

FINAL SCHEDULE OF FURTHER PROPOSED MINOR CHANGES BY THE COUNCIL (Last Updated January 24th 2012)

The suggested changes below are expressed by ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions and underlining for additions of text.

Each change has its own reference number (e.g. FPMC1) and the policy and paragraph numbering refer to the text included in the Development (or Core) Strategy Submission DPD (EAL2). A reason for each suggested change is also provided. It is intended that in each case revised text will be proposed either through a statement of common grounds, arising from exchange of written statements and/or discussions with the Inspector. In comparison with Version 3 of this Schedule that was published on November 28th 2011 old rows FPMC149 and 150 have been deleted, new rows FPMC42 and FPMC150 have been added (denoted in pale blue) and the document has been renumbered accordingly.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
FPMC1	List of Maps	Add a new footnote confirming that maps used in the Development Strategy are intended to be for diagrammatic purposes only.	To provide better clarity.
FPMC2	Preface, Para 2	Amend the third sentence as follows: "Map 1 shows Ealing in its <u>sub-regional setting</u> together with the West London growth corridors. "	To provide better clarity.
FPMC3	Preface, Para 1	Delete the second sentence: Local analysis shows that the official demographic statistics underestimate the borough's population and estimates Ealing's population at 322,000 (with 127,000 households). Ealing's population is expected to grow to 349,000 (142,500 households) by 2026. and replace with: <u>"Local analysis shows that the official demographic</u>	To provide better clarity.

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		statistics from the Office of National Statistics underestimate the borough's population and the number of households in Ealing. The GLA estimates Ealing's population at 322,000 in 2011 (with local estimates showing 127,000 households) and expects it to grow to 349,000 (142,500 households) by 2026."	
FPMC4	Preface, Para 2 Footnote 1	Amend footnote as follows: "According to the Ealing Ward Preferred 2010 Preferred Ward projections. See Background Paper 1 Ne on Demography (<u>July 2011</u>) for more information."	To provide better clarity.
FPMC5	Preface Para 4	To amend as follows: "Ealing has a strong and dynamic economy and is the largest commercial borough in <u>West</u> London with over..."	To correct a typographical error that omitted 'West'
FPMC6	Preface, Para 6	To amend as follows: "Five Crossrail stations are planned for opening in 2017 <u>2019</u> : four of which will be refurbished, providing....."	To provide better clarity and updated information.
FPMC7	Preface, Para 9	Amend the penultimate sentence as follows: "It sets out Ealing Council's vision and proposals <u>policies</u> for the future development of the borough."	To provide better clarity and distinguish this iteration of the plan from the version consulted upon in the Autumn 2010. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC17) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC8	Preface, Para 11	Amend the last sentence of the preface as follows: "Appendix <u>1 2</u> shows how the London Plan (<u>2011</u>) provides both a context for and helps complement this strategy."	To provide better clarity and updated information.
FPMC9	Chapter 1 - Preamble, Para 6	To amend opening sentence: "To support this growth Ealing will develop and maintain a clear infrastructure delivery plan that will that will ensure the necessary physical, social and green infrastructure and services	To correct a typographical error.

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		are....”	
FPMC10	Chapter 1 - Preamble, Para 10	To amend as follows: “At the same time consideration was given to the future shape of each local area of the borough if one of these alternative futures were chosen. Each of the borough’s neighbourhoods has its own particular characteristics and issues to address. Map 3 <u>12</u> shows the eight neighbourhoods that make up the borough <u>as currently defined by the Council.</u> and Appendix 2 provides a summary of some of their chief characteristics and how the Development Strategy 2026 will impact upon their future development. It was always acknowledged that the best future for Ealing is likely to include elements of all three of these alternative approaches futures. It is evident that although the council has embraced change it will affect each of the localities in very different ways.”	To provide better clarity.
FPMC11	1.1 (d)	To add a new footnote at the end of the policy as follows: “This hierarchy is in accordance with London Plan (2011) Policy 2.15 and Annexe 2”	To provide better clarity.
FPMC12	1.1 (e) Footnote 12	To add a space between the words: “published_July 2011”.	To correct a typographical error.
FPMC13	1.1 (h)	To amend as follows: “To care for the borough’s historic character <u>and enhance the significance of heritage assets in regeneration proposals,</u> ensure excellence in urban design and design out crime to make....”	To provide better clarity In order to set out a clear strategic approach to the management of Ealing’s historic environment in line with PPS5 and in accordance with the Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage (ED14).
FPMC14	1.1(i)	To amend policy as follows: “To protect <u>and enhance</u> the pattern of green spaces and green corridors,	To provide better clarity and ensure consistency with the approach outlined in Chapter 5.

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		identify and safeguard quiet areas and spaces of relative tranquillity and ensure that new development improves and adds to green space.”	
FPMC15	1.1 (j)	Amend Footnote 14 to read: “See Chapters 5 & 7 of the Development Management DPD (which incorporates London Plan policies) for detailed policies.”	To provide better clarity and to provide an appropriate signpost to the Development Management DPD and London Plan.
FPMC16	1.1 Para 1 Footnote 15	Amend footnote as follows: “According to the Ealing Ward Preferred 2010 Preferred Ward projections. See Background Paper 1 Ne on Demography (July 2011) for more information.”	To provide better clarity.
FPMC17	1.1 Para 2 and Footnote 17	In the supporting text at Para 2, amend as follows: “Overall, a net increase in 10.600 jobs over the plan period will be supported from changes in office, industrial and other employment sectors <u>sources</u> .” Amend Footnote 17 as follows: “See Employment Land Review 2010. According to the GLA Industrial Land Release Benchmarks Survey 2007, 138,900 people work in the borough. ”	To provide better clarity and updated information, and ensure consistency with the Employment Land Review 2010.
FPMC18	1.1	In the supporting text at Para 5, amend as follows: “Another key borough wide proposal <u>policy</u> that is crucial to the delivery of.....”	To provide better clarity and distinguish this iteration of the plan from the version consulted upon in the Autumn 2010. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC33) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC19	1.1 Para 7 Footnote 19	Delete as follows: “ See Consolidated London Plan, Feb 2008, Para 5.168. ”	To provide better clarity and updated information.
FPMC20	1.1	Amend as follows: “This project was carried out in	To provide better clarity and updated information.

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	Para 13 Footnote 25	accordance with the consultation draft replacement London Plan (2011) Policies 5.5: Decentralised Energy Networks and 5.6: Decentralised Energy in Development Proposals, published October 2009.	
FPMC21	1.2 Preamble, Para 1	Amend first sentence as follows: “A range of other local development framework documents and procedures will aid the delivery of the Development Strategy 2026. In particular, Ealing’s Development Strategy must also have regard to the Sustainable Community Strategy, produced by local strategic partners in the borough – i.e. the local authority (with its range of service responsibilities), and other agencies involved in housing, health, education, employment, <u>and</u> community safety, <u>and</u> <u>representatives of the local community and voluntary sector.</u> ”	To provide better clarity
FPMC22	1.2 Preamble, Para 2	Delete second sentence; These include the London Development Agency, the Metropolitan Police, and in particular, Transport for London.	To provide better clarity. It avoids the need to list all of the relevant agencies and thereby risk omission. The LDA has been abolished and its functions absorbed into the GLA.
FPMC23	1.2 (a) and Footnote 28	Amend the policy as follows: “At least 50 percent of the housing developed in <u>the borough Ealing</u> up to 2026 will be affordable housing, as defined in the London Plan, to achieve mixed communities with a range of housing types across the borough and to meet need.” Amend supporting text as follows: The council has worked with the GLA to agree an affordable housing target and level of provision, as established in the Council’s Strategic Housing Market	To provide better clarity and to reflect the GLA Guidance on Proposed Minor Alterations to the London Plan, 2011 regarding affordable rent.

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		<p>Assessment (SHMA) and Borough Housing Strategy. A level of 50% affordable housing will be required on all new developments comprising 10 units or more. This is further defined as 60 per cent provision of social rented accommodation (as provided by Registered Providers) and 40 per cent intermediate provision which is subsidized accommodation discounted from market rent levels.²⁸ The SHMA also identifies housing need in the borough, demonstrating that both smaller (one and two bedroom units) and larger (three and four bedroom units) are required. The SHMA and the background paper on housing outline the balance between need, demand and supply and further detail will be provided in an Affordable Housing Viability Assessment.²⁹</p> <p>²⁸ The 60-40% mix reflects the Replacement London Plan (Oct 2009) Policy 3.12 and differs from the 70-30% mix in the Consolidated London Plan (Feb 2008) Policy 3A.9</p> <p>²⁹ Affordable Housing Viability Assessment prepared by BNP Paribas Real Estate, September 2010</p> <p>and replace with:</p> <p>The Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA, 2009) identifies a significant shortfall of affordable homes, particularly family homes. Contributions to affordable housing will be sought on all new developments comprising 10 units or more, with a tenure split of 60 percent provision of social/affordable rented accommodation and 40 percent intermediate provision. The Borough Housing</p>	

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		<p>Strategy identifies the requirements for unit sizes across both tenures.</p> <p>Contributions from private residential and mixed use schemes will be negotiated on the basis of seeking the maximum reasonable amount of affordable housing, taking account of the specific circumstances of the site (including financial viability)²⁸. The starting point for negotiations will be a contribution of 50 percent affordable housing provided on-site.</p> <p>²⁸ This approach reflects Policy 3.12 of the London Plan (2011).</p>	
FPMC24	1.2 (b)	Delete “ classifying employment land ” and replace with “ <u>categorising employment sites</u> ” in the preamble in the supporting text.	To provide better clarity and correct some typographical errors when earlier iterations of the document were merged. The full amended supporting text for Policy 1.2 (b) is set out in the Council’s Written Statement, LPA 2, Para 8 (see ED81).
FPMC25	1.2 (b)	The last paragraph of the supporting text: “Proactive management of these areas will involve the limited transfer of 14 hectares to mixed use development over the plan period, coordinated through the Development Sites DPD <u>and the Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks for Park Royal and Southall.</u> ” should be the final sentence of the first bullet point and has been amended to include signposts to the OAPFs.	To provide better clarity and correct some typographical errors when earlier iterations of the document were merged. The full amended supporting text for Policy 1.2 (b) is set out in the Council’s Written Statement, LPA 2, Para 8 (see ED81). The signposts to the Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks (OAPFs) also more correctly reflects London Plan Policy 2.17B(b) which states that SIL consolidation can occur through an OAPF or borough development plan documents.
FPMC26	1.2 (b)	Delete “ and to be lost over time ” in the second bullet point of the supporting text and add a further footnote under the second bullet point with a reference to the Employment Land Review 2010.	To provide better clarity and correct some typographical errors when earlier iterations of the document were merged. The full amended supporting text for Policy 1.2 (b) is set out in the Council’s Written Statement, LPA 2, Para 8 (see

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			ED81).
FPMC27	1.2 (b)	Amend the third bullet point of the supporting text as follows: “ <u>Smaller</u> sites that have either been lost to residential or have been so <u>heavily</u> diluted by other uses to no longer function effectively as employment land. Where appropriate, these will be allocated for alternative use through the Development Sites DPD as the final sentence. ”	To provide better clarity and correct some typographical errors when earlier iterations of the document were merged. The full amended supporting text for Policy 1.2 (b) is set out in the Council’s Written Statement, LPA 2, Para 8 (see ED81).
FPMC28	New Policy After 1.2 (b)	<p>It is proposed that the new policy be inserted after existing Policy 1.2 (b).</p> <p>The text of the draft new policy is as follows:</p> <p><u>To maintain and increase the supply of retail floorspace across the borough to meet identified demand and to sustain the vitality and viability of the retail hierarchy, by encouraging up to 98,500sq m (gross) floorspace of comparison retail floorspace and up to 29,900 sq m (gross) convenience retail floorspace over the plan period.</u></p> <p>The text of the supporting text is as follows:</p> <p><u>This is to be delivered through the area based policies 2.2(b) for Acton, 2.5(a) for Ealing Metropolitan Centre, 2.7(b) for Hanwell, 2.8(b) for Southall and 3.5(a) for Greenford {new footnote}. The delivery of and demand for retail floorspace will be reviewed through the AMR and updated retail needs study respectively.</u></p> <p><u>Furthermore, a review of the designated shopping frontages across the borough will inform policies in</u></p>	To provide better clarity and consistency of approach.

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		<p>the emerging Development Management DPD, to provide convenient access to local shops from all residential areas.</p> <p>The text of the new footnote is as follows: “Retail Needs Study 2010, Appendix 8 Table 60 (comparison/non-food floorspace) and Appendix 9 Tables 79 and 80 (convenience/food floorspace).”</p>	
FPMC29	1.2 c)	<p>Add new footnote after: “To make provision of appropriate physical, social and green infrastructure in the right locations and at the right time to support the levels of housing and employment growth to be delivered in Ealing, {add new footnote}...as follows: “Refer to the London Plan (2011) Policy 3.15 ‘Coordination of Housing Development and Investment’.</p>	To provide better clarity.
FPMC30	1.2 (d)	<p>To amend the first sentence of the supporting text as follows: “Crossrail {Footnote 31} will boost London's rail capacity by 10% when it opens in 2017 <u>2019</u>.”</p> <p>Add a new footnote after the end of the second sentence of the supporting text to read: “Crossrail and Ealing Council have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to produce Strategic Urban Realm Plans (SURPs) for each Crossrail station. These studies are due to commence in early 2012 and will look specifically at improvements to the immediate footprint of the stations and will include a review of bus services serving the stations.”</p> <p>Add a new footnote after: “Proposals for HS2 may offer a variety of opportunities for Ealing if the project</p>	<p>To provide better clarity and update with the latest information.</p> <p>Note: This footnote will need to be updated in the final adopted version of the plan to take account of any decision by government. In the event the decision is delayed then the wording shall be revised to be less specific about the timing of any future announcement.</p>

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		goes ahead” to read as follows: “A government decision whether to proceed with the HS2 project is expected in December 2011. If a decision is made to proceed, a Hybrid Bill is expected before parliament in 2013, with construction from 2017 to opening in 2026.This is within the Plan period.”	
FPMC31	New Policy after 1.2 (e)	<p>Introduce a new policy and supporting text. The policy wording is: <u>To support the proactive conservation and enjoyment of Ealing’s heritage assets and their significance. In this regard the Council will continue to update and revise its evidence relating to the Borough’s designated and undesignated heritage assets. In particular, we will regularly review our Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and review and update our Local List of heritage assets to ensure that local assets are identified and their significance properly understood during the planning process. In addition to promote heritage led regeneration, ensure a balanced approach to climate change measures, encourage greater understanding and access to heritage assets and reduce the number of assets at risk.</u></p> <p>The supporting text is: <u>In addition to the identification and review of evidence relating to significant heritage assets, the primary method for the delivery of Ealing’s heritage strategy will be area specific planning documents such as SPDs/AAPs. The level of detail contained in these documents is best suited to achieving a heritage-driven urban design programme of place</u></p>	To provide better clarity In order to set out a clear strategic approach to the management of Ealing’s historic environment in line with PPS5 and in accordance with the Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage (ED14).

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		<p>shaping. Development management policies will ensure that proper consideration will be given to heritage matters when determining planning applications, and applications for listed building consent and conservation area consent.</p>	
FPMC32	<p>1.2 (f) and Footnote 35</p>	<p>Revise policy and supporting text in accordance with the Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage (ED14).</p> <p>Delete the existing wording as follows: “To support higher densities in areas of good public transport accessibility. Whilst proper regard shall be made to relevant London Plan policies, the council will take into account primarily the quality of the design, the location of the site and the need to provide a suitable housing mix. Tall buildings are acceptable where they contribute positively to the urban environment. The quality of the design solution proposed, especially in relation to its surroundings, and the accessibility of its location are the overriding considerations in the assessment of any proposed development. Tall buildings should generally be limited to Acton, Ealing and Southall town centres, gateways to Park Royal and to identified development sites.”</p> <p>The new revised policy wording is:</p> <p><u>To support higher densities in areas of good public transport accessibility. Whilst proper regard shall be made to relevant London Plan policies, the council will take into account primarily the quality of the design, the location of the site and the need to</u></p>	<p>To provide better clarity in accordance with the Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage (ED14).</p>

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		<p><u>provide a suitable housing mix. Tall buildings are acceptable where they contribute positively to the urban environment and do not cause harm to existing heritage assets. The quality of the design solution proposed, especially in relation to its context, and the accessibility of its location are the overriding considerations in the assessment of any proposed development. Tall buildings may be suitable in specified sites within Acton, Ealing and Southall town centres, gateways to Park Royal and identified development sites only. Specific locations identified as suitable for tall buildings will be designated through the Development Sites DPD and also through SPDs/AAPs. In these documents additional work to refine suitable sites and formations with particular regard to heritage assets and their settings will be undertaken. Policies for the management of tall buildings will be developed in the Development Management DPD.</u></p> <p>Delete the existing supporting text: “Whilst proper regard shall be made to relevant London Plan policies (Footnote 35) to support higher densities in areas of good public transport accessibility, the density matrix should not be applied mechanistically and the council will, in particular, take into account primarily the quality of the design, the location of the site and the need to provide a suitable housing mix. It is important to acknowledge that higher density housing does not automatically equate to a requirement for high-rise development.</p> <p>However, tall buildings can be appropriate and</p>	

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		<p>enhance townscape providing they are of high quality design and in suitable locations. The identification of areas suitable for tall buildings will help to promote appropriate sites, deliver housing targets and also importantly direct such developments away from less appropriate/more sensitive locations (i.e. those considered sensitive by virtue of their location, existing use or design. The council recognises that clearer guidance needs to be developed as to what constitutes a suitable location. More detailed policies on density and tall buildings will be contained within both the Development Sites and Development Management policy documents including clearly defining these specific locations judged to be suitable for tall buildings.”</p> <p>The new supporting text for this policy is:</p> <p><u>Whilst proper regard shall be made to relevant London Plan policies {Footnote 35} which support higher densities in areas of good public transport accessibility, the density matrix should not be applied mechanistically and the council will, in particular, take into account primarily the quality of the design, the context of the site and the need to provide a suitable housing mix. It is important to acknowledge that higher density housing does not automatically equate to a requirement for high-rise development. However, tall buildings can be appropriate and enhance townscape providing they are of high quality design and in suitable locations. The identification of areas suitable for tall buildings will help to promote</u></p>	

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		<p><u>appropriate sites, deliver housing targets and direct such developments away from less appropriate/more sensitive locations (i.e. those considered vulnerable by virtue of their location, existing use or design. Policies for the management of tall buildings will be developed in the Development Management DPD.</u></p> <p>Amend text of Footnote 35 as follows: See the consultation draft replacement London Plan (2011) Policy 3.4: Optimising Housing Potential, published October 2009.</p>	
FPMC33	1.2 (g)	<p>Add new footnote after the figure '455,000' in the first sentence of the policy. Footnote to read:</p> <p><u>The figure of 455,000 tonnes is derived from table 5.3 of the adopted 2011 London Plan. This figure is the amount of waste apportioned to Ealing by the year 2026, i.e. the end of the plan period. The collective figure for all six West London boroughs for this period is 2,018,719 tonnes.</u></p>	To provide better clarity.
FPMC34	1.2 (g)	<p>Amend the supporting text as follows: In West London, six Boroughs have joined together to plan for the management of future waste.³⁶ The West London Waste Plan (WLWP) aims to identify and safeguard sufficient sites for waste management facilities in the area to satisfy the waste apportionment targets established in the London Plan (2011) (and its draft replacement). The plan aims to maximise the use of the existing sites in the area, including changing some waste transfer sites into waste management sites. London Plan (2011) policy 4A.22 and replacement policy 5.17H requires boroughs to safeguard existing waste management</p>	To provide better clarity and updated information.

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		sites.	
FPMC35	1.2 (g) Footnote 37	Amend footnote 37 to read: <u>Table 5.2 of the London Plan, Source: LRS Consultancy for GLA, December 2009</u>	To update the source of information.
FPMC36	1.2 (h)	<p>Delete the policy, supporting text and footnote 39 and renumber subsequent policies as necessary as follows:</p> <p>The policy is as follows:</p> <p>To promote the regeneration of special opportunity sites in the borough, in which a suitable range or mix of uses will be permitted where the proposals are consistent with sustainable development principles.</p> <p>The supporting text is as follows:</p> <p>The council has identified three special opportunity sites in the borough: (Footnote 39)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Glade Lane; — Southern Gateway; and — Greenford Green. <p>These are large and prominent sites which are key to the achievement of the council's regeneration objectives. This designation is distinct from the Opportunity Areas defined in the London Plan. The designation 'Special Opportunity Site' is intended to convey that the council will use its powers as local planning authority to encourage and negotiate</p>	To reflect that these sites are not strategic and are best dealt with in the Development Sites DPD.

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		<p>development schemes that address the individual site problems and fulfill their potential to act as major examples of investment for their wider hinterland. Schemes should deal fully with site and community infrastructure provision and any potential contaminated land issue.</p> <p>Footnote 39 is as follows:</p> <p>All three sites were previously identified in the UDP, although the boundaries for both Greenford Green and Southern Gateway have been extended. Southall Gas Works, Grand Union Village and Atlas Road, previously designated as Special Opportunity Sites, have been de-designated. The revised boundaries are incorporated in the Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map, and further detail regarding these sites are set out in final proposals 2.9, 3.4 and 4.2 respectively.</p>	
FPMC37	1.2 (l)	<p>To delete the existing policy:</p> <p>To protect the existing gypsies and traveller's site at Bashley Road, Park Royal and to consider provision for an additional site in due course subject to the feasibility of identifying a site appropriate to that use and to the availability of funding.</p> <p>and replace with:</p> <p><u>To protect the existing Gypsy and Traveller site at Bashley Road, Park Royal, and to consider additional provision subject to local evidence of need.</u></p> <p>To delete the existing supporting text and Footnote 41:</p>	<p>To provide better clarity and to better reflect to London Plan 2011 and emerging national guidance on provision of sites for Gypsies and Travellers. The revised wording emphasises the importance of provision based on an assessment of local needs.</p>

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		<p>The London Plan (Footnote 41) makes provision of pitches for gypsies and travellers (including travelling show people) and sets a target for seven new pitches to be provided in Ealing for the time period 2007-2017, to be extended according to growth indices up to the end of the plan period. However, the waiting list for the one gypsy and traveller site at Bashley Road in Ealing is only for one family requiring one pitch, a figure that suggests there is no need for an additional site in the short and medium term.</p> <p>Furthermore, the London Plan suggests that 72 per cent of gypsy and traveller's need for accommodation concerns those already living in bricks and mortar accommodation. In the light of these factors, the council will only make provision of an additional site in due course provided the waiting list for the site at Bashley Road were to reflect a strong demand, based on the future feasibility of identifying a site appropriate to that use and to the availability of funding. The council will also keep on proposing alternative bricks and mortar accommodation to gypsies and travellers looking for accommodation suited to their needs through the general needs housing service and strive to continue to provide the high quality services that make Ealing's reputation as a local and regional support hub for gypsies and travellers facing accommodation related issues.</p> <p>Footnote 41: The 2010 Minor Alterations to the 2009 London Plan Policy 3.9.</p> <p>and replace with:</p>	

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		<p><u>The Council's reputation as a local and regional support hub for gypsies and travellers facing accommodation related issues is based on the high quality of service provision in supporting gypsies and travellers looking for accommodation suited to their needs. Historical trends show that there is sufficient churn at the Bashley Road site to cope with the current waiting list as of 2011, with no identified need for provision of an additional site in the short to medium term. The Council will therefore only contribute towards the provision of additional pitches in Ealing based on strong evidence of need, balanced against general housing priorities, availability of funding and the feasibility of identifying an appropriate site. Planning applications for the provision of additional Gypsy and Traveller sites will be determined against the criteria based policy included in the Development Management DPD.</u></p>	
FPMC38	2.1 (a) Footnote 43	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward for development during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC47) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC39	2.1 (b)	Amend policy as follows: "To supplement the introduction of Crossrail, make <u>seek</u> improvements in bus services, capacity and servicing arrangements along the Uxbridge Road / Crossrail corridor."	To clarify that the council would not normally run and fund bus services as this is usually done by TfL.
FPMC40	2.1 c)	To delete the policy: " To ensure sensitive development management of localities within the corridor so as to achieve a proper balance between those localities being promoted and/or regenerated (as specified in Policies 2.2-2.9) and those areas of low growth that will retain their existing character and	To provide better clarity, ensure consistency with the approach taken in Policy 3.1 and to provide a clear strategic approach to the management of Ealing's historic environment in line with PPS5.

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		<p>where the priority will be the conservation of the built and natural environment.”</p> <p>and replace with: <u>“To achieve an appropriate balance in localities within the corridor between regeneration objectives and the conservation of the built and natural environment.”</u></p>	
FPMC41	2.1 Footnote 45	Amend footnote to read Appendix <u>1</u> not 2.	To correct a typographical error.
FPMC42	2.1 New (f)	<p>Add new Policy 2.1 (f) as follows:</p> <p>“To work with Thames Water and other stakeholders to support the timely implementation of the Thames Tideway Sewer Tunnel project, including connection of the combined sewer outflows in the borough.”</p> <p>Add new supporting text after the second paragraph of the existing supporting text for Policy 2.1 as follows:</p> <p>“The Thames Tunnel project will help to reduce and limit pollution from the sewerage system for the whole of London. The Council will work with Thames Water and other stakeholders to identify any work site needs within the borough and resolve local matters, for example design, construction, traffic management, remediation and mitigation {add new footnote}.”</p> <p>The new will read: “See also Policy 6.1 and Appendix 3 (the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule).”</p>	To respond to a draft modification proposed by the Inspector. The wording of this policy and supporting text was originally suggested by the Council in response to a question from the Inspector (see ED113, reference 21).

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FPMC43	2.2	Amend title of policy to read: “ <u>Revitalise Regenerate Acton Town Centre</u> ”	To better reflect that the objective of the policy is a revitalised town centre, whereas regeneration is usually understood to refer to the physical interventions that will contribute to the realisation of the objective of the policy
FPMC44	2.2 (a) Footnote 47	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC51) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC45	2.2 (b)	Add at the end of the policy: “...and the Town Hall site <u>whilst drawing on the high quality of the historic environment.</u> ”	To provide better clarity In order to set out a clear strategic approach to the management of Ealing’s historic environment in line with PPS5 and in accordance with the Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage (ED14).
FPMC46	2.4	Delete the final sentence of the supporting text as follows: “ Further studies will be undertaken to examine and help realise the development potential of this area. ” Add a new footnote after “bus interchange facilities” to read as follows: “ <u>See “The Borough Bus Review” Report to Cabinet, June 7th 2011. In addition, the Corridor 3 Acton North-South project (please see “Local Implementation Plan 2011-2014”) has been the subject of studies previously and is currently being designed at the moment. Enhanced bus interchange facilities, together with walking and cycling improvements for users of Acton Mainline station are included within this project.</u> ”	To provide better clarity and update with the latest information.
FPMC47	2.5	Amend title of policy to read: “ <u>Revitalise Regenerate Ealing Metropolitan Town Centre</u> ”	To clarify that the policy relates to the whole of the Metropolitan Centre, and to better reflect that the objective of the policy is a revitalised town centre, whereas regeneration is usually understood to refer to the physical

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			interventions that will contribute to the realisation of the objective of the policy.
FPMC48	2.5 (a)	To delete “Lammertons” and replace with “Lamertons”.	To correct a typographical error.
FPMC49	2.5 (a) Footnote 52	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC60) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC50	2.5 (e)	To amend first sentence as follows: “To provide protect and enhance the quality of the existing townscape.....”	To provide better clarity.
FPMC51	2.5 (e)	In the third bullet point to hyphenate “pedestrian-orientated”.	To correct a grammatical error.
FPMC52	2.5 (e)	In the fourth bullet point rearrange the sentence structure. Delete: “ to create a coherent townscape across the different quarters of the town centre through the form and height of new development but recognise that taller elements are possible in key locations and within blocks that respond to surrounding scales and features ” and replace with: “ <u>to use the form and height of new development to create a coherent townscape across the different quarters of the town centre, but recognise that taller elements that respond to surrounding scales and features are possible in defined key locations;</u> ”	To provide better clarity. It is not considered necessary to add further reference to local character as bullet point one of this same policy already mentions local character.
FPMC53	2.6 (a)	Amend the policy as follows “To regenerate the Green Man Lane Estate and achieve an attractive and popular residential locality, <u>stitching together</u> integrating the municipal and owner occupied residential areas and improving access to <u>integrating</u> the new development into West Ealing Broadway.	To provide better clarity regarding the council’s intention that any future development should ensure better integration with West Ealing Broadway.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		This will lead to the provision of 242 additional mixed tenure homes.”	
FPMC54	2.6	<p>To revise the supporting text as follows:</p> <p><u>Green Man Lane was identified as in need of regeneration in 2005. Work with residents identified that they felt unsafe on the estate, many people were overcrowded, crime and security were key issues, and the majority of residents were dissatisfied with the quality, condition and management of the homes and the estate generally as a place to live. In addition, there were fundamental design and construction issues with Green Man Lane.</u></p> <p><u>Comprehensive redevelopment was confirmed as the most appropriate solution in January 2008, to address the issues identified above and increase the supply of private and affordable housing, while contributing to the regeneration of West Ealing Broadway. A Master Plan for the redevelopment was approved in 2010, and in 2011 the Council secured the required Compulsory Purchase Orders and put in place a legal agreement and delivery partnership. The first occupants are expected to move in Spring 2012, with full completion of the redevelopment programme completed within five to seven years.</u></p> <p><u>Together with Ealing Metropolitan Town Centre, Green Man Lane is considered is considered to have the second highest potential for developing a district energy network. The energy centre at the Green Man Lane redevelopment has been designed to allow for future connection to any decentralised energy network, and any developments that come forward in</u></p>	<p>As of September 2011, demolition of Green Man Lane and the construction of new homes are underway. The first occupants are expected to move in Spring 2012, with full completion of the estate regeneration programme within five to seven years. The Council has secured the required compulsory purchase orders, and a delivery partnership and legal agreement is in place.</p> <p>Green Man Lane lies adjacent to the Ealing Metropolitan Centre, which has the highest potential for developing decentralised energy networks within the borough. Condition 36 of the planning permission ties the developer to demonstrate that the energy centre at Green Man Lane be designed to allow for future connection to any decentralised energy network. Policy 2.6 covers the Green Man Lane Estate and the wider area, so that any developments that come forward in close proximity to Green Man Lane will have to future proof their energy centres to be ready to connect into a decentralised energy network should one become available off-site.</p>

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		close proximity to Green Man lane will also have to demonstrate the same. Further information on how a potential network could be established can be found in the borough's Heat Map study. (footnote 59 remains unchanged)."	
FPMC55	2.6 Footnote 58	Delete the footnote: "See report to Ealing Council Cabinet "Green Man Lane Regeneration Project", January 28th, 2008."	To reflect the updated supporting text to Policy 2.6.
FPMC56	2.7 (a) Footnote 60	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward for development during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC64) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC57	2.7 (b)	Amend as follows: "To enhance the all heritage assets that contribute to the character and appearance of the town centre."	To provide better clarity In order to set out a clear strategic approach to the management of Ealing's historic environment in line with PPS5 and in accordance with the Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage (ED14).
FPMC58	2.8	Amend title of policy to read: " <u>Revitalise</u> Regenerate Southall Town Centre"	To better reflect that the objective of the policy is a revitalised town centre, whereas regeneration is usually understood to refer to the physical interventions that will contribute to the realisation of the objective of the policy.
FPMC59	2.8 (a)	Amend as follows: "To regenerate Southall Town Centre leading to the..."	To correct a typographical error.
FPMC60	2.8	Add an additional bullet point (i) as follows: " <u>To cater for and enhance Southall's heritage assets through proposals such as the refurbishment of Manor House, Southall Town Hall and the Himalaya cinema to accommodate a range of retail and community uses whilst establishing linkages to wider regeneration proposals affecting the town centre.</u> "	To provide better clarity In order to set out a clear strategic approach to the management of Ealing's historic environment in line with PPS5 and in accordance with the Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage (ED14).
FPMC61	2.8	Combine paragraphs 1 and 2 of the supporting text as follows, and revise the last sentence of the	To provide better clarity and to emphasise the Southall

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		combined paragraphs to read: "The Mayor of London has identified Southall as an Opportunity Area in the London Plan and will work with Ealing on the Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF) for the area."	OAPF's overarching remit.
FPMC62	2.8	In the fourth paragraph of the supporting text, second sentence amend to read: "The development of a network would need to be based around a <u>large site, most likely Southall Gas Works or Southall College.</u> "	To provide better clarity.
FPMC63	2.8 (a) Footnote 62	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC69) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC64	2.8 (b) Footnote 63	<u>See Maps 1, 2 and 3 in Volume 1 of the Atlas of Proposed Changes to the Adopted Proposals Maps 2004 which illustrates in map form and proposed changes that arise from this Development Strategy and other draft Development Plan Documents.</u>	To ensure that the footnote is comprehensive.
FPMC65	2.8 Footnote 65	Delete: " For more information refer to the council's "The Framework for Southall" published in April 2008 and "Southall Development Study – Final Report" published in September 2010. "	The documents referred to are out of date. Revisions to supporting text clarify that further guidance on the proposals will be provided through the Southall OAPF.
FPMC66	2.9 (a)	To delete first sentence: " To redevelop and refurbish the Havelock estate at a higher density that relates to improved public transport accessibility. This will lead to the provision of 193 additional mixed tenure homes. " and replace with: " <u>To redevelop and refurbish the Havelock Estate to achieve an attractive and popular residential locality, with improved public transport accessibility and easy pedestrian access to Southall Town Centre.</u> " The existing footnote is unchanged.	To provide improved clarity regarding outcomes of estate regeneration.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
FPMC67	2.9 (a) Footnote 67	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC72) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC68	2.9 (b)	To amend the second sentence as follows: “The Special Opportunity Site , Metropolitan Open Land and Public Open Space designations at Glade Lane will all be retained.”	To take account of the proposed deletion of Policy 1.2 (h).
FPMC69	2.9 c)	To amend as follows: “To regenerate the Middlesex Business Centre and environs with a mixed employment and other uses in higher density development , possibly including housing provision but retaining job potential equivalent to the existing provision.”	To take account of the fact that the Southall OAPF will provide development capacity work which there is no requirement to pre-empt.
FPMC70	2.9	<p>In the supporting text delete: “There is open space nearby, but it is underused. It is therefore proposed that land uses are changed to bring new high quality open space that will be accessible to residents of Glade Lane and the Havelock Estate. Any future proposals will ensure that any link to the adjoining green corridor is not lost. As part of this, the canal footpaths will be made accessible. It is proposed that some medium density housing and low density employment use is developed in the area.”</p> <p>Discussions are ongoing with the GLA regarding the future role, options and designations for Middlesex Business Centre. These discussions will inform opportunities for the comprehensive regeneration of the Havelock area.</p> <p>and replace with two new paragraphs:</p>	<p>To provide better clarity. The assertion that open space is underused has no evidence base. The accompanying text relates to ‘Special Opportunity Site Designation which it is now proposed be deleted.</p> <p>The amended text in relation to Middlesex Business Centre takes account of work around the Southall OAPF.</p>

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p><u>“The release of Middlesex Business Centre from its SIL designation will be managed through the Southall OAPF.</u></p> <p><u>There will be an increasing public open space deficiency over the plan period which will be addressed through the forthcoming Southall OAPF. Measures will include improvements to quality, quantity and accessibility of provision.”</u></p>	
FPMC71	New Policy 2.10	<p>Insert new policy 2.10.</p> <p>The new policy wording is as follows: “<u>To protect the residential character of much of the wider Uxbridge Road Corridor whilst providing for further residential development, including affordable housing, largely at identified locations, and including proposals for the regeneration of municipal housing estates.</u>”</p> <p>The new supporting text is as follows: “<u>This policy recognises the existence of distinctive residential neighbourhoods. Some of these have a particular character that is valued by local residents. Others need improvement, and may be areas where residents face deprivation. This policy is to enhance these residential neighbourhoods, protecting their character wherever appropriate, and to encourage development that will ensure that the urban fabric is properly maintained, that they remain fit for purpose (with sufficient schools, health facilities etc), and that, through the development process, the communities in the Uxbridge Road Corridor all contain a mix of</u></p>	To provide better clarity and ensure consistency in approach between Chapters 2 and 3.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		tenures and unit types and sizes by the end of the plan period.”	
FPMC72	3.1 (a) Footnote 68	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward for development during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC76) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC73	3.1 (b)	To amend the policy as follows: “To achieve an appropriate balance <u>in localities</u> within the corridor between regeneration objectives and the conservation of the built and natural environment.”	To provide better clarity and to provide a clear strategic approach to the management of Ealing’s historic environment in line with PPS5.
FPMC74	3.1	In the supporting add a new footnote signposted after “There is an emphasis on maintaining a portfolio of business land {add new footnote}.... Footnote to read: “ <u>See Employment Land Review, 2010.</u> ”	To provide better clarity.
FPMC75	3.2 (b)	To amend the policy as follows: “To promote <u>and enhance the</u> use of the Grand Union Canal for freight transport, walking and cycle access to employment, including creation of additional towpath access points.”	To provide better clarity.
FPMC76	3.3 c) and (d)	Delete points (c) & (d) (c) To further investigate options for an interchange station on the Central Line where it meets the Piccadilly Line at Park Royal, serving residents, employees and visitors in the Park Royal area. (d) To further investigate options for a further rail interchange station in the east of Park Royal, linking underground and overground lines, and meeting future business	To recognise that these specific projects may not be deliverable over the plan period but remain Council aspirations.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p>demand for more intensive employment uses in Park Royal.</p> <p>Add supporting text - 'The borough will work with stakeholders to further investigate options for an interchange station serving both the Central and Piccadilly Underground Lines at Park Royal, to serve residents, employees and visitors in this area. The borough will also work with stakeholders to investigate options and for a further rail interchange station in the east of Park Royal, linking London Underground and railway lines, and meeting future business demand for more intensive employment uses in Park Royal.'</p>	
FPMC77	3.3 (f)	<p>Add new addition to the policy:</p> <p><u>(f) To promote the use of the Grand Union Canal for freight transport</u></p>	<p>This proposed change was detailed in EAL12b in response to rep 453, but unfortunately was not incorporated into EAL2 and EAL3 as originally intended. It is proposed that this now be re-inserted as originally intended.</p>
FPMC78	3.3	<p>Amend the supporting text, 3rd paragraph, final sentence to read: "In line with the replacement London Plan (2011), the council will promote...."</p>	<p>To provide better clarity.</p>
FPMC79	3.3 Footnote 71	<p>To amend as follows: "See Mayor of London Draft Park Royal Opportunity Area Planning Framework, March 2008 2011"</p>	<p>To reflect the fact that the OAPF has been adopted by the Mayor of London.</p>
FPMC80	3.3 Footnote 72	<p>Amend text as follows: "All development proposals must also be in conformity with the Park Royal Opportunity Area Planning Framework <u>(2011).</u>"</p>	<p>To reflect the fact that the OAPF has been adopted by the Mayor of London.</p>
FPMC81	3.4 (a) Footnote 74	<p>Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).</p>	<p>To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC83) but inadvertently left out.</p>

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
FPMC82	3.4 Footnote 75	Amend the footnote to read: See the <u>Park Royal Opportunity Area Planning Framework, 2011</u> Southern Gateway Position Statement, April 2008.	To reflect the fact that the OAPF has been adopted by the Mayor of London.
FPMC83	3.5	To amend the title of the policy to read: <u>“Enhance and Consolidate Greenford Town Centre”</u>	To provide better clarity and ensure consistency of wording in policy headings.
FPMC84	3.5 (a)	To amend as follows: “To promote the development of schemes that will create an attractive and safe town centre environment, help relieve congestion and improve bus operation and facilities and provide up to 7-8,000 gross sqm of additional retail development <u>and 45 additional mixed tenure homes.</u> This will lead to the provision of 45 additional mixed tenure homes.”	To provide better clarity.
FPMC85	3.5 (a) Footnote 78	Amend the footnote to read: <u>Based on site identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward for development during the plan period (2011-26).</u> For more information, see the Development Sites DPD Greenford Crossroads (GRE03) and Ravenor Park Farm (GRE02).	To provide better clarity and consistency throughout the documents in reference to origin of housing capacity figures.
FPMC86	3.7 (b)	Add footnote after ‘associated uses.’ <u>See Park Royal OAPF Chapter 10.7.</u>	To provide better clarity.
FPMC87	4.1 (a)	Amend as follows: “By 2026, development of over 10082 extra homes (one two per cent of the boroughs’ net gain in housing).”	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC96) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC88	4.1 (a) Footnote 82	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development during the plan period (2011-26).</u>	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC97) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC89	4.3	Amend the policy as follows: for more clarity:	To provide better clarity.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p>“To <u>sensitively</u> redevelop Greenford Depot to meet its potential for local services in the context of its location in a residential area, adjacent to the Brent River Park (see proposals for Metropolitan Open Land in Chapter 5).”</p> <p>Amend the supporting text as follows: “The policy is to ensure that the Council's Greenford depot site, which is currently <u>hosts a range of Council run in-use</u> for waste, environmental and transport services, is developed to its optimum potential during the plan period <u>for those uses</u>. <u>The Council will seek to ensure that any development is sensitive to its setting within a residential area and adjacent to metropolitan Open Land (see proposals in Chapter 5).</u> The site is currently safeguarded for waste use in <u>the London Plan</u>. Further detail on the future of the site will be considered in the West London Waste Plan and in the council's Development Sites document, both of which complement this development strategy.</p>	
FPMC90	4.4 (a)	Amend as follows: “To make <u>seek</u> improvements to the North London Line/London Overground and services in the borough.”	To provide better clarity. Improvements to the North Line London come under the jurisdiction of TfL which is outside the control of LB Ealing.
FPMC91	4.4 c)	Amend as follows: “To further explore opportunities for improving orbital journeys from Subiton <u>southwest London</u> through Ealing Broadway to north London.”	To provide better clarity. WestTrans, the sub-regional transport partnership led by LB Ealing, is currently undertaking feasibility work on a series of identified corridors from the West London Transport Plan including a

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
			number of orbital routes through Ealing Broadway
FPMC92	4.4	Add footnote - 'For further details of orbital, north-south transport links in Ealing, please refer to the LB Ealing Local Implementation Plan 2011-2014 and the West London Sub-Regional Transport Plan 2010 and any subsequent updates.'	To provide better clarity.
FPMC93	Chapter 5, Preamble, Para 1	Amend text as follows: “Ealing’s metropolitan open areas and green corridors provide the boundaries of residential and business areas, and enhance the A40 and Uxbridge Road corridors. The amount and quality of green space in Ealing is considered to be one of its many attractions. There are 19 major open areas in the borough (designated green belt or metropolitan open land) and a total of 8.4 <u>9.75</u> square kilometres of parks and green spaces – 15 <u>17</u> per cent of the total borough’s land....”	To provide better clarity and to reflect updated information.
FPMC94	Chapter 5 Preamble, Para 2	Amend text as follows: “Ealing’s metropolitan open areas and green corridors provide the boundaries of residential and business areas, and enhance the A40 and Uxbridge Road corridors. There are also many valuable parks and small incidental green spaces which add distinctive character to the borough’s neighbourhoods; provide recreation and children’s play space; provide an opportunity for food growing; form a habitat for wildlife; <u>contribute to the historic environment</u> ; and are also important in addressing climate change forming an important carbon sink, and improving air quality.”	To provide better clarity In order to set out a clear strategic approach to the management of Ealing’s historic environment in line with PPS5 and in accordance with the Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage (ED14).

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
FPMC95	Chapter 5, Preamble, Para 4	<p>Add new sentence at the end of paragraph 4 of the preamble to read as follows:</p> <p><u>The 'Ealing Green Space Strategy (2012-2022) provides a framework through which the Council and its partners can prioritise investment and actions in order to address deficiency in the provision and quality of open space in the borough.</u></p>	To provide better clarity.
FPMC96	5.1 & 5.2	<p>Add new supporting text which covers both Policies 5.1 and 5.2. The text will follow policy 5.2:</p> <p><u>Ealing comprises a number of strategic areas of open space, comprising Green belt (whose function is set out in paragraph 1.5 of PPG 2), and Metropolitan Open Land (London Plan (2011) Policy 7.17). The primary function of Green belt is to check unrestricted sprawl. Once designated as Green belt, this land can fulfil other objectives, including providing opportunities for recreation and nature conservation. MOL is a London wide concept and is recognised as land which contributes to the physical structure of London, provides opportunities for open-air recreation, or contains features or landscape of metropolitan or national significance. Whilst the criteria for identifying Green Belt and MOL are distinct, the London Plan confirms that the principles of control over development in the Green Belt set out in PPG 2 applies equally to MOL.</u></p>	To provide better clarity.
FPMC97	5.1 (b)	<p>Amend as follows: "(b) Land around the A40 – Northolt, Greenford</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land from Lime Trees Park to the A40: management of recreational open space, golf course and education site; 	To reflect the revised extent of the Green Belt network in light of the proposal to re-designate the former GSK sports ground and environs as Metropolitan Open Land.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Avenue Parkway from borough boundary east to Oldfield Lane Long Drive; landscaping of open land; creation of cycle routes sensitive development of site for high school within green belt setting where A40 crosses Oldfield Lane. • Northolt and Greenford Countryside Park: <u>Management as a Metropolitan Park</u>; development of a unified parkland area, and visitor centre at Northala Park • Northolt Golf Course and Medlar Fields – golf, new wetland/watercourses. • Rectory Field – development of play facilities and five-a-side football. • Islip Manor: management of recreation & education open space <u>(as District Park).</u>” 	
FPMC98	5.2 (a)	Amend as follows: “Acton Park – development of a district park encompassing <u>Management as</u> public parkland and private playing fields.”	To reflect the fact that delivering District Park Status at Acton Park is unlikely to be deliverable during the plan period.
FPMC99	5.2 (b)	Amend text to read: “Land in Park Royal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twyford Abbey – creation of public park to serve residents and workers <u>promote public access to the grounds</u>, consistent with Heritage Land designation.” 	To provide better clarity.
FPMC100	5.2 c)	Amend text of first bullet point as follows: “Hanger Hill – development of a district park, encompassing the public park, former Fox Reservoir and playing fields <u>(St Augustines and Barclays</u>	To provide better clarity.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		Sports Ground); management of the remainder of the land for nature conservation, and beech tree planting alongside North Circular Road.”	
FPMC101	5.2 (h)	Add new (h) “ <u>Land around the A40 – Greenford: Management for recreation, nature conservation and flood risk management.</u> ”	To reflect the revised extent of the MOL network in light of the proposal to re-designate the former GSK sports ground and environs as Metropolitan Open Land.
FPMC102	5.3	Amend preamble as follows: “The council in seeking to protect and promote <u>enhance</u> the network of Green Corridors and Blue Ribbon Network in the borough will promote the following proposals for enhancement:”	The first change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC114) but inadvertently left out. The second change reflects the importance of the Blue Ribbon Network. This proposed addition was detailed in EAL12b in reference to representation 454, but was accidently omitted from the final submission draft. It is proposed that this now be re-inserted as originally intended.
FPMC103	5.3	Add new supporting text as follows: <u>Green Corridors provide important links between networks of strategic open space in the borough. They comprise roads, railways, walking and cycle routes and corridors for the movement of wildlife. Whilst the vast majority of the Green Corridor network already exists on the ground, and will continue to be safeguarded as such, a section of the corridor just east of Guinness Mounds to East Acton remains unimplemented. This is illustrated on Map 8. The delivery of this section of the Green Corridor, in the form of an enhanced landscape strip, improved cycleway/pedestrian route, and an improved noise environment will most likely be dependent on and enabled by some development on parts of the land defined as Green Corridor. The delivery of this corridor should contribute to the following key</u>	This revision to the supporting text of policy 5.3 is intended to acknowledge that the delivery of the unimplemented A40 Acton Green Corridor may be dependent on some form of enabling development. The revised text defines the key objectives which development must adhere to.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p>objectives/aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Through enhanced landscaping transform this section of the A40, in order to deliver improvements to the appearance and quality of the experience of the A40 for all users, including residents, drivers, pedestrians, cyclists and wildlife passing along or crossing the A40.</u> • <u>Reduce the adverse effects arising from the A40, particularly in terms of noise and air quality.</u> • <u>Improve personal security – actual and perceived.</u> • <u>Enhance biodiversity.</u> • <u>Promoting alternative transport, particularly through an improved walking/cycling environment.</u> <p><u>The delivery of these Green Corridor objectives however also need to be balanced against the need to create quality development, including the need to provide for adequate servicing, private amenity space, and to maintain adequate separation distances in the interests of privacy. In this regard development proposals will also need to be judged against the criteria within the new Green Corridor policy of the Development Management DPD, and the Development Sites DPD, which provide further detail with regard to the type and scale of development which may be considered acceptable in relation to individual sites along this stretch of the Green Corridor.</u></p>	
FPMC104	5.4	<p>In the supporting text amend Para 1 as follows: “There are 96 <u>103</u> nature conservation sites in the borough.”</p>	To make a factual correction and provide better clarity.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p>Amend the first sentence of the sixth paragraph to read as follows:</p> <p>Within Ealing, a key tool to redress this deficiency has been to identify further sites of Local Importance <u>for Nature Conservation</u>.</p> <p>Amend eleventh paragraph as follows:</p> <p>The planning of new development and regeneration should also have regard to the conservation of geological features, and opportunities should be taken to achieve positive gains for conservation through the form and design of development. Where development is proposed which would affect an identified geological site (including in particular Horsenden Hill) the approach should be to seek to avoid adverse impact on the geological interest, and if this is not possible, to minimise such impact and seek to avoid adverse impact on the geological interest, the approach should be to minimise such impact and seek mitigation of any residual impacts....</p>	
FPMC105	5.5 (b)	<p>Amend as follows: "To address deficiency in access to open space in the borough, and to meet the open space needs rising from new development, including in particular at Southall Gas Works and Southern Gateway (Park Royal). Key priorities in terms of proposals for addressing deficiency are currently being identified as part of work on <u>through</u> the Green Space Strategy. Further details will follow in the final submission version of the Development Strategy."</p>	<p>To reflect the updated status of the Green Space Strategy. To provide a cross reference to the emerging work on an All London Green Grid, and to reflect the refined deficiency mapping work.</p>

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
FPMC106	5.5	<p>Revise first paragraph of supporting text as follows (with addition of new additional text in red):</p> <p>These policies are based on the council's Green Space Strategy (2012-2022) and their application should also be informed by emerging work on an <u>All London Green Grid. (currently being finalised), and a wider analysis of deficiency presented in the West London Sub-Regional Development Framework.</u> The former comprises a quantitative and qualitative audit of green space, and an assessment of current and future needs over the plan period. <u>This assessment also considered open space outside of the borough boundary, including land jointly managed by Ealing Council, such as Gunnersbury Park, whose catchment extends into Ealing. Whilst falling outside the remit of Ealing's Core Strategy, the Council recognises the value of space in neighbouring boroughs in satisfying the needs of its residents, and through working jointly with colleagues in neighbouring boroughs will seek to ensure that this value is maximised.</u></p> <p><u>The All London Green Grid will create a network of interlinked, multifunctional and high quality open and green spaces that connect with town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, rivers and major employment and residential areas. Ealing is an important part of two 'area frameworks' the River Brent Plateau framework and the Colne and Crane framework. The project is being rolled out by Design for London (DfL), and provides the sub</u></p>	<p>To provide clarity.</p> <p>Reference to the All London Green Grid is proposed to reflect the emerging evidence base. The text summarising the key findings of the deficiency analysis has been updated to reflect the refined mapping work.</p> <p>It is now proposed to add some further additional supporting text to recognise the value and role of open space in adjoining boroughs, whose catchment extends into Ealing.</p> <p>A new reference is also proposed in relation to addressing future deficiency with regard to allotment provision.</p>

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p><u>regional context in which the green space strategy shall be embedded.</u></p> <p>The policies to enhance green space, improve access to this space and where possible to create new green spaces respond to the deficiency areas identified in the strategies referred to above, <u>as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Park deficiency particularly in Acton Central, Park Royal, Southfields and Hanger Hill. • Local Park deficiency particularly in Southall (Southall West, Southall Green and Southall Town Centre), Ealing (North Ealing), Hanwell (North Hanwell) and in Park Royal. • Areas of deficiency in play provision in South Ealing, North Ealing, the majority of Southall West, Park Royal, and in large parts of Acton Central, North Greenford and Perivale. • Very low playground provision in relation to child density in Southall West, Acton Central and Southfields. • Southall West, Acton Central, Hanger Lane and Ealing Common have high child density and are more than 400m from existing facilities. Hence they need new facilities. • <u>In quantity terms, as a proportion of public open space per head of population, Ealing Broadway and South Acton Wards are particularly deficient. Over the plan period this position may also worsen in relation to Southall Green and Southall Broadway</u> 	

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p>wards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of deficiency in access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Local Park deficiency throughout the borough, but particularly through the centre of Ealing.</u> • <u>District Park deficiency in the east of the borough and across much of Southall.</u> • <u>Deficiency in both local and district park provision particularly in Acton (East Acton and South Acton) and Southall.</u> • <u>Metropolitan Park deficiency particularly in the Hanger Hill ward.</u> • <u>There is a lower density of play opportunities through the centre and east of the borough, in particular the wards of Ealing Common, Ealing Broadway, Hanger Hill and the western side of East Acton.</u> • <u>There is a notable gap in provision of MUGA's and play opportunities for older children in the Hanger Hill area.</u> <p><u>Provision standards to help alleviate deficiency in relation to allotment provision are detailed in the Development Management DPD.</u></p> <p><u>The Green Space Strategy identifies priority parks for investment to help redress this deficiency.</u></p> <p>Policy 7.18 of the Replacement London Plan also seeks to ensure that future open space needs are considered in planning policies for opportunity Areas (Park Royal and Southall). In this regard, new public open space provision is proposed as part of the</p>	

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		Southern Gateway site and Southall Gas Works site.	
FPMC107	5.6	<p>Amend Policy 5.6 as follows:</p> <p>The council will seek:</p> <p>(a) To Protect and promote a network of sports grounds and other active recreation areas in the borough. Sites identified as being of strategic and local importance for outdoor sports will be protected and promoted primarily for this function.</p> <p>(b) Seek to develop a sports hub as part of this network, with a range of sports provision adjoining Gurnell Pool in the Gurnell area, and the development of several strategic 'satellite sites' located strategically to serve communities across the borough.</p> <p>(c) Seek to secure developer contributions to provide a key-funding source for the delivery of various priority projects.</p>	<p>To provide a firm commitment with regard to the protection of the network of sports grounds in the borough.</p> <p>In relation to (b) this proposal is intended to refer to the Gurnell Pool and its environs.</p>
FPMC108	5.6	<p>Amend supporting text as follows: "The council's Facilities Strategy (2011) (Incorporating the Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy (2007) and updates (2010)) provides an analysis of both existing and future needs over the lifetime of the plan, identifying areas of deficiency in terms of access. At a borough wide level, this Development Strategy identifies a requirement of 0.82ha of outdoor sports pitches per 1,000 people in the borough by 2021. The council's emerging Facilities Strategy will also sets out an action plan to promote this network, and</p>	<p>To add clarity, with regard to the various evidence base documents, and their role.</p> <p>The Facilities Strategy includes the full list of Strategic and Local Sites. This will be updated on a periodic basis. To ensure that the plan remains current, it is proposed that the list be taken out of the Development Strategy</p> <p>To confirm that all sports grounds are also designated as</p>

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p>to address deficiency in terms of physical access, quantity of provision, and in terms of quality of facilities. As a tool for alleviating deficiency, this strategy identifies a hierarchy of sites in the borough for sports and active recreation, defining sites of strategic and local importance and distinguishing between sites of single and multi sports use, <u>and identifies opportunities for future development/enhancement.</u> The following strategic sites are defined and mapped on the Proposals Map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Warren Farm ▪ Rectory Park ▪ Ealing Central Sports Ground ▪ North Acton Playing Fields ▪ Perivale Park ▪ Spikes Bridge Park ▪ Gurnell Playing Fields and Environs ▪ Former Liverpool and Victoria Sports Ground ▪ London Playing Fields ▪ Trailfinders Sports Ground ▪ Old Actonians Sports Club ▪ Brentham Sports Club <p>These are sites which comprise a number of pitches, and accommodate a range of sports, often used by a significant number of organisations and clubs. These sites will be primarily safeguarded and protected for outdoor sports related activities. Some ancillary development on these sites may be necessary and desirable to enhance the primary active recreation function of these sites.</p> <p>Key priority projects include the promotion of a 'sports hub' facility at Perivale Park encompassing the Perivale Athletics Field (a National Throw</p>	Community Open Space.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p>Centre), a new outdoor gym, a Golf Range and Junior Gold Development Centre, tennis courts, new multi-use games areas (MUGAs) and dedicated pitches for football and rugby. The centre will also link to the Gurnell Swimming Pool. It also proposes developing smaller 'satellite' hub facilities at strategic sites in the borough. The following proposals have also been identified for other <u>key</u> sports fields in the borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectory Park Playing Fields, Northolt – the establishment of a centre of football excellence in the park and the replacement of changing facilities. • Ealing Central Sports Ground, Perivale – replacement or refurbishment of the pavilion and changing rooms. • Spikesbridge Park, Southall – the development of a new pavilion incorporating community uses and possibly replacement accommodation for the Cornucopia Centre on the edge of the park. • Warren Farm – improved changing rooms, outdoor sports areas and social facilities. <p><u>All sports grounds in the borough are currently designated and safeguarded as Community Open Space.</u></p>	
FPMC109	5.7	<p>Amend text of the policy as follows:</p> <p><u>"The Council will</u> To seek to protect existing sites, maximise their use (including consideration for reuse), and identify additional burial land located to serve those parts of the borough experiencing</p>	To update/reflect the current position, and emerging work.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p>significant shortage.”</p> <p>Amend supporting text as follows:</p> <p>“There are five cemeteries run by the council in the borough at present (Acton, Greenford Park, Havelock, Hortus and South Ealing) and three other cemeteries (Westminster, Kensington & Chelsea and Gunnersbury) either under different management, or located outside the borough. Of the cemeteries located in the borough under the management of the council, only Greenford has remaining capacity (Hortus is predicted to reach full capacity by the end of 2010). Whilst it is predicted that Greenford will have remaining capacity to cover the plan period for the borough as a whole, and has potential if extended further to provide a further 15 years (i.e. 30 years in total), this would not address the acute local need for burial space in certain parts of the borough. <u>The beliefs of different community groups are an important consideration in planning for cemetery space as religious and cultural traditions and aspirations determine preferred funeral rites.</u> In this regard there is a particular requirement from the Muslim community for additional services and facilities to be provided somewhere in Southall. <u>Work is underway to understand the spatial variation in this demand. Any deficit in need will primarily be met through the application of CIL, and in the case of strategic planning applications through a requirement to provide for on-site provision. Further detail is provided in the Development Management DPD.</u> Further consideration will also be given to the</p>	

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		identification of sites for woodland burials. All cemeteries located in the borough are currently designated as Community Open Space.	
FPMC110	Chapter 6, Preamble, Para 1	'Existing communities and residents coming into new development in the borough will need additional health facilities, schools, leisure, transport, <u>utility</u> and community facilities. As indicated in chapter one, the sustainable delivery of the Development Strategy requires good infrastructure planning. This chapter provides more information on infrastructure requirements and delivery.'	To recognise the importance of utilities to the provision of infrastructure.
FPMC111	Chapter 6, Preamble, Para 2	'To create sustainable communities, providing housing and employment opportunities alone is not sufficient. There is a need to provide the necessary supporting 'infrastructure' of transport, schools, open space, community, health, <u>utilities</u> and leisure services etc to support the local population and those who visit or work in the borough. A range of organisations provide these services but there is currently little or no integration of that provision meeting neither the needs of existing communities nor those of the future.'	To recognise the importance of utilities to the provision of infrastructure.
FPMC112	Chapter 6, Preamble, Para 6	Amend the second sentence as follows: "The IDP lists the type of infrastructure required by type (e.g. education, health, sports and leisure) and will also list by area of the borough."	To correct a typographical error.
FPMC113	Chapter 6, Preamble, Para 9 Footnote 88	Delete Footnote 88 as follows: " The IDP mapping has been updated to reflect additional information and updates of plans and strategies from infrastructure providers. Updated mapping can be found in the IDP report 2011. "	To improve clarity and usability.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		And replace with: <u>“For any future updates to mapping, please refer to the latest version of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan</u>	
FPMC114	Chapter 6, Preamble, Para 11	Amend reference at the end of the preamble as follows: “The Infrastructure Delivery Schedule is set out in Appendix 4 <u>3</u> .”	To correct a typographical error. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC128) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC115	6.1	Delete as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport – identify and promote improvements needed to and from identified development hubs, which will include enhancing north-south links within the borough as well as orbital journeys. and replace with: “• Transport - identify and promote local and strategic improvements needed to and from identified development hubs, which will include enhancing north-south, orbital links within the borough as well as east-west, radial journeys. For further details, please refer to the LB Ealing Local Implementation Plan 2011-2014 and the West London Sub-Regional Transport Plan 2010 and any subsequent updates.”	To provide better clarity.
FPMC116	6.2	Amend preamble of the policy as follows: “Social infrastructure {new footnote} includes affordable housing, education, children’s services, provision for older people and independent living, health care, employment, community safety, culture, leisure and community services (including libraries, community centres, <u>places of worship</u> , police, fire, ambulance facilities, and cemeteries) The following requirements have been identified to date:” The new footnote text is as follows: See the London	To provide better clarity.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		Plan (2011) Policy 3.16. Para 3.86 also includes a definition of social infrastructure.	
FPMC117	6.2	Amend title of fourth bullet point to read: <u>Culture, sports and leisure</u> ". Insert new text as first sentence after this amended title: ' <u>Enhance buildings and spaces through developments that enable cultural activity to take place for the benefit of its community.</u> '	To improve clarity and usability.
FPMC118	6.2	Add new footnote after: "The following requirements have been identified to date: {new footnote}". Text as follows: London Plan (2011) Policies 3.16-3.19 provide further detail and requirements upon local planning authorities with regard to social, healthcare, education and sports facilities.	To improve clarity and usability.
FPMC119	6.3	Amend preamble of the policy as follows: "The Infrastructure <u>Delivery</u> Plan will identify....."	To correct a typographical error.
FPMC120	6.4	Amend second sentence as follows: "Local priorities will be established with reference to the council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan and set out in the forthcoming SPD9 <u>covering</u> Community Infrastructure Levy, Planning Obligations and Legal Agreements."	To correct a typographical error. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC132) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC121	6.4	Amend as follows: "The Council will follow the approach of set out in the London Plan (2011) {Footnote 90} in respect of...."	To provide better clarity and take account of the adopted London Plan 2011 that was published after submission of the Development Strategy.
FPMC122	6.4 Footnote 90	Amend as follows: "See Draft Replacement London Plan (2011) Policies 8.1-8.3."	To provide better clarity and take account of the adopted London Plan 2011 that was published after submission of the Development Strategy.
FPMC123	Appendix 1: The Regional Context – The London	Amend Appendix 1 of the Development Strategy to include the text and maps shown in Annex A of this schedule. Footnote 92 is amended and Footnotes	To provide better clarity and take account of the adopted London Plan 2011 that was published after submission of the Development Strategy.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
	Plan	93-96 inclusive are all deleted, as they are now out of date.	
FPMC124	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles	Amend background font colour from yellow to green to avoid any confusion with policy text above.	To provide better clarity.
FPMC125	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles	Add cross-reference in the text to the relevant Map 13-16.	To provide better clarity and consistency with approach taken in the remaining neighbourhood profiles.
FPMC126	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles	Add at the beginning of the context: “ <u>Acton comprises three wards: Acton Central, South Acton and Southfields.</u> ”	To provide better clarity and consistency with approach taken in the remaining neighbourhood profiles.
FPMC127	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 1.Acton Footnote 97	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC143) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC128	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 2.Ealing Footnote 99	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC149) but inadvertently left out.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
FPMC129	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 3.Greenford Footnote 101	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC152) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC130	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 4.Hanwell Footnote 103	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC156) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC131	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 4.Hanwell	In the last sentence of the context some of the text is underlined. This should be removed so that it reads: “The character of Hanwell is strongly influenced by green space, with the Brent River Park forming a substantial part of the neighbourhood.” At the end of the supporting text on the future add: “ <u>The Grade II Hanwell Community Centre will be refurbished to provide a range of community services, activities and letting opportunities.</u> ”	To provide better clarity. The additional supporting text is intended to set out a clear strategic approach to the management of Ealing’s historic environment in line with PPS5 and in accordance with the Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage (ED14).
FPMC132	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 5.Northolt	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC158) but inadvertently left out.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
	Footnote 105		
FPMC133	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 6.Park Royal	Add at the beginning of the context: “ <u>Park Royal comprises East Acton ward and part of Hangar Hill ward.</u> ”	To provide better clarity and consistency with approach taken in the remaining neighbourhood profiles.
FPMC134	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 6.Park Royal Footnote 109	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC159) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC135	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 7.Perivale Footnote 111	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC160) but inadvertently left out.
FPMC136	Appendix 2: A Local Context – Neighbourhood Profiles 8.Southall	Amend the footnote to read: Based on sites identified in the Housing Trajectory anticipated to come forward <u>for development</u> during the plan period (2011-26).	To provide better clarity. This change was originally suggested in Submission Document EAL3 (see MC163) but inadvertently left out.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
	Footnote 114		
FPMC137	Appendix Three: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule	Revise according to attached Annexe III.	To better reflect current information about the provision of identified infrastructure in the Borough.
FPMC138	Appendix Three: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule	<p>The following minor changes to the IDS have been incorporated in the attached Annex III:</p> <p>“1. Replaced final 7 columns of IDS which relate to officer scoring with one prioritisation column indicating 'high/medium/low priority' for each project. 2. Deleted track changes and updated Appendix Three title with date/version number of IDS (v 4 - 28 November 2011). 3. Confirmed primary school sites in Acton proposed for expansion 4. Changed column title 'When required' to 'Delivery period.’”</p>	<p>1. To aid clarity in terms of High/Medium/Low priority infrastructure projects for delivery. The 7 columns represent scoring/prioritisation which will inform the Council's emerging CIL. It is more detail than is required from an IDS. Defining projects more simply as 'high/medium/low' will make the table easier to interpret. These categories will be updated and published annually with the rest of the content as part of the AMR. 2. To aid clarity in terms of date/version of IDS 3. To reflect most up to date primary school expansion proposals from Education dept 4. To aid clarity and reflect the content of the IDP within the IDS.</p>
FPMC139	Add New Appendix Four	Add new Appendix 4 setting out a schedule of UDP policies superseded when the Development Strategy is adopted.	To provide clarity on status of UDP policies when the Development Strategy is adopted.
FPMC140	Add New Appendix 5	Add a glossary of terms and abbreviations used to include definitions of <u>Boutique Hotel</u> , <u>Code for Sustainable Homes</u> , <u>Community Open Space</u> , <u>Cycle Hubs</u> , <u>BREAM</u> , <u>Decentralised Energy</u> , <u>Heritage Land</u> , <u>Low Emission Strategy</u> , <u>Metropolitan Open Land</u> , <u>Neighbourhood Centre</u> , <u>Public Open Space</u> , <u>Retail Hierarchy</u> , <u>Social Infrastructure</u> and <u>Sustainable Development</u> .	To improve clarity and usability.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
FPMC141	Map 1: West London Growth Corridors	To re-title the map: "Ealing in the context of West London" and amend the key to make clear that opportunity areas refer to Opportunity Area Planning Frameworks.	To provide better clarity.
FPMC142	Map 2 – Key Diagram	Remove "Special Opportunity Site" notation from Map 2 'Key Diagram'.	In light of the proposed change to delete the Special Opportunity Site designation as detailed in LPA 5.
FPMC143	Map 2 – Key Diagram	The Greenford and Northolt "Strategic Industrial Locations" are shown by a single notation and should be shown as two separate SILs.	To provide better clarity.
FPMC144	Map 2 – Key Diagram	To amend the tables and pie charts showing housing potential from large sites, within 800m of a Crossrail station and by area next to the legend of the key diagram in line with the errata page. However, there was an error on the errata slip that was originally published under Greenford which referred to 4700 homes rather than the correct 470 homes. For the avoidance of doubt an amended errata page is shown at Annexe IV.	To provide updated figures that reflect further work undertaken on refining the Housing Trajectory since publication of the Final Submission Proposals in September 2010 and to correct some typographical errors.
FPMC145	Map 3: Neighbourhood Areas in LBE	To re-title the map to avoid confusion regarding the designation of neighbourhood areas and make explicit this is the council's approach. The Council will also relocate the map within the document with Appendix 2 that deals with the local context and renumber maps in the plan accordingly and revise the List of Maps.	To provide better clarity.
FPMC146	Map 4: Housing and Employment Sites in Ealing	Amend title of map and legend to ensure consistency of approach.	To provide better clarity.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
	and the Development Corridors		
FPMC147	Map 5: The Retail Hierarchy in the LBE	The Council will correct labelling for “Pitshanger Lane” and Northfield Avenue”, add “Bilton Road”, will check neighbourhood centres are all correctly positioned and amend the key to make clear that neighbourhood centres are identified by reference to their nodal point (ensuring consistency with approach in Map 2).	To provide better clarity and correct typographical and cartographical errors.
FPMC148	Map 6: Development Areas in Both Corridors	To amend labelling for “Green Man Lane Estate”	To correct a typographical error.
FPMC149	Map 7: Approved, Proposed and Potential Improvements to Transport in LBE	<p>To tidy up the key (G and I have no titles) and to further clarify the reference to route G and the northern section of route F to better align with the Corridor 3 (Acton north-south) project identified in the LB Ealing Local Implementation Plan 2011-2014. For consistency, any changes should also be reflected in Maps 2, 10 and 13.</p> <p>For clarification the key in relation to proposed improvements is intended to read as follows: C - North London Line/London Overground Improvements D - Greenford Rd Bus Service Improvements E - Greenford A40 Freight Link F - High Frequency Bus Route between Ealing & Wembley Park via Park Royal G - West London Orbital Improvements</p>	To provide better clarity and ensure consistency with the LB Ealing Local Implementation Plan 2011-2014.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		H - Improved bus links between South Acton & Park Royal I - Extension of Greenford Branch Line services to Ruislip J - Greenford Branch Line Improvements	
FPMC150	Map 8 – Green and Open Spaces	Amend Map 8 in regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The removal of MOL designation from Grove Avenue. • The redesignation of Tentelow Lane Depot from MOL to Green Corridor and residential area. • The redesignation of St Margaret’s Road from MOL to Community Open Space and residential. These proposals were originally contained in Vol 2 of EAL4.	To respond to a draft modification proposed by the Inspector.
FPMC151	Map 8 – Green and Open Spaces	Amend Map 8 in regard to further revisions to Community Open Space boundary for the South Acton Allotments to reflect the actual boundaries of the consented scheme, as set out in Annexe II.	To reflect the actual boundaries of the outline consent for the South Acton Estate.
FPMC152	Map 8 – Green and Open Spaces	Amend Map 8 in regard to Popefield Playing Fields – Re-designate the whole site as Community Open Space, as set out in Annexe II.	To reflect the current use of the site as both allotments and as a sports ground.
FPMC153	Map 8 – Green and Open Spaces	Amend Map 8 to include a different notation for the section of the A40 Green Corridor east of Canada Crescent to the borough boundary, as set out in Annexe II.	To differentiate between that section of the Green Corridor which has yet to be implemented/delivered, and the wider network. Please also see proposed supporting text to policy 5.3, detailed in LPA 9.
FPMC154	Map 8 – Green and Open Spaces	Delete Strategic Sports Sites	In light of proposal to remove list from policy 5.6. An up-to-date list will be provided in the Council’s Facilities Strategy

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
FPMC155	Map 9: Community Facilities in Ealing	<p>Amend title to reflect that the map only shows certain key social infrastructure and reflect any amendment in the text in the preamble to Chapter 5, Para 9.</p> <p>The amended text for the title of the map is as follows. Delete: "Community Facilities in Ealing" and replace with: "<u>Existing Education, Health and Leisure Facilities in Ealing</u>".</p> <p>In the preamble to Chapter 6, Para 9 amend text as follows; "Map 9 shows community facilities <u>existing education, health and leisure facilities</u> Map 10 shows..."</p>	To provide better clarity.
FPMC156	Map 10: New and Expanded Infrastructure	Amend symbols on the map corresponding to new secondary schools and secondary school expansion.	To correct a cartographical error.
FPMC157	Map 10: New and Expanded Infrastructure	Amend map 10 to identify the Acton Storm Tanks serving the Thames Tideway Tunnel project, as set out in Annexe II.	To recognise this infrastructure project
FPMC158	Map 10: New and Expanded Infrastructure	Amend map 10 to correctly plot the Mattock Lane Health Centre (Primary Care Facility), as set out in Annexe II.	To correct a simple factual error
FPMC159	Map 10: New and Expanded Infrastructure	Amend map 10 to clarify references in the key to major schemes and provide a new footnote to provide an explanation.	To provide better clarity.
FPMC160	Map 11: Strategic Diagram for West London	Update map 11 with key diagram from London Plan 2011, as set out in Annexe I.	To reflect the updated diagram in the replacement London Plan (2011).

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
FPMC161	Map 12: PTAL in Ealing	Update map 12 with latest PTAL map, as set out in Annexe I.	To reflect the latest data with regard to public transport accessibility levels in Ealing.
FPMC162	Maps 13-16: Mapping The Borough	Although this does not relate to the tests of soundness, the Inspector has asked the Council to consider inserting boundaries between neighbourhood areas in Maps 13-15.	This cannot be adopted in the current draft of the document. However, it will be considered in the final draft of the adopted plan when the document is sent out for printing/type-setting.
FPMC163	Footnotes	To undertake a final check for consistency regards references to the London Plan, 2011 and its predecessor.	To improve clarity and usability.
FPMC164	Footnotes	To undertake a final check for consistency regards references to other Ealing DPDs including Policies 3.4 and 4.2.	To improve clarity and usability.
FPMC165	Footnotes	To undertake a final check for any changes made in the Atlas of Proposed Changes (EAL4) to ensure consistency in cross-referencing the documents e.g. numbering.	To improve clarity and usability.
FPMC166	General	To undertake a final check for any further typographical or grammatical errors not dealt with specifically in this schedule.	To provide better clarity.
FPMC167	General	Although this does not relate to the tests of soundness, the Inspector has asked the Council to consider putting policies in a box to distinguish from supporting wording.	The Council accepts this helpful suggestion but it clearly cannot be adopted in the current draft of the document. However, it will be incorporated in the final draft of the adopted plan when this is sent out for printing/type-setting.
FPMC168	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map, Introduction Vol 1	Amend paragraph 3 as follows: This atlas illustrates in map form any proposed change that arise from that arise from the following	To provide clarity

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		<p>DPDs: the Development (Core) Strategy 2026</p> <p>1) Draft Final Proposals for the Development Strategy (Core) Strategy 2026</p> <p>2) Draft Initial Proposals for the Development Sites Policy Document</p> <p>3) Draft Initial Proposals for the Development Management Policy Document</p>	
FPMC169	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol. 1, Maps 7, 10 and 11	Delete maps 7 (Glade Lane), 10 (Rockware Avenue) and 11 (Southern Gateway) from Vol. 1 'Atlas of Proposed Changes'.	In light of the proposed change to delete the Special Opportunity Site designation as detailed in LPA 5.
FPMC170	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol. 1 Map 9	Delete map 9 'Middlesex Business Centre' from Vol. 1 'Atlas of Proposed Changes'.	See response to representation 657 in EAL12b.
FPMC171	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map, Introduction Vol 2	<p>Amend paragraph 3 as follows:</p> <p>This atlas illustrates in map form any proposed change that arise from that arise from the following DPDs: the Development (Core) Strategy 2026</p> <p>1) Draft Final Proposals for the Development Strategy (Core) Strategy 2026</p> <p>2) Draft Initial Proposals for the Development Sites</p>	To provide clarity

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		Policy Document 3) Draft Initial Proposals for the Development Management Policy Document	
FPMC172	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 26	Delete map 26.	Community Open Space designation needs to be reviewed further, particularly in light of the inclusion of the school playing fields to the north of the site.
FPMC173	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 29	Amend title to read: Map 29: Community Open Space designation added at Pitzhanger Park Brentham Club	To accurately reflect the name of the site.
FPMC174	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 37	Correct annotation to reflect that Community Open Space designation has been added to Warren Farm Sports Ground Title also to be amended to read: Map 37: Public Open Space Community Open Space designation added to Warren Farm Sports Ground	To accurately reflect the status of this site. All sports grounds are designated as Community Open Space, irrespective of public access. Please note that this change has already been reflected in Map 8, and the deficiency maps in the Green Space Strategy.
FPMC175	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 50	Amend title to read: Map 50: Community Open Space designation added to Thames Valley Sports Ground West London University Sports Ground	To accurately reflect the current owners/managers of site.
FPMC176	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 52	Delete Map 52.	The boundaries of the Public Open Space designation need to be reviewed further.
FPMC177	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals	Delete Map 99	The public open space designation needs to be reviewed further. As a rule of thumb it was decided that all

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
	Map Vol 2, Map 99		cemeteries, allotments, sports grounds (both public and private) and golf courses should be designated as Community Open Space.
FPMC178	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 111 (New)	Amend MOL boundary, removing properties at Billets Hart Close and land adjoining no. 2 Fox Villas. Re-designate as 'Residential Area', as set out in Annexe II.	To update the proposals map following the implementation of the residential development at Billets Hart Close.
FPMC179	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 112 (New)	Amend MOL boundary of Ealing Green removing the forecourt area of 'Flavas' and footpath on the north side of Ealing Green, as set out in Annexe II.	To correct a cartographical error on the 2004 UDP Proposals Map.
FPMC180	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 113 (New)	Further revisions to Community Open Space boundary for the South Acton Allotments to reflect the actual boundaries of the consented scheme, as set out in Annexe II.	To reflect the actual boundaries of the outline consent for the South Acton Estate.
FPMC181	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 114 (New)	Popefield Playing Fields – Re-designate the whole site as Community Open Space, as set out in Annexe II.	To reflect the soon to be implemented use of the site as both allotments and a sports ground.
FPMC182	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 2, Map 115 (New)	Map 8 to be amended to include a different notation for the section of the A40 Green Corridor east of Canada Crescent to the borough boundary, as set out in Annexe II.	To differentiate between that section of the Green Corridor which has yet to be implemented/delivered, and the wider network. Please also see proposed supporting text to policy 5.3, detailed in LPA 9.
FPMC183	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map, Introduction Vol 3	Amend paragraph 3 as follows: This atlas illustrates in map form any proposed change that arise from that arise from the following DPDs: the Development (Core) Strategy 2026	To provide clarity.

Ref. No.	Policy/ Paragraph	Suggested Change	Reason For Change
		1) Draft Final Proposals for the Development Strategy (Core) Strategy 2026 2) Draft Initial Proposals for the Development Sites Policy Document 3) Draft Initial Proposals for the Development Management Policy Document	
FPMC184	Atlas of Changes to the Proposals Map Vol 3, Map 8	Delete Map 8	Map 9 provides all of the detail covered in map 8

Annexe I

Suggested Amended Text and Maps for Appendix One

Appendix One: A Regional Context - The London Plan 2011

The London Plan 2011 sets out the overall spatial framework for development across London up until 2031 and is illustrated diagrammatically at Map 11. It indicates the amounts and types of development required over the next 20 years across London as a whole, and for West London, and in some cases, borough by borough. On this basis, the role of Ealing's Development Strategy is to relate the amounts and types of development (indicated in the London Plan) to Ealing's needs, and to indicate where and when development should be provided.

The London Plan requires that the local development framework supports economic development – taking advantage of Ealing's location between Central London and Heathrow, and promoting Park Royal, in the north east of the borough, which is the biggest industrial estate in Western Europe. The council must plan for a strong portfolio of industrial land, providing for a range of business needs – including the need to accommodate additional waste management facilities.

The Mayor of London supports proposals by Ealing Council to enhance the attractiveness of town centres – Acton, Ealing, Hanwell, Greenford and Southall - and manage their restructuring where necessary. It is also important to facilitate delivery of strategic transport priorities including Crossrail, improved bus services and more sustainable access to Heathrow Airport. {Footnote}¹

The London Plan indicates public transport accessibility levels (PTALs) across London and seeks to improve public transport accessibility. Subject to public transport capacity, areas with high PTALs can expect relatively high-density development. Low PTALs and limited public transport capacity can constrain development potential. Development can of course fund improvements. These factors are important in establishing the approach to development in Ealing's Development Strategy. Map 12 shows PTALs in Ealing.

¹ The effect of the Mayor's projected improvements in public transport are summarised in the London Plan at Chapter 6. See: <http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/LP2011%20Chapter%206.pdf>

The Mayor's plan requires that Ealing's expanding population be accommodated in sustainable communities, taking into account needs for social and community infrastructure. The London Plan highlights the environment, particularly improving air quality along the A40 and the North Circular Road, and providing open space – not only major green spaces such as Horsenden Hill and the Brent River Park, but the many small sites which add value to Ealing's environment.

The London Plan – Complementing Ealing's Development Strategy 2026

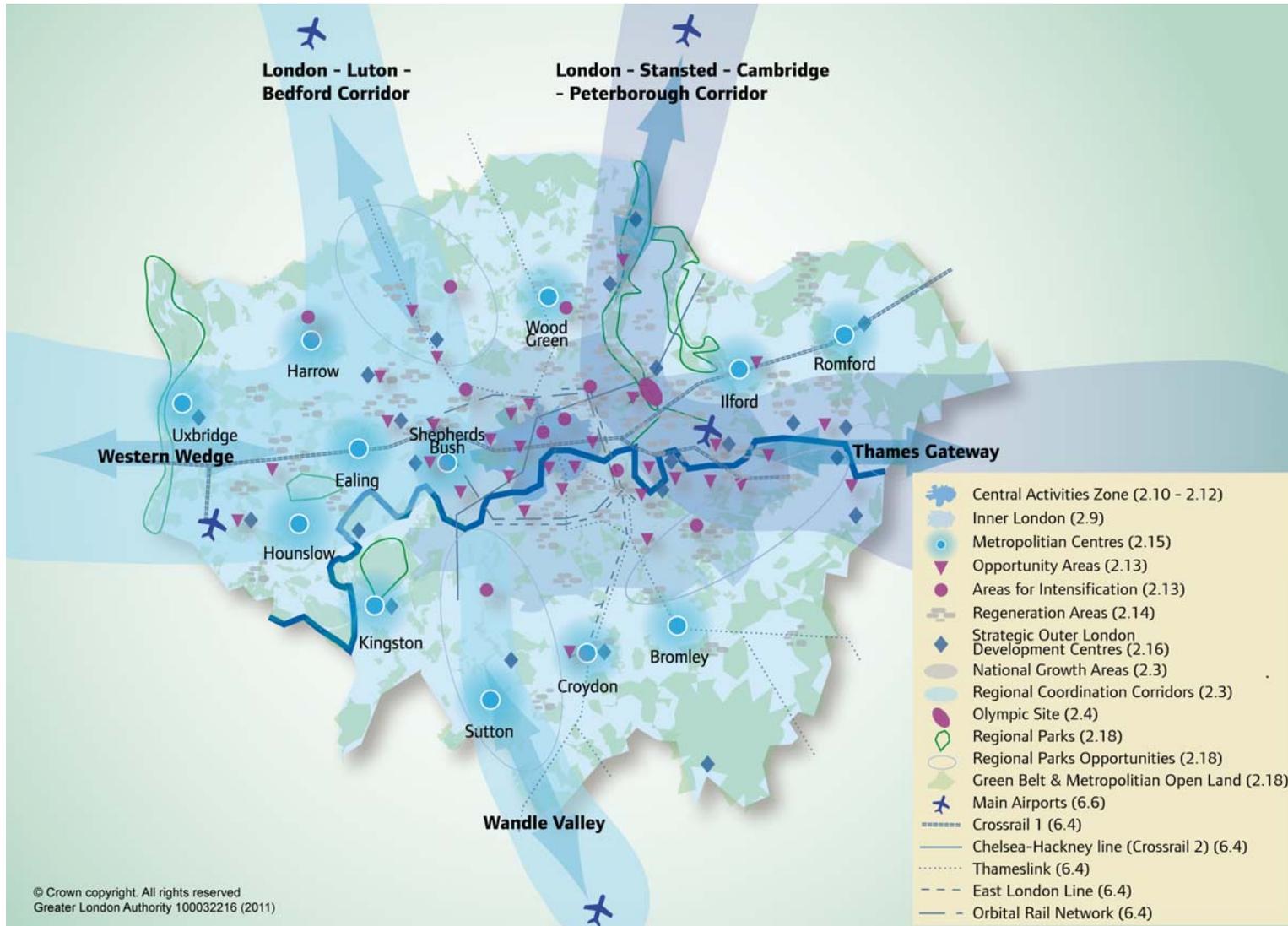
The London Plan is more than a context for local planning. Together with Ealing's development plan, it is the statutory basis for decisions on planning applications in the borough. As indicated above, the Ealing's Development Strategy will have policies on where and when development should be accommodated. The London Plan will complement these with a range of thematic policies setting standards for the quality of development and the environment (i.e. for all types of development in suburban, urban and central London). The proposals in Ealing's Development Strategy take account of these thematic 'quality' policies in the London Plan, and there is no need for them to be restated in the Ealing Development Strategy.

Strategic policies, whether in the London Plan or in Ealing's Development Strategy, deal with general principles. There is no local reason for the general principles set out in the London Plan not to apply in Ealing. However, the application of strategic 'quality' policies to individual sites and to on-going development management (i.e. the process of dealing with planning applications) does require careful consideration in the light of local circumstances. On this basis, Ealing's forthcoming Development Sites and Development Management documents together with the Ealing Proposals Map (and on waste matters, the West London Waste Plan) will establish specific development policies tailored to Ealing's local requirements.

The matters covered by the thematic policies in the existing London Plan are summarised below:

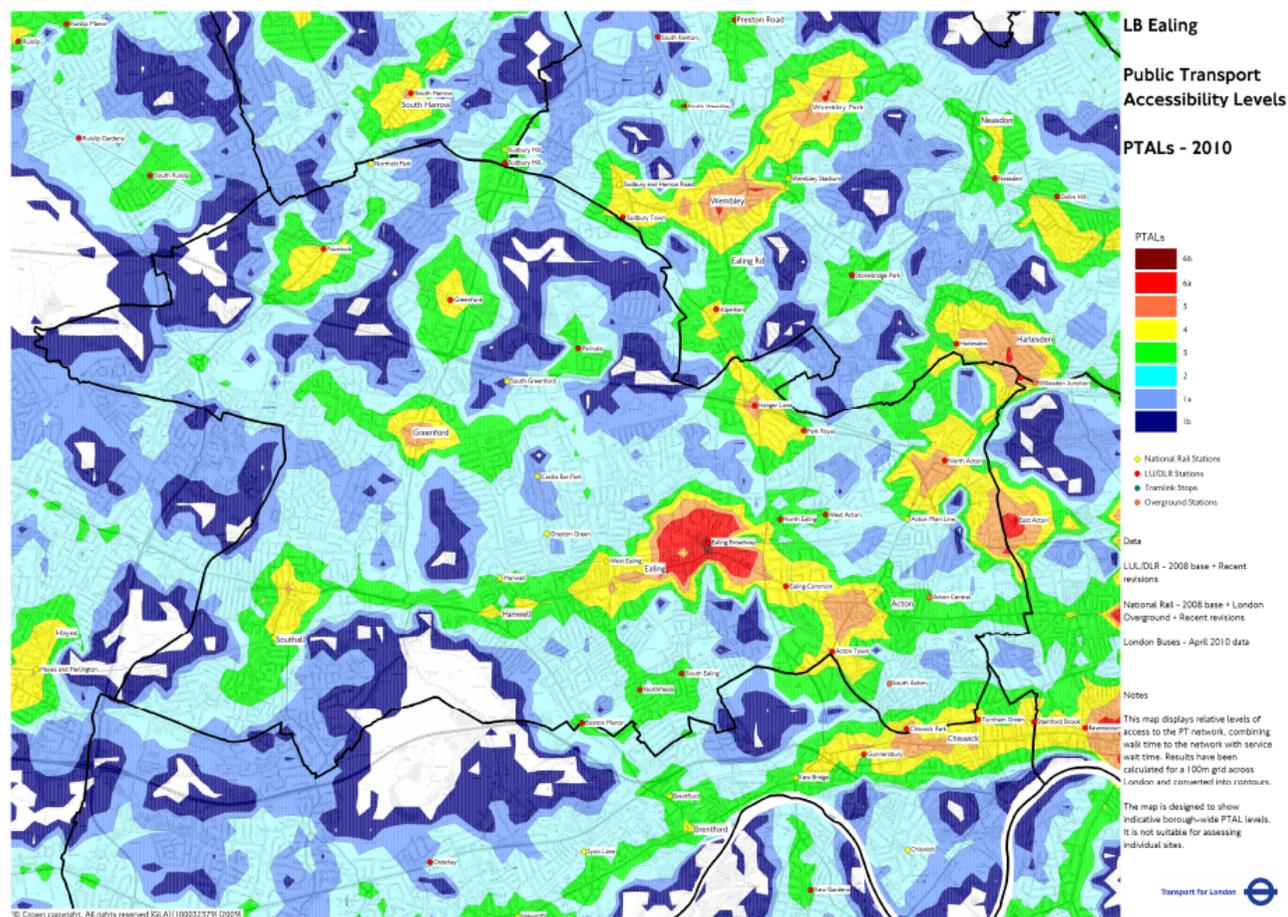
<p style="text-align: center;">London Plan 2011 - Thematic Policies</p> <p>London's Places: Sub-regions, Inner London, Outer London, Opportunity Areas, Town Centres, Strategic Industrial Locations</p> <p>London's People: Equal Life Chances, Health, Housing, Social Infrastructure</p> <p>London's Economy: Sectors and workplaces, Emerging sectors, Improving opportunities for all</p> <p>London's Response to Climate Change: Mitigation, Adaptation, Waste, Aggregates and contamination</p> <p>London's Transport: Integrating Transport and Development, Connecting London</p> <p>London's Living Spaces and Places: Place shaping, Heritage, Safety and Resilience, Pollution, Open and Natural Environment, Blue Ribbon Network</p> <p>Visit - http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/londonplan</p>

Map 11: Strategic Diagram for London
 (Source: London Plan 2011)



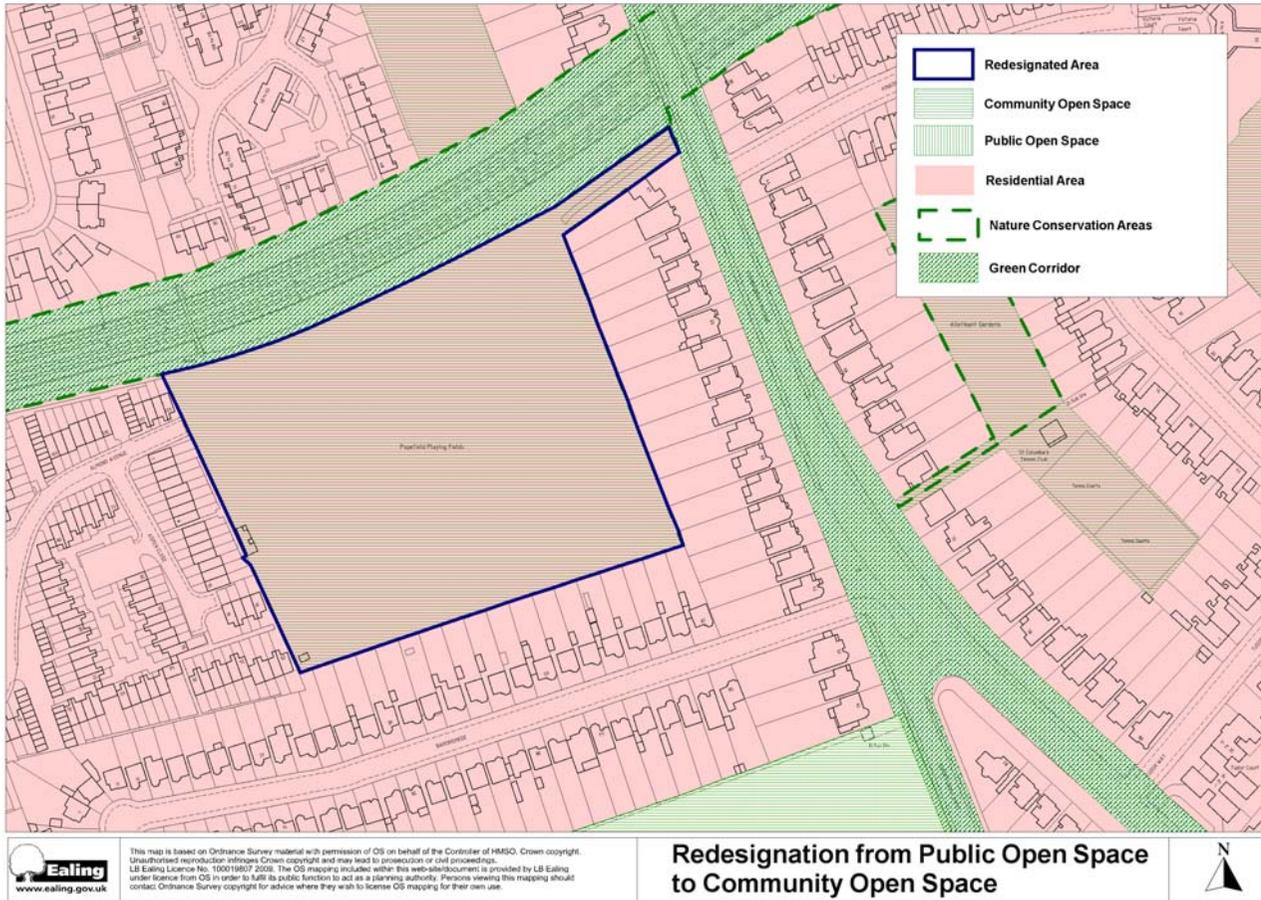
Map 12: Public Transport Accessibility Levels in Ealing (from London Plan)

(Source: Transport for London 2010)

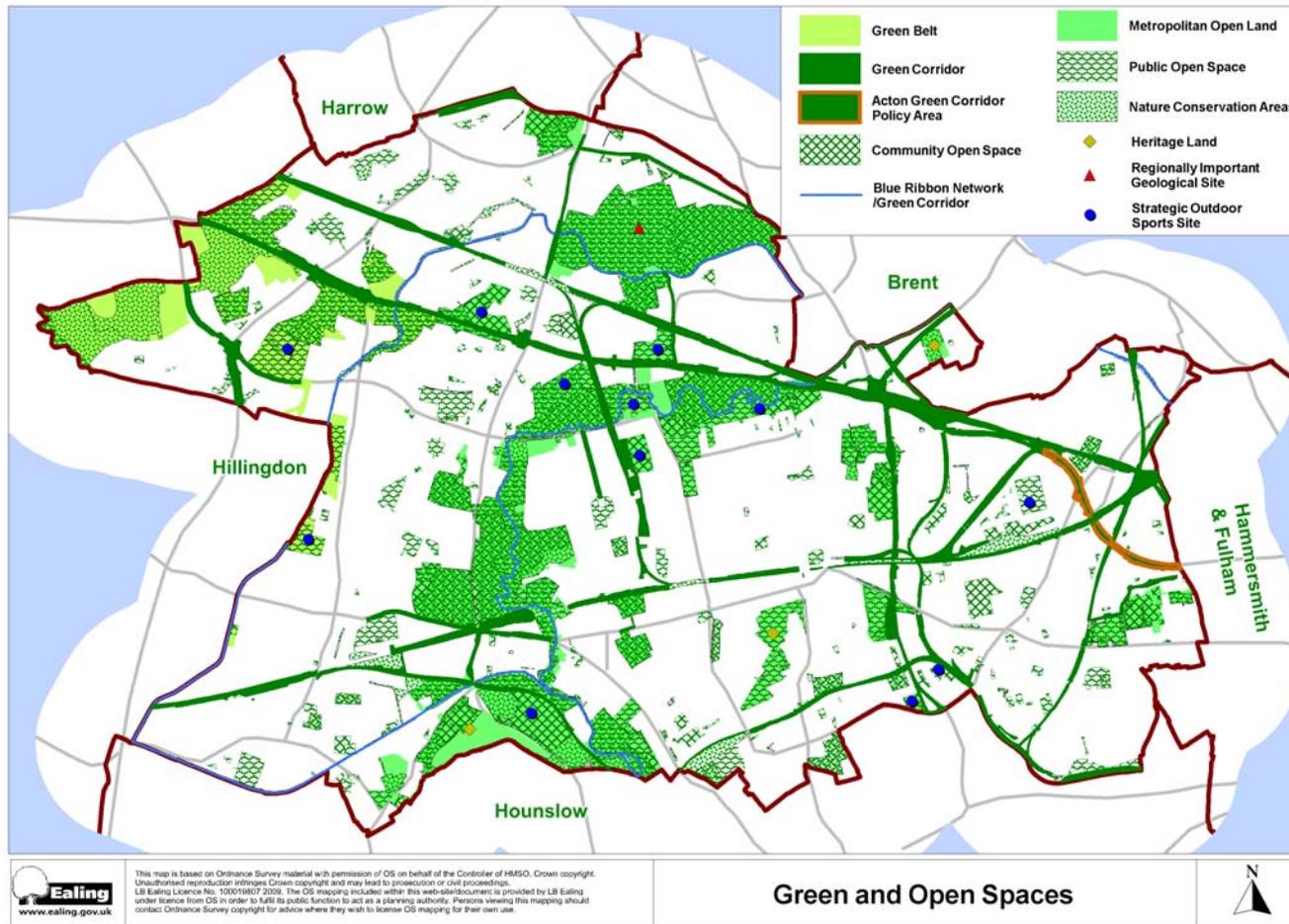


Addendum to Atlas of Proposed Changes to the Adopted UDP Proposals Map 2004

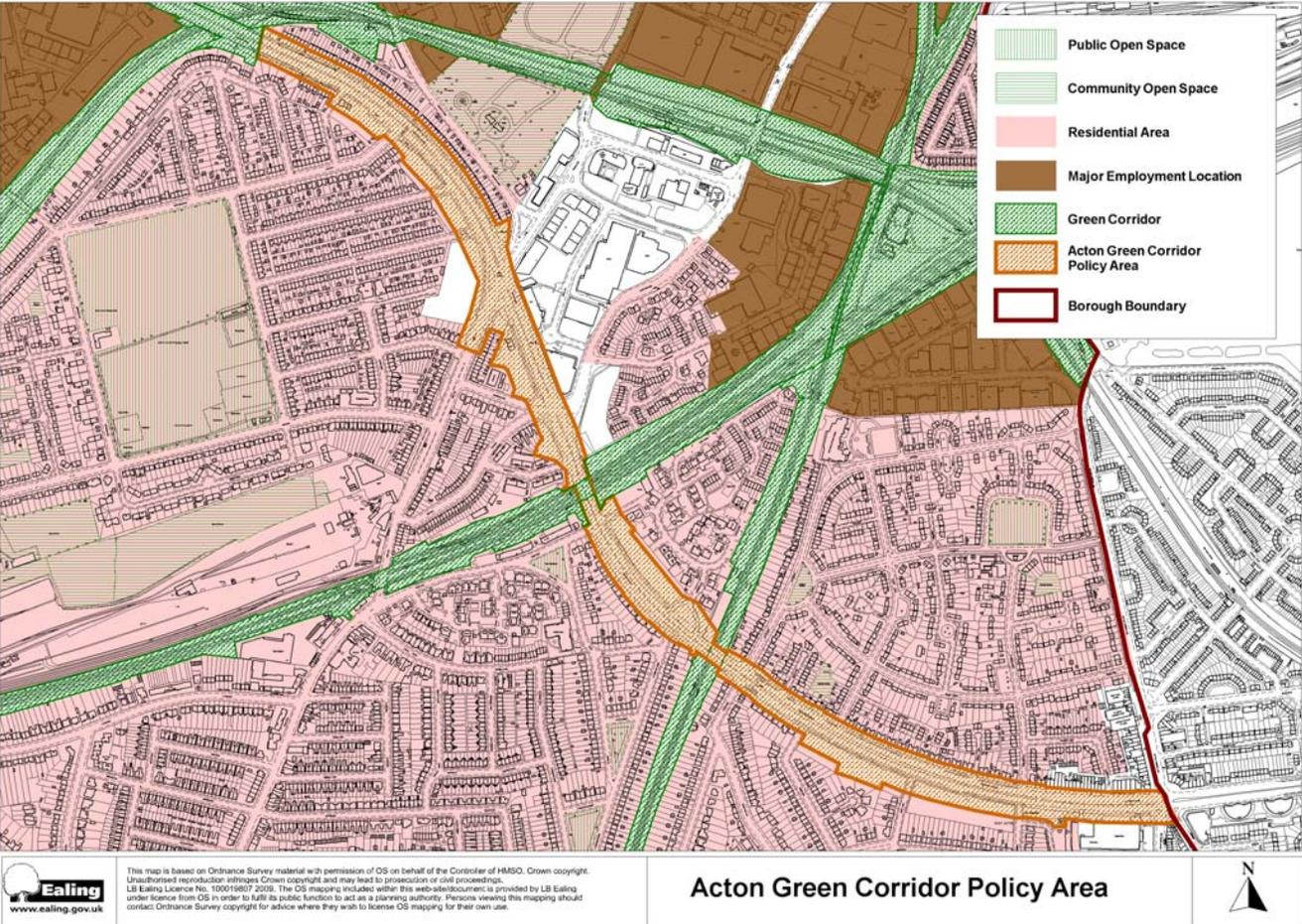
Re-designation of whole site as Community Open Space – Popefield Playing Fields (Map 108)



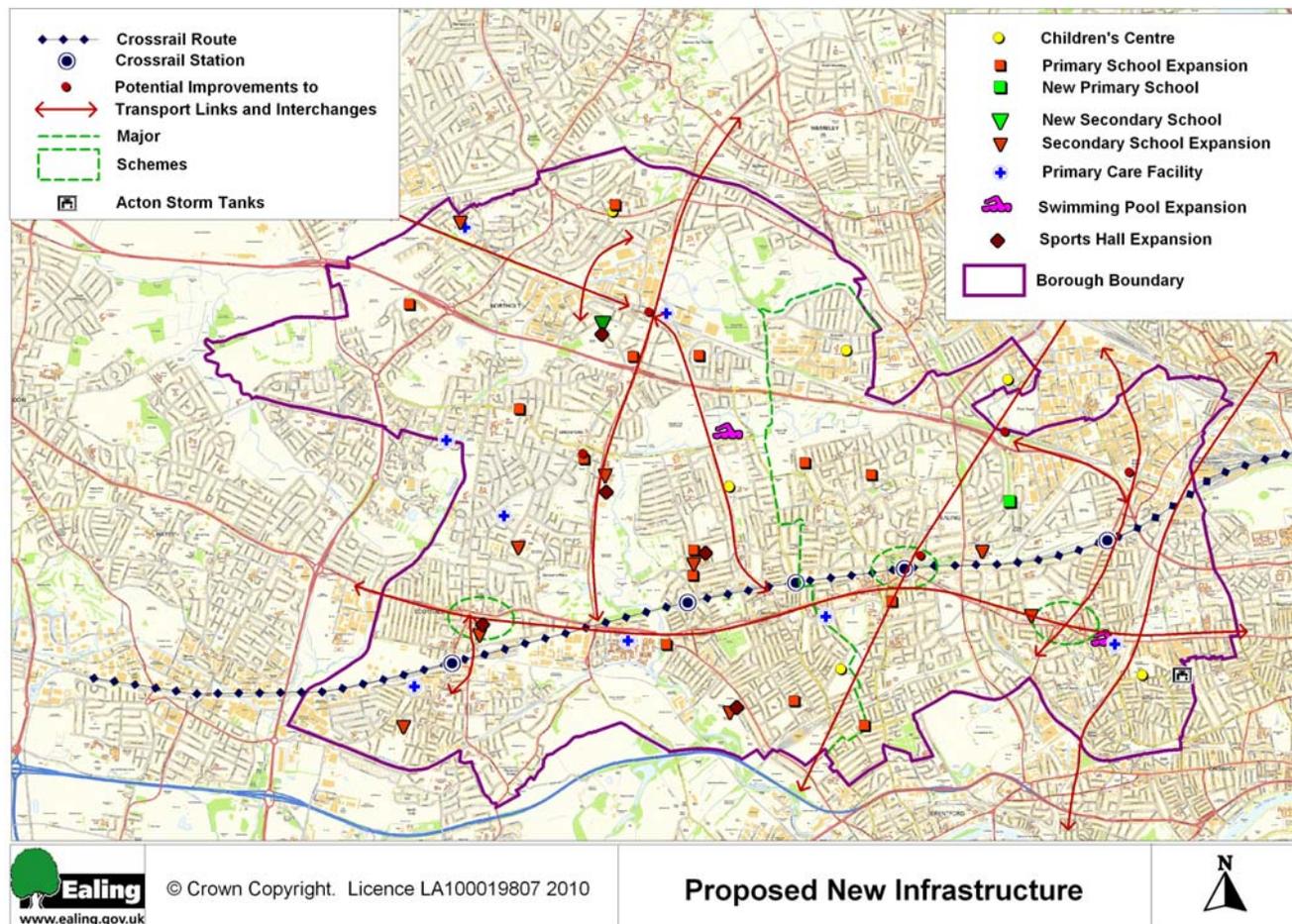
Map 8 – Green and Open Spaces in Ealing (Revised) denoting new Acton Green Corridor Policy Area



Addendum to Atlas of Proposed Changes to the Adopted UDP Proposals Map 2004 denoting the extent of the Acton Green Corridor Policy Area



Map 10 – New and Expanded Infrastructure (Revised)



Annexe IV

LEGEND TO THE KEY DIAGRAM

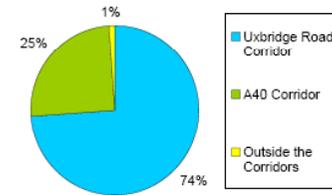
-  Borough Boundary
-  A40 Corridor
-  Uxbridge Road Corridor
-  Green Space
-  Hinterlands
-  Crossrail Route
-  High Speed 2 Route
-  Town Centres
-  Neighbourhood Centres (nodal point)
-  Proposed Improvements to Transport Stations and Interchanges
-  Proposed and Potential Improvements to Transport Links
-  Potential Housing Sites
-  Locally Significant Industrial Site
-  Special Opportunity Sites
-  Opportunity Areas
-  Strategic Industrial Locations
-  Blue Ribbon Network

Housing Potential from Large Sites 2011-26		
	Units	% of whole borough
Uxbridge Road Corridor	9,187	74
A40 Corridor	3,110	25
Outside the Corridors	110	1
Within 800m of a Crossrail Station	9,596	77
Whole Borough	12,407	100

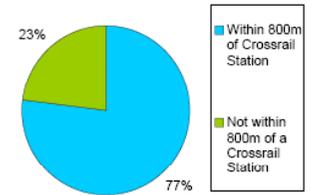
Housing Potential from Large Sites 2011-26, by Area		
	Units	% of Total
Acton	2,300	19
Ealing	3,200	26
Greenford	470	4
Hanwell	270	2
Northolt	460	4
Park Royal	1,500	12
Perivale	0	0
Southall	4,200	34
Total	12,400	100

Key Employment Statistics by Area			
	Office Floorspace	Office Jobs	Retail Floorspace
Acton		0	10-12,000
Ealing	90,000	6,500	50,000
Greenford		1,000	7-8,000
Hanwell		0	3,300-5,600
Northolt		0	0
Park Royal		2,000	0
Perivale		0	0
Southall		0	24,000-32,000

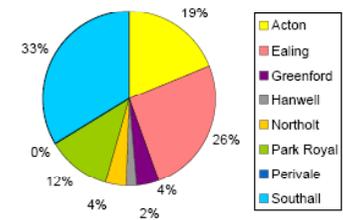
Housing Potential from Large Sites 2011-2026



Potential Housing within 800m of Crossrail Station



Housing Potential by Area



Annexe V

Appendix Four: Planning Policy Relevant in Ealing, Spring 2012

The Development Plan for the borough currently comprises 3 separate documents. These are:

1. Ealing Development (or Core) Strategy, *Spring 2012 (TBC)*
2. Part of the Ealing Unitary Development Plan – Plan for the Environment, October 2004 – those policies still relevant after the adoption of the Development Strategy.
3. The London Plan, July 2011

The Core Strategy and the London Plan are the only part of the new Local Development Framework to have been adopted so far. It will be accompanied in June 2013 by the Development Sites and Development Management DPDs, at which point all UDP policies will expire.

Table 1 below lists those policies in the UDP which expire at the point of adoption of the Development Strategy.

A separate note is available on the Council's website detailing which policies and guidance material should be used in place of the expired UDP policies.

Table 1 – UDP policies which expire at the point of adoption of the Development Strategy, and where appropriate policies to be used in their place

UDP Policy	London Plan Policy	Development Strategy
2.2 Regeneration of Special Opportunity Sites	-	NA. The Special Opportunity Site designation has been deleted.
5.8 Accommodation for Travellers	Policy 3.8 'Housing Choice' (in part)	Policy 1.2 (l) (in part).
6.1 Supply of Land & Property for Business Use	Policy 4.4 'Managing Industrial Land and Premises' (in part)	Policy 1.2 (b) (in part)
7.1 Promoting & Enhancing a Network of Centres & Promoting Key Sites	Policy 2.15 'Town Centres' & table A2.1 'Town Centre classifications and broad future directions'	Map 5 1.1 (a), 2.2 (b), 2.5 (a), 2.7 (c), 2.8, 3.5, 3.7 & 4.1 (c)
8.4 Large Scale Community Facility Development	Policy 3.16 C 'Protection and Enhancement of Social Infrastructure'	2.5 (g), 2.8 (e) & Appendix 3.
9.3 Major Transport Projects	Table 6.1 'Indicative list of transport schemes'	4.4 'Promote North-South Links' (in part) & Map 7
9.5 Walking & Streetscape	Policy 6.10 'Walking', 7.2 'An inclusive environment', 7.3 'Designing out crime', 7.4 'Local Character' & 7.5 'Public Realm'	1.1 (g) 'Spatial Vision for Ealing'
9.6 Cycling	Policy 6.9 'Cycling'	1.1 (g) 'Spatial Vision for Ealing'
9.10 Freight	Policies 6.14 'Freight' & 7.26 'Increasing the use of the Blue Ribbon Network for freight transport'	4.4 (g) 'Promote North-South Links'

Appendix Three: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule v 4 (28 November 2011)

Key to colours representing area within the borough:
Greenford/Northolt/ Perivale (GNP)
Acton
Ealing/Hanwell
Southall
Borough-wide / TBC

Priorities:

The assessment of priorities are intended to be a guide to prioritising the delivery of infrastructure based on various criteria, in particular how critical the infrastructure is to delivery of the Development Strategy. This prioritisation will help to inform spending on strategic infrastructure from s106 and the Council's emerging CIL which will be subject to further internal and member consultation.

Note on deliverability: Identified funding shortfalls are made in relation to the 2011 LBE Capital Programme.

Note on costings: The cost of strategic transport projects is not broken down by local authority within London and is therefore largely unknown

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority	
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026							
Education	Children's Centre Strategy Phase 3 -4 Children's Centres at Primary Schools: Hathaway, Perivale, West Twyford and Wood End Library	✓			Borough-wide	LBE		Surestart / Capital Programme	£2.9m	Medium	
Primary Education	24 total FE expansions as outlined by area below	✓			Borough-wide	LBE		Capital Programme, DfE funding, planning obligations, other grants	£122m total	High	
	Priory Centre – 2FE	✓			Acton	LBE				High	

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026						
	Berrymead Infant/Junior – 1FE*	✓								High
	New RC School in West Acton - 2FE	✓			Acton	LBE				High
	Brentside - 0.5FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	Hobbayne - 1FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	North Ealing - 1FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	St Gregory's - 1FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	Projected Temporary provision – 2.5FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	Fielding - 1FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	Little Ealing - 1FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	St John's - 0.5FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	St Mark's - 0.5FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	Christ the Saviour - 1FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	Grange Primary - 1FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	Projected Temporary provision - 2.5FE	✓			Ealing	LBE				High
	Selborne - 1FE	✓			GNP	LBE				High
	Projected Temporary Provision - 1FE	✓			GNP	LBE				High
	Wood End Infants / Junior - 1FE	✓			GNP	LBE				High
	Gifford Primary- 1FE*	✓			GNP	LBE				High
	Projected Temporary Provision – 3FE	✓			GNP	LBE				High

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026						
	West London Academy - 1FE	✓			GNP	LBE			High	
	Projected Temporary provision - 2FE	✓			GNP	LBE			High	
	Ravenor - 1FE	✓			GNP	LBE			High	
	Stanhope - 1FE	✓			GNP	LBE			High	
	Oldfield - 0.5FE	✓			GNP	LBE			High	
	Scheme to be identified - 1FE	✓			GNP	LBE			High	
	Projected Temporary provision 2.5FE	✓			GNP	LBE			High	
	Projected Temporary Provision - 4FE	✓			Southall	LBE			High	
	Projected Temp Provision - 1FE	✓			Southall	LBE			High	
Secondary Education	Dormers Wells - rebuild	✓			Southall	LBE	Grant / mainstream funding	£27.3m	High	
	Cardinal Wiseman - remodel	✓			GNP		Grant / mainstream funding	£23.9m	High	
	Twyford High - remodel	✓			Acton		Grant / mainstream funding	£19.1m	High	
	Elthorne Park - new build & remodel	✓			Ealing		Grant / mainstream funding	£21.7m	High	

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority	
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026							
	Villiers High School - new build, remodel and refurbish	✓			Southall			Grant / mainstream funding	£19.1m	High	
	Featherstone High - new build, remodel and refurbish	✓			Southall			Grant / mainstream funding	£16.2m	High	
	Northolt High School - new build and remodel	✓			GNP			Grant / mainstream funding	£24.4m	High	
	Ellen Wilkinson - new build, remodel and refurbish	✓			Acton			Grant / mainstream funding	£20.4m	High	
	Drayton Manor - new build, remodel and refurbish	✓			Ealing			Grant / mainstream funding	£23.3m	High	
	New School	✓			GNP			Grant / mainstream funding	£30.5m	High	
FE / HE	University of West London - St. Mary's Road campus redevelopment		✓	✓	Ealing	Univ. of West London		Univ. of West London Estates Strategy	TBC	Medium	
	Post 16 education - Replacement Ealing Diploma and Education site	✓			TBC	LBE 14 to 19 Partnership		TBC. Possibly Skills Funding Agency or Young People's Learning Agency	TBC	Low	
Primary Health Centres	Southall Broadway – community services centre for surrounding small practices	✓			Southall	NHS Ealing	LBE, local GPs	LIFT Company – Building Better Health (West London) Ltd.		Medium	

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority	
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026							
	Jubilee Gardens – Integrated health centre and Library.	✓			Southall	NHS Ealing	LBE, local GPs	LIFT Company – Building Better Health (West London) Ltd.		Medium	
	Featherstone Hub - Integrated health and social care centre	✓			Southall	NHS Ealing	LBE, local GPs	LIFT Company – Building Better Health (West London) Ltd.		Medium	
	Southall Gasworks		✓	✓	Southall	NHS Ealing	LBE, local GPs	LIFT Company – Building Better Health (West London) Ltd.		Medium	
	Refurbishment or other solution for Mattock Lane Health Centre	✓			Ealing	NHS Ealing	LBE, local GPs	LIFT Company – Building Better Health (West London) Ltd.		Medium	
	Ealing Hospital Site Unscheduled Care Centre	✓			Southall	NHS Ealing	LBE, local GPs	LIFT Company – Building Better Health (West London) Ltd.		Medium	
	Grand Union Village – Northolt integrated care centre with a specific focus on specialist children's and sexual health services.	✓			GNP	NHS Ealing	LBE, local GPs	LIFT Company – Building Better Health (West London) Ltd.		Medium	
	Westway Cross - Health / leisure centre	✓			GNP	NHS Ealing	LBE, local GPs	LIFT Company – Building Better Health (West London) Ltd.		Medium	
	Integrated health social care facility	✓			Acton	NHS Ealing	LBE, local GPs	LIFT Company – Building Better Health (West London) Ltd.		Medium	
Mental Health	Mens medium secure unit. Trust Resource Centre, office, and	✓			Ealing	WLMHT				Medium	

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026						
	admin accommodation.									
Social Care	Service centre				GNP				Low	
	Service centre				Acton				Medium	
	Service centre				Southall				Medium	
Open Spaces	Northolt & Greenford Countryside Park				GNP	LBE			Medium	
	Southall Gasworks	✓			Southall	LBE	S106		Medium	
	North Acton Station Square	✓			Acton	LBE	S106 / grant funding	£3m	Medium	
	Gunnersbury Park	✓			Ealing	LBE	Capital Programme	£4.5m	Medium	
Culture, Sports & Leisure	New Acton Pool provision (part of Acton Town Hall project)	✓			Acton	LBE	Private sector	Capital Programme / Planning Obligations	£14m (total project cost)	High
	Gurnell Pool	✓	✓		GNP	LBE		Capital programme	£12m	Medium
	Sports Halls: 5 new sports hall planned through BSF Programme: Cardinal Wiseman, Elthorne Park, Villiers High, Drayton Manor, New School. NB: Only Cardinal Wiseman will progress until Govt Education spending review is complete.	✓			GNP, Ealing / Hanwell, Southall	LBE Environment and Leisure		TBC	TBC	Low

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority	
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026							
	Expanded gym services at redeveloped Acton Pool (part of Town Hall project)	✓			Acton	LBE	Private sector	Capital Programme / Planning Obligations	£14m (total project cost)	High	
Libraries	Perivale – investment to improve standard of provision		✓		GNP	LBE		Capital Programme		Medium	
	Greenford - develop library and information hub				GNP	LBE		Capital Programme		Medium	
	Southall - investment to improve standard of provision, develop library and information hub		✓		Southall	LBE		Capital Programme		Medium	
	Hanwell - investment to improve standard of provision		✓		Ealing	LBE		Capital Programme		Medium	
	West Ealing - develop library and information hub				Ealing	LBE				Medium	
	Acton - develop library and information hub		✓		Acton	LBE		Acton Town Hall redevelopment project		Medium	
	Consolidate library archives store				Borough-wide search	LBE				Medium	
Sports Pitches	Sports Hub	✓			GNP	LBE Env. & Leisure		LBE Capital Programme	TBC	Medium	
	Sports pitches improvement: Rectory Park, Ealing Central Sports Ground, Spikesbridge Park, Warren Farm, North Acton Sports Ground	✓			Borough-wide	LBE Env. & Leisure		LBE Capital Programme	TBC	Medium	

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026						
Community Centres	Hanwell Community Centre	✓			Ealing	LBE		Major Projects	£3.9	Medium
	Ravenor Farm Community Centre	✓			GNP	LBE		Property Strategy	£2.7m	Medium
Heritage/Community centres	Acton Town Hall	✓			Acton	LBE		Capital Programme	£1.7 Capital budget 2011-12	Medium
	Southall Manor House	✓			Southall	LBE		Property Strategy, Community Centres Strategy, LBE Groundwork	£1.5m	Medium
Arts, Culture and Heritage	Pitzhanger Manor	✓			Ealing	LBE		HLF, Arts Council, EC, English Heritage	£2.9m	Medium
	Gunnersbury Park	✓			Ealing	LBE		Capital Programme	£4.5m	Medium
	Ealing Town Hall				Ealing	LBE			TBC	Medium
	Brent Lodge				Hanwell	LBE			TBC	Medium
Transport - Strategic	Crossrail 1		✓		Borough-wide	Crossrail / Network Rail	LBE	Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS)	TBC	High
	HS2		✓	✓	Borough-wide	Department for Transport / HS2 Ltd	Network Rail / TfL	DfT	TBC	Medium
	Great Western train lengthening & electrification	✓	✓		Borough-wide	Network Rail	First Great Western / TfL	Great Western RUS	TBC	High

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026						
	Piccadilly Line upgrades		✓	✓	Borough-wide	TfL		MTS	TBC	High
	District Line upgrades	✓	✓		Borough-wide	TfL/ London Underground		MTS	TBC	High
	North London Line/London Overground (delivery in 2 phases)	✓		✓	Borough-wide	TfL/ London Overground		MTS	TBC	High
	Bus network development	✓	✓		Borough-wide	TfL	LBE	MTS	TBC	High
	Improved TfL Road Network management to smooth the flow of traffic	✓	✓		Borough-wide	TfL		MTS	TBC	High
Transport - LIP Schemes										
	Biking Borough Funding	✓			Borough-wide	TfL	LBE	LIP/MTS	£286,000	Medium
	Ealing Broadway Interchange Major Scheme	✓			Ealing	TfL / LBE		LIP	£4.5m	High
	Southall Broadway Major Scheme	✓			Southall	TfL / LBE		LIP	£5.6m	High
	**LIP Corridors programme (14 schemes)	✓			Borough-wide	LBE / TfL		LIP	£3.8m	High
	LIP Neighbourhoods programme (19 schemes)	✓			Borough-wide	LBE / TfL		LIP	£2.1m	High

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority	
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026							
	Road maintenance and bridge strengthening	✓	✓	✓	Borough-wide	TfL / LBE		LIP	£1.9m	High	
Waste	Waste facilities as determined through the West London Waste Plan (WLWP).	✓	✓	✓	TBC	West London Waste Authority (WLWA)	LBE	WLWA to enter into a contract with an approved partner to provide waste processing contract.	Contract details to be determined by WLWP.	High	
Energy, Utilities & Physical Infrastructure	Energy				TBC					Medium	
	Gas & Electric				Borough-wide	National Grid	Local energy suppliers		n/a	Medium	
	Sewerage – Thames Tunnel Project	✓	✓		Acton Storm Tanks	Thames Water		Thames Water Capital Programme	Part of £3bn project	High	
	Canal waterways – wall repair				Hanwell	British Waterways		British Waterways	£250,000	Medium	
	Canal waterways – Grand Union towpath improvements				Borough-wide	LBE / British Waterways		British Waterways/LIP	£700,000	Medium	

Category	Planned infrastructure provision	Delivery timescale			Location	Lead agency	Other partners	Delivery mechanism	Cost (if known)	Priority
		2010 - 2015	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026						
Emergency Services	Police: Additional neighbourhood police bases may be needed as part of major developments. Additional office space may be required at a future date. May also require new centralised police patrol base and custody centre.		✓	✓	TBC	Metropolitan Police	MPA Estate Strategy and Asset Management Plan	TBC	Low	

*Priory Centre and Gifford Primary school expansions are subject to Cabinet approval in January 2012

** Grand Union Canal towpath improvements LIP scheme is shown above under category of 'Energy, Utilities and Physical infrastructure'

Annexe IV

LEGEND TO THE KEY DIAGRAM

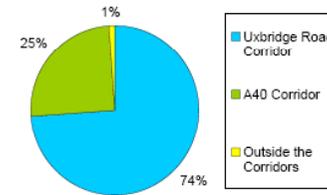
-  Borough Boundary
-  A40 Corridor
-  Uxbridge Road Corridor
-  Green Space
-  Hinterlands
-  Crossrail Route
-  High Speed 2 Route
-  Town Centres
-  Neighbourhood Centres (nodal point)
-  Proposed Improvements to Transport Stations and Interchanges
-  Proposed and Potential Improvements to Transport Links
-  Potential Housing Sites
-  Locally Significant Industrial Site
-  Special Opportunity Sites
-  Opportunity Areas
-  Strategic Industrial Locations
-  Blue Ribbon Network

Housing Potential from Large Sites 2011-26		
	Units	% of whole borough
Uxbridge Road Corridor	9,187	74
A40 Corridor	3,110	25
Outside the Corridors	110	1
Within 800m of a Crossrail Station	9,596	77
Whole Borough	12,407	100

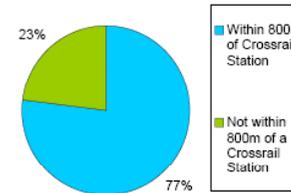
Housing Potential from Large Sites 2011-26, by Area		
	Units	% of Total
Acton	2,300	19
Ealing	3,200	26
Greenford	470	4
Hanwell	270	2
Northolt	460	4
Park Royal	1,500	12
Perivale	0	0
Southall	4,200	34
Total	12,400	100

Key Employment Statistics by Area			
	Office Floorspace	Office Jobs	Retail Floorspace
Acton		0	10-12,000
Ealing	90,000	6,500	50,000
Greenford		1,000	7-8,000
Hanwell		0	3,300-5,600
Northolt		0	0
Park Royal		2,000	0
Perivale		0	0
Southall		0	24,000-32,000

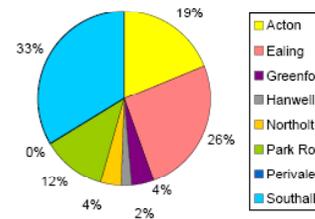
Housing Potential from Large Sites 2011-2026



Potential Housing within 800m of Crossrail Station



Housing Potential by Area



Annexe V

Appendix Four: Planning Policy Relevant in Ealing, Spring 2012

The Development Plan for the borough currently comprises 3 separate documents. These are:

1. Ealing Development (or Core) Strategy, *Spring 2012 (TBC)*
2. Part of the Ealing Unitary Development Plan – Plan for the Environment, October 2004 – those policies still relevant after the adoption of the Development Strategy.
3. The London Plan, July 2011

The Core Strategy and the London Plan are the only part of the new Local Development Framework to have been adopted so far. It will be accompanied in June 2013 by the Development Sites and Development Management DPDs, at which point all UDP policies will expire.

Table 1 below lists those policies in the UDP which expire at the point of adoption of the Development Strategy.

A separate note is available on the Council's website detailing which policies and guidance material should be used in place of the expired UDP policies.

Table 1 – UDP policies which expire at the point of adoption of the Development Strategy, and where appropriate policies to be used in their place

UDP Policy	London Plan Policy	Development Strategy
2.2 Regeneration of Special Opportunity Sites	-	NA. The Special Opportunity Site designation has been deleted.
5.8 Accommodation for Travellers	Policy 3.8 'Housing Choice' (in part)	Policy 1.2 (l) (in part).
6.1 Supply of Land & Property for Business Use	Policy 4.4 'Managing Industrial Land and Premises' (in part)	Policy 1.2 (b) (in part)
7.1 Promoting & Enhancing a Network of Centres & Promoting Key Sites	Policy 2.15 'Town Centres' & table A2.1 'Town Centre classifications and broad future directions'	Map 5 1.1 (a), 2.2 (b), 2.5 (a), 2.7 (c), 2.8, 3.5, 3.7 & 4.1 (c)
8.4 Large Scale Community Facility Development	Policy 3.16 C 'Protection and Enhancement of Social Infrastructure'	2.5 (g), 2.8 (e) & Appendix 3.
9.3 Major Transport Projects	Table 6.1 'Indicative list of transport schemes'	4.4 'Promote North-South Links' (in part) & Map 7
9.5 Walking & Streetscape	Policy 6.10 'Walking', 7.2 'An inclusive environment', 7.3 'Designing out crime', 7.4 'Local Character' & 7.5 'Public Realm'	1.1 (g) 'Spatial Vision for Ealing'
9.6 Cycling	Policy 6.9 'Cycling'	1.1 (g) 'Spatial Vision for Ealing'
9.10 Freight	Policies 6.14 'Freight' & 7.26 'Increasing the use of the Blue Ribbon Network for freight transport'	4.4 (g) 'Promote North-South Links'

Annexe VI

New Appendix Five of the Development Strategy: Local Development Framework Glossary of Terms

This Glossary is neither a statement of law nor an interpretation of the law, and its status is only as a guide. It should not be used as a source for statutory definitions.

Access

This term refers to the methods by which people with a range of needs (such as disabled people, people with children, people whose first language is not English) find out about and use services and information. For disabled people, access in London means the freedom to participate in the economy, in how London is planned, in the social and cultural life of the community.

Accessibility

This term is used in two distinct ways, its definition depending on the accompanying text (see Accessibility of London and Accessibility of the Transport System below).

Accessibility of London

This refers to the extent to which employment, goods and services are made available to people, either through close proximity, or through providing the required physical links to enable people to be transported to locations where they are available.

Accessibility of the Transport System

This refers to the extent of barriers to movement for users who may experience problems getting from one place to another, including disabled people.

Active provision for electric vehicles

An actual socket connected to the electrical supply system that vehicle owners can plug their vehicle into (see also 'Passive provision for electric vehicles').

Advanced Thermal Treatment

A means of recovering energy from waste. Waste is heated at high temperature and a useable gas is produced (Gasification and Pyrolysis are examples of Advanced Thermal Treatment).

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:

- Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.
- Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Aggregates

Building materials quarried or excavated from the ground - mainly sand and gravel in London.

Amenity

The pleasant qualities of the environment. Amenities are those facilities which can make an environment more agreeable.

Ancient Monument

A structure of national importance scheduled by the Secretary of State for the Environment under Section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the National Heritage Act 1983).

Ancillary Development

Subsidiary development of a building or piece of land, e.g. storage and office floorspace ancillary to a factory.

Archaeological Interest Areas

Those areas of historic importance to the Borough, which contain archaeological remains which the Council wishes to protect.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

An area which a local authority has designated for action, based upon a prediction that Air Quality Objectives will be exceeded.

Air quality neutral

Best available techniques to be applied to minimise pollutant emissions.

Albedo

The surface reflectivity of the sun's radiation.

Ambient noise

Ongoing sound in the environment such as from transport and industry, as distinct from individual events, such as a noisy all-night party. Unless stated otherwise, noise includes vibration.

Amenity

Element of a location or neighbourhood that helps to make it attractive or enjoyable for residents and visitors.

Anaerobic Digestion

A process by which bacteria break down organic material in the absence of air, yielding a bio-gas that can be burned for heat or electricity generation.

Apart-hotel

Self-contained hotel accommodation (C1 use class) that provides for short-term occupancy purchased at a nightly rate with no deposit against damages (ODPM Circular 03/2005). They will usually include concierge and room service, and include formal procedures for checking in and out. Planning conditions may limit length of stay to occupiers.

Archaeological Resources

Include artefacts, archaeological features and deposits.

Areas for Intensification

Areas that have significant potential for increases in residential, employment and other uses through development of sites at higher densities with more mixed and intensive use but at a level below that which can be achieved in the Opportunity Areas.

Areas for Regeneration

These areas are the Census Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in greatest socioeconomic need, defined on the basis of the 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs in the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Biodiversity

This refers to the variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has value in its own right and has social and economic value for human society.

Biomass

The total dry organic matter or stored energy of plant matter. As a fuel it includes energy crops and sewage as well as arboricultural, forestry and agricultural residues.

Blue Ribbon Network

A spatial policy covering London's waterways and water spaces and land alongside them.

Boutique hotel

A term with a generally acknowledged meaning in the hotel industry. It refers to a smaller, more upmarket hotel often with a more distinctive character than hotels run by the larger and more middle market chains.

BREEAM

BREEAM sets the standard for best practice in sustainable building design, construction and operation and has become one of the most comprehensive and widely recognised measures of a building's environmental performance. A BREEAM

assessment uses recognised measures of performance, which are set against established benchmarks, to evaluate a building's specification, design, construction and use. The measures used represent a broad range of categories and criteria from energy to ecology. They include aspects related to energy and water use, the internal environment (health and well-being), pollution, transport, materials, waste, ecology and management processes.

Brownfield land

Both land and premises are included in this term, which refers to a site that has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use, although it may be partially occupied or utilised. It may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated. This excludes open spaces and land where the remains of previous use have blended into the landscape, or have been overtaken by nature conservation value or amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring development.

Brown roofs

Roofs which have a layer of soil or other material which provides a habitat or growing medium for plants or wildlife.

Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)

This concept was originally developed in the USA for increasing investment within defined areas of a city such as town centres or industrial estates. This is achieved through changes to local taxation, based on a supplementary rate levied on businesses within that defined area.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Carbon dioxide is a naturally occurring gas comprising 0.04 per cent of the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide fixed by plants many millions of years ago, and this has increased its concentration in the atmosphere by some 12 per cent over the past century. It contributes about 60 per cent of the potential global warming effect of man-made emissions of greenhouse gases.

Carbon neutrality

Contributing net zero carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere. (See also zero carbon development).

Car club

These are schemes such as city car clubs and car pools, which facilitate vehicle sharing.

Central Activities Zone (CAZ)

The Central Activities Zone is the area where planning policy recognises the importance of strategic finance, specialist retail, tourist and cultural uses and activities, as well as residential and more local functions.

Cycle Hub

A 'Cycle Hub' is an area to pilot innovative ideas for cycling and where resources will be targeted to increase cycling. Ealing's new Cycle Hubs will be located in areas with either an existing high concentration of cyclists or where there is the potential for high mode shift to cycling. Measures may include better lighting and cycle parking to increase convenience and security for users.'

Climate Change

Long-term changes in temperature, precipitation, wind and all other aspects of the Earth's climate. Often regarded as a result of human activity and fossil fuel consumption.

Code for Sustainable Homes

The Code is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. The Code aims to reduce our carbon emissions and create homes that are more sustainable.

Combined Heat and Power

The combined production of electricity and usable heat is known as Combined Heat and Power (CHP). Steam or hot water, which would otherwise be rejected when electricity alone is produced, is used for space or process heating.

Commercial waste

Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment as defined in Schedule 4 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992, is defined as commercial waste.

Communities and Local Government

'Communities and Local Government' is the successor department to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). It is an expanded department with a remit to promote community cohesion and equality, as well as responsibility for housing, urban regeneration, planning and local government

Community heating

The distribution of steam or hot water through a network of pipes to heat a large area of commercial, industrial or domestic buildings or for industrial processes. The steam or hot water is supplied from a central source such as a heat-only boiler or a combined heat and power plant.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

The Community Infrastructure Levy (the levy) came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes new or safer road schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, park improvements, green spaces and leisure centres.

Community Open Space

Community Open Space is protected from development so that it is available as open space for the community, but not with full public access.

Community Strategies

These are practical tools for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area of jurisdiction of a local authority. Such strategies are prepared allowing for local communities (based upon geography and/or interest) to articulate their aspirations, needs and priorities.

Comparison retail/shopping

These refer to shopping for things like clothes, products, household and leisure goods which are not bought on a regular basis.

Congestion charging

This refers to applying charges to reduce the number of vehicles and level of congestion in congested areas. The Mayor has introduced a scheme to charge vehicles within a defined area of central London.

Conservation Area

An area declared by a local planning authority in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), as being of special architectural, historical or landscape interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Construction and demolition waste

This is waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and occasionally special (hazardous) waste materials.

Contingent Obligations

The use of S106 agreements to enable and define mechanisms for the re-appraisal of viability prior to the implementation of schemes in whole or in part which are likely to take many years to implement. These mechanisms recognise the need to maximise reasonable affordable housing provision, and to address the economic uncertainties which may arise over the lifetime of a proposal. Such provisions are sometimes incorrectly called 'overage' provisions.

Convenience retail/shopping

These refer to shopping for everyday, essential items like food, drink, newspapers and confectionary.

Conventional business park

This style of business park is generally large, car-based and located beyond the urban area.

Corridor management

Ensuring that the requirements of the different users of a corridor, including transport users, business and residents are addressed in a co-ordinated and integrated way.

Crossrail

Crossrail 1 is an east–west, cross-central London rail link between Paddington and Whitechapel serving Heathrow Airport, Canary Wharf and Stratford. It will serve major development and regeneration corridors, and improve access to large areas of central and suburban London. Crossrail 2 is intended to link north-east and south-west London. The precise route, the character and the role of Crossrail 2 have not yet been finalised.

Cultural Quarters

Areas where a critical mass of cultural activities and related uses are emerging, usually in historic or interesting environments, are to be designated as Cultural Quarters. They can contribute to urban regeneration.

Cycle hubs

These can offer a range of facilities for cyclists including secure covered parking, cycle hire, information, retail and repair. They are typically located at stations.

Decarbonise

To remove or reduce the potential carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere from a process or structure.

Decentralised energy (DE)

Decentralised energy generation can be described as the generation of energy in the form of heat and electrical power at or near the point of use, delivered to users via distribution pipes. This is in contrast to the traditional (and more inefficient) centralised concept where energy is transported, in some cases, many hundreds of miles from a centralised power station to the point of energy use.

Designated Shopping Frontage

Shopping Frontages in which the Council wishes to retain retail shops at ground floor level, and prevent changes of use to cafes, offices and other uses.

Design and Access Statements

A statement that accompanies a planning application to explain the design principles and concepts that have informed the development and how access issues have been dealt with. The access element of the statement should demonstrate how the principles of inclusive design, including the specific needs of disabled people, have been integrated into the proposed development and how inclusion will be maintained and managed.

Development

This refers to development in its widest sense, including buildings, and in streets, spaces and places. It also refers to both redevelopment, including refurbishment, as well as new development.

Development brief

This brief sets out the vision for a development. It is grounded firmly in the economic, social, environmental and planning context. Apart from its aspirational qualities, the brief must include site constraints and opportunities, infrastructure including energy and transport access and planning policies. It should also set out the proposed uses, densities and other design requirements.

Development Plan Document (DPD)

Development Plan Documents (DPDs) are prepared by local planning authorities and outline the key development goals of the local development framework. Development Plan Documents include the core strategy and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be an adopted proposals map that illustrates the spatial extent of policies that must be prepared and maintained to accompany all DPDs. All DPDs must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and adopted after receipt of the inspector's binding report. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise. DPDs form an essential part of the Local Development Framework.

Development Strategy

The Core Strategy, a Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for an area, having regard to the Community Strategy (see also DPDs).

Disability

Defined in the 1991 census as limiting long term illness; including any long term illness, health problem or handicap, which limits a persons daily activities or the work he or she can do. It includes problems which are due to old age. The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 acknowledges that disability includes people with any form of impairment, mental or physical, which affects their ability to perform normal day-to-day activities. This may be difficulties with hearing, sight, mobility or health, including a learning disability or mental health problem.

Disabled people

A disabled person is someone who has an impairment, experiences externally imposed barriers and self-identifies as a disabled person.

District centres

Distributed more widely than the Metropolitan and Major centres, providing convenience goods and services for more local communities and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. Typically they contain 10,000–50,000 sq.m of retail floorspace. Some District centres have developed specialist shopping functions.

Diversity

The differences in the values, attitudes, cultural perspective, beliefs, ethnic background, sexuality, skills, knowledge and life experiences of each individual in any group of people constitute the diversity of that group. This term refers to differences between people and is used to highlight individual need.

E-economy/e-commerce

A sector of business which comprises companies deriving at least some portion of their revenues from Internet related products and services.

Embodied energy

Embodied energy is the amount of resources consumed to produce a material. Production includes the growing or mining and processing of the natural resources and the manufacturing, transport and delivery of the material.

Energy efficiency

This is about making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience. This does not necessitate the use of less energy, in which respect it differs from the concept of energy conservation.

Energy from Waste (EfW)

The process of creating energy in the form of electricity or heat from the incineration of waste source.

Energy hierarchy

The Mayor's approach to reducing carbon dioxide emissions in the built environment. The first step is to reduce energy demand (be lean), the second step is to supply energy efficiently (be clean) and the third step is use renewable energy (be green).

Energy masterplanning

Spatial and strategic planning that identifies and develops opportunities for decentralised energy and the associated technical, financial and legal considerations that provide the basis for project delivery.

Energy recovery

To recover energy is to gain useful energy, in the form of heat and/or electric power, from waste. It includes combined heat and power, combustion of landfill gas and gas produced during anaerobic digestion.

English Heritage

Government advisors with responsibility for all aspects of protecting and promoting the historic environment. English Heritage is responsible for advising the government on the listing of historic buildings.

Environment Agency

A government body that aims to prevent or minimise the effects of pollution on the environment and issues permits to monitor and control activities that handle or produce waste. It also provides up-to-date information on waste management matters and deals with other matters such as water issues including flood protection advice.

Environmental Assessments

In these assessments, information about the environmental effects of a project is collected, assessed and taken into account in reaching a decision on whether the project should go ahead or not.

Environmental Statement

This statement will set out a developer's assessment of a project's likely environmental effects, submitted with the application for consent for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999.

Equal life chances for all

The Mayor's Equality Framework has been developed to address the remaining and significant pockets of deprivation and inequality, and provides a fresh analysis and different solutions to inclusion, community cohesion and tackling disadvantage. It promotes an approach that brings Londoners together rather than dividing them, enabling people to

realise their potential and aspirations and make a full contribution to the economic success of their city. It aims to achieve equal life chances for all.

Equal opportunities

The development of practices that promote the possibility of fair and equal chances for all to develop their full potential in all aspects of life and the removal of barriers of discrimination and oppression experienced by certain groups.

European Spatial Development Perspective

A non-statutory document produced by the Informal Council of Ministers setting out principles for the future spatial development of the European Union.

Evidence base

The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the "soundness" of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.

Family housing

Generally defined as having three or more bedrooms.

Fluvial water

Water in the Thames and other rivers.

Flood resilient design

Includes measures such as putting living accommodation on the first floor or building on stilts.

Fuel cell

A cell that acts like a constantly recharging battery, electrochemically combining hydrogen and oxygen to generate power. For hydrogen fuel cells, water and heat are the only by-products and there is no direct air pollution or noise emissions. They are suitable for a range of applications, including vehicles and buildings.

Garden land (including back gardens and private residential gardens)

The area within a defined dwelling curtilage used for amenity purposes from which the public is excluded. For the purpose of policy 3.5, back gardens are that part of the curtilage which is to the rear of the front building line of the dwelling. This definition can be refined in light of local circumstances, taking account of permitted development rights.

Gasification

See Advanced Thermal Treatment.

General consultees

The regulations identify five types of bodies as general consultation bodies that relate to voluntary organisations representing certain groups within the community. The general consultation bodies are:

- voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities benefit any part of the council's area
- bodies which represent the interests of:
 - different ethnic or national groups in the local authority's area
 - different religious groups in the local authority's area
 - disabled people in the local authority's area
 - people carrying on business in the local authority's area.
- The exact organisations that fall into these types will vary locally. When preparing the development plan document, the council must consult those general consultation bodies it considers appropriate.

Geodiversity

The variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms, soils and natural processes, such as weathering, erosion and sedimentation, that underlie and determine the character of our natural landscape and environment.

Greater London Authority (GLA)

The GLA was created by the GLA Act of 1999 and formally established on 3 July 2000. The GLA Act of 2007 introduced additional and enhanced powers for the Mayor of London and the London Assembly in several areas including housing, planning, climate change, waste, health and culture. The GLA have produced the London Plan, which provides the regional, higher tier planning context for the Development Plan Documents.

Green Belt

National policy designations that help to contain development, protect the countryside and promote brownfield development, and assists in the urban renaissance. There is a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt. See Planning Policy Guidance 2 and emerging National Planning Policy Framework.

Green chains

These are areas of linked but separate open spaces and the footpaths between them. They are accessible to the public and provide way-marked paths and other pedestrian and cycle routes.

Green corridors

This refers to relatively continuous areas of open space leading through the built environment, which may be linked and may not be publicly accessible. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join.

Green Enterprise District

A concept set out in the London Plan. Such areas would be key in developing and providing low carbon goods and services.

Green industries

The business sector that produces goods or services, which compared to other, generally more commonly used goods and services, are less harmful to the environment.

Green infrastructure

The multifunctional, interdependent network of open and green spaces and green features (e.g. green roofs). It includes the Blue Ribbon Network but excludes the hard-surfaced public realm. This network lies within the urban environment and the urban fringe, connecting to the surrounding countryside. It provides multiple benefits for people and wildlife including: flood management; urban cooling; improving physical and mental health; green transport links (walking and cycling routes); ecological connectivity; and food growing. Green and open spaces of all sizes can be part of green infrastructure provided they contribute to the functioning of the network as a whole. See also Urban Greening.

Green lease

A lease between a landlord and tenant of a commercial building which provides mutual contractual lease obligations for tenants and owners to minimize environmental impact in areas such as energy, water and waste.

Green roofs/walls

Planting on roofs or walls to provide climate change, amenity food growing and recreational benefits. For further information please see: <http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/living-roofs.pdf>

Greening

The improvement of the appearance, function and wildlife value of the urban environment through soft landscaping. It can also result in cooler local temperatures.

Ground water

Water within soils and rock layers.

Growth Areas

Specific areas for new residential development to accommodate future population growth, as outlined in the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. Within London these include the Thames Gateway and the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Corridor.

Gypsy and Travellers' sites

These are sites either for settled occupation, temporary stopping places, or transit sites for people of nomadic habit of life, such as travellers and gypsies.

Habitat Directive

Article 6(3) and (4) of the European Communities (1992) Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ('Habitat Directive'). The EU Habitats Directive and Birds Directive are implemented in the UK through the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (as amended).

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is a requirement under Directive 92/43/EEC (“Habitats Directive”) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, and the Conservation (Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994. The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a plan (or project) against the conservation objectives of a European designated site for any likely significant effects, and to ascertain whether the proposed plan would adversely affect the integrity of the site.

Screening is the first stage of the HRA process, and requires an examination of the likely effects of a development plan document upon a European Site and consideration as to whether it can be objectively concluded that these effects will not be significant. If, following screening, significant adverse effects are anticipated, an Appropriate Assessment considers the potential for impacts in more detail and whether alternative measures can be adopted.

Health inequalities

Defined by the UK Government as ‘inequalities in respect of life expectancy or general state of health which are wholly or partly a result of differences in respect of general health determinants.’

Heritage Assets

See PPS5 and emerging NPPF.

Heritage Land

Open land of historic value, including sites listed on the on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England.

High Speed 2 (HS2)

A proposed high-speed railway between London and the Midlands, the North of England, and potentially at a later stage the central belt of Scotland. The project is being developed by High Speed Two Ltd, a company established by the government.

Historic Character

The sum of those historic elements of the built environment which contribute to the identity or makeup of a given area. This includes but is not limited to discrete heritage assets.

Household waste

All waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities under Section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, plus all waste arising from Civic Amenity sites and waste collected by third parties for which collection or disposal credits are paid under Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Household waste includes waste from collection rounds of domestic properties (including separate rounds for the collection of recyclables), street cleansing and litter collection, beach cleansing, bulky household waste collections, hazardous household waste collections, household clinical waste collections, garden waste collections, Civic Amenity wastes, drop-off and bring systems, clearance of fly-tipped wastes, weekend skip services and any other household waste collected by the waste authorities. Household waste accounts for approximately four-fifths of London's municipal waste.

Housing density

Measured in dwellings per hectare (dph).

Housing in multiple occupation

Housing occupied by members of more than one household, such as student accommodation or bedsits.

Human in scale

providing a high quality environment in which buildings, places and spaces are accessible, easy to navigate and understand. This can be through the use of gateways, focal points and landmarks, as well as ensuring buildings create a positive relationship with street level activity and people feel comfortable within their surroundings. Organisations such as CABI as well as the Mayor's Design Advice Panel can provide design related advice.

Incineration

The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient air to achieve complete combustion, either to reduce its volume (in the case of municipal solid waste) or its toxicity (such as for organic solvents and polychlorinated biphenyls). Municipal solid waste incinerators recover power and/or heat. The main emissions are carbon dioxide, water and ash residues.

Inclusive design

Inclusive design creates an environment where everyone can access and benefit from the full range of opportunities available to members of society. It aims to remove barriers that create undue effort, separation or special treatment, and enables everyone to participate equally in mainstream activities independently, with choice and dignity.

Industrial Business Park (IBP)

Strategic industrial locations that are particularly suitable for activities that need better quality surroundings including research and development, light industrial and higher value general industrial, some waste management, utility and transport functions, wholesale markets and small scale distribution. They can be accommodated next to environmentally sensitive uses.

Industrial waste

Waste from any factory and any premises occupied by industry (excluding mines and quarries) as defined in Schedule 3 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

The IDP sets out the borough's infrastructure requirements over the lifetime of the LDF Development Strategy. The IDP covers a range of social infrastructure (including education, health, culture, sports and leisure), green infrastructure (open space) and physical infrastructure (waste, energy, utilities, water & flooding and transport).

Infrastructure Delivery Schedule (IDS)

A summary table of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). It summarises the planned infrastructure for the borough over the lifetime of the Development Strategy with most detail provided for the first five years.

Issues and Options

The non statutory 'front loading' stage in the development of a DPD. An authority publishes the document for consultation, setting out the possible approaches it might take and the key decisions which will need to be made as the plan progresses.

Key Diagram

An indicative, strategic diagram to illustrate development.

Kyoto Protocol

An international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which sets binding, targets for countries to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012.

Land Use Credits/Swaps

Typically, a land use 'credit' is where new off-site residential provision is provided in advance by a developer on the basis that it could be used to satisfy the residential requirements of mixed use policies generated by future commercial development. Typically, an affordable housing credit is where new affordable housing is created when it is not a policy requirement. This affordable housing credit could potentially then be drawn down either for the purposes of affordable housing policy requirement and/or for the purposes of mixed use policy requirements for residential floorspace. Typically, a land use swap is where a developer provides an off-site residential development to satisfy the housing requirement generated by a specified office/commercial development. The planning applications for the two sites are considered at the same time by the planning authority and are linked by S.106 agreement or planning condition. The concept of credits and swaps may be applied more widely to other land uses, for example, in circumstances in outer London where a developer proposes residential development and agrees to satisfy office policy requirements for the area by making alternative office provision elsewhere in a location which is more viable for offices, possibly in the form of a 'credit'.

Lifetime Homes

Ordinary homes designed to provide accessible and convenient homes for a large segment of the population from families with young children to frail older people and those with temporary or permanent physical or sensory impairments. Lifetime Homes have 16 design features that ensure that the home will be flexible enough to meet the existing and changing needs of most households, and can be easily adapted to meet the needs of future occupants. The 16 criteria are set out and explained in www.lifetimehomes.org.uk and are included in the health and wellbeing category of the Code for Sustainable Homes. They have been built upon and extended in the British Standards Institution Draft for Development (DD 266:2007) 'Design of accessible housing – Lifetime Homes – Code of practice'.

Lifetime Neighbourhoods

A lifetime neighbourhood is designed to be welcoming, accessible and inviting for everyone, regardless of age, health or disability, is sustainable in terms of climate change, transport services, housing, public services, civic space and amenities making it possible for people to enjoy a fulfilling life and take part in the economic, civic and social life of the community.

This can be achieved by extending the inclusive design principles embedded in the Lifetime Home standards to the neighbourhood level.

Linear Views Part of a Townscape View

Linear Views are narrow views to a defined object from an urban space or a building or group of buildings within a townscape setting.

Local Planning Authority (LPA)

The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions. Often the local borough or district council. National parks and the Broads authority are also considered to be local planning authorities. County councils are the authority for waste and minerals matters.

Local Development Document (LDD)

These include Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan) and Supplementary Planning Documents (which do not form part of the statutory development plan). LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.

Local Development Framework (LDF)

The Local Development Framework (LDF) is a non-statutory term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local development documents. An LDF is comprised of:

- Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan)
- Supplementary Planning Documents

The local development framework will also comprise of:

- Statement of Community Involvement
- Local Development Scheme
- Annual Monitoring Report
- Any Local Development Orders or Simplified Planning Zones that may have been added

Local Implementation Plans (LIPs)

Statutory transport plans produced by London boroughs bringing together transport proposals to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy at the local level.

Local / neighbourhood centres

Typically serve a localised catchment often most accessible by walking and cycling and include local parades and small clusters of shops, mostly for convenience goods and other services. They may include a small supermarket (typically up to around 500 square metres), sub-post office, pharmacy, laundrette and other useful local services. Together with District centres they can play a key role in addressing areas deficient in local retail and other services.

Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSISs)

Locally Significant Industrial Sites: Smaller industrial areas which fulfil an essential function in the local economy and provide a reservoir of land for local businesses, and therefore warrant protection because of their particular importance for local industrial type functions. These sites lie outside the SIL framework, with their designation based on demand assessments conducted through the Employment Land Review.

Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs)

Crosssectoral, cross-agency umbrella partnerships, which are focused and committed to improving the quality of life and governance in a particular locality. They seek to enable services to be aligned in a way that effectively meets the needs and aspirations of those who use them.

London Aggregates Working Party (LAWP)

An advisory body to both the Mayor of London and the Department of Communities and Local Government that monitors the supply and demand for aggregates.

London Development Agency (LDA)

Mayor of London's agency responsible for driving London's sustainable economic growth. In June 2010 the Government announced that the Regional Development Agencies, including the London Development Agency (LDA), are to be abolished by 31 March 2012.

London Development Database

This provides current and historic information about development progress across all London boroughs. It is operated by the GLA, and has superseded the London Development Monitoring System.

London Hydrogen Partnership

A consortium of public, private and voluntary organisations working to establish the widespread use of hydrogen as a clean fuel for buildings, transport and other applications.

London Panoramas

Panoramic views across substantial parts of London.

London Plan

The statutory development plan for Greater London. Borough plans must be in conformity with the London Plan.

Low cost market housing

Housing provided by the private sector, without public subsidy or the involvement of a housing association, that is sold or let at a price less than the average for the housing type on the open market.

Low Emission Strategy

A Low Emission Strategy (LES) is a package of measures for mitigating air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions associated with the road transport impacts of new (or significantly altered) developments.

Low Emission Zone (LEZ)

Is a defined area from which polluting vehicles that do not comply with set emissions standards are barred from entering.

Natural England

Natural England is the Government's statutory adviser on landscape in England, with responsibility for landscape designations such as National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts. Natural England is also concerned with England's future landscapes, with involvement in planning policy and a range of environmental land management projects. Natural England incorporates the former bodies of English Nature and the Countryside Agency.

Major development (applications decided by the London Boroughs)

Major Developments are defined as these:

- For dwellings: where 10 or more are to be constructed (or if number not given, area is more than 0.5 hectares).
- For all other uses: where the floor space will be 1,000 sq metres or more (or the site area is 1 hectare or more).
The site area is that directly involved in some aspect of the development.

Floor space is defined as the sum of floor area within the building measured externally to the external wall faces at each level. Basement car parks, rooftop plant rooms, caretakers' flats etc. should be included in the floor space figure.

Major centres

Typically found in inner and some parts of outer London with a borough-wide catchment. They generally contain over 50,000 sq.m of retail floorspace with a relatively high proportion of comparison goods relative to convenience goods. They may also have significant employment, leisure, service and civic functions.

Mayor's London Housing Strategy

The Mayor's statutory strategy, which sets out the Mayor's objectives and policies for housing in London.

Metropolitan Open Land

Strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London. See London Plan for full policy wording.

Metropolitan centres

These serve wide catchments which can extend over several boroughs and into parts of the wider South East region. Typically they contain at least 100,000 sq.m of retail floorspace with a significant proportion of high-order comparison goods relative to convenience goods. These centres generally have very good accessibility and significant employment, service and leisure functions.

Mixed use development

Development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas such as town centres.

Municipal solid waste (MSW)

This includes all waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. It includes all household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and gardens wastes, council office waste, Civic Amenity waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authorities have waste collection agreements in place. It can also include industrial waste collected by a waste collection authority with authorisation of the waste disposal authority.

Nature conservation

Protection, management and promotion for the benefit of wild species and habitats, as well as the human communities that use and enjoy them. This also covers the creation and re-creation of wildlife habitats and the techniques that protect genetic diversity and can be used to include geological conservation.

New and emerging technologies

Technologies that are either still at a developmental stage or have only recently started operating at a commercial scale. They may be new applications of existing technologies. In relation to waste, they include such technologies as anaerobic digestion, Mechanical Biological Treatment (BMT), pyrolysis and gasification.

Open space

All land in London that is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers a broad range of types of open space within London, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.

Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF)

London's principal opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, each typically more than 5,000 jobs and/or 2,500 homes, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility. The borough of Ealing contains two Opportunity Areas, Park Royal and Southall.

Orbital rail network

Proposed orbital rail services, being developed in conjunction with Network Rail, building on the existing core inner London orbital links and including more frequent services, improved stations and interchanges and greater integration with other means of travel. These services will be developed to meet London Metro standards.

Other services

A category of community, social, leisure and personal services-based jobs. These are projected to grow strongly in the period to 2031.

Outstanding Universal Value

A property that has a cultural and/or natural significance that is so exceptional that it transcends national boundaries. A statement of outstanding universal value is adopted by UNESCO's intergovernmental World Heritage Committee at the time of its inscription and may be subsequently amended by the Committee. Values can be physical, architectural or intangible. They will be embodied in the buildings, spaces, monuments, artefacts and archaeological deposits within the site, the setting and views of and from it. Statements of outstanding universal value are key references for the effective protection and management of World Heritage Sites and can be found at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

Passive provision for electric vehicles

The network of cables and power supply necessary so that at a future date a socket can be added easily (see also 'Active provision for electric vehicles').

Photovoltaics

The direct conversion of solar radiation into electricity by the interaction of light with electrons in a semiconductor device or cell.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (PCPA)

The Act updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces:

- a statutory system for regional planning
- a new system for local planning

- reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase and compensation systems
- removal of crown immunity from planning controls.

Planning frameworks

These frameworks provide a sustainable development programme for Opportunity Areas. The frameworks may be prepared by the GLA Group, boroughs, developers or partners while planning frameworks will have a non-statutory status, it will be up to boroughs to decide how to reflect the proposals in planning frameworks within their development plans.

Planning Policy Statements/Guidance

(PPSs/PPGs) These are Government statements of national planning policy.

Polyclinics

Combine GP and routine hospital care with a range of wellbeing and support services such as benefits support and housing advice.

Preferred Industrial Location (PIL)

Strategic industrial locations that are particularly suitable for general industrial, light industrial, storage and distribution, waste management, recycling, some transport related functions, utilities, wholesale markets and other industrial related activities.

Previously developed land

(Annex B PPS3 amended June 2010) Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition includes defence buildings, but excludes:

- Land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings.
- Land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures.
- Land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments, which, although it may feature paths, pavilions and other buildings, has not been previously developed.

- Land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings).

There is no presumption that land that is previously-developed is necessarily suitable for housing development nor that the whole of the curtilage should be developed.

Public Open Space

Parks and similar land for public use, whether provided by the Council, or privately, where access for the public is secured by virtue of legal constraints and formal arrangements.

Proposals Map

A separate Development Plan Document illustrating the spatial policies of adopted plans. This will eventually replace the UDP proposals map and volume two of the UDP. In the interim, an atlas of changes to the UDP proposals map has been prepared, identifying changes arising from the Development Strategy.

Protected open space

Metropolitan open land and land that is subject to local designation under Policy 7.18 (which would include essential linear components of Green Infrastructure as referred to in Policy 2.18). This land is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space. The definition covers the broad range of types of open space within London, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.

The value of open space not designated is considered as a material consideration that needs to be taken into account when development control decisions are made.

Proximity Principle

A principle to deal with waste as near as practicable to its place of production.

Public realm

This is the space between and within buildings that is publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

A mechanism for using the private sector to deliver outcomes for the public sector, usually on the basis of a long term funding agreement.

Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTALs)

A detailed and accurate measure of the accessibility of a point to the public transport network, taking into account walk access time and service availability.

PTALs reflect:

- Walking time from the point-of interest to the public transport access points;
- The reliability of the service modes available;
- The number of services available within the catchment; and
- The level of service at the public transport access points - i.e. average waiting time.

PTALs do not consider:

- The speed or utility of accessible services;
- crowding, including the ability to board services; or
- ease of interchange.

Pyrolysis

See Advanced Thermal Treatment.

Quiet Areas

The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended) require that Noise Action Plans for agglomerations (including much of Greater London) include provisions that aim to protect any formally identified 'Quiet Areas' from an increase in road, railway, aircraft and industrial noise.

Ramsar Sites

Sites designated under the European Ramsar Convention to protect wetlands that are of international importance, particularly as waterfowl habitats.

Rainwater harvesting

Collecting water from roofs via traditional guttering and through down pipes to a storage tank. It can then be used for a variety of uses such as watering gardens.

Recycling

Involves the reprocessing of waste, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and metals can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.

Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)

These are identified and designated for their strategic importance for geo diversity (variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms and soils that give character to the natural landscape and environment) across London.

Renewable energy

Energy derived from a source that is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.

Retail hierarchy

The hierarchy of centres as defined in Annex 2 of the London Plan. They include Metropolitan, Major, District and Local / Neighbourhood centres.

Retrofitting

The addition of new technology or features to existing buildings in order to make them more efficient and to reduce their environmental impacts.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective

Ealing has 19 Sustainability Objectives, which were formulated through the Scoping Report. Divided into social, environmental and economic categories, each of the objectives is used to appraise plans and policies in terms of their sustainability performance.

Safeguarded wharves

These are sites that have been safeguarded for cargo handling uses such as intraport or transshipment movements and freight-related purposes. A list of those sites that are currently protected and those proposed for protection is available in Safeguarded Wharves on the River Thames, GLA, 2005.

Scoping Report

This includes baseline information about Ealing and identifies key environmental and sustainability issues for the Borough. The objectives and framework for conducting Sustainability Appraisals of plans and policies is set out in this report.

Section 106 Agreements (S106)

These agreements confer planning obligations on persons with an interest in land in order to achieve the implementation of relevant planning policies as authorized by Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Securing the Future – New UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)

The strategy builds on the 1999 strategy 'A better quality of life: a strategy for sustainable development in the UK'. The strategy has five basic principles and four agreed priorities, namely sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities.

Self-sufficiency

In relation to waste, this means dealing with wastes within the administrative region where they are produced.

Sequential approach

Planning policies that require particular steps to be taken, or types of location or sites to be considered, in a particular order of preference. For example retail, commercial and leisure development should be focused on sites within town centres, or if no in centre sites are available, on sites on the edges of centres that are, or can be, well integrated with the existing centre and public transport.

Setting of a Heritage Asset

Is the surrounding in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Shared Space

A concept defined in the Mayor's Transport Strategy as one which suggests a degree of sharing of streetscape between different modes and street users, requiring everyone to consider the requirements, aspirations and needs of each other. Key to successful implementation of schemes is a reduction in dominance of motor vehicles in streets, especially where there are heavy pedestrian flows, and a degree of negotiation between road users. Each improvement must be designed in local context, be consulted on (including with blind and visually impaired groups) and be carefully monitored.

Shopmobility

A scheme that lends manual and powered wheelchairs and scooters to members of the public with limited mobility which allows them to travel to and visit, independently and with greater ease, local shops, leisure services and commercial facilities usually within a town or shopping centre.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)

There are three tiers of sites:

- The top tier, Sites of Metropolitan Importance, includes the best sites in London. About 140 Metropolitan sites have been identified, with a total area of nearly 16,000 hectares (10 per cent of London's land area). They include nationally important wildlife sites such as Richmond Park, Epping Forest and Rainham Marshes, and places such as Sydenham Hill Woods, Eastbrookend Country Park and Hounslow Heath where Londoners can discover natural environment that belie their urban setting.
- The second tier comprises Sites of Borough Importance. There are almost 800 Borough sites identified to date, with a total area of about 12,000 hectares (almost 8 per cent of London's land area). They include woodlands, rivers, grasslands and parks where nature conservation is a primary objective of land management.
- The third tier comprises Sites of Local Importance, which provide people with access to nature close to home. They are those parks and green spaces where there is some intrinsic nature conservation value. About 460 Local sites have been identified, totalling 1,700 hectares (just over 1 per cent of London's land area).

A London Wildlife Sites Board (LWSB) has been established to provide support and guidance on the selection of SINCs

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A classification notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended). All the London sites of biodiversity interest are included within sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation.

Smarter travel measures

Techniques for influencing people's travel behaviour towards more sustainable options such as encouraging school, workplace and individualised travel planning. They also seek to improve public transport and marketing services such as travel awareness campaigns, setting up websites for car share schemes, supporting car clubs and encouraging teleworking.

Social exclusion

A term for what can happen when people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems, such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.

Social inclusion

The position from where someone can access and benefit from the full range of opportunities available to members of society. It aims to remove barriers for people or for areas that experience a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.

Social infrastructure

Covers facilities such as health provision, early years provision, schools, colleges and universities, community, cultural, recreation and sports facilities, places of worship, policing and other criminal justice or community safety facilities, children and young people's play and informal recreation facilities. This list is not intended to be exhaustive and other facilities can be included as social infrastructure.

Social model of disability

The poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion experienced by many disabled people is not the inevitable result of their impairments or medical conditions, but rather stems from attitudinal and environmental barriers. This is known as 'the social model of disability', and provides a basis for the successful implementation of the duty to promote disability equality.

Soundscape

The overall quality of an acoustic environment as a place for human experience. design might include preserving, reducing or eliminating certain sounds or combining and balancing sounds to create or enhance an attractive and stimulating acoustic environment.

Special Areas for Conservation (SACs)

A site designated under the European Community Habitats Directive, to protect internationally important natural habitats and species.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

Sites classified under the European Community Directive on Wild Birds to protect internationally important bird species.

Specific Consultees

The specific consultation bodies are listed in The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (as amended) and relate to organisations responsible for services and utilities and infrastructure provision. These are a list of specific bodies who must be consulted by the local authority when preparing development plan documents in which they may have an interest. As a result of amendments to the regulations there are some changes to the specific consultation bodies that local authorities will need to note.

The specific consultation bodies are:

- The regional planning body (if the local authority's area is in a region other than London)
- The Mayor of London_(if the local authority is a London borough)
- A relevant authority, any part of whose area is in or adjoins the area of the local authority, such as:
- A local planning authority
- A county council

- A parish council
- A police authority
- The Coal Authority
- The Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Natural England
- The Secretary of State for Transport - in relation to functions concerning railways by virtue of section 1 of the Railways Act 2005 (in cases where the plan affects rail provision projects, national rail projects, such as High Speed 2 or Crossrail, and/or the local Network Rail office) and the Secretary of State's function as highway authority by virtue of section 1 of the Highways Act 1980 (the Highways Agency)
- A regional development agency whose area is in, or adjoins, the area of the local authority
- Any person to whom the electronic communications code applies by virtue of a direction given under Section 106 (3)(a) of the Communications Act 2003
- Any person who owns or controls electronic communications apparatus situated in any part of the area of the local authority
- Any of the bodies from the following list who are exercising functions in any part of the area of the local authority:
 - Primary care trust
 - Person to whom a license has been granted under Section 7(2) of the Gas Act 1986
 - Sewage undertaker
 - Water undertaker.
- The Homes and Communities agency - under transitional provisions, this will be a requirement from 6th April 2010.

Strategic Cultural Areas

These are areas with internationally important cultural institutions, which are also major tourist attractions, and include West End, South Bank/Bankside/London Bridge, Barbican, Wembley, Greenwich Riverside, the South Kensington museum complex/Royal Albert Hall, London's Arcadia, Olympic Park and Lee Valley Regional Park.

Strategic Developments (applications referable to the Mayor)

The planning applications that must be referred to the Mayor under the Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008 and any amendments hereto.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Required under the European Directive 2001/42/EC, which has been transposed into UK Law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Strategic Environmental Assessment seeks to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans to promote sustainable development.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

An assessment of land availability for housing which informs the London Plan and borough local development documents, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

An assessment of housing need and demand which informs the London Plan and borough local development documents as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).

Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs)

These comprise Preferred Industrial Locations (PILs) and Industrial Business Parks and exist to ensure that London provides sufficient quality sites, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of industrial and related sectors including general and light Industrial uses, logistics, waste management and environmental Industries (such as renewable energy generation), utilities, wholesale markets and some transport functions.

Strategic Road Network

See Transport for London Road Network.

Strategic Views

Views seen from places that are publicly accessible and well used. They include significant buildings or urban landscapes that help to define London at a strategic level.

Submission Document

A Development Plan Document submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination by a government-appointed planning inspector.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

An SPG (sometimes called supplementary guidance) gives guidance on policies in the London Plan. It does not form a part of the statutory plan. It can take the form of design guides or area development briefs, or supplement other specific policies in the plan.

However it must be consistent with national and regional planning guidance, as well as the policies set out in the adopted plan. It should be clearly cross-referenced to the relevant plan policy or proposal that it supplements. Public consultation should be undertaken and SPGs should be regularly reviewed.

While only the policies in the London Plan can have the status that the GLA Act 1999 provides in considering planning applications, SPGs may be taken into account as a further material consideration.

Supported housing

Homes in which vulnerable residents are offered a range of housing related support services to enable them to live independently.

Surface water

Rainwater lying on the surface or within surface water drains/sewers.

Sustainable development

A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The government has set out four aims for sustainable development in its strategy A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK. The four aims, to be achieved simultaneously, are:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- Effective protection of the environment
- Prudent use of natural resources
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

Required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Sustainability Appraisal is based on the principles of Strategic Environmental Assessment but is wider in focus and covers other key considerations of sustainability that also concern social and economic issues.

Sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS)

An alternative approach from the traditional ways of managing runoff from buildings and hardstanding. They can reduce the total amount, flow and rate of surface water that runs directly to rivers through stormwater systems.

Sustainable Residential Quality

The design led approach and urban design principles by which dwellings can be built at higher density, while maintaining urban quality and fostering sustainable development.

Sustainable Communities

Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future; that meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.

Tall buildings

Buildings which are substantially taller than their neighbours and/or which significantly change the skyline.

Townscape Views

Views from an urban space of a building or group of buildings within a townscape setting (see also Linear Views).

Transport Assessment

This is prepared and submitted alongside planning applications for developments likely to have significant transport implications. For major proposals, assessments should illustrate the following: accessibility to the site by all modes; the likely modal split of journeys to and from the site; and proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling.

Transport for London (TfL)

One of the GLA Group of organisations, accountable to the Mayor, with responsibility for delivering an integrated and sustainable transport strategy for London.

Ubiquitous networks

These support the shift from stand alone microcomputers and mainframes towards “pervasive” computing using a range of devices including mobile telephones, digital audio players and global positioning systems and networked information devices within other appliances and environments.

Urban Greening

Urban greening describes the green infrastructure elements that are most applicable in central London and London’s town centres. Due to the morphology and density of the built environment in these areas, green roofs, street trees, and techniques such as soft landscaping, are the most appropriate elements of green infrastructure.

Waterspace Area

Covered by water (permanently or intermittently), not adjacent land that is normally dry, and including the River Thames, other rivers and canals, and reservoirs, lakes and ponds.

West London Waste Plan

A joint Development Plan Document with other boroughs planning for the future management of waste.

Western Wedge

The area of West London between Paddington and the Thames Valley.

Wheelchair accessible housing

This refers to homes built to meet the standards set out in the second edition of the Wheelchair Housing Design Guide by Stephen Thorpe, Habinteg Housing Association 2006.

Worklessness

This is a less familiar term than unemployment to describe those without work.

It is used to describe all those who are out of work but who would like a job. Definitions of worklessness include: unemployed claimants; those who are actively out of work and looking for a job; and those who are economically inactive.

World City

A globally successful business location paralleled only by two of the world's other great cities, New York and Tokyo, measured on a wide range of indicators such as financial services, Government, business, higher education, culture and tourism.

Zero Carbon

(The following is subject to the Government's final definition for zero carbon)

A zero carbon development is one whose net carbon dioxide emissions, taking account of emissions associated with all energy use, is equal to zero or negative across the year. A hierarchical approach which would prioritise, in turn: energy efficiency parameters; carbon mitigation onsite or near-site; offsite low and zero carbon energy; and a buy-out fund whose proceeds would be used to fund investment in low and zero carbon energy is currently recommended by the Government to meet the zero carbon standard.