
Local Development Framework Pre-Submission Amendments to Barnet's Core Strategy

May 2011

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
1.	1.1.1	The Local Development Framework (LDF) will eventually replaces the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted May 2006). It will embody 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 is described as a ‘folder’ of separate documents, the most important of which is the Core Strategy. This will contain contains the ‘vision’ for the LDF and the most fundamental, cross-cutting objectives and policies that the local authority and its partners will seek to deliver.	Improving wording
2.	1.1.2	Barnet’s LDF will consists of a suite of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)	Improving wording
3.	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. The main features of the Bill 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 to reflect publication of Localism Bill
4.	1.1.4	The Coalition Government has set out its intention to shift power back into the hands of individuals, communities and councils and give local people a real share in growth. Critical to this new approach known as Localism will be the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving local people real power to control the way in which places develop; • Rewarding local communities so that development occurs where people see the benefits of such development • Creating a strong and well considered local plan which is locally determined and which provides enough jobs and homes to meet the aspirations of the area. 	Updating to reflect publication of Localism Bill
5.	1.1.5	The Localism Bill introduces Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) known as Neighbourhood Plans, and for planning permission to be granted through Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDOs) and Community Right to Build Orders (CRBOs). The Government’s focus on localism and devolution sets a national context for our aim through One Barnet to provide local leadership and joined up services across the public sector.	Updating to reflect publication of Localism Bill
6.	1.1.6	Further details on Neighbourhood Plans are set out in Table 1	Updating to reflect publication of Localism Bill
7.	Table 1	➤ ‘neighbourhood forums’ may initiate NDPs and NDOs. These would apply to a ‘neighbourhood area’ - an area that a body which is <i>or is capable of being defined</i> as a ‘neighbourhood forum’ has asked to be designated as such by the Council.	Updating to reflect publication of Localism Bill

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Neighbourhood forums' must be designated by the Council and must further the social, economic and environmental well-being of an area, be open to new members, have at least three members living in the area concerned, and have a written constitution. Only one forum can exist for a geographical area and it can only be designated if it applies to the Council for designation. ➤ If asked to designate an area, the Council must designate at least part of it. Existing areas can be modified when new areas are created, but they mustn't overlap. The Council must provide any reasons for refusal to designate, and designations last for 5 years. ➤ For NDPs and NDOs to be accepted more than half of those voting must approve the proposals in a referendum. If approved the Council must set up the plan or order 'as soon as reasonably practicable'. ➤ NDPs can address as many or as few issues as the community wants. CLG has suggested that there may not be a great difference between AAPs and NDPs apart from the latter being more community focussed ➤ Local authorities can recover costs for setting up NDPs and NDOs, subject to regulation. They are required to advise and assist in making NDOs, but aren't required to give financial assistance. Local authorities are not required to consider repeat proposals. ➤ NDPs can only operate for one area and must specify their period of operation and be compliant with the strategic policies in the LDF, and EU and national law and guidance including the need for SEAs and any human rights issues. ➤ CRBOs are a type of NDO which grant planning consent for a specified small development on a specified site. The benefits of the development such as profits made from letting the homes, will stay within the community. ➤ 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. ➤ A community organisation must have at least half its members living in the neighbourhood area concerned. But their application may refer to a site anywhere in the local authority's boundaries. ➤ Details of a new grant scheme to "support communities and neighbourhoods in planning" are available on the CLG website. 	
8.	1.2.2	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	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme

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		Board as of March 2011 (Barnet College, CommUNITY Barnet, Metropolitan Police, Middlesex University and NHS Barnet).	
9.	1.2.5	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. 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. 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.	Updating on consultations on Core Strategy
10.	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 – Publication Stage Submission Stage and the publication for public consultation of Pre Submission Amendments.	Updating on consultations on Core Strategy
11.	1.2.7	We have considered 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 – Publication Stage Submission Publication Stage .	Updating
12.	1.3.1	The draft revised London Plan (October 2009) has identified 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.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
13.	1.3.2	The draft revised London Plan (October 2009) has identified 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.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
14.	1.3.3	In order to support early delivery of housing, we decided, in agreement with advice from the Greater London Authority (GLA) and the former the former Government Office for London, to prepare both the Colindale and Mill Hill East Area Action Plans ahead of this borough-wide Core Strategy.	Updating following closure of GOL in 2010
15.	1.4.2	In December 2005 together with the Mayor of for London we adopted the Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon Regeneration Area Development Framework as Supplementary Planning Guidance.	Improving wording
16.	1.4.3	hybrid (part outline / part full) an outline	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners

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17.	1.4.4	As a result of the completion of the Section 106 Agreement, planning permission was issued in October 2010.	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
18.	1.5	Relationship of Barnet's Core Strategy to Neighbourhood Plans	Updating to reflect publication of Localism Bill
19.	1.5.1	We envisage that Neighbourhood Plans (as set out in Table 1) will emerge in Barnet and be prepared by local communities with our support and advice. The Neighbourhood Plan must be in general conformity with the Core Strategy.	Updating to reflect publication of Localism Bill
20.	1.5.2	The purpose of the Localism Bill is to promote growth by enabling communities to share in the proceeds of growth through New Homes Bonus (see para 20.9.3) and Community Infrastructure Levy (see section 20.7) and through encouraging participation, empowering communities to plan their own areas	Updating to reflect publication of Localism Bill
21.	Key References, page 5	Barnet – A Sustainable Community Strategy for Barnet 2010 – 2020 Localism Bill, December 2010 Core Strategy – Publication Stage - Consultation Report One Barnet Framework, LB Barnet Cabinet November 29 2010	Updating
22.	2.1 (Heading)	Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008–2018 2010-2020 –Barnet – a successful city suburb One Barnet	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010
23.	2.1.1	The Local Strategic Partnership (replaced by the One Barnet Partnership Board in March 2011) has revised the borough's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for the period 2008 to 2018. The Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 2010 - 2018 2020. One Barnet sets... The four SCS themes inform the Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • growing successfully • safer, stronger and cleaner Barnet • investing in children and young people • healthier Barnet (including older people) 	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010 and progress on the One Barnet Programme
24.	2.1.2	Our SCS identifies Barnet as a strong civic society in which people do things for themselves rather than wait for state support. Levels of voluntary activity are high and people take pride in their communities and have high levels of identity with them. Strong civic society is Barnet's core value and the foundation stone for the following values which make Barnet distinctive : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strength in Diversity • Sharing Opportunities for Success • Choice and Responsibility • Protecting what we value • Embracing change where we need to 	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010

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25.	2.1.3	<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy will be revised prior to the Examination in Public into the Core Strategy and references to it will be updated accordingly.</p> <p>To achieve these goals our public services work together as One Barnet to deliver efficiencies, provide seamless customer services and develop a shared insight into needs and priorities, driving commissioning of services and making difficult choices about where to prioritise them. The following priorities reflect what residents and partners have told us our the most important issues for them and the most relevant to achieving the vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Successful London Suburb • Stronger Safe Communities for everyone • Investing in Children, Young People and their Families • Healthy and Independent Living 	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010
26.	2.1.4	Our spatial vision as a successful London suburb is highlighted in Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy and delivered through the Local Area Agreement (LAA) One Barnet programme . Table 1 sets out how the four themes and eighteen ambitions priorities of the SCS are reflected in the Core Strategy – Publication Stage.	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010 and progress on the One Barnet Programme
27.	2.1.5	From 2011/12 our 'One Barnet' approach will help local strategic partners to jointly formulate an action plan to make this happen and deliver a range of services that put the community first. demonstrate the key short-term priorities we will be working on to ensure we are moving in the right direction to deliver the SCS vision.	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
28.	2.2	Barnet's Local Area Agreement	LAA expired in March 2011
29.	2.2.1	The Local Area Agreement (LAA) sets out improvement targets for the priorities of a local area. The Council and its public sector partners are under a duty to co-operate to agree LAA targets and have regard to them in exercising day to day functions. A total of 35 LAA targets have been selected from a set of 198 National Indicators to reflect Barnet's priorities of 'driving success' and 'tackling disadvantage'. Barnet's LAA runs until March 2011.	LAA expired in March 2011
30.	2.2.2	jointly formulate an action plan to make this happen and deliver a range of services that put the community first.	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
31.	2.3 (Heading)	Future Shape One Barnet Programme	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
32.	2.3.1	Barnet initiated its One Barnet (formerly known as Future Shape) Programme in 2008...	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
33.	2.3.2	The basis of One Barnet Future Shape is the following three key principles...	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
34.	2.3.3	The aim of One Barnet is to become a citizen centred organisation. As part of One Barnet Future	Updating to reflect progress on

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		Shape we are working with our public sector partners to share resources...	One Barnet Programme
35.	2.3.4	In developing a new relationship with citizens we are encouraging self-help and behaviour change. This means that we will provide a better service, putting citizens at the heart of what we do. In return they will do what they can for themselves, their families and their community. This new relationship helps in order to release resources to help those most in need of public services. Sharing intelligence across the public sector will inform decision making and help shape services to meet the needs of customers. With improved Through the creation of a common insight function we will develop...	To resolve objection of Barnet Residents Association by clarifying the new relationship with citizens and the need to share information.
36.	2.4	One Barnet's Corporate Partnership Plan	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
37.	2.4.1	The Corporate One Barnet Partnership Plan which is updated annually defines our priorities over a three year period and what we, through working with our partners, intend to achieve. It demonstrates our shared commitments with partners and identifies our top priority improvement initiatives. is an agreed set of objectives, projects and measurable outcomes across the public sector in Barnet. The Plan is set in the context of the strategic outcomes set out in Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy and is agreed by the One Barnet Partnership Board (formerly the Local Strategic Partnership).	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
38.	2.4.2	The 2010/13 Corporate Partnership Plan contains three priorities:	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
39.	2.4.3	All three priorities in the Corporate Plan 2010 to 2013 One Barnet Partnership Plan are embedded within the Core Strategy:	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
40.	2.4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) as the replacement for S106 funding and set out the evidence on infrastructure requirements in an Infrastructure Delivery Plan which will forms the basis for a CIL charging schedule 	Updating
41.	2.4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the plans of NHS Barnet and from 2013 its successors to deliver modern primary care 	Updating to reflect implementation of health reforms
42.	2.7.4	Our Core Strategy will be adopted before 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 as London Plan will be adopted before the Core Strategy
43.	2.7.5	In 2008 the Mayor established the Outer London Commission to examine the extent to which the Outer London boroughs can contribute to the economic success of London as a whole, identify the factors which are holding them it back from making that contribution and make recommendations to be taken forward in the draft revised London Plan and the Mayor's other Strategies on Economic Development and Transport. The Commission's Interim Conclusions were published in July 2009 and were taken into account considered by the Mayor in the draft revised London Plan published in October 2009.	Improvements to wording
44.	Key	➤ Barnet Corporate Plan 2010 to 2013	Updating to provide reference

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	references page 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local Area Agreement (LAA) ➤ One Barnet Partnership Plan ➤ One Barnet Framework, LB Barnet Cabinet November 29 2010 	points for the One Barnet Programme
45.	3.1.1	Amendment to diagram - Submission to the Government following Pre-Submission Amendments to the Core Strategy	
46.	3.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnet Heat Map • Barnet's Tall Buildings Study • North London Strategic Housing Market Assessment • Barnet Community Buildings Needs Assessment • Barnet Playing Pitch Assessment / Strategy • Barnet Transport Technical Paper 	To resolve objection of English Heritage
47.	3.2.3	<p>The following components of the evidence base are in production / nearing completion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralised Energy Planning Initiative • Barnet's Biodiversity Action Plan • Barnet's Playing Pitch Assessment • Barnet's Tall Buildings Study • North London Strategic Housing Market Assessment • North London Sub-Regional Transport Study <p>Subject to prioritisation by the GLA as part of their management of the Drain London project to map, model and manage surface water flooding across London we will also produce the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Water Management Plan 	To resolve objection of English Heritage
48.	3.4.2	The Mayor of London's London Plan sets a social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of the city, providing the London-wide context for borough planning policies. Our LDF documents must be in general conformity with the London Plan.	Repeats text at para 3.3.2
49.	Key references page 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Core Strategy - Publication - Consultation Report 	Updating
50.	4.1.2	Barnet contains over 654 separate entries on the Statutory List of 4,300 Buildings (of which 2 are Grade 1, 33 are Grade 2* and 619 are Grade 2) , two Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Brockley Hill in Edgware and Manor House in Finchley, three registered Historic Parks and Gardens at St Marylebone Cemetery, Avenue House Gardens and Golders Green Crematorium.	Providing more details on grades of listed buildings in Barnet
51.	4.2.2	Density ranges from 17.66 people per hectare in Totteridge ward to 81.77 people per hectare in Burnt Oak ward.	Clarifying range of population densities
52.	4.3.3	The Draft North London Strategic Housing Market Assessment estimates that 475 households per annum	Updating

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		move out mainly towards Hertfordshire.	
53.	4.3.10	The 2001 Census records that nearly 73% of Barnet's population described their health as good. Residents are healthier overall than their London counterparts as measured by mental illness, death rates from major causes, sickness benefit claimants and alcohol related hospital admissions. The most common causes of acute ill health in Barnet are coronary heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer.	To resolve objection of NHS Barnet
54.	4.4.3	Health inequalities exist in Barnet, spatially and by gender. A man in Hampstead Garden Suburb is likely to live seven years longer than a man in Colindale. A woman in Hampstead Garden Suburb is likely to live five years longer than her counterpart in West Finchley. Although the average life expectancy of residents is almost 2 years above the English average, though it is about a year below this in the most deprived wards.	To resolve objection of NHS Barnet
55.	4.6.1	There are 20 9 major, district and local town centres which vary in size and purpose as well as performance.	Correction
56.	Key references page 22	North London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Draft)	Updating
57.	5.1.3	In order to provide services that increase satisfaction and provide better outcomes for residents at less cost the council and its partners has developed the Future Shape One Barnet Programme.	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
58.	5.1.8	Through the One Barnet Future Shape Programme we are developing	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
59.	Key references page 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ One Barnet Forward Plan ➤ One Barnet Framework, LB Barnet Cabinet November 29 2010 ➤ Sustainable Community Strategy, 2010 - 2020 	Updating
60.	6.1.1	In 2010 2008 the Local Strategic Partnership (the One Barnet Partnership Board since March 2011)	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
61.	6.1.1	...Barnet is a successful London city suburb...	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010
62.	6.1.1	'It is 2026. Barnet is known as a successful London suburb. It has successfully ridden difficult times to emerge as resilient as ever. The public service is smaller than before but the organisations within it, through effective partnerships, work together to deliver good services and there is a healthy relationship between them, and residents who do things for themselves and their families. Established and new residents value living here for the Borough's excellent schools, strong retail offer, clean streets, low levels of crime and fear of crime, easy access to green open spaces and access to good quality healthcare. Barnet is an economically and socially successful place. With high levels of educational	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010 and its new vision

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		<p>qualifications and access to good transport networks, residents continue to have access locally, in other parts of London and beyond to jobs in a wide variety of different industries.</p> <p>Barnet's success is founded on its residents, in particular through a strong civic society, including its diverse faith communities, founded on an ethos of self-help for those that can, and support through a wide range of volunteering activities for others. Different communities get on well together with each other. Its new, inclusive and thriving neighbourhoods have made it one of the largest boroughs in London. Residents enjoy access to large green open spaces, clean streets, an excellent transport network and affordable, decent homes. It is a place where both young and old can enjoy fulfilling and healthy lives. There is consistently high educational attainment and new local employment opportunities. Crime and the fear of crime remain low and communities — established and recently formed — take pride in their area. Public services are of a consistently high standard and meet the needs of the diverse population they serve.</p> <p>Barnet is a successful London suburb where people want to live and enjoy a high quality of life. We aim to continue to promote this vision by building on the known and relevant success factors. However, a truly successful suburb will be one where all residents have the opportunity to share in wider success. We therefore also need to tackle disadvantage by securing an improved quality of life for those experiencing multiple disadvantage'</p>	
63.	6.1.2	<p>Four themes (and sub ambitions) were identified in the Sustainable Community Strategy to achieve this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a successful London suburb growing successfully • strong safe communities for everyone safer, stronger and cleaner Barnet • investing in children, young people and their families • healthy and independent living for Barnet (including older people) 	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010
64.	6.1.3	The Sustainable Community Strategy will be revised prior to the Examination in Public into the Core Strategy and references to it will be updated accordingly.	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010
65.	6.2.1 Barnet's core objectives	- to deliver high quality transport systems in regeneration areas and in town centres through town centre frameworks in order to provide more environmentally friendly transport networks	To resolve objection of Barnet Residents Association on transport improvements in town centres
66.	6.2.1 Barnet's core objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet social infrastructure needs - to ensure inclusive and accessible provision for community needs arising from housing growth including education, health, policing, social care and integrated community facilities; 	To resolve objections of Mayor of London and Barnet 55+ Forum
67.	6.2.1 Barnet's core objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide safe, effective and efficient travel 	To resolve objections of Barnet 55+ Forum, Dr Rob Owens and Finchley Community

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			Development Trust
68.	6.2.1 Barnet's core objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure safe and effective more efficient use of the road network that enables residents and visitors to choose convenient and reliable transport that is economically and environmentally efficient, and takes include taking a comprehensive approach to tackling the school run; - to provide more environmentally friendly transport systems by delivering high quality transport systems in regeneration areas and in town centres through town centre frameworks in order to provide more environmentally friendly transport networks improving accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services. 	To resolve objections of Barnet 55+ Forum, Barnet Society, Dr Rob Owens and Finchley Community Development Trust Highways Agency and Barnet Residents Association
69.	6.2.1 Barnet's core objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to respect and enrich Barnet's distinctive historic environment built heritage by protecting the historic environment and enhancing heritage assets such as the high quality suburban character of townscapes and conservation areas. 	To resolve objection of English Heritage
70.	6.2.1 Barnet's core objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to promote heritage led regeneration to make better use of our heritage historic assets and engender civic pride in them 	To resolve objection of English Heritage
71.	Table 2	See Appendix A for changes to Table 2 – Linkage between the Core Strategy and Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy	Updating to reflect publication of SCS in 2010
72.	7.2.3	Consolidated growth will predominantly be delivered in two regeneration areas - Brent Cross – Cricklewood and Colindale; and the development area of Mill Hill East. These areas have significant capacity to accommodate new housing, commercial and other development linked to public transport improvements These three areas will be the primary focus of housing and employment growth and therefore are identified in the London Plan as having significant potential for accommodating new homes and jobs.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
73.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	Together with the Mayor of London we have identified Brent Cross – Cricklewood as a major Opportunity Area for regeneration	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
74.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	A planning application establish a masterplan An outline hybrid planning application which will to establish a masterplan	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
75.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	This has included followed and resulted in extensive pre and post application consultation with the council, the GLA, Transport for London,	Improvements to wording

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76.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	In November 2009 the council resolved to approve the outline hybrid application subject...	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
77.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	On 28th October 2010 the Section 106 Agreement was completed and the hybrid planning permission for the BXC development was granted.	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
78.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area Brent Cross	The application proposes development includes the creation of a sustainable new mixed use town centre for Barnet...	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
79.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	A resolution to grant an outline planning permission for the establishment of a masterplan and framework for the comprehensive regeneration of the Brent Cross Cricklewood Area in accordance with relevant development plan policies was approved in November 2009. In June 2010 the Secretary of State informed Barnet that the application should be determined by the local planning authority and a further resolution to grant the permission was passed by the council on June 29 2010, taking account of detailed drafting of the conditions and Section 106 agreement as well as recent changes in national and regional planning policy. It is anticipated that the permission will be issued before October 29 2010	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
80.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	Claremont Primary school will be rebuilt and expanded as an environmentally 'exemplar' education and learning building in the first phase and both Whitefield and Mapledown School will be reprovided in new premises in later phases	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
81.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	Phase 1 will include around 50% of the proposed new retail development focused on Brent Cross Shopping Centre which will provide the initial catalyst and deliver (without public funding) much of the infrastructure required for that will benefit the wider regeneration of the whole area.	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
82.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	Phase 2 will comprise the remainder of the new town centre shopping area north of the North Circular Road and elements adjacent to the primary development Phase 1 areas to the south.	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
83.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration	Phase 4 comprises the new road link across the Midland Mainline a new rail freight facility, residential development to the south of Brent Terrace, Gas Governor Square and Millennium Green Park	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners

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	Area		
84.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	Phase 5 comprises the new road link across the Midland Mainline , residential development and local retail facilities along the length of Brent Terrace, new Thameslink Rail Station close to Staples Corner and Brent Terrace Park	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
85.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	The above phasing is consistent with the Indicative Phasing Parameter Plan approved as part of the BXC planning permission. Condition 4.2 of the planning permission permits variations to this phasing, subject to satisfactorily addressing a number of tests. Hence the exact composition of each phase may change to that summarised above.	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
86.	Brent Cross-Cricklewood Regeneration Area	In the event that planning permission is ultimately refused for this proposed development or if the planning permission is not implemented the development envisaged does not proceed the Core Strategy and the Local Development Scheme may need to be reviewed and in the meantime it is intended that any future planning applications will be determined in accordance with relevant policies of the Core Strategy and other LDF 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.	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
87.	7.2.8	Table 2 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.	To resolve objection by Mayor of London
88.	Table 3 – Barnet's development pipeline	See Appendix A - Table updated and revised to ensure consistency with CS3.	Updating following revisions to housing trajectory To resolve objections by Mayor of London, Barnet Residents Association, Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
89.	7.2.10	It estimates that nearly over over 28,000 new homes will be developed by 2026.	Updating
90.	7.2.10	Over 6,000 7,000 new homes are expected	Updating
91.	7.2.11	We assume on the basis of the Londonwide SHLAA and the implementation of existing live permissions that small sites will contribute over 3,000 nearly 4,000 new homes to housing supply between 2011/12 and 2025/26	Updating
92.	7.2.11	Homes in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and student halls of residence is expected to contribute under nearly 2,000 new homes while	Updating
93.	7.2.12	In addition to the delivery from major growth areas of nearly 47,000 16,000 new homes...	Updating
94.	7.2.12	...Stonegrove and West Hendon are identified on Map 2 – the Key Diagram. These estates will be subject to long term...	Cross reference to Key Diagram to show location of priority

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			estates
95.	7.2.12	These estates (excluding Grahame Park which is counted as part of the Colindale regeneration area) will provide nearly 2,400 3,200 new homes by 2026. Further details on the regeneration of the priority estates are set out below.	Updating. Introduction to new section on priority estates. To resolve objection of Consortium of Registered Providers
96.	7.2.12	<p>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 neighbourhood on the edge of Green Belt. Around 400 homes on the Estate will be demolished and replaced by between 600 and 850 new homes. New homes are expected to be delivered from 2015/16 as part of a programme which will be completed within the lifetime of the Core Strategy (ie by 2026).</p> <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 will comprise 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 intermediate 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 and the second phase will be the building of new homes. It is expected that in the range of 125 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>	More information on regeneration of the priority estates to resolve objections of Barnet Residents Association and Consortium of Registered Providers

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		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. Development of the Initial Phase of 186 new homes 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.	
97.	7.2.13	Through the Annual Monitoring Report we will provide more detail on progress with the regeneration of the priority estates.	Highlighting that through the AMR this information will be updated. To resolve objection of Consortium of Registered Providers
98.	7.2.14	Our town centres are estimated to have capacity to deliver nearly 900 over 800 new homes.	Updating
99.	7.2.15	10 and 25 units which are expected to provide 4,300 1,400 new homes over the next 15 years.	Updating
100.	Figure 1 – Housing Trajectory	Figure updated and revised to ensure consistency with CS3. Changes to Figure 1 are shown at Appendix A	Updating. Figures have been rounded
101.	7.4.1	Overall the design of the new development schemes will be expected to enhance the qualities of their its immediate location and wider setting, as well as improve the quality of life for those people living and working in the area.	Improvements to wording
102.	7.4.2	The Residential Design Guidance SPD will take forward the six housing typologies (linear rural, suburban periphery, suburban, suburban terrace, urban terrace and flats) identified in the Characterisation Study as representing forms of residential development in Barnet. The SPD will ensure that new residential development is of the highest possible design quality. Within the framework of the six housing typologies it will highlight the importance of adopting a design led approach to create imaginative, safe, attractive and functional homes that respond appropriately with their surroundings.	To resolve objection of Barnet Residents Association
103.	7.4.3	The Green Infrastructure SPD will set out how we will enhance the network of green spaces in Barnet as part of an All London Green Grid. Green Infrastructure creates a sense of place allowing for greater appreciation of valuable landscapes and cultural heritage. It increases access to open spaces and supports healthy living. It also contributes to urban cooling helping to combat the heat island effect that large cities suffer from.	To resolve objection of Natural England
104.	Policy CS1 – Barnet's Place	We will seek the highest standards of urban design in order to generate development proposals of landmark quality and create an accessible safe and attractive environment for people who live in, work in or visit Barnet's areas of housing and economic growth.	To resolve objections of Barnet 55+ Forum, Mayor of London and English Heritage and Brent

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
	Shaping Strategy	<p>We will only consider tall buildings in the strategic locations we have identified in Core Strategy Policy CS5 subject to them not having an unacceptably harmful impact on their surroundings.</p> <p>We will work with partners and other relevant organisations to secure ‘critical’, ‘necessary’ and ‘preferred’ infrastructure as set out in Barnet’s Infrastructure Delivery Plan and ensure that new development funds infrastructure through S106 and other funding mechanisms.</p> <p>As our focus of housing and employment growth we will promote opportunities on the west side of the borough in the strategically identified North West London – Luton Coordination Corridor. We will promote the following regeneration and development areas in the west of the borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brent Cross – Cricklewood regeneration area - 7,500 5,100 new homes by 2026 (out of a total of 7,550) • Colindale regeneration area - 40,000 8,100 new homes by 2026 • Mill Hill East development area – 2,000 2,100 new homes by 2026 <p>Core Strategy Policy CS 3 sets out the areas where we expect : in the range of 22,000 new homes to be delivered between 2011/12 and 2025/26 2021/22 to meet the ten-year housing target in the draft revised London Plan in the range of 22,000 28,000 new homes to be delivered between 2011/12 and 2025/26 as Barnet’s 15 year housing target</p> <p>Core Strategy Policy CS 4 sets out our aim to create successful communities by providing quality homes and housing choice</p> <p>Consolidated growth will be complimented by: ...</p> <p>...Enhancement of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the historic suburban environment comprising 16 48 conservation areas, 1,300 listed buildings and registered historic parks and gardens 	Cross Cricklewood Development Partners and Consortium of Registered Providers
105.	Policy CS1 Barnet’s Place Shaping Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core Strategy Policy CS5 sets out how we will, through Residential Design Guidance SPD, develop a framework to protect and enhance those high quality suburbs not protected by a conservation area designation. 	To resolve objections of Barnet Residents Association, Finchley Society and Barnet Society
106.	7.5.2	These indicators are closely aligned with the progress to be made under the imminent planning permission in securing the implementation and delivery of regeneration	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
107.	Policy CS 2 – Brent Cross – Cricklewood	Brent Cross – Cricklewood is identified as an Area of 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)....	To resolve objection by Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
108.	Policy CS 2 – Brent Cross – Cricklewood	It is considered likely that comprehensive regeneration will be achieved in accordance with the planning permission which is resolved to be granted to the BXC Development Partners.	Updating
109.	8.1.5	Further details on these regeneration and development areas are set out in Section 7. Of this figure over nearly 17,000 16,000 new homes will reflect the potential of Colindale, Cricklewood - Brent Cross and Mill Hill East.	Updating and ensuring cross-reference to Section outlining details of the regeneration and development areas
110.	8.1.6	It is estimated that in the region of 2,400 3,200 new homes will be delivered through the regeneration of housing estates at Dollis Valley (subject to a new masterplan), Granville Road, Stonegrove / Spur Road and West Hendon.	Updating
111.	8.1.7	Our town centres have the capacity to deliver a further 900 800 new homes by...	Updating
112.	8.1.8	The AMR also sets out Barnet's five year supply of housing and the allocated schemes that make up the components of this supply	Improving wording
113.	8.2.2	Encouraging greater housing development within or on the edge of some of Barnet's town centres is an option that allows mixed uses such as flats above shops which add vibrancy and greater all round activity.	There is a wider range of examples of mixed uses than simply flats above shops
114.	8.2.3	Further detail on our approach to mixed use development is set out in DM11 Development Principles for Barnet's Town Centres. the Development Management Policies DPD. The Site Allocations DPD will allocate specific sites for a mix of uses and provide guidance on their future development.	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD
115.	Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth	These areas are expected to provide in the range of 17,000 16,000 new homes between 2011/12	Updating
116.	Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth	These areas are expected to provide in the range of 2,400 3,200 new homes between 2011/12 to 2025/26	Updating
117.	Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth	Through the regeneration and development areas, regeneration estates and town centres housing will be provided in the following 5 year phases as set out in Table 2. Figures are net additions.	Updating and ensuring consistency with Table 3
118.	Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth	2011/12 to 2015/16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colindale 4,500 new homes • Mill Hill East 930 new homes • West Hendon 680 new homes • North London Business Park 150 new homes • Priority Estates of 	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dollis Valley 460 240 new homes • Granville Road 440 125 new homes • Stonegrove and Spur Road; 420 300 new homes • West Hendon 840 new homes <p>TOTAL 7,500 7,085 new homes</p>	
119.	Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth	<p>2016/17 to 2020/21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brent Cross - Cricklewood 3,400 1,800 new homes • Colindale 2,600 3,320 new homes • Mill Hill East 1,000 new homes • North London Business Park 250 new homes • Priority Estates of • Dollis Valley 270 300 new homes • Stonegrove and Spur Road; 80 150 new homes • West Hendon 420 680 new homes <p>TOTAL 7,720 7,500 new homes</p>	Updating
120.	Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth	<p>2021/22 to 2025/26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brent Cross - Cricklewood 3,200 3,300 new homes • Colindale 300 new homes • Mill Hill East 200 new homes • Priority Estates of • West Hendon 440 570 new homes • <p>TOTAL 4,220 4,370 new homes</p>	Updating
121.	9.2.1	<p>The range of housing sizes sought in Barnet should reflect how we expect households to change in the next fifteen years. Barnet has a housing stock of 133,000 units. The majority of units are houses which account for 62% of the stock. The range of home sizes we seek should reflect the size and type of households that we expect to live in Barnet. The housing needs of the borough should take into account the size of households, affordability and the special needs of vulnerable people. Although the largest type of households in Barnet are families that comprise 2 adults with 2 or more dependent children (25%), 22% of households are pensioners, 16% are single adults and 22% are 2 adults either with no children or with non-dependent children.</p>	Updating with the SHMA
122.	9.2.2	<p>The North London SHMA highlights that the household structure of Barnet follows from its relatively high proportion of young adults and children within its population when compared with England. In particular 33% of all households contained children, the majority of these comprising an adult couple with children. Despite having on average fewer older persons almost 23% of</p>	Updating with the SHMA

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		households contain only pensioners, with 64% of these being single pensioner households. Over 90% of all households contained four or less people with the majority of those with larger households consisting of a group of adults with children.	
123.	9.2.4	According to the 2006 Housing Needs Survey nearly 1 in 4 households stated that their current home was too small. About 20% of households stated a need or likelihood of moving in the next two years. Accommodation size is the main reason for households needing or expecting to move in future. The Survey found that over 60% of aspiring movers wanted to stay in Barnet.	Highlighting evidence from HNS on housing aspirations and to resolve objection by Barnet 55+ Forum
124.	9.2.5	The North London SHMA highlighted that between 2002 and 2007 Barnet lost more people through out migration than it attracted through in migration representing a net loss of 12,000 people. The most popular destinations for ex-Barnet residents were Hertfordshire (in particular neighbouring Hertsmere) and Bedfordshire as well as the neighbouring borough of Harrow. Barnet attracted new residents from across North London in particular Brent, Haringey and Camden. This forms part of a pattern of migration from Central London to Outer London and then northwards.	Updating with the SHMA
125.	9.2.6	In terms of the age composition of those leaving Barnet the North London SHMA highlighted a net loss of 5,940 migrants in the 25-44 age range and a further 3,510 in the 45-64 years range. However, the authority has experienced a smaller net out-migration of less than 600 people in the 16-24 years age range indicating that it is older adults and families that are more likely to leave the area.	Updating with the SHMA
126.	9.2.9	Our ongoing assessment of house building in Barnet has highlighted that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 1,100 new houses have been built since 2004 • Nearly 5,000 new flats have been built since 2004 • Housing supply is skewed towards flatted development, over 80% of new homes are flats • Few flats have potential for family accommodation, less than 10% of new flats have three or more bedrooms 	Updating
127.	9.2.10	We found that between 2005/06 and 2008/09 one and two bed units are the dominant type of unit built in Barnet accounting for...	Updating
128.	9.2.11	Housing supply in Barnet is currently skewed towards flatted development. Almost 86% of additional housing supply has been provided by flats. There are no flats provided that have over four bedrooms so its potential for family accommodation is limited. Our priorities for family homes are set against this background of a changing population and trends in housing supply. The research on building the right homes is ongoing and updated through the Annual Monitoring Report.	Updating
129.	9.2.14	The Draft North London SHMA bed size requirement model, based on housing affordability according	Updating with the SHMA
130.	9.3	Supported special needs housing	Improving wording
131.	9.3.3	On the basis of the model recommended in Lifetime Homes: Lifetime Neighbourhoods - National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society we estimate that our housing requirements for supported housing are changing.	Improving wording

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
132.	9.3.4	...We would not expect young disabled people to be housed in specialist housing designed for older people. Such hubs will have the potential to provide support services to a wider community of people.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
133.	9.3.5	The Council is committed to reducing expenditure on residential care provision in order to help promote more independent living for vulnerable residents. The Ageing Society assessment also highlights the over-supply of residential care homes in Barnet. We are therefore In order to widen housing choice and help residents live more independent lives we are encouraging the remodelling of residential care homes in Barnet. Policy CS 11 - Improving Health and Well Being in Barnet addresses the issue of care homes.	Highlighting commitment to reduce residential care and provide cross reference to CS 11.
134.	9.4.1	For many residents the private rented sector provides a flexible option which is more likely to be available in an area of their own choice. The properties are often of a high quality and indistinguishable from properties in owner occupation. We are working with private sector landlords to improve conditions in the private rented sector.	To resolve objection of Barnet 55+ Forum
135.	9.5.1	More residents are living longer and more older people are choosing to remain in their own homes rather than go into residential care. Lifetime Homes are ordinary homes specifically designed to address a wide-range of mobility difficulties without being tailored to the specific circumstances of the household. The Lifetime Homes Standard incorporates 16 design criteria that can be universally applied to new homes at minimal cost. Each design feature contributes to health and well-being and supports changing needs of residents at different life-stages. In line with the London Plan we expect all new homes to meet Lifetime Homes Standards. By extending these principles we can create Lifetime Neighbourhoods (as set out at CS5 – Protecting and Enhancing Barnet’s character to create high quality places)	To resolve objection of Barnet 55+ Forum
136.	9.6.1	One of the implications is that people may leave Barnet so as to find cheaper housing locations, or choose to live in overcrowded conditions which have an impact on physical and mental health.	To resolve objection of NHS Barnet
137.	9.5 (New Heading)	Lifetime Homes	To resolve objection of Barnet 55+ Forum
138.	9.6.2	Councils and Registered Social Landlords in the North London Sub Region (which includes Barnet) commissioned work on housing aspirations amongst 16 different BME communities. The North London Black and Minority Ethnic Housing Study revealed that social housing is not considered a tenure of aspiration. However the level of social housing rent is attractive to those in low paid work as it enables them to make savings and eventually become home owners. The Study highlighted that views on social housing and home ownership were more consistent than they were divergent across the different ethnic groups.	Highlighting evidence on housing aspirations and to resolve objection by Barnet 55+ Forum
139.	9.6.14	In order to provide a differential mix requirement for different types of provision – social housing, intermediate provision and market provision - the basis of calculations for the affordable housing	To resolve objections of Consortium of Registered

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		requirement will relate to a combination of units, the number of habitable rooms or the floorspace of the residential development. In schemes where the affordable housing categories involve dwellings with more habitable rooms-per-dwelling than market provision, or different sizes of habitable rooms within different tenures, it is more appropriate for the calculation of the affordable housing proportion to be in terms of habitable rooms or floorspace.	Providers and Origin Housing Ltd
140.	9.6.13	DP10 Affordable Housing Contributions Through our Development Management Policies DPD we will sets out details on the mechanisms for providing affordable housing and for determining applications.	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD
141.	Policy CS4 – Providing quality homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	To resolve objections of Barnet 55+ Forum and Mayor of London
142.	Policy CS4 – providing quality homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Cross reference to CS 5
143.	Key references page 57	Lifetime Homes Standard - http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk/pages/revised-design-criteria.html North London Sub-Region Black and Minority Ethnic Housing Study, 2009 North London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Draft), 2011	Updating
144.	10.1.1	Our 18 16 conservation areas include Hampstead Garden Suburb and some other small enclaves of classic suburbs, and attractive former villages such as Mill Hill, Monken Hadley and Totteridge.	Updating
145.	10.1.3	Outside of these designations and the major housing growth areas identified in the Key Diagram (at Map 2) are other areas of high quality residential stock that remain unprotected and at risk from unmanaged growth.	Updating
146.	10.2.5	Through our Development Management Policies DPD we will In order to protect and enhance Barnet’s distinctive character the Development Management Policies DPD provides policy to clarify the key considerations that new design should adhere to.	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD
147.	10.2.2	The assessment also provides direction for development to places that have lost their uniformity (and most of their character) through incremental and insensitive development. The main thoroughfares of Barnet identified on the Key Diagram are roads that were once dominated by large Victorian and Edwardian buildings. Since 1945 many of these buildings have been demolished and replaced by low rise apartment blocks with flat roofs. Policy CS 3 – Distribution of Growth in Meeting Housing Aspirations highlights these areas as having potential for successful infill development which respects existing plot structure and building massing. The Barnet Characterisation Study excluded major growth areas, Green Belt and conservation areas as shown by Map 6 . It then, on the basis of its scale and grain, land use and network characteristics ie	This text is outdated and relates to former CS3 policy approach outlined in Direction of Travel

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<p>the arrangement of roads and footways and their relationship with surrounding buildings, broke down the remaining urban area of Barnet into five different primary typologies. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • box development – large single buildings typically coarse grained and without an over-arching urban structure. Often surrounded in car parking e.g. out of town retail such as Friern Bridge Retail Park • campus development – large buildings set in landscaped open space e.g. Middlesex University at Hendon • cores and town centres – medium-to-large buildings arranged along streets forming strong terraces and coherent forms e.g. Chipping Barnet • residential estates – variable building scales set in landscape often accessed by footways rather than streets e.g. Sweets Way in Whetstone • residential streets – small to medium buildings in regular plots arranged in a permeable street grid structure e.g. Brunswick Avenue in Brunswick Park 	
148.	10.2.7	Through our Development Management Policies DPD we will In order to protect and enhance Barnet's distinctive character provide the Development Management Policies DPD provides policy to clarify the key considerations that new design should adhere to.	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD
149.	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 will aim to enhance the key characteristics of Ridge and Plateau and help to protect local views and landscapes.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
150.	10.4.1	Barnet has a broad range of heritage assets including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Locally Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Battlefield site and Local Areas of Archaeological Significance. Heritage assets can be used to ensure continued sustainability of an area and promote a sense of place.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
151.	10.4.2	We will protect and enhance those heritage assets that are designated as Conservation Areas. conserve the historic significance of heritage assets and their settings. Such assets are designated because of their special architectural or historic interest and their character or appearance.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
152.	10.4.3	Barnet's Conservation Areas are of varying size and character, ranging from the large garden suburb estates at Hampstead Garden Suburb to historic settlements at Monken Hadley, Mill Hill and Totteridge, a small 19 th Century model farm (College Farm, Finchley) and workers cottages at the Railway Terraces in Cricklewood. Our Conservation Areas are shown on the Proposals Map.	Updating
153.	10.4.4	Our Conservation Areas are shown on the Proposals Map. As part of our historical environmental record we have a rolling programme of conservation area appraisals that provide further guidance on the characteristics of these areas and expect to have complete coverage by 2012. Our aim is that no appraisal is more than five years old. We also need to protect and enhance our other heritage assets. Barnet has a rich archaeological and architectural heritage which includes the only Historic Battlefield (Battle of Barnet –	To resolve objection of English Heritage

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		1471) in London. Nearly forty sites of archaeological importance containing prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains have been identified across the borough. In terms of buildings of historic and architectural importance in Barnet there are over 650 statutory entries for Barnet contains over 1,300 statutorily Listed Buildings and over 850 entries on the Local List. In addition there are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Brockley Hill in Edgware and Manor House in Finchley, three registered Historic Parks and Gardens at St Marylebone Cemetery, Avenue House Garden and Golders Green Crematorium. We will consult with English Heritage over proposals affecting these parks and gardens and on all heritage assets where appropriate. In assessing proposals affecting heritage assets we will use guidance on Understanding Place and Building in Context produced by English Heritage	
154.	10.4.5	PPS 5 on Planning for the Historic Environment requires us to set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation of the historic environment. We can demonstrate that through our rolling programme of Conservation Area Character Appraisals (CACA) that provide further guidance on the characteristics of these areas. The Appraisals detail how the gradual erosion of traditional features, materials and details undermines character and set out actions to halt and reverse this trend. This can include a review of boundaries. We expect to have complete coverage of CACAs by 2012 and our aim is that no Appraisal is more than five years old.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
155.	10.4.6	We will also continue to review our Local List (established 1986) which identifies buildings of local importance. As a further reflection of Barnet's heritage and another element of our historical environmental record we have a Local List (established 1986) which identifies buildings of local importance. We will aim to ensure that the special character and historic significance of such buildings is protected and enhanced. We will develop a mechanism that will enable community engagement on the Local List and for suggestions to come forward for additional buildings that make a contribution to Barnet's historic character. We will also continue to review our Local List (established 1986) which identifies buildings of local importance. As a further reflection of Barnet's heritage and another element of our historical environmental record we have a Local List (established 1986) which identifies buildings of local importance. We will aim to ensure that the special character and historic significance of such buildings is protected and enhanced. We will develop a mechanism that will enable community engagement on the Local List and for suggestions to come forward for additional buildings that make a contribution to Barnet's historic character.	To resolve objections of English Heritage and Mayor of London
156.	10.4.7	An important element of the production of Barnet's Characterisation Study was the involvement of local amenity societies and community groups whose local knowledge helped shape the Study. As part of the engagement suggestions were welcomed on examples of buildings or streets that were strongly liked or disliked. These examples further informed the Study.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
157.	10.4.8	We will continue to broaden our knowledge of Barnet's heritage using new and accessible sources of information such as the London Inventory of Historic Green Spaces which lists over 100 largely formal green spaces of historic significance in Barnet including public parks, churchyards and cemeteries.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
158.	10.4.9	Barnet's archaeological heritage is a valuable education and community resource. As Barnet changes it is important that development proposals in areas of archaeological significance help broaden our knowledge of the past as a result of properly conducted on-site investigations. Further details on our approach to protecting our archaeological heritage is set out in DM06 –	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		Barnet's Heritage and Conservation.	
159.	10.5.1	As well as preserving this heritage we should also enhance it by creating buildings of equally high quality.	Improving wording
160.	10.5.2	New development should improve the quality of buildings, landscaping and the street environment and, through this improve the experience of Barnet for residents, workers and visitors.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
161.	10.5.6	Good design should reflect the diversity of people who use it and not impose barriers of any kind. With a changing population we will ensure the built environment is designed and managed in line with the key principles of inclusive design as set out in the CABI publication <i>Principles of Inclusive Design (They Include You)</i>. These principles are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Place people at the heart of the design process: create spaces and buildings that people can use to form strong, vibrant and sustainable communities; ➤ Acknowledge diversity and difference: meet as many people's needs as possible reflecting that we can all experience limited mobility; ➤ Offer choice : a single design solution cannot accommodate all users but by considering diversity it can achieve superior solutions of wider benefit; ➤ Provide for flexibility in use: design places to adapt to changing uses and demands; ➤ Provide buildings and environments that are convenient and enjoyable to use: Consider signage, lighting, visual contrast and materials. 	To resolve objections of Mayor of London and Barnet 55+ Forum
162.	10.5.7	By extending the inclusive design principles embedded in the Lifetime Homes standard (as set out at CS4 – Providing Quality Homes and Housing Choice in Barnet) to a wider level we can create neighbourhoods that are welcoming, accessible, and inviting for everyone, regardless of age, or health, or disability. The lifetime neighbourhood is sustainable in terms of changing climatic conditions, but it also means that transport services, housing, public services, civic space and amenities, all make it possible for people to have a full life and take part in the life of the community around them.	To resolve objections of Mayor of London and Barnet 55+ Forum
163.	10.5.8	The publication of <i>Safer Places</i> in 2004 combined urban design theory and practice with crime prevention to identify seven attributes of making places safer. These are: access and movement; structure; surveillance; ownership; physical protection; activity and management and maintenance.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
164.	10.5.9	We also support the principles of the Police flagship initiative Secured by Design which work mutually with and support those principles identified above from <i>By Design</i> . This focuses on crime prevention at the design, layout and construction stages of development by seeking to 'design out crime' and recognises the links to creating a mixed and balanced community as further outlined under the section on making Barnet a safer place. We will use Safer Places and Secured by Design as part of our designing out crime solutions.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
165.	10.5.10	These principles work mutually with and support those principles identified above from <i>By Design</i>. Barnet	To resolve objections of Barnet

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		also promotes the aims of <i>Building for Life</i> – the national standard for well designed homes and neighbourhoods. A Building for Life assessor can formally to evaluate the quality of schemes by applying through 20 criteria which consider: environment and the community; character; streets, parking and pedestrianisation; and design and construction. Major housing schemes can be assessed under these criteria is simple evidence based system both formally by accredited assessors and informally in order to evaluate emerging proposals by developers and community groups.	Society and Finchley Society
166.	10.5.11	Good design is safe and accessible, and responds flexibly to the needs of its users. It should promote healthy lifestyles and creates buildings that have minimal negative impact on the environment, during construction and beyond.	To resolve objection of NHS Barnet
167.	10.5.12	Feedback from Barnet residents on our Characterisation Study told us is that the borough is considered distinctive as a place because of the sum of its constituent parts clustered around a network of 20 town centres and their suburbs. A description of Barnet's character is set out above. Most development in Barnet involves the replacement, extension or conversion of existing buildings so taking account of context and local character is particularly important.	Improving wording
168.	10.6.2	The predominant character of Barnet is two or at most three storeys. As Barnet changes over the next fifteen years it is expected that there will be pressure for tall buildings (defined in Barnet as being eight storeys (equivalent to 26 metres or more) to play a part in new development.	Clarification on height of a tall building
169.	10.6.5	Development will not be generally acceptable if it obstructs important local views or skylines.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
170.	10.6.6	The Edgware Road corridor forms an important part of Barnet's consolidated growth in the next 15 years. As it lies in a valley floor taller buildings along this route are less likely to have a significant impact on key views from elevated vantage points. Locations along this corridor where tall buildings will be acceptable include : Brent Cross – Cricklewood – Tall buildings will define the heart of the new town centre and be located adjacent to transport infrastructure including Midland Mainline, Staples Corner and A406 North Circular Road. Tallest buildings are proposed within and around the Station Quarter and Market Quarter development zones. Source – Planning application C17559/08 approved 28/10/2010 Colindale Avenue - Tall buildings will be supported closer to the new public transport interchange and on corners which will aid legibility. Source – Colindale AAP Edgware Road – Tall buildings as part of a mixed-use corridor with key junction improvements and new / improved public transport provision to increase travel movement Source – Colindale AAP 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 of 1,663 new homes. The scheme	To resolve objections of the Mayor of London and English Heritage

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<p>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. The building programme commenced in 2009 and is expected to cover the 15 year lifetime of the Core Strategy. 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 To resolve 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 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 2021. Regeneration of 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. Regeneration of this priority housing estate approved in July 2008. Planning application W13937/04 approved 01/07/2008</p>	
171.	10.6.7	<p>Town Centre Frameworks for the Priority Town Centres of Edgware, Finchley Church End and North Finchley provide detailed planning frameworks to support the potential for future growth and to manage anticipated change. These Priority Town Centres are locations for existing tall buildings which have contributed to their visibility and importance as service centres and places with high levels of public transport accessibility. Future proposals for tall buildings subject to Policy DM 05, the London Plan and English Heritage / CABE Guidance on Tall Buildings may reinforce this visibility and importance.</p>	To resolve objections of the Mayor of London and English Heritage
172.	10.6.8	<p>Development Management Policy DM 05 – Tall Buildings sets out a criteria based approach for assessing proposals for tall buildings. DM05 also considers the redevelopment and refurbishment of existing tall buildings in order to make a more positive contribution to the townscape.</p>	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD To resolve objections of the Mayor of London, English Heritage and Barnet Society
173.	10.6.9 (originally 10.6.7)	<p>The Tall Buildings Study sets out guidance on assessing the impact of any future proposals. Key considerations in assessing proposals for tall buildings include :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity and access to green open space to compensate for reduced private amenity space • Integration into urban grain establishing a relationship with surrounding street network 	To resolve objections of the Mayor of London and English Heritage. DM05 deals with Tall Buildings

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of active street frontages and podium blocks to establish a human scale Impact on important local views although some proposals may contribute to legibility if they don't impede or block the main subject of the view Impact on historic environment and presumption that tall buildings are not appropriate within or in close to conservation areas and in close proximity to significant listed buildings Access to good public transport access, shops and services Landmark tall buildings should only be located in a place that warrants marking such as a town centre 	
174.	10.7.4	We will Our Development Management Policies DPD will set out a criteria based policy for assessing proposals involving gardens according to DM01 Protecting Barnet's Character and Amenity.	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD
175.	Policy CS5 – Protecting and enhancing Barnet's character	We will ensure that development in Barnet respects local context and distinctive local character creating places and buildings of high quality design. Developments should : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> address the principles, aims and objectives set out in the following national design guidance : By Design, Secured by Design, Safer Places, Inclusive Design, Lifetime Homes and Building for Life: 	To resolve objections of the Mayor of London and Barnet 55+Forum
176.	Policy CS5 – Protecting and enhancing Barnet's character	All development should maximise the opportunity for community diversity, inclusion and cohesion and should contribute to people's sense of place, safety and security. Heritage and Character We will work with partners to proactively protect and enhance Barnet's rich heritage including conservation areas, listed buildings, locally listed buildings, and registered historic parks and gardens; scheduled monuments, areas of archaeological significance and London's only battlefield site. We will require proposals within or affecting the setting of heritage assets to provide a site assessment which demonstrates how the proposal will respect and enhance the asset. We will ensure through our programme of Conservation Area Character Appraisals that these areas are protected and enhanced. We will ensure through our Green Infrastructure SPD that the key characteristics of Barnet's landscape (Barnet Plateau and Finchley Ridge) are protected and enhanced We will encourage community involvement in the review of the Local List of important local buildings	To resolve objections of the Mayor of London, English Heritage,
177.	Policy CS5 – Protecting and enhancing Barnet's	Tall Buildings Tall buildings (in excess of 8 storeys (or 26 metres) or more) will only be considered in the following strategic locations : Brent Cross – Cricklewood Regeneration Area Colindale – Colindale Avenue Corridor of Change, Edgware Road Corridor of Change (in	To resolve objections of the Mayor of London, English Heritage, Barnet Society and Finchley Society.

Ref	Policy / paragraph character	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<p>accordance with Policy 5.3 Building Heights in the Colindale Area Action Plan, 2010) Grahame Park Estate Stonegrove and Spur Road Estate West Hendon Estate</p> <p>And the Priority Town Centres of Edgware Finchley Church End and North Finchley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for tall buildings will be subject to the key- considered in accordance with DM 05 – Tall Buildings, London Plan Policy 7.7 – Location and Design of Tall and Large Buildings and Guidance on Tall Buildings (2007) by English Heritage and CABE ations outlined in the Tall Buildings Study. These considerations include • Proximity and access to green open space • Integration into urban grain and use of active street frontages and podium blocks • Impact on important local views • Impact on historic environment • Access to good public transport, shops and services • Landmark tall buildings should only be located in places that warrant marking and have regard to their topography 	
178.	Key References page 71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building for Life http://www.buildingforlife.org/home ▪ Building in Context, English Heritage, 2007 ▪ By Design : Urban Design in the Planning System, CABE, 2000 ▪ Lifetime Homes – Lifetime Neighbourhoods – National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society, CLG, 2008 ▪ London Parks and Gardens Trust – Inventory of Historic Green Spaces http://www.londongardentrust.org/index.htm?home.htm ▪ Guidance on Tall Buildings - English Heritage and CABE, 2007 ▪ Planning Policy Statement 5 – Planning for the Historic Environment ▪ Principles of Inclusive Design (They Include You) – CABE, 2006 ▪ Safer Places ▪ Secured by Design ▪ Sustainable Design and Construction, Supplementary Planning Document, 2007 ▪ Tall Buildings Study, 2010 ▪ Understanding Place, English Heritage, 2010 	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brent Cross Cricklewood Parameter Plan ▪ Building for Life http://www.buildingforlife.org/home ▪ Building in Context, English Heritage, 2007 	
179.	11.3.2	Our town centres reflect Barnet's heritage. Many of the town centres have originated from historic centres, and typically contain some of the oldest parts of the urban fabric in Barnet. Parts of the district centres of Burnt Oak, Chipping Barnet, Finchley Church End, Golders Green and Temple Fortune all form part of a conservation area. Barnet's Characterisation Study highlighted town centres as a primary character typology having a fine urban grain with buildings organised facing onto the streets. Later twentieth century centres such as Hendon tend to have a larger and more regular form, but are still orientated around key routes and public spaces. It is therefore important that the historic environment of town centres is protected and enhanced.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
180.	11.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Finchley has limited capacity for major commercial growth but retains a 'village' feel ... In our local town centres : • East Barnet and East Finchley have limited capacity for major commercial growth but retains a 'village' feel 	To resolve objection of the Mayor of London
181.	11.4.2	Convenience retail floorspace Capacity at Brent Cross – Cricklewood is not expected to come forward until at least 2016 to 2021.... This includes development identified at Colindale and Mill Hill East as part of their adopted AAPs. such as those identified in area action plans or development frameworks.	To resolve objection of Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners Clarification of TCFNA
182.	11.5.2	This is largely due to the impact of the recession. Comparison retail floorspace capacity at Brent Cross – Cricklewood is not expected to come forward until at least 2016 to 2021. The Update concludes that there is residual global capacity to support 16,800 m2 net additional comparison goods provision over and above existing commitments in planning consents, and pipeline developments. such as those identified in area action plans or development frameworks This includes development identified at Colindale and Mill Hill East as part of their adopted AAPs	To resolve objection of Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners Clarification of TCFNA
183.	Table 4 - Barnet's network of town centres	Neighbourhood centres occupy the base of the retail hierarchy and are largely service orientated with cafes, takeaways, health and beauty services, newsagents and small convenience stores. Some neighbourhood centres have developed specialist shopping functions.	Recognition of neighbourhood centres specialist niche
184.	11.6.1	A Development Framework for the area was adopted in 2005 and plans are now in place, including specific development proposals to regenerate Brent Cross - Cricklewood. Planning processes are now at an advanced stage for the specific development proposals to regenerate Brent Cross Cricklewood. Progress on these proposals is set out in Section 7 of the Core Strategy.	To resolve objection of Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
185.	11.6.3	The proposals comprise a net addition of 55,000 m2 gross comparison retail floorspace as part of the new town centre north which is equivalent to the quantum established by the adopted UDP.	To resolve objection of Brent Cross Cricklewood Development Partners
186.	11.7.2	The TCFNA identified the capacity of Barnet's centres to accommodate new development by 2026. Key opportunities for substantial enhancement in comparison retail offer are located within Chipping Barnet , Edgware and North Finchley. Chipping Barnet provides opportunities to increase comparison goods provision The Suburban Town Centre Strategy identified centres where more detailed planning frameworks will support the potential for future growth and manage anticipated change.	Chipping Barnet, Edgware and North Finchley all offer opportunities for comparison retail.
187.	11.7.4	Town Centre Frameworks aim to create the right environment for vibrant and viable town centres in Barnet. The individual Town Centre Frameworks will identify opportunities to enhance the public realm and improve accessibility for all users and will seek to support the provision of a wide range of shops and services to meet the needs of diverse local populations. All Town Centre Frameworks are subject to community engagement in order to identify the different requirements of each town centre, and the different needs and preferences of those who use them.	Updating to reflect progress on Town Centre Frameworks
188.	11.7.6	Where opportunity sites are identified in the Frameworks development principles will be set out which will assist in guiding future development proposals for individual sites across the town centre. The Frameworks will provide the basis for managing and promoting positive change in identified town centres and will be a material consideration for planning applications in the area.	Updating to reflect progress on Town Centre Frameworks
189.	11.7.8	Each Framework will also include a section on Delivery and Implementation which proposes the pooling of Section 106 contributions to invest in a public realm enhancement programme with the potential to top up from other sources including via local traders and community fund raising initiatives.	Updating to reflect progress on Town Centre Frameworks
190.	11.7.9	Frameworks will be subject to community engagement and will inform the next stage of the Core Strategy and the development of the Site Allocations DPD. In addition to the priority town centres identified above there are also accessible town centres such as Golders Green, New Barnet and Whetstone where a planned approach including planning briefs or frameworks will be appropriate for managing development opportunities.	Updating to reflect progress on Town Centre Frameworks
191.	11.9.5	One of the key principles guiding the Future Shape One Barnet Programme is to develop a new relationship with citizens. While the Council recognises its role in supporting the borough's town centres and ensuring their continued success, a range of other stakeholders including from retailers, residents and investors have a role at least as significant to play.	Updating
192.	11.10.3	The boundaries of Barnet's network of town centres have been specifically defined 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. In order to clarify between town centre and edge-of-centre sites we will undertake further work on frontages and boundaries.	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
193.	11.1.1	The development of Brent Cross Cricklewood will include a range of bars, restaurants and other leisure activities which are designed to bring life to the area in the evenings. DM11 Development Principles for Barnet's Town Centres The Development Management Policies DPD will address diversification of the evening night time economy. in order to enable a mix of activities and contribute to making public spaces in town centres feel safe.	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD
194.	11.14.1	The Brent Cross Development Framework includes a mix of leisure uses including hotel and conference facilities. DM11 Development Principles for Barnet's Town Centres addresses proposals for hotel development.	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD
195.	Policy CS6 – Promoting Barnet's Town Centres	We will pursue the individual planning objectives for each centre as set out in their Town Centre Frameworks and ensure through the delivery of environmental, design, transport, car parking and community safety measures. Development in these town centres will reflect the preferred sequential approach in PPS 4 – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth.	Cross reference to PPS 4 and to resolve objection of Barnet Residents Association
196.	Policy CS6 – Promoting Barnet's Town Centres	▪ 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 following successful mixed use regeneration which delivers an additional 55,000m2 (net) of comparison floorspace and 370,000 m2 of office floorspace as part of a mix of uses that accords with the London Plan and the saved suite of UDP Policies on Brent Cross Cricklewood	Text moved to end of policy
197.	Policy CS6 – Promoting Barnet's Town Centres	▪ we will take a planned approach to manage development opportunities in Golders Green, Whetstone and New Barnet and we will through our Site Allocations DPD promote development opportunities in our smaller District Centres at Burnt Oak, Colindale – the Hyde and Cricklewood that enhance the overall attractiveness of these centres.	Improving wording
198.	Policy CS6 – Promoting Barnet's Town Centres	• we will ensure that food, drink, entertainment uses as part of a healthy evening night time economy in our town centres do not have a harmful effect on residents and the local area	Clarification
199.	Policy CS6 – Promoting Barnet's Town Centres	• we will through our Site Allocations DPD promote development opportunities in our smaller District Centres at Burnt Oak, Colindale – the Hyde and Cricklewood that enhance the overall attractiveness of these centres. We will pursue further opportunities for town centre enhancement at smaller centres that attract private sector investment or have been highlighted for priority action	To resolve objection of ASDA
200.	Policy CS6 – Promoting	• we will, in order for them to compete with other centres and particularly out of centre retail parks and shops, support retail uses in town centres by improvements to the public realm, the public transport	To resolve objection of English Heritage

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
	Barnet's Town Centres	network, short-trip parking and accessibility by cyclists and pedestrians. We will promote investment in the historic environment of town centres	
201.	Policy CS6 – 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 additional 55,000m² (net) of comparison floorspace in town centre north and 370,000 m² of office floorspace as part of a mix of uses that accords with the London Plan and the saved suite of UDP Policies on Brent Cross-Cricklewood. Brent Cross does not currently perform as wide a range of functions as a typical town centre. Any substantial future extension or redevelopment should be linked to an enhanced role for public transport to serve its catchment area and should make a positive contribution to encouraging a modal shift from car use to public transport. We will expect any substantial extension of Brent Cross and redevelopment of its immediate environs to : complement the role of Brent Cross as a new metropolitan town centre and an Outer London Development Centre; and to contribute to the balanced regeneration of the Brent Cross / Cricklewood Regeneration Area. 	Text moved
202.	Key references page 82	Barnet Corporate Plan 2010 to 2013 One Barnet Forward Plan	Updating
203.	12.2	Barnet's Green Infrastructure	New section to highlight green infrastructure
204.	12.2.1	<p>In order to maximise the benefits that open spaces can deliver, it is vital that they are considered as a network. Green Infrastructure is the network of green spaces, places and features that thread through and surround urban areas and connect town to country. Barnet's Green Infrastructure includes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Parks and gardens Natural and semi-natural green spaces Trees, hedgerows and green corridors Playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities Amenity green space Landscape Children's play facilities 	Details of green infrastructure

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allotments, community gardens and urban farms • Cemeteries and churchyards • Rivers, streams and open water areas • Green roofs and walls. 	
205.	12.2.2	Barnet's Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities Needs Assessment provides evidence on the existing open spaces that forms part of Barnet's Green Infrastructure network and its intrinsic values.	Highlighting green infrastructure
206.	12.2.4	The Assessment will enable us to set within Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land covers a third of the Borough and makes a major contribution to quality of life in Barnet and London's multi-functional green infrastructure. Through positive management of this resource we are keen to see improvements to its overall quality and accessibility.	To resolve objection of Natural England
207.	12.2.5	On the basis of the Assessment DM15 – Green Belt and Open Spaces sets out Development Management Policies DPD local space standards for public parks, children's play facilities, outdoor sports provision, and natural and semi-natural green space (including Metropolitan Open Land).	Cross reference to DM Policies DPD
208.	12.2.6	The Assessment highlights opportunities for improving the quantity and quality of open spaces in Barnet, including better linkages in order to provide a more integrated and coherent network of open space. Further guidance in ensuring improvements to the network of open spaces is provided within the SPD on Green Infrastructure.	Cross reference to SPD
209.	12.2.7	Map 9-10 identifies those areas.....	Correction
210.	12.3.2	Over a 100 formal green spaces including public parks, cemeteries and graveyards in Barnet are considered to have historic significance and are listed by the London Parks and Gardens Trust in the London Inventory of Historic Green Spaces.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
211.	12.3.4	Barnet has 57 other public parks which are not Premier Parks. A wider green space management and improvement approach is required will be developed through a Parks and Open Spaces Strategy to meet increasing need and demand for quality open space. Following publication of the Assessment we will develop a Parks and Open Spaces Strategy.	Updating
212.	12.3.8	The concept of a regional park in North West London has been highlighted by the Mayor in the existing London Plan and the North West London to Luton Corridor Prospectus for Sustainable Co-ordinated Growth.	Updating
213.	Map 11 – Barnet's green spaces and play areas	Map 11 has been updated as set out in Appendix A	To resolve objection of Higgins Homes
214.	12.4.1	Having more high-quality and safe places to play is a priority for both children and parents, both in terms of	To resolve objection of NHS

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		physical health and emotional wellbeing. Higher levels of physical activity in such places provide clear health benefits.	Barnet
215.	Map 11	Map has been updated – see Appendix A	
216.	12.5.1	We have are developed ing a Playing Pitch Strategy in accordance with Sport England's guidance 'Towards a Level Playing Field'.	Updating
217.	12.6.2	As the largest expanse of water in Barnet it provides an important recreational as well as a rich wildlife resource. Access to Welsh Harp will be improved as part of the regeneration proposals for West Hendon. A footpath including two new footbridges will be created around the Reservoir.	Updating
218.	12.7.2	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	Cross reference to SPD
219.	12.8.1	The Mayor wants to utilise Borough Tree Strategies to increase tree cover in London, with 2 million additional trees by 2025. Barnet's existing Tree Strategy will be subject to review in 2011	Updating
220.	Policy CS 7 – Enhancing and Protecting Barnet's Open Spaces	In order to maximise the benefits that open spaces can deliver and create a greener Barnet we will work with our partners to improve Barnet's Green Infrastructure. We will create a greener Barnet enhance and protect Barnet's open spaces by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protecting designated open spaces, including Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land enhancing open spaces, ensuring positive management of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land to provide improvements in overall quality and accessibility and other suitable land with the potential to be used as open space ensuring that the character of green spaces of historic significance is protected 	To resolve objections of English Heritage, Natural England, Finchley Community Development Trust and Higgins Homes
221.	Policy CS 7 – Enhancing and Protecting Barnet's Open Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> securing improvements to open spaces including provision for children's play, sports facilities and better access arrangements, where opportunities arise, from all developments that create an additional demand for open space. Standards for new provision are set out in DM 15 – Green Belt and Open Spaces 	Cross reference to DM Policy
222.	Policy CS 7 – Enhancing and Protecting Barnet's	In supporting new Green Infrastructure we will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> set out an approach to improving the network of green spaces within the Green Infrastructure SPD 	Cross reference to SPD

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
	Open Spaces		
223.	Key references page 94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure Guidance, Natural England, 2009 • Barnet Sustainable Community Strategy – 2010 – 2020 	Updating
224.	13.5.2	DM 14 New and Existing Employment Space sets out Our Development Management Policies DPD will provide more detail on the safeguarding of employment sites.	Cross reference to DM Policy
225.	13.7.1	Barnet aims to be recognised as the home of a leading university with an international reputation. Middlesex University has relocated its main campus to Hendon The Burroughs with new state-of-the-art teaching and research facilities and a resources centre alongside its existing buildings is relocating its dispersed academic programmes from other sites to its main campus at Hendon. New state-of-the-art teaching, learning resource centre and research facilities are being developed alongside its existing buildings.	To resolve objection of Middlesex University
226.	13.7.4	We need to enhance the levels of skill and qualification attainment among residents, in order to resolve to the ongoing industrial and occupational shifts and fully exploit emerging initiatives within Barnet. We will work with local businesses, developers and partners to drive forward Apprenticeships and work programmes in the borough. We will continue to support the Construction Training Initiative operated by Notting Hill Housing Trust in order to help our unemployed residents develop the essential skills that developers will require in delivering new housing in Barnet.	Updating
227.	13.7.7	Add to end of para The SPD on Contributions to Enterprise, Employment and Training will provide further details	Cross reference to SPD
228.	13.7.8	Key partners in the Borough, including the Council, Barnet College, Middlesex University, Job Centre Plus, and CommUNITY Barnet , have formed the Skills Development and Employability Group to progress the skills development agenda. Our approach will be driven by the aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - close the deprivation gap by reducing the persisting impacts of worklessness and skilling up our less enabled residents, particularly those who are most vulnerable so that they become work ready and independent; moving into employment and becoming less reliant on public services - maintain our competitive position and invest in future economic growth in the borough by ensuring our residents have the right skills to meet employer needs and to compete for the new job opportunities coming to the borough, particularly in the west of the borough - increased prosperity and economic opportunities for local businesses, particularly our priority town centres and recognising the borough's enterprising nature and high proportion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) 	Updating
229.	13.7.9	We are working with development partners across all of the regeneration projects to identify what	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<p>skills sets are required and also encouraging the use of local labour. Section 106 agreements for each of the regeneration schemes require the development of an employment and training strategy for the area, including apprenticeships and training in areas such as construction. The employment and training strategies are developed in consultation with the member partners of the Skills Development and Employability Group. We will also continue to support the Construction Training Initiative operated by Notting Hill Housing Trust in order to help our unemployed residents develop the essential skills that developers will require in delivering new housing in Barnet.</p> <p>A borough-wide Skills Development Plan has been agreed by the Group in order that the Borough can respond to the emerging opportunities and to ensure that business skills requirements are being met. The action plan focuses on the following strategic issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the number of young people becoming Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) • improve opportunities for work related learning and alternative curriculum • improve labour market capacity for Barnet residents resulting from new development opportunities • improve opportunities for those at risk of being excluded from the labour market. <p>These strategic issues are addressed through five 'Action Areas':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the supply of basic employability skills • develop vocational and intermediate skills • develop a workforce development gateway • enhance entry to employment • increase the supply of construction skills <p>We are working with development partners across all of the regeneration projects to identify what skills sets are required and also encouraging the use of local labour. Section 106 agreements for each of the regeneration schemes require the development of an employment and training strategy for the area, including apprenticeships and training in areas such as construction. The employment and training strategies are linked to the Skills Development Plan and are developed in consultation with the member partners of the Skills Development Group.</p>	
230.	Policy CS 8 – Promoting a strong and prosperous Barnet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requiring major developments to provide financial contributions and to deliver employment and training initiatives in consultation line with the Skills Development Plan and Employability Group; • working in partnership with the Skills Development and Employability Group in delivering the skills agenda required for a growing borough in a successful London suburb <p>We will support business by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguarding existing employment sites that meet the needs of modern business in accordance with DM14 New and Existing Employment Space. 	Updating
231.	Policy CS 8 – Promoting a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through the Skills Development and Employability Group building an understanding about the experience of local businesses and their skill needs 	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
	strong and prosperous Barnet		
232.	Policy CS 8 – Promoting a strong and prosperous Barnet	We will support providers of further and higher education by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encouraging the provision of new and improved facilities within Barnet and • encouraging the provision of further and higher education programmes, skills training and continuing professional development programmes, business support initiatives and applied research. 	To resolve objection of Middlesex University
233.	14 Chapter title	Providing safe effective and efficient travel	To resolve objection of Dr Rob Owens
234.	14.1	Introduction (Heading deleted)	Formatting
235.	14.1.1	Barnet considers that it is crucial to match people everyone's needs to transport provision at lowest cost whilst improving safety and maintaining freedom to move.	Improving wording
236.	14.1.2	Our Sustainable Community Strategy has highlighted that according to the 2008/09 Place Survey residents are most likely to say that the level of traffic congestion and road and pavement repairs are the most important issues that require improvement in their local area.	Update with 2010 SCS
237.	14.3.5	DM17 Travel Impact and Parking Standards The standards set out in the Development Management Policies DPD will therefore contain a degree of flexibility with the intention that car parking provision will reflect the needs and travel habits of our residents and businesses and appropriate development-related new transport infrastructure will be provided.	Cross reference to DM Policy
238.	14.4.2	Barnet also welcomes Whilst welcoming the ongoing improvements Barnet is opposed to any future downgrading or splitting of to the Northern Line and would not want to see any downgrading of it in the future.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
239.	14.5.1	Walking is an important mode of travel for short journeys (29% of all trips ¹), and Barnet's network of town centres makes walking a convenient way for many residents to access services in the borough. Levels of walking are already at or above average for Outer London boroughs. But Cycling tends to be limited (1%), at least in part due to the topography of Barnet and its rolling landscape of valleys and ridges. There is a good network of cycle routes signed along quiet roads, and some good off-road routes across the borough.	To resolve objections of Linda Farley and NHS Barnet
240.	14.5.2	The upward trend in obesity is seen as the result of a combination of factors such as less active lifestyle and changes in eating habits. Section 12 and CS7 – Enhancing and Protecting Barnet's Open Spaces identify a number of existing off road recreational routes through green spaces and	To resolve objection of Ramblers Association

¹ London Travel Demand Survey, 2006-09 as reported in Developing a Sub-regional Transport Plan Interim report on challenges & opportunities 18/02/2010 – TfL planning

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		refer to work to develop Area Frameworks as part of the All London Green Grid. This work will incorporate proposals for the existing strategic walks and for other links that will provide a basis for securing funding to develop and improve these.	
241.	14.6	Promoting active travel and improving health	To resolve objections of Linda Farley and NHS Barnet
242.	14.6.1	The upward trend in obesity is seen as the result of a combination of factors such as a less active lifestyle and changes in eating patterns. Section 16 and Policy CS11 – Improving Health and Well Being in Barnet consider health in general, but transport can impact on health in a number of ways. Active travel through walking and cycling can play an important part in increasing levels of activity to address poor health. Good quality walking surfaces and off road cycle routes can make walking or cycling an attractive option for some people, including children on their way to and from school, who would otherwise be unable to take advantage of them. This approach can help tackle childhood obesity.	To resolve objections of Linda Farley and NHS Barnet
243.	14.6.2	Poor air quality, which is concentrated around major roads in Barnet, has particular impacts on the health of people suffering from cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. Section 18.11 sets out what we are doing to improve air quality.	To resolve objection of NHS Barnet
244.	14.6.3	Road traffic accidents and trips and falls as a pedestrian also have impacts 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.	To resolve objection of NHS Barnet
245.	14.7.3	Barnet's road network is classified within a hierarchy based on the functions each type of road provides to road users and adjacent land uses. The Council will seek to ensure that roads are used appropriately according to their status in the defined hierarchy, and details will be as set out in the Development Management Policies DPD, in DM17 Parking Standards and Travel Impact.	Cross reference to DM Policy
246.	14.7.5	The LDF is also supported by the TfL North London Sub Regional Transport Study (SRTS) which is looking at the cumulative impact of all the planned growth and committed schemes across the area. The assessment year is 2031 and the study is accounting for all the major regeneration proposals in Barnet, together with our aspirations for major improvements along the A406, and other proposals for strategic improvements to the movement networks in the borough. Planned developments and growth in adjacent boroughs, such as at Wembley is also accounted for 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 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	To resolve objection of Mayor of London

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		strategic area-wide transport models. Taken together this helps ensure that the study and the Barnet LDF are both is robust pieces of work.	
247.	14.8.3	The Council will seek to ensure that roads are used appropriately according to their status in the defined hierarchy, as set out DM17 Travel Impact and Parking Standards.	Cross reference to DM Policy
248.	14.8.5	On street parking management and controls will continue to be applied appropriately taking into consideration local conditions and issues, and to ensure the free flow of traffic, and although there will be a presumption against any new controlled parking zones (CPZs), the exception to this will be in areas close to major developments and Regeneration areas where existing controls are likely to be reviewed and additional measures may be introduced to protect the adjacent communities.	To resolve objections of Barnet Residents Association and Finchley Society
249.	14.8.8	Accident rates in Barnet have fallen dramatically since 2000 (136 people were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in the borough in 2008 compared with 261 in 2000 ²) but the rate of decline has now slowed. We will continue, to monitor the levels and types of accident on the borough's roads and develop local road safety solutions to target particular safety issues and locations with high numbers of personal injury accidents.	To resolve objection of Dr Rob Owens
250.	14.8.9	In managing our streets, town centres and transport hubs in general and in new developments in particular we aim to provide secure and attractive surroundings that will invite residents and visitors to use local facilities. We will seek to ensure that any new transport interchanges are designed to help address personal safety issues and reflect the principles of Secured by Design and that well maintained streets and town centres with convenient road crossing facilities allow pedestrians to move around safely. where resources allow, to deliver local road safety schemes to target particular locations with high numbers of personal injury accidents. We will seek to ensure that any new transport interchanges are designed to help address personal safety and reflect the principles of Secured by Design.	To resolve objection of Dr Rob Owens
251.	14.9.1	Barnet's aspirations for consolidated growth are set out at CS1 (Barnet's Place Shaping Strategy - the Three Strands Approach), CS3 (Distribution of Growth in Meeting Housing Aspirations), and CS 6 (Promoting Barnet's Town Centres). CS1 (Place Shaping Strategy), CS2 (Distribution of Growth) and CS4 (Town Centres). Development along the North West London to Luton Corridor, provides opportunities to deliver high quality transport improvements in a planned and structured manner, and closely co-ordinated with other transport authorities, including adjacent boroughs... Outside these areas we will continue to require Transport Statements, Transport Assessments and Travel Plans as set out in DM17 Travel Impact and Parking Standards part of the on-going Development Control process. Good design and best practice will be enshrined in this process, as detailed in the Development Management Policies DPD.	Deletion of sentence to remove duplication of text. Cross reference to DM Policy and ensuring consistency on requirements
252.	14.9.4	Town centres are also prime locations for enhancement and new development opportunities are being	Highlighting transport

² TfL Road Safety Unit, from data reported to the police in accordance with the Stats 19 national reporting system

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		explored through Town Centre Frameworks and other planned approaches as set out in CS6 – Promoting Barnet’s Town Centres. places such as North Finchley, Finchley Church End and Golders Green.	implications of work on town centres and cross reference to Policy CS6
253.	14.10	Delivery of high quality transport systems in regeneration areas and town centres	To resolve objection of Barnet Residents Association
254.	14.10.1	In our SPD on Sustainable Design and Construction we set out generic design and construction principles in order to reduce the contribution of travel to our carbon footprint. Major improvements such as the Thameslink and Northern Line upgrade programmes and the new mainline rail train station at Brent Cross will also have a significant positive impact.	Cross reference to SPD
255.	14.10.1	Outside these areas we will continue to require Transport Assessments and Travel Plans as set out in DM17 Travel Impact and Parking Standards and Travel Impact . Through detailed assessment work for the approved Area Action Plans in Colindale and Mill Hill East, and through the Transport Assessment for BXC we will continue to ensure that transport capacity is closely aligned with the predicted demand.	Updating cross reference to DM Policy
256.	14.10.2	A sponsored project, building on the “London to Luton corridor Prospectus”, is planned to ensure all relevant authorities work together on a co-ordinated and focused approach to the A5 corridor. Barnet is also considering investigating the possibility of a high quality bus scheme along the A5. which is being explored through the North London SRTS	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
257.	14.10.3	Major upgrades to the Thameslink rail corridor and the Northern Line are programmed. All of the above is being cumulatively assessed as part of the SRTS At BXC efficient use of the transport system will be assisted by utilising existing spare and future new planned capacity on the rail network, particularly in the contrapeak direction.	To resolve objection of Mayor of London
258.	14.10.4	Planned development and enhancement programmes in town centres will provide opportunities to improve the public realm, public transport services and interchange , short-trip making via walking, parking and servicing arrangements and, particularly, accessibility; helping to make town centres more attractive places to visit.	To resolve objection of Barnet Residents Association
259.	14.10.6	The individual Town Centre Frameworks will identify opportunities to enhance the public realm and improve accessibility for all users and will seek to support the provision of a wide range of shops and services to meet the needs of diverse local populations. The Frameworks will create a strategy, which promotes and maximises existing and future movement opportunities including public transport and pedestrian and cycle connections.	To resolve objection of Barnet Residents Association
260.	14.10.7	The Frameworks should act as the basis for the preparation of detailed transport mitigation proposals likely to be required in association with future redevelopment proposals within the Priority Town Centres. These proposals should be based upon the outputs of an area wide transport model. These will be delivered through S.106 and other contributions from development.	To resolve objection of Barnet Residents Association
261.	14.11.1	Major improvements such as the Thameslink and Northern Line upgrade programmes and the new	Improving wording

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		mainline rail train station at Brent Cross will also have a significant positive impact.	
262.	Policy CS 9- Providing safe, effective and efficient travel	Policy CS 9 – Providing safe , effective and efficient travel	To resolve objection of Dr Rob Owens
263.	Policy CS 9- Providing safe, effective and efficient travel	Delivery of high quality transport systems in regeneration areas and town centres	To resolve objections of Barnet Residents Association
264.	Policy CS 9- Providing safe, effective and efficient travel	<p>We will ensure that development is matched to capacity and promote key transport infrastructure proposals in our town centres and regeneration areas to support Barnet's growth, in particular we will seek the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure major planning proposals incorporate Transport Assessments, Travel Plans, Delivery and Servicing Plans, mitigation measures and S106 contributions / planning conditions and that adequate capacity and high quality safe transport facilities are delivered in line with demand for schemes that have phased delivery programmes • deliver with partners high quality public transport improvements along the A5 corridor bus service enhancements as part of the borough's regeneration schemes, particularly at BXC and Colindale, including a new state of the art bus station as part of the redevelopment of the Brent Cross Shopping Centre and better bus services connecting these two key areas in Barnet a Rapid Transit Bus Service at BXC - a dedicated bus service system which will link the key interchanges and destinations in the growth area • we will promote major improvements to the strategic road network, especially the A406 (North Circular Road) at Staples Corner and the A41 interchanges, and in the long term Golders Green Road and Henlys Corner • we will promote through Town Centre Frameworks and other planned approaches town centre development opportunities and enhancement programmes to improve the public realm, public transport services and interchange, short-trip making by walking, parking and servicing controls and accessibility improvements • we we strongly support improvements to rail services in the borough including upgrades to the 	Improving wording and to resolve objections of Barnet Residents Association

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		Thameslink and Northern Line routes (but no splitting of the latter).	
265.	Policy CS 9 - Providing safe, effective and efficient travel	Where appropriate identify and safeguard land for transport purposes will be identified and safeguarded in the Site Allocations (as per our Site Allocation DPD).	Improving wording
266.	Key references page 111	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 – 2020 ▪ Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, 2007 ▪ Transport and the Historic Environment, English Heritage, 2004 	Updating and to resolve objection of English Heritage
267.	15	Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses	To resolve objections of Mayor of London and Barnet 55+ Forum
268.	15.1.1	A key part of our strategy for managing Barnet's future growth is ensuring that the services, facilities and infrastructure to support the local community and visitors are provided in suitable locations to meet increasing demand. The provision of community facilities plays a key role in meeting the Sustainable Community Strategy theme of a Stronger Safer, Stronger and Cleaner Barnet Communities for everyone . People of all ages and backgrounds should feel they can contribute to improving the borough both through their own behaviour and by working together with others.	Updating with the 2010 SCS
269.	15.1.2	Ensuring that families with small children, older people and disabled people can move around, enjoy and feel secure in their neighbourhoods enables everyone to fully participate in and contribute to the life of the community. Lifetime neighbourhoods help to build cohesive, successful and sustainable communities. Inclusive design puts people at the heart of the design process and can create accessible community spaces offering a wide range of services. Further details on inclusive design are set out at para 10.5.6.	To resolve objection of Barnet 55+ Forum
270.	15.2.1	Barnet's Customer Access Strategy provides a platform for further improvements to our customer access and service arrangements. Through partnership working we are developing a 'one public sector' approach which entails that land is used efficiently and that high quality community facilities are provided in the right locations and are designed to meet the needs of customers. This approach is exemplified in the new customer access facility which was developed for the west of the borough in 2009 at Burnt Oak Library. Further development of our Customer Service Organisation will identify customer access points elsewhere in Barnet to complement coverage in the west of the borough.	Updating
271.	15.2.2	We will work with partners including NHS Barnet and its successor bodies on projects which enable us to progress better service integration as already demonstrated by the links between children's centres at Oak Lane which provides health services and the Newstead Road Falow's Close facility in East Finchley. At Edgware Community hospital	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
272.	15.2.3	<p>The Coalition Government aims to reinforce the links between children's centres and Health Visitors. Children's centres work closely with Health Visitor leads and additional enhanced services such as midwifery and speech and language therapy are likely to be delivered through children's centres. Barnet will be exploring ways to strengthen these links to ensure that the health agenda is fully embedded in children's centres and outreach venues as part of an early intervention and prevention approach.</p> <p>NHS Barnet has proposed a new model for primary healthcare provision. The new model would consist of hubs which consist of community hospitals and primary care centres. Hubs will function beyond office hours and provide extended hours access to a range of services, including co-located GP services. Connected GP practices and other services would form the 'spokes' of this model. To ensure there is integration across the services provided at Children's Centres and hubs, each centre will be formally linked to a hub to provide accessible health care, advice and sign-posting. There will be a need to build further capacity in Children's Centres to resolve to the health agenda and to support the pathway for primary and community services for children. They will be an important vehicle for maternity, paediatrics, and children's community nursing. In addition there is potential to link with existing, geographically based Learning Networks, which are the means by which head teachers collaborate on school improvement, and preventative initiatives are commissioned, for example through extended schools and parenting initiatives.</p>	Updating
273.	15.3 (New heading)	Barnet's Voluntary and Community Sector	To resolve objections of Mays Lane Gospel Hall Trust and Barnet Meeting Room Trust
274.	15.3.1	The voluntary and community sector is promoted and supported by CommUNITY Barnet. Established in 1979 this voluntary organisation has a membership of 260 groups and can reach out to 1,000 organisations in Barnet including grassroots self help groups, local branches of national charities, faith groups, sports and arts groups.	To resolve objections of Mays Lane Gospel Hall Trust and Barnet Meeting Room Trust
275.	15.3.2	Users of community groups receive a variety of services from advice, advocacy and befriending to therapies, leisure activities and arts. According to a CommUNITY Barnet survey on average each local community group serves 500 service users. CommUNITY Barnet is a key partner in ensuring the delivery of integrated community facilities.	To resolve objections of Mays Lane Gospel Hall Trust and Barnet Meeting Room Trust
276.	15.7.3	Barnet is experiencing unprecedented pressure on primary school places, which is projected to increase in the coming years as existing pupils progress through primary school and the number of births in the borough continues to rise. Significant capital investment is required in additional school places, with a permanent expansion proposed at Broadfields Primary School, and plans being developed to increase capacity in the Colindale area. Permanent expansions for future years are also proposed in the Finchley and East Barnet areas. Future capital investment will need to continue to be directed toward meeting the increasing demand for primary school places, as well	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		as addressing the suitability and condition of buildings. On the basis of current school roll projections, pressure will emerge on secondary school places around 2015/16. Planning for increased secondary provision is more complex than the primary phase due to parental choice and the distance parents are willing for their children to travel.	
277.	15.7.4	Edgware Jewish Primary School entered the maintained sector in January 2011, increasing the number of places available to Barnet's Jewish community. Jewish provision will be further increased as part of the free schools programme, with Jewish primary school Etz Chaim on track to open in September 2011 as one of the first wave of free schools in the country.	Updating
278.	15.7.5	Barnet's school estate faces a number of challenges including the need to improve the physical condition and suitability of stock and cater for rising pupil numbers. Barnet's 'First Class Schools Programme' is already delivering a new generation of primary schools funded through the sale of surplus land, capital grant, borrowing and section 106 contributions. The first schools to be developed are Whittings Hill (opened in September 2009), The Hyde, Parkfield and Underhill Infant School where a new children's centre has been built, followed by Broadfields, Northway and Fairway schools and Colindale primary school. Some additional capacity has been provided within these new buildings and future capital investment will need to be directed toward meeting the increasing demand for primary school places. The re-construction of East Barnet Secondary School, Building Schools for the Future pathfinder project, is now well underway and on schedule to designed with community use in mind, opened in September 2010 with state of the art science and ICT facilities and two Multi Use Games Areas. Linked to this scheme, The new parent promoted Jewish Community Secondary School (JCROSS) is on track to open from September 2010 also opened in September 2010, offering a unique, inclusive Jewish education to Barnet's large Jewish community. Other planned BSF schemes in Barnet will no longer take place now that the national scheme has been stopped.	Updating
279.	15.7.6	We will continue to identify opportunities to improve the condition of secondary schools in Barnet and to provide sufficient school places. All new primary and secondary schools will be designed with community use in mind. New and refurbished schools will provide modern learning environments making full use of ICT, and buildings will meet strict sustainable design criteria. building on the success of the investment programme which has already delivered four new primary schools and one secondary school on time and on budget. The government's 'Free Schools' programme may also help to meet some additional demand for school places.	Updating
280.	15.7.8	We are supportive of Barnet schools that want to convert to academy status.	Updating
281.	15.7.10	In order to make more efficient use of the schools estate and provide extended services in and around schools, locality-based commissioning has been established in Barnet to plan the development of extended services in a locality, agreeing local priorities and allocating funds. This commissioning, based on four 'learning networks', supports schools to deliver a core offer of 'wrap-around' childcare, study	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<p>support, parent support as well as signposting to other services and opportunities for community use. All new primary and secondary schools will be designed with community use in mind, to enable a full range of extended services to be provided. New and refurbished schools will provide modern learning environments making full use of ICT, and buildings will meet strict sustainable design criteria. Barnet is rationalising and targeting current provision; reducing the focus on specific buildings, increasing the amount of outreach work, and ensuring delivery of services across a network of children's centres and outreach venues according to local need and targeted need. There are 13 full Children's Centres, with outreach provision in a further eight centres, many of which are co-located in a range of services including schools and libraries. Barnet has 21 designated Children's Centres, many of which are co-located in a range of services including schools and libraries.</p>	
282.	15.7.11	<p>Other facilities for young people include multi-agency drop in centres. Existing provision in Barnet includes centres at Woodhouse Road in North Finchley, and at Hendon Youth Base Canada Villa in Hendon. For future provision of youth facilities, the emphasis will be on ensuring services are targeted at those most in need of support, and enabling community groups and the voluntary sector to build capacity around be on providing a range of positive activities across the borough from a wide range of locations</p>	Updating
283.	15.9.4	<p>We will support multi-purpose community facilities that make efficient use of premises providing a range of services at one accessible and inclusive location.</p>	To resolve objections of Barnet 55+ Forum and Mayor of London
284.	15.9.6	<p>As part of a one public sector approach we are working with partners to integrate services and through inclusive design make efficient use of premises</p>	To resolve objections of Barnet 55+ Forum and Mayor of London
285.	15.9.7	<p>The issue of providing burial spaces for London and addressing the needs of its diverse communities is a complex one which simply cannot be addressed by a borough acting alone. Although there are eight cemeteries in Barnet, four of these are owned by other local authorities for their residents. Hendon Cemetery provides the main source of non-denominational burial space for residents. The remaining three cemeteries at Edgwarebury Lane, Hoop Lane and New Southgate are privately owned. Therefore only a limited amount of this burial space is available to meet the needs of local residents. 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.</p>	To resolve objections of Mays Lane Gospel Hall Trust and Barnet Meeting Hall Trust
286.	Policy CS 10 Enabling Inclusive and Integrated Community Facilities and	Policy CS 10 – Enabling Inclusive and Integrated Community Facilities and Uses	To resolve objections of Barnet 55+ Forum and Mayor of London

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
	Uses		
287.	Policy CS 10 Enabling Inclusive and Integrated Community Facilities and Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the enhancement and inclusive design of community facilities ensuring their efficient use, and the provision of multi-purpose community hubs that can provide a range of services to the community at a single accessible location 	To resolve objections of Barnet 55+ Forum and Mayor of London
288.	Policy CS 10 Enabling Inclusive and Integrated Community Facilities and Uses	The Council will work with our partners to ensure that community facilities including schools, libraries, leisure centres and pools, places of worship , community meeting places and facilities for younger and older people, are provided for Barnet's communities.	To resolve objections of Jehovah's Witnessess, Mays Lane Gospel Hall Trust, Barnet Meeting Hall Trust and Brookhill Meeting Room Trust
289.	Policy CS 10 Enabling Inclusive and Integrated Community Facilities and Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with the Mayor and cemetery providers to establish current supply of burial space, identify barriers to supply and any necessary changes to planning policy. 	To resolve objections of Mays Lane Gospel Hall Trust and Barnet Meeting Hall Trust
290.	Key references page 116	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Barnet's Big Society is on your Doorstep – An analysis of local voluntary and community organisations, CommUNITY Barnet 2010. ➤ Barnet's Customer Access Strategy 	Updating
291.	16.1.1	All strands of the Three Strands Approach to planning, development and regeneration capture the interdependence of protecting open spaces for leisure and recreation uses, enhancing the best of the suburbs which present healthy, and safe and accessible neighbourhoods, and growth that provides quality and sustainable regeneration.	To resolve objections of Barnet 55+Forum
292.	16.1.3	Within health and social care the intention is to shift the focus away from intensive and institutionalised care such as residential care homes towards an earlier and better targeted allocation of services, preventing or delaying the onset of ill health, re ablement and the promotion of ageing well and enabling well-being. Spatial planning can address unhealthy lifestyles, such as being overweight , obesity, particularly in children, through the provision of accessible parks, allotments, open spaces, leisure facilities and an attractive and safe public realm which encourages walking, and cycling and socialising .Links	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		between health and the opportunities for physical activity are made in sections on open spaces. Health and well-being is a cross cutting theme as illustrated by Table 2 on the linkages between the Core Strategy and the Sustainable Community Strategy.	
293.	16.1.4	Implications of the 2011 Health White Paper and Social Care Bill The January 2011 Health and Social Care Bill July 2010 White Paper 'Equity and Excellence – Liberating the NHS' sets out that proposals to replace Primary Care Trusts (PCT) from will be abolished in 2013 and their health care commissioning function will be replaced by with groups of GPs who will be responsible for the use of the majority of the NHS Budget. PCT public health responsibilities for local health improvement will transfer to councils.	Updating with Health and Social Care Bill
294.	16.1.5	The publication of the Health and Social Care Bill in January 2011 sets out reforms to the NHS that have the potential to create an environment for local solutions to emerge for local health and care challenges. Future decisions on health service reconfiguration will be made by NHS North Central London acting on behalf of current PCTs in Barnet, Camden, Enfield Haringey and Islington in consultation with the emerging GP commissioning consortium and residents.	Updating with Health and Social Care Bill
295.	16.1.6	As proposals on health and well-being become clearer with publication of White Papers on public health and social care this section will be updated. Barnet's Primary and Community Services Commissioning Strategy (published in January 2010) sets out how NHS Barnet (the Primary Care Trust (PCT)), with partners will use the resources available to ensure that primary care and community services respond to changes in population need, in the economic climate, and in national health policy in order to provide high quality, sustainable healthcare that meets population needs and delivers improved health and well-being in settings as close to home as possible.	Updating
296.	16.2.1	Coronary heart disease, stroke , cancers and respiratory problems disease are the three biggest causes of premature death in Barnet, although rates are lower than for England as a whole. We believe that in Barnet agencies such as the Council, and NHS Barnet and the GP commissioning consortium should work alongside individuals and the wider community to support them to adopt and maintain healthy lifestyles. The JSNA helps us understand the needs of local people so that information can be tailored to encourage them to change behaviour such as stopping smoking, taking up exercise, eating and drinking sensibly and accessing cancer screening.	Updating
297.	16.2.4	Map 16 shows the distribution of deprivation in Barnet. Those living in the most deprived areas experience display high death rates from cardiovascular disease (CVD), and cancers and respiratory diseases ; have a higher prevalence of diabetes, mental health problems and a range of other chronic diseases. The fall in overall death rates from cancer in our most deprived electoral wards (-8%) has not been as marked as that in the more affluent wards (-32%). However death rates from coronary heart disease (CHD) for people living in the seven most deprived wards are worse than the national average have decreased and are now closer to those of people living in the more affluent parts of Barnet.	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
298.	16.2.5	'Finding the 5000' is an initiative between the Council and NHS Barnet to reduce morbidity and mortality from CVD by identification of people with modifiable risk factors for coronary heart disease and stroke who do not normally go to their GP surgery. Through the screening of 20% of Barnet's population it will target people in the most deprived areas of Barnet.	Updating
299.	16.3.2	Primary care provision in Barnet currently consists of: 68 9 GP contracts practices ; 76 dental contracts practices ; 81 optometry thalmic contracts outlets; and 77 community pharmacies. Primary care is based on a GP-led model. GPs are central to the co-ordination and delivery of patient care and aspects of health improvement , it is important to use other providers in care provision to increase GP capacity for more complex work, improve continuity of care across providers and ensure limited funds are used to best effect.	Updating
300.	16.3.3	NHS Barnet is are developing a clinical infrastructure model that responds to clinical needs and the future vision for Primary and Community Services across Barnet. NHS Barnet will publish a Strategic Implementation Plan that clearly sets out estate priorities for investment including a fourth hub likely to be at Brent Cross Cricklewood.	Updating
301.	16.3.4	The Barnet primary and community care service model is based on a continuum of care from promoting health and well-being, through to self-care and non-complex to and complex care. It is People are expected that people will to move between these levels at different times of their life, and we want primary and community services to focus on keeping individuals as healthy as possible for as long as possible, and to then returning them to good health where possible, following periods of higher level care. All levels of care can be provided in a primary and community care setting, with services only provided in hospital where their level of complexity, or the ability to achieve economies of scale, means that a hospital setting is the most effective place for provision of that care.	Updating
302.	16.3.5	Barnet's Primary and Community Services Commissioning Strategy does not cover acute hospital services, it sets out NHS Barnet's intention to dramatically reduce the amount of healthcare that occurs in an acute setting. Commissioning of acute and specialist hospital services is now undertaken for all has been delegated by all North Central London to a new Acute Commissioning Agency, who will respond to the strategic direction for primary care and community services through the commissioning arrangements with local acute trusts. PCTs by NHS Central London which, in the transition to the abolition of PCTs and the introduction of 'full' GP consortium commissioning will also provide strategic direction and senior management oversight for the remaining 'borough presence' of the PCTs.	Updating with Health and Social Care Bill
303.	16.3.6	The Barnet Enfield and Haringey Clinical Strategy - Your Health Your Future: Safer Closer Better, 2007 sets out the local vision for change in the way healthcare is delivered to patients in Barnet these three boroughs. The Clinical Strategy states that :	Improving wording
304.	16.3.8	In Barnet, the proposed system builds on the could comprise four hubs each serving populations of 80,000 to 100,000. The 'hubs' at the include two community hospitals at Edgware (which opened in 2005)	Updating with Health and Social Care Bill

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		and Finchley Memorial (new hospital on this site which is programmed to open in 2013). In addition the Vale Drive Health Centre is expected to will become a hub. The current use of Vale Drive will be reviewed to ensure it is used to full effect. Hubs will also be supported by A primary care centre will be developed in Brent Cross-Cricklewood as part of a community hub. This will see health and social care services co-located for easy access for residents federated spokes that include GPs, pharmacists, dentists and optometrists in three GP localities (north, west and east) serving the whole borough as part of the future borough-wide GP consortium.	
305.	16.3.9	The hubs are not of equal size, nor do they provide the exact same range of services. In planning for the size and shape of the hubs Healthcare for London recommended the intention is to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To focus on the shift of care to locations closer to patients' homes, to provide specialist care provided in centralised sites, and to separate emergency and planned care • To plan services around population size, volume and throughput necessary to maintain clinical safety and outcomes, and integrated care pathways taking account of existing infrastructure and estates so that these can be best utilised to deliver new models of provision • The have an overriding principle to in the development of models for London is 'localise where possible and specialise where necessary' 	Updating
306.	16.3.11	A significant number of Barnet residents also use services provided by University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. We envisage a reduction of beds and capacity in our main hospitals and a renewed focus for these Trusts on delivering specialist care	Updating
307.	16.4.1	We have a number of commissioning strategies for social care which are subject to regular renewal. Adult Social Services can advise on the current commissioning approach. addressing the needs of Older People. The Older Adults Strategy - Living Longer, Living Better and the Older People's Commissioning Strategy - Independence, Choice and Control set our strategic framework for addressing the needs of older people in Barnet These strategies envisage an increasing amount of care taking place at home in order to promote independence and activity.	Updating
308.	16.4.3	We will therefore encourage the remodelling of such facilities as other forms of provision for older people such as extra care housing. Extra care housing is seen as a viable alternative in many cases to residential care, allowing residents more independence whilst encouraging community and activities.	Updating
309.	16.4.4	The oversupply of mainstream places is a national issue. The care home market in Barnet consists of 102 registered residential homes and 21 registered nursing homes. Together they provide capacity for over 3,000 people, with the majority of places designed for older people. There are 76 registered care / nursing homes for older people in Barnet. Two large nursing homes (250 beds and 94 beds) are being developed in Barnet and this will place additional demands on primary care and specialist mental health resources.	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
310.	16.4.5	Commissioning residential care placements is now more focused on providing places for people with dementia as demand has not decreased.	Updating
311.	16.4.7	In order to help residents live healthy and independent lives Adult Social Services provides home and community support. Nearly 40% of users with a care package receive some sort of homecare (including outreach and homecare elements of supported living and extra care). Barnet's enablement homecare service has been running since March 2009, and is a more focused and intensive way of delivering personal care in the home. Older adults account for over 80% of homecare clients with younger adults with physical disabilities a further 13%.	Updating
312.	Policy CS 11- Improving health and well being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the plans of NHS Barnet and from 2013 its successor bodies (including GP Consortiums) to deliver modern primary and community care and to commission other health care services • working with partners on projects which enable us to progress better service integration, locating services where access can be improved, particularly for vulnerable groups • supporting the plans of the Health and Well Being Board to integrate commissioning of local NHS services, social care and health improvement • supporting healthier neighbourhoods through targeting of unhealthy lifestyles such as smoking and those which cause obesity and addressing health inequalities in terms of ill health and access to health facilities as identified in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment • supporting the remodelling of residential care homes to other forms of special accommodation in order to widen housing choice, support healthy and independent lives and to reduce over supply • ensuring that vulnerable residents benefit from housing choice and that additional residential care home provision is only supported when evidence of local need can be demonstrated and that the proposal addresses the priorities of NHS Barnet, or its successor bodies, and the Council's Adult Social Services • ensuring increased access to Barnet's green spaces and opportunities for higher levels of physical activity through the Green Infrastructure SPD. 	Updating with Health and Social Care Bill and to resolve objections of Mayor of London, NHS Barnet and Barnet 55+ Forum
313.	Key references page 122	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Barnet Place Survey 2008/09, IpsosMORI ➤ Health and Social Care Bill, January 2011 	Updating
314.	17.1.1	Despite Barnet being amongst the safest boroughs in London, crime and anti-social behaviour are a key concern of local residents. The Sustainable Community Strategy highlights that the level of crime is the most important issue affecting residents quality of life. Has a harmful effect on communities through its actual impact and fear of becoming a victim.	Updating with the 2010 SCS
315.	17.1.8	The document suggests a move towards more local 'front counter' facilities and neighbourhood policing team bases across the borough to provide enhanced accessibility. We support the aim of neighbourhood policing teams to make neighbourhoods safer places to live in, work in and visit and will work with the	Improving wording

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		Borough Commander to refresh this document and provide modern, accessible and customer friendly facilities in the right locations in Barnet.	
316.	17.1.9	<u>Barnet's Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies courts as social infrastructure providing police and justice functions. Her Majesty's Court Service (HMCS) operates the Barnet Civil and Family Court in Finchley Church End and Hendon Magistrate's Court. We will work with HMCS as it reviews its estate in Barnet.</u>	To resolve objection by HMCS
317.	Policy CS 12 – Making Barnet a safer place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work with Her Majesty's Court Service as it reviews its estate to ensure that it best meets needs for modern court facilities; • support the work of neighbourhood policing teams to make our neighbourhoods safer places to live in, work in and visit; 	To resolve objections by HMCS and Metropolitan Police
318.	Key references page 125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Barnet Place Survey 2008/09, IpsosMORI ➤ Infrastructure Delivery Plan ➤ Making Barnet Safer - Safer Communities Strategy for Barnet, 2008 – 2011 ➤ Barnet Sustainable Community Strategy – 2010 – 2020 	Updating
319.	18.1.3	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 ensures that physical constraints (such as flood risks) are taken into account; and to promotes 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.	Improving wording
320.	18.1.5	Barnet's Sustainable Community Strategy highlights that we have one of the largest carbon footprints per head of population in London. must actively minimise and address the impact of climate change in order for Barnet to remain an attractive place for existing and future residents and businesses The Sustainable Community Strategy recognises that increases in Barnet's growth population must will put significant pressure on the environment and that we need to reduce the amount of waste we create, increase the amount we recycle, and use energy more efficiently be managed so that it meets our needs for home, jobs and services in a way that conserves and enhances the character of the area.	Updating with the 2010 SCS
321.	18.2	Barnet's Local Area Agreement Through Barnet's Local Area Agreement we have set ourselves challenging target on carbon and waste reduction. We aim to reduce per capita CO2 emissions from a 2005 level of 5.6 tonnes per capita by 11% by 2010/11 (NI 186). We aim to reduce residual household waste per head from 733kg in 2008/9 to 625kg by 2010/11 (NI191).	LAA expired in March 2011
322.	18.3.1	We introduced compulsory recycling across the borough in 2005. Barnet's Waste Prevention Strategy 2005 - 2020 sets out that the best way to deal with waste is to prevent it. The Strategy highlights the need to share responsibility for our waste and change our behaviour. Policy CS14 – Dealing with our waste sets out how we will encourage sustainable waste management.	Cross reference to CS14

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
323.	18.4.1	We are faced with warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers. Sustainable design and construction seeks to improve the environmental performance of buildings and make them fit for present and future climates.	To resolve objection of Natural England
324.	18.5 (deleted heading) 18.5.1	Flooding We are producing a Multi Agency Response Plan to help prepare for future flood events in Barnet and to comply with the statutory duties of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and the recommendations of the Pitt Review 2008.	Updating
325.	18.4.1	In June 2007 we published a Our Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Sustainable Design and Construction which sets out our requirements for environmental design and construction management.	Improving wording
326.	18.5	There is also a role for the Core Strategy in addressing the level of emissions from the existing building stock and pattern of development.	Text moved
327.	18.5.2	There is also a role for the Core Strategy in addressing the level of emissions from the existing building stock and pattern of development. The retention and reuse of heritage assets avoids the material and energy costs of new development. Creative adaptation can dramatically reduce the whole-life energy costs and waste impacts that would result from demolition and replacement, even where the proposed development would in itself be of an acceptable standard in terms of energy performance. Where the ongoing energy performance of a building is unsatisfactory, there will almost always be some scope for suitable adaptations to be made without harm to the asset's significance. This will involve careful consideration of the most appropriate options for insulation, power use and power generation. Intrusive interventions, such as microgeneration technology, can harm the significance of a heritage asset and local character.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
328.	18.5.3	We will support home owners and developers to find solutions that minimise or avoid harm to a heritage asset's significance while delivering improved energy performance or generation. Detailed advice on how heritage assets can be adapted to new technologies or materials without harming their significance is available from English Heritage.	To resolve objection of English Heritage
329.	18.7.2	As part of the Barnet is currently involved in the Decentralised Energy Masterplanning initiative a which is part of a London-wide programme of support, led by the LDA a Heat Map for Barnet has been produced to match heat sources with heat users. This helps to identify opportunities for decentralised energy both within and cross-borough.. This Heat Map provides a basis We are working jointly with consultants and the London Borough of Brent on a 'heat mapping' exercise that matches heat sources with heat users to help identify opportunities for decentralised energy both within and cross-borough. This will provide an evidence base which identifies for identifying the locations where we can prioritise the development of decentralised energy networks in relation to existing and future development. Five focus areas were identified in the Heat Map as having potential for district heating networks ➤ Brent Cross Cricklewood	Updating and highlighting evidence from Barnet Heat Map

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Colindale ➤ Chipping Barnet ➤ Mill Hill East and ➤ North Finchley to Whetstone. <p>More detailed policy to encourage Decentralised Energy networks, including a requirement to support heat networks through physical or financial contributions is covered by DM03 – Environmental Considerations.</p>	
330.	18.7.3	More detailed policy to encourage Decentralised Energy networks, including a requirement to support heat networks through physical or financial contributions is will be covered by DM03 – Environmental Considerations. In the Development Management Policies DPD	Cross reference to DM Policies
331.	18.8.5	With 75% of carbon emissions generated by existing buildings there are opportunities to improve home insulation and provide decentralised energy in order to benefit from new CHP. DM03 – Environmental Considerations sets out how major developments can help reduce carbon emissions a requirement by more detailed policy to funding support the retrofitting of the older housing stock. taking into account impact on the residential character of the borough will be covered in the Development Management Policies DPD	Cross reference to DM Policies
332.	18.10.2	In considering site allocations we will choose locations in areas of lowest flood risk. Policy CS 3 6 - Distribution of Growth in Meeting Housing Aspirations aims to make the best use of previously developed land which can be planned at higher densities, mainly in the western part of the borough, and in accessible town centres.	Using full policy reference
333.	18.10.3	The greening of the built environment provides a significant contribution to climate change adaptation. Barnet’s green areas cover over a third of the borough. Such open spaces contribute to urban cooling and act as Barnet’s ‘green lungs’. Trees and other green vegetation can act as carbon reservoirs, absorbing and storing carbon over long periods of time. Through the Green Infrastructure SPD we can enhance Barnet’s network of green spaces and its contribution to reducing the urban heat island effect. CS7 – Enhancing and Protecting Barnet’s Open Spaces sets out our approach to improving the green spaces network.	To resolve objection of Natural England
334.	18.12.3	The greening of the built environment provides a significant contribution to climate change adaptation. We will therefore produce a Green Infrastructure SPD to provide guidance on landscaping, trees, biodiversity and sustainable urban drainage systems.	Text moved
335.	18.12.4	We have full responsibility for managing flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer. The Act implements the Pitt Review following the 2007 floods.	Updating with Flood and Water Management Act 2010

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
336.	18.12.5	We form part of the Drain London Forum, a partnership including London boroughs, the Environment Agency and the Mayor of London which ensures the Drain London Forum that the requirements from the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 representing 32 London boroughs has been awarded £3.2 million for the development of SWMPs to produce a SWMP are met. The SWMP includes the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment and a Flood Risk Management Plan which will help us to investigate (by 2015) and address flood risk problems and maintain a public register of Flood Risk Management assets. The output from these assessments should help to inform development allocations within the Site Allocations DPD and outline the requirements for site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) to be carried out by developers.	Updating with Flood and Water Management Act 2010
337.	18.12.6	The Pitt Review recommended that SWMPs as set out under PPS25 and co-ordinated by local authorities should provide the basis for managing all local flood risk. The output from these assessments should help to inform development allocations within the Site Allocations DPD and outline the requirements for site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) to be carried out by developers. We are also required to establish a Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) Approving Body (the “SAB”) for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments, subject to exemptions and thresholds. In order to be approved, the proposed drainage system would have to meet new national standards for sustainable drainage. SUDS are not appropriate on land with high ground water levels or clay soils which do not allow free drainage. The SPD on Sustainable Design and Construction provides guidance on the use of SUDS to enable better control of water during periods of peak rainfall.	Updating with Flood and Water Management Act 2010
338.	18.12.7	The Act requires the Secretary of State to issue guidance about how authorities are to discharge their duties under the Act.	Updating with Flood and Water Management Act 2010
339.	18.13 (new heading)	Water Quality and Supply	Separation of water quality and supply from Flood Management
340.	18.13.1	The SPD on Sustainable Design and Construction provides guidance on the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) to enable better control of water during periods of peak rainfall	Text moved
341.	Policy CS 13 – Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will promote the highest environmental standards for development and through our SPDs on Sustainable Design and Construction and Green Infrastructure we will continue working to deliver exemplary levels of sustainability throughout Barnet in order to mitigate and adapt to the effects of a changing climate 	To resolve objection of Natural England
342.	Policy CS 13 – Ensuring the efficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will support solutions that minimise or avoid harm to a heritage asset’s significance while delivering improved energy performance or generation. 	To resolve objection of English Heritage

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
	use of natural resources		
343.	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 	To resolve objection of Thames Water
344.	Key references page 132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Climate Change and the Historic Environment, English Heritage, 2004 ➤ Decent Home – Definition and guidance for implementation, CLG, 2006 ➤ Drain London http://www.london.gov.uk/drain-london ➤ London Heat Map Study for Barnet, May 2010 ➤ Local Area Agreement 	Updating
345.	19.1.2	The Sustainable Community Strategy highlights that although our recycling rates are above average we have one of the largest carbon footprints per head of population in London. highlights that in order to minimise and address the impact of climate change we need to reduce the amount of waste we create and increase the amount we recycle.	Updating with the 2010 SCS
346.	19.1.3	It is intended that this facility will include sorting recyclable material and will (subject to feasibility) treat non-recyclable waste to enable it to be converted for a fuel for the Combined Heat and Power facility at Staples Corner which also forms part of the proposals for Brent Cross – Cricklewood.	To resolve objection of Brent Cross-Cricklewood Development Partners
347.	19.1.5	In the revised draft London Plan Barnet has been allocated an apportionment target of 240 195,000 tonnes of waste per annum in 2011 rising to 327 251,000 tonnes per annum by 2021.	To resolve objection of the Mayor of London
348.	Policy CS 14 – Dealing with our Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> safeguarding all existing waste facilities in Barnet including a Waste Management Facility in the Brent Cross - Cricklewood Regeneration Area. 	To resolve objection of the Mayor of London
349.	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 One Barnet Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) Board and other key bodies. The One Barnet Local Strategic Partnership Board recognises that it has an important role to play in relation to the delivery of this Core Strategy, in particular in bringing forward the infrastructure requirements that will be identified in Barnet's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
350.	20.2.5	From 2011/12 our One Barnet approach will help local strategic partners to demonstrate the key priorities we will be working on to ensure we are delivering the SCS.	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
351.	20.2.5	The Council, its partners and central government have agreed Barnet's Local Area Agreement (LAA),	LAA expired March 2011

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		which contains a range of goals and targets to improve our services. The Core Strategy will contribute to delivering a number of these outcomes. The indicators we will use to monitor the success of the Core Strategy have been aligned with those in the Local Area Agreement where possible.	
352.	20.3.2	The IDP and its subsequent updates will enable the Council and One Barnet LSP partners to plan effectively for population change and to maximise the potential benefits associated with this to achieve wider economic, social and environmental objectives.	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
353.	20.6	Waste Collection, Waste Management , Transfer Local Recycling Facilities Household Waste, Recycling Centre	Waste should be managed and not simply transferred
354.	20.7.1	In April 2010 Regulations were published to enable local authorities to set a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), a standard charge to be decided upon by authorities seeking which will contributions to towards the costs of infrastructure arising from new development. The government intends to produce further guidance on how this will operate but has signalled that it intends the definition of infrastructure to be covered by CIL should be to be as wide as possible to encompass physical, social and green infrastructure such as schools and parks. CIL should apply to most forms of development including residential and commercial development. Negotiated planning obligations will still be possible for site specific issues, employment and training issues and to allow for affordable housing to be delivered on site.	Updating
355.	20.7.2	On basis that these proposals are progressed We will investigate the appropriateness of developing a Barnet CIL as and whether this represents the most appropriate way to support delivery of ing the aims of this Core Strategy. Such an approach will replace would build upon our current approach of using standard formulae to calculate contributions towards providing school places and contributions to, libraries and healthcare across all developments. Set out in the April 2010 Regulations, new restrictions on the use of planning obligations have been introduced in order for the two mechanisms to complement each other. Existing Planning Obligations guidance must be replaced with a new 'charging schedule' by July 2014.	Updating
356.	20.7.3	The Barnet Infrastructure Delivery Plan will provide develop a robust methodology for to set a viable CIL charging schedule for CIL . Failure to effectively utilise the information from the Infrastructure Delivery Plan towards the delivery of a Community Infrastructure Levy could limit the Council's ability to secure financial contributions towards infrastructure from development. Alongside the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, the evidence base will need to incorporate a Viability Appraisal to justify that the Levy proposed for Barnet will on a borough-wide scale not cause development in general to become unviable. Therefore, once detailed Community Infrastructure Levy guidance is published by the government, existing Section 106 guidance must be replaced with a new 'charging schedule' by July 2014. As part of the introduction of CIL new restrictions on the use of S106 were introduced in order for the two mechanisms to complement each other. Failure to utilise the information from the Infrastructure Delivery	Updating

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		Plan towards the delivery of a Community Infrastructure Levy could limit the Council's ability to secure financial contributions towards infrastructure from development. Therefore, once detailed Community Infrastructure Levy guidance is published by the government, existing Section 106 guidance must be replaced with a new 'charging schedule' by July 2014	
357.	20.8.3	The items sought through a planning obligation will vary depending on the development scheme and its location. Considerations that may require our S106 priorities are include : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priorities for residential development • health facilities • improvements to public transport infrastructure, systems and services small business accommodation and training programmes to promote local employment and economic prosperity • other community facilities including policing 	Clarification on S106 priorities
358.	20.8.4	In considering planning obligations, we will take into account the range of benefits a development provides. The extent to which a development is publicly funded will also be taken into account and policy applied flexibly in such cases. Pooled contributions will be used when the combined impact of a number of schemes creates the need for infrastructure or works, although such pooling will only take place within the restrictions of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010.	Updating
359.	20.8.5	Until our guidance on Planning Obligations is revised, A additional detail on our approach and the processes for consideration and flexibility regarding to planning obligations is set out in the Interim Guidance Note on Section 106 which has been brought forward To resolve the recession.	Updating
360.	20.9.1	Alongside direct CIL, s106 planning obligations and existing capital funding mechanisms such as CIL, Planning Obligations and existing capital funding streams including prudential borrowing, HCA Housing Investment and Growth Area Funding we are the council is 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	Updating
361.	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. This includes undertaking f 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.	Updating
362.	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	Updating to reflect introduction of TIF and New Homes Bonus

Ref	Policy / paragraph	Changes (additions are in bold and deletions are struck through)	Justification for change
		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.	
363.	20.12.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The south west boundary of the Colindale Area Action Plan separates Barnet from Brent. Both boroughs recognise the opportunities for growth along the Edgware Road. There is a need for well planned and co-ordinated growth as the character of this route is changing with redevelopment of key sites in Barnet and Brent. We will with Brent produce urban design / townscape / tall building guidance for the Edgware Road Corridor of Change. 	Updating to ensure consistency with Colindale AAP
364.	20.12.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as part of the Drain London project a Surface Water Management Plan produced jointly with Brent and Harrow. 	Updating
365.	Policy CS 15	We will work with the One Barnet Local Strategic Partnership Board and other partners to deliver the vision, objectives and policies of this Core Strategy. We will:	Updating to reflect progress on One Barnet Programme
366.	Policy CS 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with relevant providers and developers to ensure that necessary infrastructure is secured and delivered in time to support Barnet's consolidated growth and development and provide the facilities needed for the borough's communities. use planning obligations where appropriate alongside other suitable funding mechanisms to support the delivery of infrastructure, facilities and services to meet needs generated by development and mitigate the impact of development; 	Improving wording
367.	Key references page 140	Local Area Agreement	LAA expired in March 2011
368.	Appendix B – Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators	See Appendix A for changes to the Monitoring Indicators	Updating and to resolve objection of Brent Cross-Cricklewood Development Partners
369.	Appendix C – Core Strategy and Replacement of UDP Saved Policies (2006)	See Appendix A for changes to the Replacement of UDP Saved Policies	Updating

Appendix A

Table 4 2 – Linkage between the Core Strategy and Barnet’s Sustainable Community Strategy

Sustainable Community Strategy for Barnet 2010-2018; Themes & Ambitions	Core Strategy Objectives	Core Strategy Policies
Theme – Growing Successfully A Successful London Suburb		
Ambition: Delivering sustainable housing growth	To manage housing growth to meet housing aspirations To protect and enhance the suburbs	Distribution of Housing Growth Protecting and Enhancing Barnet’s Character and Creating High Quality Places Providing Quality Homes and Housing Choice in Barnet
Ambition: Keep Barnet moving	To ensure efficient use of land and natural resources To provide safe effective and efficient travel	Providing safe effective and efficient travel Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources
Ambition: People are equipped with have the right skills to access take advantage of employment opportunities	To promote Barnet as a place of economic growth and prosperity To meet social infrastructure needs	Promoting a strong and prosperous Barnet Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses
Ambition: Environmentally sensitive responsible	To ensure efficient use of land and natural resources To enhance and protect our green and natural open spaces To provide safe effective and efficient travel	Enhancing and protecting Barnet’s open spaces Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources Providing safe effective and efficient travel
Ambition: Creating vibrant and viable Supporting enterprise (including town centres)	To promote Barnet as a place of economic growth and prosperity	Promoting a strong and prosperous Barnet Promoting Barnet’s Town Centres
Ambition: A clean and green suburb	To ensure efficient use of land and natural resources To enhance and protect our green and natural open spaces To promote Barnet as a place of economic growth and prosperity To provide safe effective and efficient travel	Enhancing and protecting Barnet’s open spaces Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources Promoting Barnet’s Town Centres Providing safe, effective and efficient travel
Theme – Safer, stronger and cleaner Barnet-Strong, safe communities for everyone		
Ambition: Reduce crime and make residents feel safe	To promote Barnet as a place of economic growth and prosperity To promote strong and cohesive communities	Promoting Barnet’s Town Centres Making Barnet a Safer Place
Ambition: Strong and cohesive communities	To meet social infrastructure needs To promote strong and cohesive communities To protect and enhance the suburbs	Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses Making Barnet a Safer Place Protecting and Enhancing Barnet’s Character to Create High Quality Places
Ambition : Clean and green	To ensure efficient use of land and natural resources To enhance and protect our green and natural To promote Barnet as a place of economic growth and prosperity	Enhancing and protecting Barnet’s open spaces Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources Promoting Barnet’s Town Centres Providing effective and efficient travel

	To provide effective and efficient travel	
Theme - Investing in Children and, Young People and their Families		
Ambition: Every school a good school for every child Safety of children and young people	To meet social infrastructure needs	Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses Making Barnet a Safer Place
Ambition: Improving employability	To promote Barnet as a place of economic growth and prosperity	Promoting a strong and prosperous Barnet
Ambition: Ensuring children are safe at school and safe in the community Narrow gap through targeting support at young people at risk of not fulfilling their potential	To meet social infrastructure needs To manage housing growth to meet housing aspirations To promote strong and cohesive communities To promote Barnet as a place of economic growth and prosperity	Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses Providing Quality Homes and Housing Choice in Barnet Promoting a strong and prosperous Barnet Making Barnet a Safer Place
Ambition: Personalising services for children and young people in vulnerable groups	To meet social infrastructure needs To manage housing growth to meet housing aspirations	Enabling integrated community facilities and uses Providing Quality Homes and Housing Choice in Barnet
Ambition: Building resilience, supporting independence	To meet social infrastructure needs To manage housing growth to meet housing aspirations	Enabling integrated community facilities and uses Providing Quality Homes and Housing Choice in Barnet
Ambition: Helping children and their families to make healthy choices Prevent ill health and unhealthy lifestyles	To meet social infrastructure needs To promote healthy living and well-being To enhance and protect our green and natural open spaces To provide safe effective and efficient travel	Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses Improving health and well being in Barnet Enhancing and protecting Barnet's open spaces Providing safe, effective and efficient travel
Theme - Healthier Barnet (including older people)		
Ambition: Creating a health supporting environment Better health for all our communities	To meet social infrastructure needs To promote healthy living and well-being To manage housing growth to meet housing aspirations To provide safe effective and efficient travel To enhance and protect our green and natural open spaces To ensure efficient use of land and natural resources	Improving health and well being in Barnet Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses Providing Quality Homes and Housing Choice in Barnet Providing safe, effective and efficient travel Enhancing and protecting Barnet's open spaces Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources
Ambition: Bringing user experience to healthcare improvement Better access to local health services	To meet social infrastructure needs To promote healthy living and well-being	Improving health and well being in Barnet Enabling integrated community facilities and uses
Ambition: Improving health and well-being	To manage housing growth to meet housing aspirations To meet social infrastructure needs To promote healthy living and well-being To provide effective and efficient travel	Improving health and well being in Barnet Providing Quality Homes and Housing Choice in Barnet Enabling integrated community facilities and uses Providing effective and efficient travel
Ambition: Promote ing-choice and maximise ing the independence of adults, particularly those who needng greatest additional support.	To manage housing growth to meet housing aspirations To meet social infrastructure needs To promote healthy living and well-being	Improving health and well being in Barnet Providing Quality Homes and Housing Choice in Barnet Enabling inclusive and integrated community facilities and uses

Table 23 – Barnet’s development pipeline and incremental housing growth– 2011/12 to 2025/26 ³

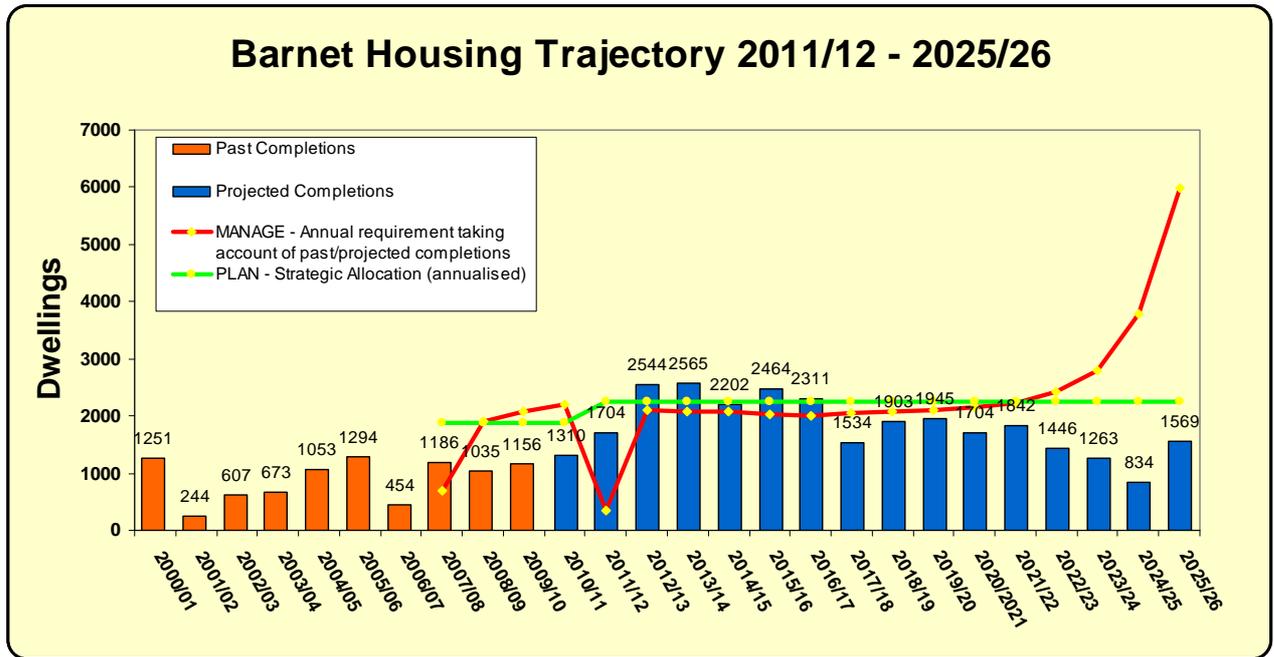
	SOURCE	2011-16	2016- 21	2021 -26	TOTAL
1	Incremental small housing schemes incorporating windfall allowance	4228 2000	980	980	3188 3960
2	non self contained accommodation	635	635	635	1905
3	vacant properties	395	395	395	1185
4	Total Town Centre sites	648 520	40 90	195 200	883 810
5	Total Other Major sites	1136 1320	8 20	175 30	1319 1370
6	Priority Housing Estates ⁴	4086 1500	764 1120	518 580	2367 3200
	Regeneration and Development Areas				
	Brent Cross - Cricklewood	53 0	3113 1800	3205 3300	6371 5100
	Mill Hill East AAP	928 930	1000	200	2128 2130
	Colindale AAP	5270 4470	2462 3320	652 300	8384 8090
	North London Business Park / Oakleigh Road South Planning Brief	150	250	0	400
7	Total Regeneration and Development Areas	6354 5550	6575 6370	4057 3800	46983 15720
	Borough Total (sum of 1 to 7)	11479 11920	9397 9610	6954 6620	27830 28150

³ All housing figures are for net additions

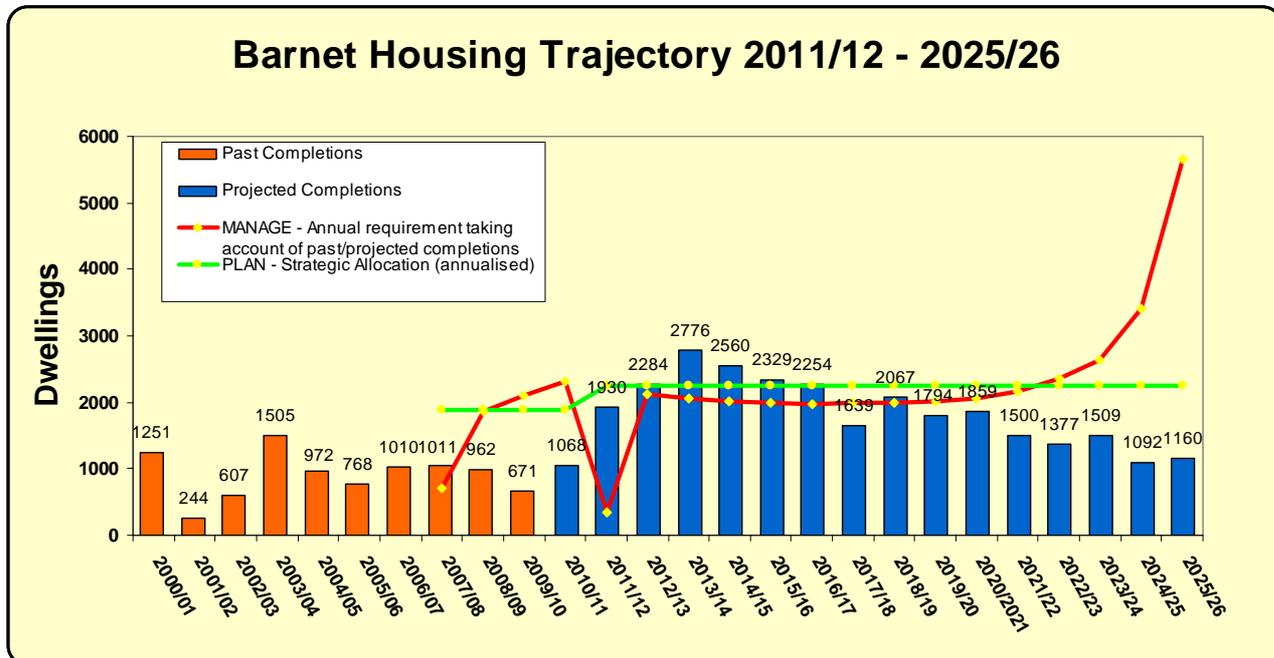
⁴ Excluding Grahame Park, which is included in the Colindale AAP figures.

Former Housing Trajectory at Publication Stage – September 2010

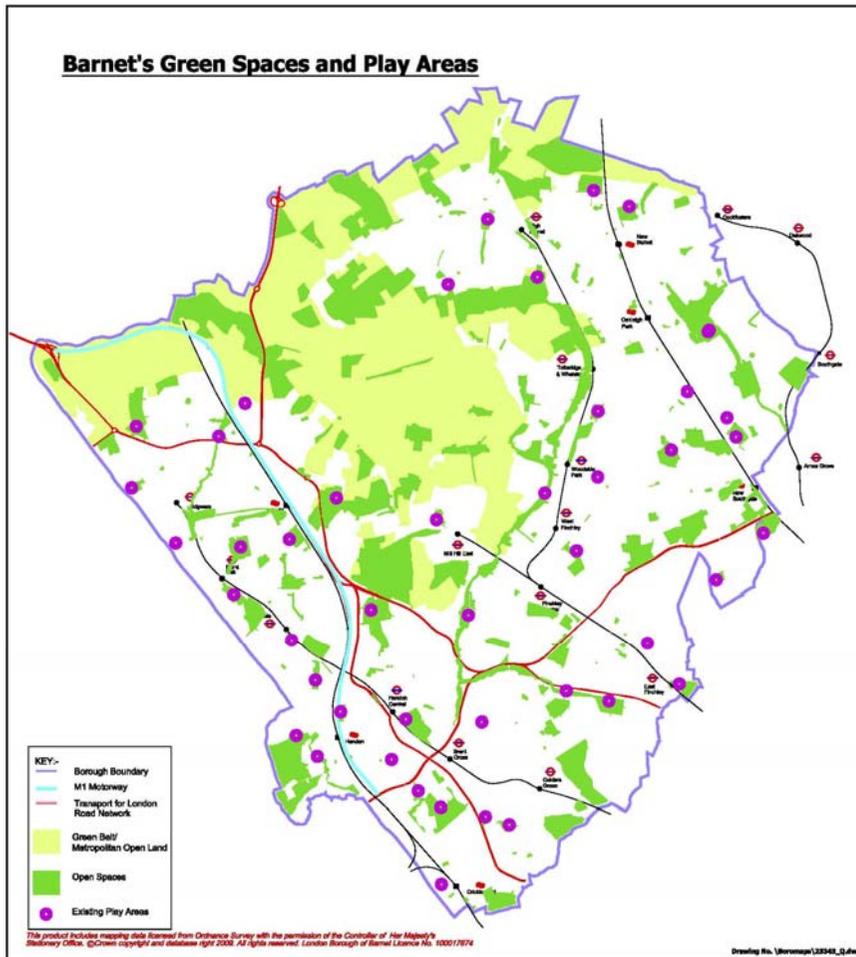
Figure 1 – Housing Trajectory for Barnet



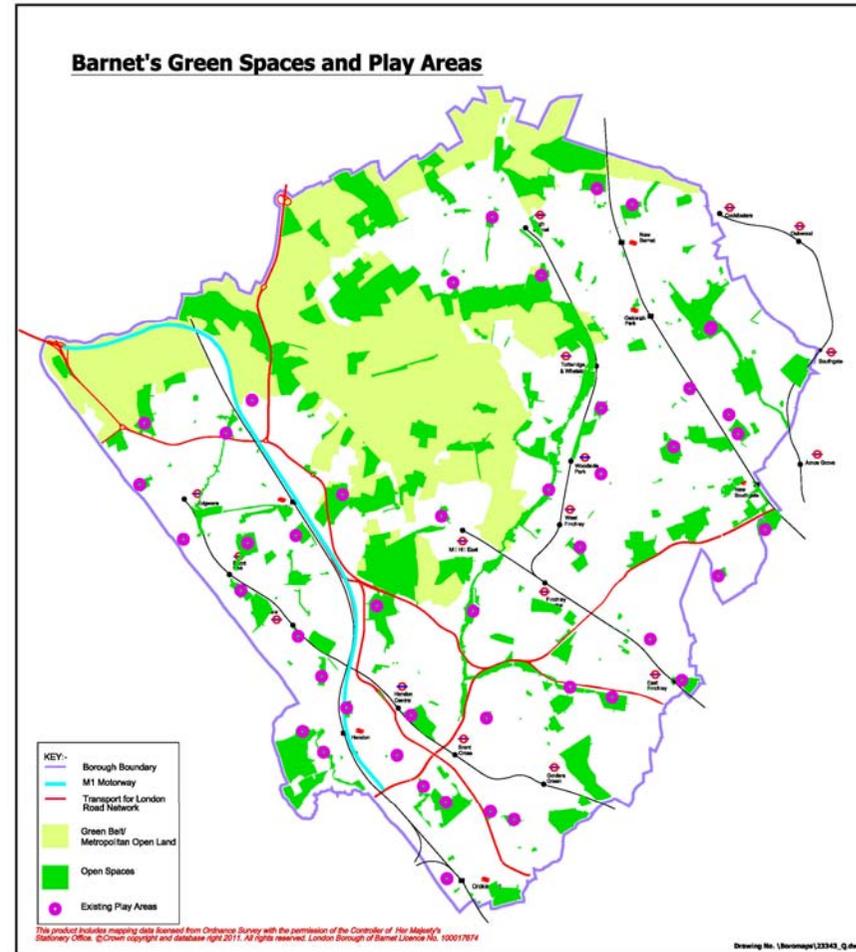
Revised Housing Trajectory – March 2011



Former version of Map 11 at Publication Stage



Revised Map 11 for Submission Stage



Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators

CS Policy	Proposed indicators	
CS1: Barnet's Place Shaping Strategy	NI – National indicator reported annually by every Council LAA – Reported in the Local Area Agreement 2008-2014	LBB COI – Core output indicator reported in Barnet's AMR LP AMR – Reported in the London Plan AMR LBBNew – New indicator to be reported
CS2: Brent Cross Cricklewood	Net additional dwellings per annum (LBB COI) (LAA 154) Housing quality – building for life (LBB COI) Amount of borough designated Metropolitan Open Land/Green Belt (LBB New) Coverage of Town Centres with Town Centre Frameworks or their equivalent (LBB New) This section sets out the key monitoring indicators which we will use to monitor proactively progress being made towards initiation of the development permitted by the [proposed] planning permission for the Brent Cross – Cricklewood regeneration project which is described in the information box contained in Section 7 of the Core Strategy and referred to in Policy CS 2. This is an important strategic policy and if the anticipated progress towards implementation of the planning permission (or any associated permission) is not achieved, we will consider whether there is a need to review the Core Strategy and/or to consider alternative policy initiatives to fulfil the community's needs. We will not apply the milestones set out in this section rigidly. They will be used in a flexible and sensible manner to gauge progress towards implementation of this important regeneration project and to assess the risk that the benefits and outputs from it (as anticipated in the core strategy) may be delayed or lost. If such a risk is found to exist in the course of monitoring and review, will carefully consider measures that may be needed to address it, including the possibility of a review of the core strategy.	

CS Policy	Proposed indicators	
CS2: Brent Cross Cricklewood	NI – National indicator reported annually by every Council LAA – Reported in the Local Area Agreement 2008-2014	LBB COI – Core output indicator reported in Barnet’s AMR LP AMR – Reported in the London Plan AMR LBBNew – New indicator to be reported
	<p>Between 2010 and end 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant of the planning permission for Brent Cross-Cricklewood; • Completion of a Planning Performance Agreement in accordance with paragraph 22 of Schedule 2 to the Initial Planning Agreement; • BXC Public Consultation Strategy approved (Condition 1.23) and planning and development forums established (if appropriate); • Detailed topographical and geotechnical surveys undertaken; • Existing Open Space site measurement approved (Condition 2.3) • Detailed relevant transportation survey work undertaken to underpin the pre-commencement transport approvals under the permission; • Discharge of relevant pre-reserved matters conditions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A5 Corridor Study (Condition 2.7) ○ Construction Consolidation Centre Feasibility Report carried out and approved (Condition 1.9); ○ Framework Servicing and Delivery Strategy (Condition 1.21) ○ Phase 1 Transport Report (Condition 37) ○ Area Wide Walking and Cycling Study (Condition 1.20); ○ BXC Mobility Feasibility Study and Strategy (Condition 1.25) ○ RDF Feasibility Study submitted and approved (Condition 35.3); ○ Vacuum Waste Collection System Feasibility Study approved (Condition 1.24) • Work commenced in relation to detailed design of the Site Engineering and Preparation Works (Condition 1.8) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of Remediation Zones and Sub-Zones for Phase 1 (Condition 31.1) ○ Commence preparation of the Site Specific Remediation Strategy for Remediation Zones in Phase 1 (Condition 28.7) • Detailed design work in relation to alignment of the primary and secondary road network within the development as the basis for fixing the Highways Orders needed to enable the development to proceed (Condition 13.1); • Site assembly process progressed by way of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ negotiations with existing owners and occupiers ○ site acquisition strategy agreed and approved ○ progress in preparing the Residential Relocation Strategy (Condition 1.10) and the Business Relocation Strategy (Condition 46.3) ○ Compulsory Purchase Order boundary defined <p>Site referencing process for the CPO commenced.</p>	

CS Policy	Proposed indicators	
CS2: Brent Cross Cricklewood	NI – National indicator reported annually by every Council LAA – Reported in the Local Area Agreement 2008-2014	LBB COI – Core output indicator reported in Barnet’s AMR LP AMR – Reported in the London Plan AMR LBBNew – New indicator to be reported
	<p>Between 2013 and 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative Access Forum established • Inclusive Access Strategy and Wayfinding Strategy approved (Condition 1.26) • Clitterhouse Mobility Scheme approved (Condition 2.2) • Pedestrian and Cycle Strategy approved (Condition 2.8) • Estate Management Framework approved (Condition 7) • Employment Skills Action Plan approved (Condition 10) • Phase Car Parking Standards and Phase Car Parking Standards approved for Phase 1 (Condition 11.2) • Scheme for Existing Landscape features in Phase 1 and Phase 1 arboricultural method statement approved (Condition 27) • Site Engineering and Preparation Works (Phase 1) approved (Condition 1.8) including approvals to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of Remediation Zones and Sub-Zones for Phase 1 (Condition 31.1) ○ Commence preparation of the Site Specific Remediation Strategy for Remediation Zones in Phase 1 (Condition 28.7) • Detailed approvals (Condition 13.1) obtained for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ primary and secondary roads in Phase 1 ○ Bridge Structure B1 (A406 Templehof Bridge) ○ Brent Cross Pedestrian Underpass ○ Bus Station Temporary Enhancement Works ○ Eastern River Brent Alteration and Diversion Works ○ River Brent Bridges (as relevant to the Eastern River Brent Alteration and Diversion Works) ○ Clarefield Park Temporary Replacement Open Space ○ Clitterhouse Playing Fields (Part 1); • Other Phase 1A reserved matters approvals (Condition 1.2.1); • Revised Indicative Construction Programme approved (Conditions 4.3, 4.4 and 5.3); • Primary Development Delivery Programme and Detailed Delivery (Non PDP) Programme approved (Condition 5); • Highways Orders made and/or promoted; ○ Construction Accesses approved in relation to the CHP/CCHP and WHF (condition 8.4); • <p>CPO made and submitted for confirmation.</p>	

CS Policy	Proposed indicators	
	NI – National indicator reported annually by every Council LAA – Reported in the Local Area Agreement 2008-2014	LBB COI – Core output indicator reported in Barnet’s AMR LP AMR – Reported in the London Plan AMR LBBNew – New indicator to be reported
	Between 2015 and 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPO Confirmed; • All Phase 1 interests acquired; • All requisite interests in Phase 1 site bound into the Planning Obligations under the Initial Planning Agreement (Condition 6); • All Necessary Consents for Phase 1 Critical Infrastructure (Pre-Phase) (including highways agreements and bonds) completed and in place (Condition 13.1); • Phase 1A commences 2016/17 and will be carried out in accordance with the Primary Development Delivery Programme; Phase 1B reserved matters applications submitted and approved (2016/17); Between 2016 and 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1B Commences and will be carried out in accordance with the Primary Development Delivery Programme Plot 1C Commences and will be carried out in accordance with the Primary Development Delivery Programme.	
CS3: Distribution of growth in meeting housing aspirations	Net additional dwellings per annum (LBB COI) (LAA 154) Net additional dwellings in BXC, Colindale, Mill Hill East, West Hendon, Dollis Valley, Stonegrove and Spur Road and North London Business Park as a proportion of the annual total (LBB New). Five year land supply (LBB COI) Percentage of dwellings completed at less than 30 dph, 30 to 50 dph and above 50 dph (LP AMR).	
CS4: Providing quality homes and housing choice in Barnet	Affordable homes delivered (gross) (LBB COI) (LAA 155) Delivery of housing mix in line with the Sub Regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment (LBB COI AMR) Tenure split (LBB COI) Net additional gypsy and traveller pitches (LBB COI AMR) Lifetime Homes and Wheelchair Accessible homes approved (LP AMR)	
CS5: Protecting and enhancing Barnet’s character	Net additional dwellings outside the growth areas, regeneration estates and identified thoroughfares (LBB New) Number of buildings on the buildings at risk register (LBB New) Number of Conservation Area Appraisals less than 5 years old (LBB New) Housing quality – building for life (LBB COI)	
CS6: Promoting Barnet’s town centres	Total amount of new floorspace for Town Centre Uses (LBB COI) Net additional dwellings in town centres (LBB New) Coverage of Town Centres with Town Centre Frameworks or their equivalent (LBB New)	
CS7: Enhancing and protecting Barnet’s open Spaces	Protection of open space (LP AMR) % of borough with public access to open space and nature (LBB New) Proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented (NI 197) Children and young people’s satisfaction with parks and play areas (NI 199)	
CS8: Promoting	Total amount of net additional floorspace – by type and location [employment areas, town centres or other] (LBB COI New)	

CS Policy	Proposed indicators	
	NI – National indicator reported annually by every Council LAA – Reported in the Local Area Agreement 2008-2014	LBB COI – Core output indicator reported in Barnet’s AMR LP AMR – Reported in the London Plan AMR LBBNew – New indicator to be reported
a strong and prosperous Barnet	<p>Net new business VAT registrations (LBB New)</p> <p>Employment land available - by type (LBB COI)</p> <p>Commercial rents per m2 across borough (LBB New)</p> <p>Number of employment placements secured through S106 (LBB New)</p> <p>16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) (LAA NI 117)</p>	
CS9: Providing integrated and efficient travel	<p>Development and delivery of new bus routes (LBB New)</p> <p>Number of Green travel plans provided as part of major applications (LBB New)</p> <p>Children travelling to school – mode of travel usually used (LAA NI 198)</p> <p>Number of electric car parking spaces (LBB New)</p> <p>Delivery of step free access (LBB New)</p>	
CS10: Enabling integrated community facilities and uses	<p>Delivery of the facilities identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (LBB New)</p> <p>New schools provided as part of the first class schools/new part private schools</p> <p>Achieving independence for older people through intermediate care/rehabilitation (LAA NI 125)</p>	
CS11: Improving health and well-being in Barnet	<p>% of borough with public access to open space and nature (LBB New)</p> <p>Mortality rates from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75 (LAA NI 121)</p>	
CS12: Making Barnet a safer place	<p>Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and consideration (NI 23)</p> <p>Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (NI 17)</p> <p>Overall/general satisfaction with local area (NI5)</p>	
CS13: Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources	<p>Per capita CO2 emissions in the Borough (LAA NI 186)</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on either flood defence or water quality grounds (LBB COI)</p> <p>Number of units connected to a decentralised energy network (LBB New)</p> <p>Air Quality and NOx and primary PM10 emissions (LBB Air Quality Management Area)</p>	
CS14: Dealing with our waste	<p>Capacity of waste management facilities both new and existing (The North London Waste Plan will identify indicators and targets across all seven boroughs which will be reported in each boroughs AMR)</p> <p>Residual household waste per head (LAA NI 191)</p>	
CS15: Delivering the Core Strategy	<p>Delivery of identified infrastructure projects in the IDP (LBB New)</p>	

Core Strategy and Replacement of UDP Saved Policies (2006)⁵

UDP saved policies (2006)	Replaced by Core Strategy Policy	Replaced by Development Management Policy
GSD Sustainable Development	CS1 , CS13	DM04
GMixed Use Mixed Use	CS1 , CS6 , CS9	DM11
GWaste – Waste Disposal	CS14	
GBEnv1 Character	CS5	DM01
GBEnv2 Design	CS1 , CS5	DM01 , DM02
GBEnv3 Safe Environment	CS5, CS9 , CS12	DM03
GBEnv4 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
ENV5 – Aggregates Facilities		DM01, DM04
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
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
Policy D13 – Tree Protection and Enhancement	CS7	DM15
Policy D14 – Important Hedgerows	CS7	DM15
Policy D15 – Other Hedgerows	CS7	DM15
Policy D16 – Telecommunications		DM18
Policy D17 – High Buildings – Acceptable Locations	CS1, CS5	
Policy D18 – High Buildings – Unacceptable Locations	CS1, CS5	
Policy D21 – Hoardings		DM01
Policy D22 – Design and Shopfronts		DM01

⁵ Excluding policies on Brent Cross –Cricklewood in Appendix A

Policy D23 – Traditional Shopfronts		DM01
Policy D24 – New Shopfronts		DM09
Policy HC1 – Conservation Areas – Preserving or Enhancing	CS5	DM04
Policy HC2 – Conservation Areas – Outline Applications		DM04
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		DM15
Policy O12 – Green Chains	CS7	DM15
Policy O13 – Green Corridors	CS7	DM15
Policy O17 – Ecological Impact Statement		DM15
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	

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	
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		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		
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

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Policy EMP8 – Small Businesses	CS8	DM14
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	

How to have your say on changes to the Core Strategy

The Core Strategy has been subjected to three formal rounds of consultation since 2008.

This additional round focuses on the Pre-Submission Amendments to the Core Strategy rather than the whole Core Strategy document.

Pre-Submission Amendments provide the opportunity to address representations received during the last consultation known as the Publication Stage that took place in September – November 2010. It also provides the opportunity to make necessary updates to the document prior to the Examination in Public (EIP) which is expected to take place in Autumn 2011. This should help the EIP to focus on matters of contention.

These amendments have been incorporated into the accompanying document, the Core Strategy – Submission Stage.

We are now inviting comments on the changes to the Core Strategy as set out in this document Pre-Submission Amendments to the Core Strategy.

Please submit your comments following the format in the Representation Form by June 22 2011.

Contact details

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Or contact us on: 0208-359-4990