

Examination into the Barking and Dagenham Core Strategy

SCHEDULE 2: Endorsed Changes

The changes below are expressed in the form of ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and underlining for additions of text.

The paragraph/page numbering below refers to the submission CS, and does not take account of the deletion or addition of text.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC 1 | Chapter 1 | Remove paragraphs 1.4 – 1.7 |
| FPC 3 FPC 4 | Chapter 1 Paragraph 1.15 | <p>Paragraph 1.15 to be amended and new paragraph added to state the following:</p> <p>1.15. Two strategies are particularly critical: the London Plan and the Barking and Dagenham Community Strategy. The LDF needs to be in general conformity with the London Plan. The London Plan was amended in February 2008 and now incorporates all Alterations made to it since 2004. The London Plan, which incorporates all the alterations made to it since 2004, was published in February 2008. The draft replacement London Plan was published for consultation in October 2009. The LDF also provides the main means of giving spatial expression to the Barking and Dagenham Community Strategy. In addition, there are many other strategies at regional, sub-regional and local level that have been taken into account.</p> <p>1.16 <u>In addition, the LDF has been prepared using a robust and comprehensive evidence base. This has been used to gain a thorough understanding of the needs, opportunities and constraints in the Borough, thereby allowing appropriate objectives and responsive policies to be developed.</u></p> |
| W1C3 | Chapter 1 | <p>New paragraphs to follow existing paragraph 16</p> <p>1.17 <u>Barking and Dagenham is positioned at the heart of the Thames Gateway and the LDF has a key role in helping deliver growth in this corridor. The Thames Gateway is a key priority for the Council, the</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>Mayor of London and national government in meeting the pressing need for new homes and jobs in London and the South East.</u></p> <p>1.18 <u>Government regional planning guidance on the Thames Gateway (RPG9a, 1996) identified the area (within and outside London) as presenting 'the main opportunity for growth' within London and the South East.¹ In February 2003, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister launched the Sustainable Communities Action Plan (SCAP).² This confirmed that the Thames Gateway would be one of four priority areas for the development of new residential communities, in order to tackle South East England's persistent housing supply crisis. It identified that the Gateway had the capacity for 120,000 new homes between 2001 and 2016. The Thames Gateway Interim Plan Policy Framework, published in 2007, identified capacity for a further 40,000 homes in the Thames Gateway due to the GLA finding additional capacity in London.³</u></p> <p>1.19 <u>Consequently the London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004) gives priority to the regeneration of North East and South East London and associated parts of the wider South East, especially the Thames Gateway. However it recognizes that the levels of growth in the Thames Gateway will depend upon substantial new and improved infrastructure to stimulate and facilitate investment and that special attention should be paid to long-term flood risk</u></p> <p>1.20 <u>Within the Thames Gateway area defined by RPG9a the Government defined fourteen 'zones of change', six of which are within London and one of these, London Riverside, covers the riverside areas of Havering and Barking and Dagenham.</u></p> <p>1.21 <u>The three Key Regeneration Areas within Barking and Dagenham are Barking Town Centre, Barking Riverside and South Dagenham. These are all within the London Riverside Opportunity Area and will be responsible for delivering the majority of the growth the borough will experience by 2025.</u></p> <p>1.22 <u>Table 5C.1 of the Mayor's London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004) identifies London Riverside as an Opportunity Area with the potential for 14,000 new jobs and a minimum of 20,000 new homes and paragraphs 5.87 – 5.91 detail the broad planning strategy for the area.⁴</u></p> <p>1.23 <u>Similarly Section 2 of the Government's Thames Gateway Interim Development Prospectus identifies in detail the key role of London Riverside in providing significant numbers of new homes and jobs.⁵</u></p> <p>1.24 <u>In terms of progress made the Thames Gateway Annual Report shows that by 2009 just under 55,000 new homes have been completed and it is forecast that at the current rate of development 100,000 new homes will have been built in the Gateway by 2016.⁶ It clarifies that the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) will devise a strategy for targeted public sector intervention to accelerate housing delivery across the Thames Gateway to achieve the 160,000 target. Paragraph 5.57 of the London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004) clarifies that development in this sub-region</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>should continue well beyond 2016 as the impacts of major new transport infrastructure, and of programmes of land assembly stimulate development and environmental improvement.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <u>Regional Planning Guidance Note 9a, The Thames Gateway Planning Framework, ODPM, 1996</u> 2 <u>Sustainable Communities Building for the Future, ODPM, February 2003</u> 3 <u>The Thames Gateway Interim Plan Policy Framework, CLG, 2007</u> 4 <u>The London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004), GLA, 2008</u> 5 <u>Thames Gateway Interim Development Prospectus. CLG, 2006</u> 6 <u>Thames Gateway Annual Report, CLG, 2009</u> |
| FPC5 | Chapter 1 | Remove paragraphs 1.17 -1.22. |
| FPC6 | Chapter 1 Para 1.24 | <p>Amend paragraph 1.24:</p> <p>1.24 Chapter 2: Strategic Vision and Objectives – <u>this chapter</u> provides an overview or ‘spatial portrait’ of Barking and Dagenham and of the issues that need to be addressed, and sets out a concise statement of the LDF Vision. This is followed by the identification of a set of strategic objectives.</p> |
| FPC7 | Chapter 1 Para 1.25 | <p>Amend paragraph 1.25:</p> <p>1.25 Chapter 3: Spatial Strategy – <u>this chapter</u> sketches out the basic considerations which underpin the approach proposed by <u>the</u> Core Strategy policies.</p> |

Chapter 2: Spatial Vision & Objectives

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| FPC 8 | Chapter 2 Para 2.3 | <p>Amend Paragraph 2.3:</p> <p>2.3 The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (<u>LBB</u>) was created in 1965 by the reorganisation of local government for Greater London. It is situated on the Nnorth-eastern fringe of London and is at the heart of the Thames Gateway area. It is a relatively small (3,611 hectares) outer London Borough and has a population of 164,572 (mid-year estimates 2004). It is predominately residential in character but also has significant areas of employment land, a Major Town Centre at Barking, District Centres at Dagenham Heathway and Chadwell Heath, and a network of smaller Neighbourhood Centres. There are significant areas of undeveloped land in two areas. These are the marshes bordering the Thames and the agricultural land to the north-east at Marks Gate. The River Roding, Beam River and River Thames form the borough's westerly, easterly and southern boundaries respectively. Neighbouring London boroughs are Newham to the west, Havering to the east, Redbridge to the north and Greenwich and Bexley to the Ssouth.</p> |
| FPC 9 FPC 4 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.4 | <p>Amend Paragraph 2.4:</p> <p>2.4 Historically the Borough has had a relatively stable predominately white population of 85% (Census 2001). However, the population of the borough is rising fast with estimates that the <u>forecast supply of new housing could see</u> it could grow by over 60,000 people by the year 2025. Currently there are growing proportions of under 16 year olds and 85+ year olds, and a rapid increase in the proportion of ethnic minority residents.</p> |
| FPC 10 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.5 | <p>Amend Paragraph 2.5</p> <p>2.5 The Borough is the 9th most deprived Borough of the 33 in London and the 21st of the 354 nationally. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2004) shows that six of the borough's 17 wards have areas within them that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England. Over 10% of the borough's population lives within these areas. This has resulted in the borough having many unique characteristics. The borough has the lowest average house prices in London. The average local house price in 2005 was £173,777 against the London average of £289,247 (Land Registry 2005).</p> |
| W1C4 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.8 | <p>Amend last sentence of paragraph 2.8:</p> <p>...It indicates that there is a backlog need of 1,050 households and a newly arising need of 2,913 potential households per year. It indicates that there is a backlog of existing need for 210 units per annum and a newly arising need for 2,703 units per annum. These two figures together total 2,913 units per annum. It estimates that the total supply to meet this need is 969 units per year. This therefore leaves a shortfall of 1,944 units per year.</p> <p><u>...It indicates that there is a backlog of existing need for 210 units per annum and a newly arising need for 2,703 units per annum. These two figures together total 2,913 units per annum. It estimates that the total supply to meet this need is 969 units per year. This therefore leaves a shortfall of 1,944 units per year.</u></p> |

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| FPC11 | Chapter 2 Para 2.9 | <p>Amend Paragraph 2.9:</p> <p>2.9 The borough has twenty-five 25 officially recognised parks and green spaces totalling 492.4 hectares exclusive of those privately owned. The borough was one of the first in London to produce a Strategy for Parks and Green Spaces in 2004 and it has been used as an example of best practice by the Greater London Authority and The the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE Space). As part of the consultation exercise used for the development of the strategy, 42% of people living in the area were satisfied with the parks and open spaces compared with the London average of 52%. Indeed, 43% rated parks and open spaces the most used of the authorities' services. The borough has set a target date of 2008 to deliver the objectives of the strategy which is primarily concerned with the development of the parks and open spaces. Some of the objectives <u>of the strategy</u> involve contributing towards making an area more attractive to live; encouraging local people to become involved in caring for the park; and using the park for events and festivals to celebrate local heritage and culture. <u>Phase 1 was delivered from 2003 to 2008, with Phase 2 being implemented from 2009 to 2012.</u> Three parks are designated as Metropolitan Open Land. These and the Borough's Green Belt are shown on the Key Diagram. It is important to note that these form only part of the Council's strategic open spaces network as they are complimented by a network of parks, wildlife corridors and open spaces.</p> |
| FPC12 | Chapter 2 Para 2.10 | <p>Amend Paragraph 2.10:</p> <p>2.10 ...The expansion of Dial-a-Ride, taxi cars and freedom passes has improved access for the disabled and elderly. Access to e-Car ownership is relatively low within the borough.</p> |
| W1C9 | Chapter 2 | <p>Amend para 2.11 and add new paragraphs:</p> <p>2.11 Health is also a major issue in Barking and Dagenham. Life expectancy is significantly below the national and London average for both men and women and there are particular problems relating to cancer, heart disease and teenage pregnancy (Barking and Dagenham Partnership, 2004). These issues form part of the key objectives for the Healthier Communities and Older People Sub Group of the Barking and Dagenham Partnership. The Barking and Dagenham Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) identifies the main health and well being needs of the community and provides an understanding of the need for Health and Social Care over the short term (three to five years) and the longer term (five to ten years).</p> <p>2.12 <u>It identifies that life expectancy is significantly below the national and London average for both men and women, with particular problems related to cancer, and cardiovascular disease. Linked to this is the fact that more people are estimated to smoke, and healthy eating is less common. The JSNA identifies that the most common cause of death overall, in Barking and Dagenham is circulatory disease. Circulatory disease is also the main cause of early deaths and contributes to people from Barking and Dagenham on average, dying younger, than the national average. It identifies in</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>decreasing order of frequency the main causes being heart disease (coronary heart disease and heart failure), cancer, chronic obstructive airways disease (COPD) and pneumonia. Lung cancer was the major cancer contributor in both men and women. Digestive diseases (including ulcers), accidents unrelated to road traffic, genitourinary and infectious diseases also make small but significant contributions.</u></p> <p>2.13 <u>Despite these continuing challenges, the JSNA states that there has been a lot of positive change in the delivery of health and social care services, reflecting the needs of the Borough and the wishes of those living there. This is reflected in improvements in inspections, performance monitoring and outcomes.</u></p> <p>2.14 <u>The JSNA considers that the opportunities presented by the Thames Gateway development are considerable in terms of economic investment, new housing and amenities, and the potential for new families and employment. However, it considers that there is an inevitable impact on services that are already stretched and pressure to build or expand existing schools, social and health care services. Ensuring that the prerequisite infrastructure is provided to support growth is a key task of the Local Development Framework.</u></p> <p>2.15 <u>Finally the JSNA identifies the Gascoigne and Thames Wards as the most challenging, where targeted work needs to be focused in order to impact positively on the most deprived and in need areas of the Borough.</u></p> |
| FPC 13 | Chapter 2 Para 2.12 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.12:</p> <p>2.12 <u>Data in terms of crime has been collected for the last three consecutive financial years (2001 to 2004) and shows that the recorded crime has risen by 7% during 2001 to 2004 this time. This compares with an increase of 3-9% across London during the same period.</u></p> |
| FPC 14 | Chapter 2 Para 2.13 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.13:</p> <p>2.13 <u>In relation to young people and families, the Council's services have been changed to reflect the requirements of the Children Act 2004 and to address the resulting effects associated with deprivation in the borough affecting children and young people. The key aims for children's services within Barking and Dagenham is to support children and encourage them to participate actively in planning the delivery of new and improved services - this means providing well targeted, locally accessible services of the highest quality, focused on helping children and young people to meet the five outcomes laid down by the Government and organising services to meet the needs of young people. The opinions and views of young people, children and their families are integral to the planning process. One of the Council's key objectives to addressing the needs of residents is to increase the provision of integrated facilities which will reflect the needs of the local community. The Council currently has 16 is on target to achieve 14 fully functional Children's Centres in operation by 2008 and is also</u></p> |

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| | | working towards development of extended schools and two new sites for the delivery of children's health services. |
| FPC 15 | Chapter 2 Para 2.14 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.14:</p> <p>2.14...The 2004 income figures for the Borough indicate that household income is the lowest in London being 22% below the average figure for London (CACI Paycheck, 2004). The main location of manufacturing is in the South of the Borough, particularly employment land around the A13...</p> |
| FPC16 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.15 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.15:</p> <p>2.15...A survey of skills in the Thames Gateway (Delivering Skills for Communities: First Skills Audit of the Thames Gateway, London Learning and Skills Council, 2004) estimated that almost 60% of new jobs within the Thames Gateway would require qualifications at Level 3 or above...</p> |
| FPC17 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.16 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.16:</p> <p>2.16 The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBD) also has 3 <u>three</u> buildings listed of Grade 1 importance, 3 <u>three</u> buildings and monuments listed as Grade II* importance, and 30 <u>32</u> buildings and monuments listed of Grade II importance which are all covered under Section 1(5) of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Area) Act 1990. They are afforded special protection due to their special historic or architectural interest.</p> |
| FPC 18 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.17 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.17:</p> <p>2.17 A period of great change is underway in Barking and Dagenham. The Borough, as previously mentioned, is located within the Thames Gateway which is the largest regeneration area in Europe. Much of the planned development will involve the conversion of existing brownfield sites, previously home to industrial activity, to housing land. The Key <u>Regeneration Sites for redevelopment</u> in Barking and Dagenham include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Barking Riverside - a 200 hectare site, the largest brownfield site in Western Europe. It is a former industrial site, once occupied by three power stations and a refuse tip. ➤ Dagenham Dock – a 133 hectare site identified by the Council for employment uses and promoted as a location for green industries. ➤ South Dagenham – an 80 hectare site identified for a mix of commercial and residential development. ➤ Barking Town Centre – identified by the Council as a key regeneration area with potential to accommodate a significant number of new homes. |

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| FPC19 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.19 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.19:</p> <p>2.19 The regeneration of <u>the</u> Thames Gateway is a key Government objective and is adjacent to the Lee Valley, where the Olympics will be held. The London Plan and the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan recognise the Thames Gateway as the largest development opportunity for growth in population and employment in London and the South East. The London part of the Thames Gateway has been identified as having the capacity to accommodate over 130,000 homes and 200,000 jobs by 2016, with over 25,000 of these dwellings in Barking and Dagenham, mainly in the south of <u>the</u> Borough.</p> |
| FPC20 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.20 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.20:</p> <p>2.20...The Key Diagram shows some of the existing and new possible <u>future</u> transport infrastructure necessary to realise the regeneration opportunities in the Borough. The London 2012 Olympics is also anticipated to have significant implications for the pace of regeneration within the Borough and to raise the profile of the sport within the community.</p> |
| FPC21 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.21 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.21:</p> <p>2.21 Much of what will be achieved within the borough will be through partnership working. The Council, the community and its partners, through the Barking and Dagenham Partnership, are working towards taking forward the seven community priorities which underpins all the work of the Council and as outlined in the borough's overarching Community Strategy...</p> |
| FPC23 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.31 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.31:</p> <p>2.31The Core Strategy Vision supports the Barking and Dagenham Community Strategy and is built around its 7 <u>seven</u> community priorities. However, it also contains sufficient breadth and flexibility to support any new priorities or objectives that are included in the forthcoming Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> |
| FPC25 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.39 | <p>Amend paragraph 2.39:</p> <p>2.39 ...Excellent Lifelong Learning opportunities, including the flagship Barking Learning Centre, will mean residents will have the necessary capacity and skills to access skilled, well paid job opportunities within and without <u>outside of</u> Barking and Dagenham...</p> |

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| FPC26 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.41 | Amend paragraph 2.41: 2.41 Partnership working and citizen engagement are the keys to achieving these ambitions. Barking and Dagenham has excelled at partnership working in order to promote better public management and community sector delivery and is a customer-focused provider that is respected within and outside the borough for the quality of individual services and joined-up solutions. |
| FPC27 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.42 | Amend paragraph 2.42: 2.42 Change must meet the aspirations of the community and meet their needs. The local community will be engaged as an essential part to achieving these ambitions and will be <u>treated</u> as full and equal partners in the regeneration process. |
| FPC28 | Chapter 2 Paragraph 2.43 | Amend paragraph 2.43: 2.43 The following set of Strategic Objectives are focused on the delivery of the Core Strategy and <u>vision</u> and therefore provide more specific direction to the Spatial Strategy and Core Policies. |

Chapter 3: Barking and Dagenham LDF Spatial Strategy

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| FPC 30 | Chapter 3 Para 3.4 | <p>Add following definition of a Sustainable Industries Park to the glossary:</p> <p><u>A defined industrial location in which new employment opportunities embrace the following: research and development, sustainable industrial and business accommodation, recycling operations, energy efficiency, 'green links' between businesses, sustainable transportation, environmental technology and waste minimisation.</u></p> |
| FPC 31 | Chapter 3 Paragraph 3.4 | Amend the term 'Sustainable Industrial Park' to 'Sustainable Industries Park'. |
| FPC 32 | Chapter 3 Paragraph 3.7 | <p>Amend paragraph 3.7:</p> <p>3.7 The network of major, district and neighbourhood town centres will be reinforced and additional centres will be created as part of the Barking Riverside Ddevelopment.</p> |
| FPC 33 | Chapter 3 Para 3.8 | <p>Amend paragraph 3.8:</p> <p>3.8 All new development will be expected to respect, protect and wherever possible enhance the Borough's environmental assets, to comply with sustainable design and construction principals, and to have minimal negative impacts on land, air and water quality, and noise or light disturbance. The Council will do its utmost to help mitigate Cclimate Cchange and adapt to its consequences.</p> |
| FPC 34 | Chapter 3 Paragraph 3.11 | <p>Amend paragraph 3.11:</p> <p>3.11 Development and other measures which actively contribute to reducing the need to travel, reducing reliance on private motor vehicles and enabling the sustainable movement of freight will be supported and a reduction of car parking will be encouraged, particularly in locations with a high public transport accessibility levels.</p> |
| FPC 35 | Chapter 3 Paragraph 3.16 | <p>Amend paragraph 3.16:</p> <p>3.16 Developers will be encouraged to enter into Local #Labour and Local Business Agreements to secure training and employment benefits for local people and stronger chances for local businesses<u>es</u> to compete for contracts. A stronger role for emerging growth sectors such as the environmental technologies and cultural industries sectors will be encouraged and affordable work spaces for new businesses<u>es</u> will also be sought.</p> |
| FPC 36 | Chapter 3 Para 3.18 | <p>Amend paragraph 3.18:</p> <p>3.18A set of Core Policies has been developed to take the Spatial Strategy forward. These are set out in Chapters 4 to 8 and grouped under the same themes s headings as the Spatial Strategy.</p> |

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| PC4 | Chapter 3 Key diagram | Amend Key Diagram to show Thames Gateway Growth Area including Royal Docks/City Airport, Stratford and Olympic Masterplan area. |
| FPC 37 | Chapter 3 Key diagram | <p>Amend legend of the Key Diagram to distinguish between those transport schemes that are committed and those that are proposed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LBBB Rail Stations ● Key Regeneration Areas ● Strategic Employment Land ● Sustainable Industrial Park ● Barking Town Centre / Area Action Plan <u>Area</u> ● District Centre ● Future District Centre ● Major Roads ● Rail Links ● Rail Stations ● <u>Rail Station Needed</u> ● <u>Proposed Future DLR</u> ● <u>Planned ELT (Phases 1a and 1b)</u> ● <u>Royal Docks Bus Corridor</u> ● Green Belt ● Metropolitan Open Land ● Rivers ● LBBB Borough Boundary <p>In addition the lines depicting the route of the ELT to be amended on the Key Diagram to distinguish between Phases 1a and 1b and the Royal Docks Bus Corridor scheme.</p> |

Chapter 4: Managing Growth

Policy CM1: General Principles for Development

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC38 | CM1 & Glossary of terms | <p>Include definition of Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) in the Glossary of Terms:</p> <p><u>A measure of the extent and ease of access by public transport, or, where it can reasonably be used as a proxy, as the degree of access to the public transport network.</u></p> |
| FPC39 – W1C10 | Policy CM1 | <p>Amend Policy CM1:</p> <p><u>'...Employment growth will be focussed on Dagenham Dock as well as other designated Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Sites as shown on the Reasoned Justification to Policy CE3 and as shown on the Proposals Map...'</u></p> |
| FPC40 | Policy CM1 | <p>Amend Policy CM1:</p> <p><u>"...Development should take account of natural constraints, particularly the risk of flooding, and should incorporate measures to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change make the fullest contribution to the mitigation and adaptation of climate change and minimise emissions from carbon dioxide.</u></p> |
| FPC41 | Policy CM1 | <p>Amend Policy CM1:</p> <p><u>Development should use land and infrastructure efficiently, and maximising the use of previously developed land should be maximised.</u></p> |
| FPC42 | Policy CM1 | <p>Amend Policy CM1:</p> <p><u>'Barking and Dagenham's contribution is increased by its location in the heart of the Thames Gateway, which is one of the Government's four key priority areas for the development of new residential communities, and represents the main opportunity for growth in London and the South East. Within the Thames Gateway there are fourteen 14 'zones' of change. Six of these are within'</u></p> |
| FPC43 | Para 4.1.6 | <p>Amend paragraph 4.1.6:</p> <p><u>'As the biggest brownfield regeneration site in the Borough, Barking</u></p> |

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| | | Riverside will provide 10,800 new homes along with 3 <u>three</u> new schools'. |
| FPC44 | Para 4.1.7 | Amend paragraph 4.1.7: Barking Riverside presents a unique opportunity to create a housing-led mixed use development which incorporates and can <u>sustains</u> a good range of community facilities, and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. |
| FPC46 | Para's 4.1.10 and 4.4.9 | Amend Para's 4.1.10 and 4.4.9: 'Sustainable Industries Park'. |

Policy CM2: Managing Housing Growth

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| FPC48 | Policy CM2 | Amend Policy CM2 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging the development of other underused previously developed land and properties within existing urban areas with high PTAL levels (4-6 <u>levels 4-6</u>); |
| PC6 | Policy CM2 | Amend Policy CM2 : Maximising the density of new developments, taking into account local context and other factors, in line with the guidance set out in the Urban Design Framework SPD, <u>Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan Urban Design Guidelines SPD</u> and the London Plan. |
| PC7 | Policy CM2 | Amend Policy CM2 : For larger schemes conditions or Section 106 agreements will be used to ensure <u>physical and</u> social infrastructure is delivered in step with the overall development and not left until the end. |
| FPC49 | Page 29 | Heading ' <u>Previously Developed Land and Public Transport Accessibility</u> ' to be moved to page 30 |

Policy CM3: Green Belt and Public Open Spaces

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| FPC50 | CM3 & Glossary of terms | <p>Include definition of Public Open Space in the Glossary of Terms:</p> <p><u>Public Open Space includes areas defined by the London Plan Open Space Hierarchy (District Parks / Local Parks and Open Space, Small Open Spaces, Pocket Parks and Linear Open Spaces) in addition to allotments protected from development as detailed in the Site Specific Allocations DPD.</u></p> |
| FPC51 | Policy CM3 | <p>Amend Policy CM3:</p> <p>Barking Park, Parsloes Park and Mayesbrook Park have been designated as Metropolitan Open Land and will therefore be safeguarded from inappropriate development and afforded the same level of protection as the Green Belt. Within these areas essential facilities for appropriate uses may be considered where this would not have an adverse impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the openness of the land; • the historic and cultural environment; • the quality and character value of the open space; <u>and</u> • habitats and species of biodiversity value. <p>In addition to the Borough's Green Belt and <u>Metropolitan Open Land</u>, a number of local public open spaces have also been identified for protection.</p> |
| PC8 | Para 4.3.2 | <p>Amend para 4.3.2:</p> <p><u>Detailed guidance relating to the green grid is set out in the London Plan SPG "East London Green Grid Network". Accompanying this there are six Area Frameworks. Three of these cover different parts of Barking and Dagenham:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>2a/2b - Epping Forest and River Roding</u> • <u>3a/3b - Thames Chase, Beam and Ingrebourne</u> • <u>4 – London Riverside</u> <p><u>The frameworks develop and expand upon the strategic objectives for each area set out in the SPG. They provide the necessary detail to enable applicants to incorporate Green Grid open spaces and links into their developments as supported by this policy. These documents are available on the Design for London website.</u></p> |
| FPC53 W1C6 | Para 4.3.9 | <p>Amend para 4.3.9:</p> <p><u>Local Public Open Space</u></p> <p>In addition to the Green Belt and the three Metropolitan Open Spaces, Barking and Dagenham contains a wide range of smaller public open spaces which also provide great benefits <u>including the positive impact on</u></p> |

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| | | <p>physical and mental health, particularly providing opportunities for physical activity. A strategic review of this local public open space is being undertaken taking has been conducted to take into account of the Council's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (2003). This work will has inform informed the Site Specific Allocations DPD and is likely to afford protection to a wider range of sites than is indicated on the interim proposals map that accompanies this document. This work will also enable the Council's maps of open space deficiency to be updated in line with the London Plan public open space hierarchy. The Site Specific Allocations DPD will confirm which of Barking and Dagenham's local public open spaces fall within the London Plan's district parks, local parks and open spaces, small open spaces, pocket parks and linear open spaces classifications.</p> |

Policy CM4: Strategic Transport Links

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| FPC54 | Policy CM4 | Change heading of Policy CM4 to Transport Links |
| FPC55 | Policy CM4 | <p>Amend Policy CM4:</p> <p>'Land will be safeguarded for planned transport infrastructure schemes that could be implemented within the lifetime of the Plan in the Site Specific Allocations DPD that will serve the economic, social and environmental needs of the Borough and the Thames Gateway area.'</p> |
| FPC56 | Policy CM4 | <p>Amend Policy CM4:</p> <p>New transport infrastructure, as identified in the Local Implementation Plan (LIPs), will be encouraged.</p> |
| W1C7 | Para 4.4.1 | <p>Amend para 4.4.1:</p> <p>As well as the obvious accessibility improvements, the provision and promotion of transport opportunities that present alternatives to car travel have numerous environmental sustainability benefits such as reducing congestion and air pollution <u>and encouraging active travel by walking and cycling.</u></p> |

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC59 | Para 4.4.2 | <p>Amend para 4.4.2:</p> <p>The schemes referred to in this policy reflect the aspirations of the Council's Local Implementation Plan (2008), which is the Council's 5-year plan to improve transport in Barking and Dagenham. Following extensive consultation and approval by the Mayor of London the Local Implementation Plan should be adopted by the Council.</p> |

Policy CM5: Town Centre Hierarchy

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
|--------|--|--|
| FPC61 | Para 4.4.2 | <p>Amend Policy CM5:</p> <p>Neighbourhood Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Merry Fiddlers • Andrews Corner • Martin's Corner • Gale Street, Becontree • The Round House • Oxlow Lane / Hunters • Hall Road • Goresbrook Road / <u>Chequers Parade</u> • Royal Parade / <u>Church Street</u> • Farr Avenue • Faircross Parade • Broad Street • Dagenham East (<u>South</u>) • Dagenham East (North) • Rush Green • Eastbury • Robin Hood • Marks Gate Shops • Tolworth Parade • Whalebone Lane South • Matapan Shops • Althorne Way • Stansgate Road • Princess Parade, New Road • The Triangle • Fanshawe Avenue • Edgefield Court • Gibbards Cottages • Reede Road • Westbury • Gascoigne • Eastbrook • Movers Lane • Five Elms • Lodge Avenue • Barking Riverside (Future) |

Chapter 5: Sustainable Resources and the Environment

Policy CR1: Climate Change and Environment Management

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
|----------------|---|--|
| PC11 | Policy CR1 | <p>Amend Policy CR1:</p> <p>Promote and enable sustainable transport (for the movement of both people and freight) <u>including the use of the river wherever practicable.</u></p> |
| FPC64 | Policy CR1 | <p>Amend Policy CR1:</p> <p>Plan in harmony with landscape & <u>and</u> biodiversity.</p> |
| FPC65 | Policy CR1 | <p>Merge two lists in Policy CR1 into one</p> |
| FPC66 W1C12 | Para 5.1.2 | <p>Amend para 5.1.2:</p> <p><u>How new development is designed and constructed will also have a significant impact on addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change. The second part of the policy sets out what measures it expects new developments to address in this regard.</u> The growth of the borough over the next 20 years provides an excellent opportunity for building 'climate-friendly' neighbourhoods. There is an opportunity to build a new kind of borough with energy-efficient buildings and technology which relies on renewable energy, as well as buildings which can easily cope with the impacts of climate change. Such impacts include hotter summers and the increased likelihood of extreme weather events including flooding, water shortages and heatwaves. Climate change also brings with it positive impacts such as a warmer climate which is more conducive to outdoor activity and will be suitable for additionally types of plant species and wildlife. It is important new development is designed so that such opportunities can be fully utilised.</p> |

Policy CR2: Preserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC67 FPC68 | Policy CR2 | <p>Amend Policy CR2:</p> <p>Barking and Dagenham’s designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are identified on the proposals map.</p> <p>The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the Borough’s natural environment, including all sites of ecological or geological value (whether or not they have statutory protection) and all protected or priority species.</p> <p>The Council will encourage development that enhances existing sites and habitats of nature conservation value (including strategic wildlife and river corridors), or which provides new ones, in particular where this will help meet the objectives of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Barking and Dagenham. Improving public access to existing nature conservation sites will also be encouraged.</p> <p>Developments which would cause significant damage to a Site of Metropolitan of <u>or</u> Borough Importance for Nature Conservation, or the population (or conservation status of) a protected or priority species will not normally be granted. Exceptions may be considered where the economic or social benefits of the proposed development would outweigh the nature conservation value. In all circumstances the sequential approach set in Borough Wide Development Policy BR3 should be followed.</p> |
| FPC69 | Policy CR2 Glossary of terms | <p>Include definitions of areas of nature conservation value in glossary of terms</p> <p><u>Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation</u></p> <p><u>Those sites which contain the best examples of London’s habitats: sites which contain particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species; or sites which are of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London. They are of the highest priority for protection. The identification and protection of Metropolitan Sites is necessary, not only to support a significant proportion of London’s wildlife, but also to provide opportunities for people to have contact with the natural environment.</u></p> <p><u>Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation</u></p> <p><u>Sites which are important to the Borough in the same way as the Metropolitan sites are important to the whole of London. Whilst their protection is important, management of borough sites should usually allow and encourage their enjoyment by people and their use for education.</u></p> |

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| | | <p><u>Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation</u></p> <p><u>Sites that are, or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools) and, as such, deserve protection in planning.</u></p> |
| FPC70 | Para 5.2.1 | Amend reference in para 5.2.1 to Policy 3D.12 to 3D.14. |
| FPC71 | Para 5.2.2 | Amend reference in para 5.2.2 to read 'London Biodiversity Action Plan' |
| FPC72 | Para 5.2.3 | <p>Amend para 5.2.3:</p> <p>There are lots of opportunities to improve biodiversity in the borough. This can be done through ensuring new development is designed in such a way as to maximise new opportunities for wildlife. It is also important that the water quality in the Borough's rivers is improved. This can be done by naturalising river banks and preventing polluted rainwater from roads and buildings from running directly into the rivers.</p> |

Policy CR3: Sustainable Waste Management

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC73 | Policy CR3 | <p>Amend Policy CR3:</p> <p>...To meet the needs of our growing population, and to meet the Waste Apportionment requirements set out in the Further Alterations to the London Plan <u>(Consolidated with Alterations since 2004)</u>, appropriate existing waste management capacity will be safeguarded and preferred sites for new facilities identified. The specifics of what capacity will be safeguarded and what sites are preferred for new waste management facilities will be set out in the Joint Waste DPD which the Council is developing with the neighbouring boroughs of Havering, Newham and Redbridge. In the interim the favoured broad locations for new or expanded waste management facilities in Barking and Dagenham are the Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Sites (subject to environmental and amenity considerations)...</p> |
| FPC74 | Para 5.3.1 | <p>Amend Para 5.3.1</p> <p>5.3.1 The Council is committed to help the delivery of national <u>and regional</u> targets for recycling and composting <u>as set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007 and the London Plan.</u> Current targets set</p> |

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| | | <p>out in the Waste Strategy for England and Wales 2007 seek to achieve the following recycling or composting levels. These targets seek to achieve the following recycling or composting levels and are the same as those included in the Submission Joint Waste Plan:</p> |
| FPC75 | Para 5.3.3 | <p>Amend Para 5.3.3:</p> <p>5.3.3 ...It will also clarify our preferred locations for the additional facilities necessary to fully meet the borough's apportionment, and set out criteria based policies to be used in assessing planning applications for waste management facilities...</p> |
| FPC76 | Para 5.3.4 | <p>Amend para 5.3.4:</p> <p>The Joint Waste DPD will assist the Borough in meeting its own ambitious aspirations for sustainable waste management, as set out in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Waste Strategy, which seeks to ensure Barking and Dagenham:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has the cleanest streets in London; • has the greatest waste reduction and highest recycling and composting rates in London; and • delivers effective, efficient and customer focused services that demonstrates value for money |
| FPC77 | Policy CR4 | <p>Reduce size of text in 1st para of Policy CR4</p> |

Chapter 6: Creating a Sense of Community

Policy CC2: Family Housing

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
|--------|--|--|
| FPC80 | Policy CC2 | <p>Amend Policy CC2:</p> <p>Major housing developments (10 units or more) will generally be expected to provide a minimum of 40% family accommodation (i.e. three bedroom, four bedroom or larger units). This will apply to both affordable and market housing.</p> |
| FPC81 | Policy CC2 | <p>Amend Policy CC2:</p> <p>It is anticipated that the 40% target may be hard to achieve on certain of the sites being looked at in the Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan. That document will therefore consider which of the potential development sites in that area are particularly suitable for family housing and where the 40% target should therefore be met. Elsewhere in the Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan Area a lower target of 30% should be met.</p> |
| FPC82 | Para 6.2.2 | <p>Amend para 6.2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2006/07, 85% of housing completions on major sites were 1 and 2 bedroom units; and 96% of dwellings approved on major sites were for 1 and 2 bed dwellings. • In 2005/06, 79% of the total housing completions (and 78% of the affordable housing completions) on major sites were 1 and 2 bedroom dwellings; and 91% of the dwellings approved were 1 and 2 bedroom units. • In 2004/05, 90.8% of housing completions were 1 and 2 bedroom units; and 97.7% of the dwellings approved were 1 and 2 bedroom units. |
| FPC83 | Para 6.2.3 | <p>Amend Para 6.2.3</p> <p>The borough has also lost larger family accommodation through housing conversion, demolition and redevelopment schemes, which often have not replaced the lost family sized units even where the site and the replacement built form would have permitted this.</p> |
| FPC84 | Para 6.2.6 | <p>Amend Para 6.2.6</p> <p>PPS 3 sets out the Government's commitment to creating sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, and points out the key characteristics of a mixed community is a variety of housing, including (to accommodate in terms of a mix of different households such as</p> |

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| | | families with children, single person households and older people). |

Policy CC3: Social Infrastructure to Meet Community Needs

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC85 | Policy CC3 | Policy CC3 - Delete reference to BWDP Policy BC6. |
| FPC86 | Para 6.3.3 | <p>Amend Para 6.3.3:</p> <p>The Social Infrastructure Framework provides a model which can work out the social infrastructure needs of each of the above sectors based upon the needs of the existing community and the additional need that will project from projected housing and population growth. It looks at how, where and when to best to provide that social infrastructure to maximise benefits, minimise costs, and address existing deficiencies and geographical disparities.</p> |
| PC14 | Para 6.3.5 | <p>Add Para 6.3.5:</p> <p><u>The local planning authority will work with the Metropolitan Police to ensure an adequate policing provision to meet local and strategic needs.</u></p> |

Policy CC4: Achieving Community Benefits Through Developer Contributions

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC87 | Policy CC4 | <p>Add definition of Social Infrastructure to Glossary of Terms:</p> <p>Social Infrastructure: Sometimes called community facilities, this refers to (but is not limited to) children’s play and recreation facilities; education facilities (early years, primary and secondary); children’s centres and child care facilities (including private nurseries); health, medical, policing facilities, social and residential care facilities; public libraries; adult learning</p> |

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| | | facilities; one stop shops, community centres, halls and meeting rooms; public sports and leisure facilities; religious meeting places; public conveniences; cemeteries and crematoria; open spaces and green spaces (including allotments); and emergency and essential services. |
| FPC88 | Policy CC4 | Change all references to 'health programmes and facilities' to 'healthcare and facilities.' |
| PC15 | Policy CC4 | <p>Policy CC4 Amend 15th bullet in second list of bullets to read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community safety initiatives <u>including policing</u> |
| W2C3 | Policy CC4 | <p>Policy CC4 Add new bullet point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural activities |
| FPC89 | Policy CC4 | <p>Amend Policy CC4:</p> <p>Additional priorities for the use of S106 agreements in <u>the Barking Town Centre area will be included in the Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan.</u></p> |
| W2C4 | Para 6.4.1 | <p>Add new para before Para 6.4.1:</p> <p><u>Whilst developer contributions will be negotiated on a site by site basis in line with the London Plan, the Council will generally give the highest priority to affordable housing and public transport improvements. The policy also lists, in no order, the other items the Council may seek where appropriate.</u></p> |
| FPC90 | Para 6.4.3 | <p>Amend Para 6.4.3 to read:</p> <p><u>Until the SPD has been adopted, the LTGDC <u>Planning Obligations Community Benefits Strategy</u> will be applied to applications for which they are the local planning authority. <u>This Strategy aims to ensure that developments contribute financially and in kind towards the infrastructure that is needed to support development that is coming forward for planning approval. This approach has been developed in consultation with the Department for Communities and Local Government. As such, it forms part of national government's drive to look for and develop innovative funding mechanisms.</u> Elsewhere, community benefits will continue to be negotiated on a case by case basis.</u></p> |

Chapter 7: Ensuring a Vibrant Economy and Attractive Town Centres

Policy CE1: Vibrant and Prosperous Town Centres

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
|--------|--|---|
| FPC92 | Para 7.1.5 | <p>Amend Para 7.1.5</p> <p><u>District Centres</u></p> <p>The role of the District Centres at Dagenham Heathway, Chadwell Heath and Green Lane is to serve their local communities and cater for their day to day need through the provision of retail, community and employment opportunities. A new District Centre will be provided at Barking Riverside to cater for the new community of <u>10,800 new households</u> that will be created here.</p> |

Policy CE3: Safeguarding and Release of Employment Land

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC95 | Policy CE3 | <p>Policy CE3 – Amend 1st bullet point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the site located in a low public transport accessibility level area (PTAL 1-2), where it would be hard for the local workforce to access it by bike or walking, and / or where sustainable freight transport would be possible? |
| FPC94 W2C5 | Policy CE3 | <p>Amend Policy CE3:</p> <p>POLICY CE3: SAFEGUARDING AND RELEASE OF EMPLOYMENT LAND</p> <p><u>Strategic Industrial Land</u></p> <p>The Council will safeguard, promote and manage the Strategic Industrial Locations at River Road Employment Area, Rippleside, and Dagenham Dock. Land within these locations will not be released for other purposes. The Council will also seek to safeguard designated Locally Significant Industrial Sites for employment uses subject to the provisions set out below.</p> |

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| | | <p><u>Locally Significant Industrial Land</u></p> <p>The partial release of sites within designated Locally Significant Industrial Site will only be considered acceptable where it can be demonstrated that the remaining part of the designated site will be more intensively developed to ensure no net loss in employment provided. Redevelopment which satisfies this requirement and which would also provide for the needs of small and medium enterprises through the provision of affordable workspace would be particularly supported. A local (or, where appropriate, strategic) assessment of industrial demand should form the basis of of any such proposals.</p> <p><u>Non-designated Employment Land and Buildings</u></p> <p>Proposals for the change of use or redevelopment of land and buildings which are in employment use but not specifically designated for employment purposes may be allowed. Where this is the case the potential of the surplus land or buildings to provide vital community facilities will be given priority over residential-only proposals. In considering such proposals the following will be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the site located in a low public transport accessibility level (PTAL <u>1-2</u>) area, where it would be hard for the local workforce to access it by bike or walking, and / or where sustainable freight transport would not be possible? • Would the continued use of the land or buildings for employment purposes cause unreasonable disturbance to residential properties and would the proposed new use improve residential amenity? • Is the land or building no longer needed for employment uses, and has this been evidenced through the provision of a local (or, where appropriate, strategic) assessment of industrial demand? • Has the site been unused for employment uses for at least a year, despite having been properly marketed on reasonable terms? • Is the current employment use (if one remains) moving to an alternative accessible and otherwise suitable site? • Is the site of an insufficient quality and / or fitness to accommodate existing types of industrial demand? |
| FPC96 | Para 7.3.1 | <p>Amend Para 7.3.1:</p> <p>7.3.1 River Road Employment Area, Rippleside, and Dagenham Dock/Rainham Employment Area are designated as Strategic Industrial Locations in the London Plan and as such form a vital part of the capital's main reservoir of industrial capacity and must be protected.</p> |
| FPC97 W2C7 | Para 7.3.7 | <p>Amend Para 7.3.7:</p> <p>Redevelopment of industrial land will, wherever possible, be phased with regard to the need to reduce vacancy rates for land and premises towards</p> |

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| | | frictional rates of 5% per cent of the industrial land stock and 8% per cent of floorspace <u>and the need to provide new high quality premises to attract new business occupiers.</u> |
| W2C6 | Para 7.3.9 | Amend heading to Para 7.3.9 to read: Non-designated safeguarded Employment Land and Buildings |

Policy CE4: Mix and Balance of Uses within Designated Employment Areas

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC98 | Policy CE4 | Add definition of Sustainable Industries Park to Glossary of Terms: <u>A defined industrial location in which new employment opportunities embrace the following: research and development, sustainable industrial and business accommodation, recycling operations, energy efficiency, 'green links' between businesses, sustainable transportation, environmental technology and waste minimisation.</u> |
| FPC99 | Policy CE4 | Change all references to 'Sustainable Industries Park to 'Sustainable Industries Park.' |
| PC17 | Para 7.4.7 | Amend Para 7.4.7 With the exception of Alexander Wharf, the wharves listed above are set out in the Mayor of London's 'Safeguarded Wharves on the River Thames' report, and have been afforded statutory protection by Central Government. At the time the report was written Alexander Wharf was not in operational use and it was not thought that the river depth around the berth was sufficient to support the type of vessels needed to secure the site's viability. However, since the report was published Alexander Wharf has been reopened for cargo handling, and has therefore been safeguarded <u>therefore the Council will also safeguard it for freight related purposes.</u> |
| FPC100 | Para 7.4.8 | Amend Para 7.4.8: The Site Specific Allocations DPD development plan document and Joint Waste Plan will set out in greater detail the specific mix of uses which will be allowed or encouraged in each of our <u>the Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Sites</u> . One example of a use outside the general B1, B2 and B8 categories which could potentially be appropriate in certain locations is waste management facilities. |
| PC24 | Para 7.4.1 | Amend Para 7.4.1: It is important that an ongoing and appropriate mix and balance of general industrial and employment provision is catered for within the borough to |

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| | | <p>meet the needs of businesses and residents alike. <u>In line with the London Plan the Borough has the potential to be a leading centre for innovation and high-tech manufacturing, for industries that serve London, and for the growth sector of environmental technology. The Council's Regeneration Strategy estimates that the borough has the potential for 12,000 new jobs in these areas.</u></p> |

Chapter 8: Creating a Sense of Place

Policy CP1: Vibrant Culture and Tourism

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC101 | Policy CP1 | <p>Amend Policy CP1:</p> <p>To foster a vibrant cultural and tourism scene which can help improve the quality of life of residents and visitors the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage provision of a diverse range of culture facilities including leisure and art, especially within town centres; • Make the most of opportunities to provide appropriate leisure and cultural facilities as part on new development in Barking Town Centre, Barking Riverside and South Dagenham; • Particularly encourage cultural facilities as part of mixed use development schemes including other uses such as retail (within designated town centres), community facilities and housing; • Safeguard existing cultural facilities that are viable; • Encourage participation in the arts throughout the Borough, taking advantage of new opportunities such as the Cultural Industries Quarter to make links between arts and cultural businesses and local schools and communities; • Promote existing tourist attractions in Barking and Dagenham such as Eastbury Manor House and Valence House, and awareness of and interest in our heritage assets such as Barking Abbey, Barking Town Quay, and our industrial, maritime and fishing heritage; <u>and</u> • Encouraging Encourage additional tourist attractions in Barking and Dagenham's town centres and other areas with high public transport accessibility levels, as well as appropriate tourist infrastructure such as hotel accommodation, public transport, improved walking and cycling routes, signposting, information centres and food and drink uses. |
| FPC102 | Para 8.1.2 | <p>Amend Para 8.1.2:</p> <p>Making make a significant contribution to the local economy. A 2001 audit identified over 100 organisations and businesses in Barking and Dagenham that deliver a wide range of artistic, educational, creative, technical, publishing and production services;</p> |
| FPC103 | Para 8.1.2 | <p>Amend Para 8.1.2:</p> <p>In the field of recreation and sport, playing a key part in encouraging and enabling borough residents to maintain healthy lifestyles. Accessible and well-maintained parks, countryside areas, leisure centres, sports and hobby clubs enrich the quality of life for the community and visitors to the borough; <u>and</u></p> |

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| FPC104 | Para 8.1.3 | <p>Amend Para 8.1.3:</p> <p>In recognition of these benefits, the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Local Cultural Strategy (2003-2008) and Arts Strategy (2001) seek to enable all who live and work in the Borough to participate in creative and cultural activity and so support the development of a thriving local cultural life that reflects the diversity of its communities.</p> |
| FPC105 | Para 8.1.4 | <p>Amend Para 8.1.4 to read:</p> <p>The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Arts Strategy (2001) is based on three foundations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #The strong desire of many people to get involved in the arts; • #A robust framework for improvement and development; <u>and</u> • #Frequent consultation and dialogue with the local community. |

Policy CP2: Protecting and Promoting our Historic Environment

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC106 | Policy CP2 | <p>Amend Policy CP2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #Protect and wherever possible enhance our <u>our</u> historic environment; • #Promote understanding of and respect for our local context; • #Reinforce local distinctiveness; and • #Require development proposals and regeneration initiatives to be of a high quality that respects and reflects our historic context and assets. |
| W2C11 | Policy CE3 | <p>Insert new paragraphs in supporting text to Policy CP2:</p> <p>The borough's local history and the physical reminders of it are major assets which should be cherished and enhanced rather than compromised or lost.</p> <p><u>These assets comprise 38 listed buildings and structures on the statutory list. These are as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>3 Grade I listed buildings (Parish Church of St Margaret, Eastbury Manor House, and the Garden Walls of Eastbury Manor House)</u> • <u>3 Grade II* listed buildings (Fire Bell Gate (or Curfew Tower), Valence House, and the</u> |

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| | | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Church of St Peter and St Paul)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>32 Grade II listed buildings</u> <p><u>The Borough has a total of 133 buildings of local architectural or historic interest. In April 2009 the Council adopted The Local List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. This document details each of the Locally Listed Buildings in the Borough.</u></p> <p><u>The Borough has four Conservation Areas. The Council recently prepared and adopted four Conservation Area Appraisals following a review of the Conservation Areas in Barking and Dagenham. The Conservation Areas are as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Abbey and Barking Town Centre</u> • <u>Abbey Road Riverside</u> • <u>Chadwell Heath Anti-aircraft Gun Site</u> • <u>Dagenham Village</u> |

Policy CP3: High Quality Built Environment

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
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| FPC107 | Policy CP3 | <p>Amend Policy CP3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New developments should achieve a high standard of inclusive design. It should be legible, usable and permeable, and accessible to all those who may need to use them; • The safety of occupants, visitors and passers-by should be considered in the design of all development, and all reasonable efforts taken in the design and planning processes to prevent crime and minimise fear of crime. This should be undertaken in liaison with the Council’s crime prevention design officer; • All new development should conform to the highest standards of sustainable design; • Development should respect and strengthen local character and history and provide a sense of place; • Development which impacts upon the public realm should incorporate high quality landscaping and public art features where appropriate; • Buildings and spaces should be functional, durable, flexible and adaptable; • New development should preserve or enhance identified views, vistas and landmarks; and • New or improved public spaces should be suitably vibrant or |

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| | | tranquil, in accordance with their function and setting. |
| FPC108 W2C12 W2C13 | Policy CP3 | <p>Amend supporting text to Policy CP3:</p> <p>Achieving high quality design is a key facet of sustainable development. In line with national guidance and the regional policies set out in section 4B of the London Plan, Barking and Dagenham will seek the highest standards of design in all development proposals.</p> <p><u>The borough will experience significant growth during the plan period, particularly in the key regeneration areas. This growth provides an opportunity to create a sense of place through visually stimulating and attractive new buildings and spaces that delight the senses and which will be cherished by current and future generations.</u></p> <p>General guidance and design principles for different parts of Barking and Dagenham can be found in the Council's Urban Design Framework SPD (2007). <u>The Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan and the associated SPD - Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan Urban Design Guidance will provide further urban design principles for Barking Town Centre specifically.</u></p> <p>Further guidance on specific aspects of urban design can be found in the following Planning Advice Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Advice Note 5: Sustainable Design and Construction • Planning Advice Note 6: Crime Prevention through Environmental Design • Planning Advice Note 87: Dagenham Heathway Shopfront Style Guide |
| FPC109 | Para 8.3.9 | <p>Amend Para 8.3.9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views across the green belt from the Mill Farm area; • Views over Eastbrookend Country Park from the Millennium Centre; • Views over the green belt from the Furze House Farm area; • Views over the River Thames from the Barking Riverside area; <u>and</u> • Views over the Eastbrookend Country Park from the Hooks Hall Farm area. |
| FPC110 | Para 8.3.11 | <p>Amend Para 8.3.11:</p> <p>Our Urban Design Framework SPD (2007) sets out further information and guidance in relation to local views, vistas and landmarks.</p> |

Miscellaneous

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
|---------------|---|---|
| PC27 | Glossary of terms | Glossary of terms: Add 'policing facilities' to the list of community facilities. |
| FPC112 | Throughout document | Page numbers to be formatted to Arial Point 11 |
| FPC113 | Throughout document | <p>At the start of each chapter the listed policies to be formatted as follows:</p> <p>CM1: General Principles for Development</p> <p>and not:</p> <p>CM 1: General Principles for Development</p> |
| FPC114 | Throughout document | All bullet points to start with a capitalised first word. |
| FPC115 | Throughout document | <p>Any reference to the following terms throughout the Core Strategy to be capitalised in the final document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Town Centre • District Centre • Neighbourhood Centre • Proposals Map • Development Plan • Development Plan Document(s) • Supplementary Planning Document(s) • Borough (when referring to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham) • Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation • Council (when referring to the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham) • Policy (when referring to a specific policy) • Key Regeneration Area • Green Belt • Local List • Local Labour Agreements • Decent Homes Standard |
| FPC116 | Throughout document | <p>Where reference made to a PPG or PPS in the first instance the reference will be expressed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Guidance X (PPGX) • Planning Policy Statement X (PPSX) <p>Thereafter the policy to be referred to in its abbreviated form.</p> |
| FPC117 | Throughout document | All references to C2C to be amended to read: c2c. |

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
|--------|--|--|
| W1C8 | Throughout document | Change all references from 'health programmes and facilities' to 'healthcare and facilities'. |
| FPC118 | Throughout document | The contents page to be amended as follows: POLICY CM 4: Strategic Transport Links |
| FPC119 | Throughout document | The contents page to be amended as follows: Appendix 1: District and Neighbourhood Centres, <u>Superseded UDP Polices</u> |
| FPC120 | Glossary of terms | Amend definition of Community Strategy in Glossary of Terms: The Community Strategy "Building Communities, Transforming Lives" provides a long term vision and action plan for Barking and Dagenham articulating the aspirations, needs and priorities of the local community – prepared by the Barking and Dagenham Local Strategic <u>Partnership</u> . |
| FPC121 | Glossary of terms | Amend definition of Development Plan in Glossary of Terms: The Statutory Document <u>Development Plan</u> comprises the Regional Spatial Strategy and the <u>Development Plan Documents</u> contained in the Local Development Framework. |
| FPC122 | Glossary of terms | The London Plan is the name given to the Mayor's spatial development strategy which replaces the previous strategic planning guidance for London (known as <u>RPG3</u>). |
| FPC123 | Glossary of terms | Amend the glossary to correct the alphabetical listing. 'Local Strategic Partnership' to be moved up the list so that it precedes 'Local Plan (The)'. |
| FPC124 | Glossary of terms | Amend Glossary of Terms to read: Planning Policy Guidance Notes <u>(PPG)</u> /Planning Policy Statement <u>(PPS)</u> <u>These are Government statements of national planning policy. Planning Policy Guidance is gradually being replaced by Planning Policy Statements. National guidance produced by the Government on planning matters (these are gradually being replaced by Planning Policy Statements).</u> |
| W1C16 | Glossary of terms | Add definition of PTAL within Glossary of Terms: <u>A measure of the extent and ease of access by public transport, or, where it can reasonably be used as a proxy, as the degree of access to the public transport network. Levels range from 1 – 6 with 6 being very accessible and 1 indicating poor public transport accessibility.</u> |
| FPC125 | Proposals Map | Amend the key of the Proposals Map as follows: |

| Change | Paragraph, Page, Policy, Chapter, Or Topic | Endorsed Changes |
|--------|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CM2 Key Regeneration Areas <u>outside of</u> Barking Town Centre • CM25 District Centres • BR6 Minerals s extraction site • CE3 Strategic Industrial Locations |