three Strands provides the spatial vision that underpins Core Strategy and Local Plan Development Framework . The three strands are: Strand 1 - Absolute protection of the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and other valued open space from inappropriate development. Strand 2 - Enhancement and protection of Barnet's suburbs, town centres and historic areas Strand 3 - Consolidated growth in areas in need of renewal and investment
Town Centres	Covers - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metropolitan Town Centre, Major Town Centre, District Town Centre, Neighbourhood and local town centres
Town Centre Floorspace Needs Assessment (TCFNA)	An audit of what town centre floorspace currently exists in the borough and town centre floorspace that is proposed in forthcoming major regenerations projects. The study assesses both qualitative and quantitative measures and whether there is enough town centre floorspace to serve the needs of Barnet's growing population over the next 15 years

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Transport Assessment	This is prepared and submitted alongside planning applications for developments likely to have significant transport implications.
Transport for London (TfL)	One of the GLA groups of organisations, accountable to the Mayor, with responsibility for delivering an integrated and sustainable transport strategy for London.
Transport for London Road Network (TLRN)	The Mayor's term for the Greater London Authority Road Network as described in the Greater London Authority Act 1999 comprises 550 km of London's red routes and other important streets.
Travel Plan	A general term for a package of measures aimed at promoting greener, cleaner travel choices" with a specific emphasis on reducing single-occupancy car journeys.
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	Made under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by the local planning authority to protect trees of importance for amenity, landscape and nature conservation.
Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	A statutory development plan introduced in 1986 and replaced by Local Development Frameworks in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Barnet's Unitary Development Plan was adopted in May 2006.
Use Class	<p>A category of landuse activities requiring planning permission which is set according to a use classes order. The uses are grouped into classes A, B, C and D and sui generis (a use not within a specified class). The classes are:</p> <p>A1 - shops A2 - financial and professional services A3 - restaurants and cafes A4 - drinking establishments A5 - hot food takeaways B1 - business (office) B2 - general industry B8 - storage C1 - hotels C2 - residential institutions C3 - dwelling houses D1 - non-residential institutions D2 - assembly and leisure Sui Generis - a use not within a specified class.</p>
Use Classes Order	A legislative mechanism under the terms of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Use Classes (Amendment) Order 2005, and the General Permitted Development (Amendment) Order 2005, which sets out when permission is or is not required for changes to the use of land and buildings, and the circumstances under which such changes can be undertaken.
Wheelchair accessible housing	This refers to homes built to meet the standards set out in the second edition of Wheelchair Housing Design Guide by Stephen Thorpe, Habinteg Housing Association 2006.

LDF Local Plan Acronyms

AAP	Area Action Plan
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BME	Black and Minority Ethnicity
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
BXC	Brent Cross / Cricklewood
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
CACA	Conservation Area Character Appraisal
CCHP	Combined Cooling, Heat and Power
CHD	Coronary Heart Disease
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CLG	Communities and Local Government
COI	Core Output Indicator
CPO	Compulsory Purchase Order
CPZ	Controlled Parking Zone
CRBO	Community Right to Build Order
CSH	Code for Sustainable Homes
CVD	Cardiovascular Disease
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
DE	Decentralised Energy
DM	Development Management
DMP	Development Management Policies
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELR	Employment Land Review
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
EST	Energy Saving Trust
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GAF	Growth Area Fund
GDO	General Development Order
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLA	Greater London Authority
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
GTNAA	Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation and Needs Assessment
HA	Highways Agency
HDA	Habitat Directive Assessment
HADAS	Hendon and District Archaeological Society
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HMCS	Her Majesty's Court Service
HMO	Housing (Homes) in Multiple Occupation
hrha	Habitable Rooms per Hectare
IBP	Industrial Business Park

IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LBB	London Borough of Barnet
LBC	Listed Building Consent
LDA	London Development Agency
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LIP	Local Implementation Plan
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
LUL	London Underground Limited
MOL	Metropolitan Open Land
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NDO	Neighbourhood Development Order
NDP	Neighbourhood Development Plan
NEET	Neither in employment, education or training.
NHS	National Health Service
NLSA	North London Strategic Alliance
NLWA	North London Waste Authority
NLWP	North London Waste Plan
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
OAPF	Opportunity Area Planning Framework
OLC	Outer London Commission
OLDC	Outer London Development Centre
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PD	Permitted Development
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
PVs	Photovoltaics
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAB	Sustainable Urban Drainage System Approval
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMR	Standardised Mortality Rate
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document

SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STP	School Travel Plan
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
TCFNA	Town Centre Floorspace Needs Assessment
TfL	Transport for London
TLRN	Transport for London Road Network
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
WLA	West London Alliance
WHO	World Health Organisation