



# Planning, Design & Access and Heritage Impact Statement

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60-61 Warren Street, London, W1T 5NU

Installation of external and internal air conditioning units

July 2023

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Prepared By



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# 1 Introduction, Development Proposals and Purpose

## 1.1 Introduction and Development Proposals

1.1.1 This statement represents a Planning, Design and Access and Heritage Statement submitted in support of the planning and listed building consent application for the installation of external and internal air conditioning units (the 'proposed development') at 60-61 Warren Street, London, W1T 5NU (the 'site').

1.1.2 The external condenser units are located at basement level within the lightwell (under the external stairs) and vault areas. Internally units are within the kitchen, customer and workshop areas to provide cooling. Additionally, equipment provides cooling in the freezer and fridge rooms which are required for the running of the business.

## 1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 Planning law<sup>1</sup> requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

1.2.2 The Courts<sup>2</sup> have determined that it is enough that a proposal accords with the development plan when considered as a whole. It is not necessary to accord with each and every policy contained within the development plan. Indeed, it is not at all unusual for development plan policies to pull in different directions.

1.2.3 The position was also clarified by Patterson J in *Tiviot Way Investments Ltd v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and Stockton-on-Tees BC* [2015] EWHC 2489 Admin) at paragraph 31:

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*I do not accept, lest it be thought to establish the proposition, that the case of Hampton Bishop (supra) establishes that a breach of one key policy was sufficient to find conflict with the development plan as a whole.*

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1.2.4 The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 defines the Development Plan for the purposes of this assessment process as the strategy for the region in which the site is located and development plan documents, taken as a whole, which have been approved or adopted for the area.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

<sup>2</sup> See for example *BDW Trading Ltd. v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* [2016] EWCA Civ 493; [2017] P.T.S.R. 1337, at paragraphs 18 to 23; *Gladman Developments Ltd. v Canterbury City Council* [2019] EWCA Civ 669; [2019] P.T.S.R. 1714, at paragraphs 21 and 22; and *Chichester District Council v Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government* [2019] EWCA Civ 1640; [2020] 1 P. & C.R. 9, at paragraphs 31 and 32).

- 1.2.5 The purpose of this statement is therefore to identify Development Plan policies that are relevant in the assessment of the development proposals. Then to determine if the proposals conflict with their provisions and if they do, to determine whether there are material considerations which outweigh such conflict.

## 2 Site Location, Description and History

### 2.1 Site Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site lies on the northern side of Warren Street and consists of an end of a mid-terrace Grade II Listed Building which contains a commercial use at ground floor and basement levels and residential uses above.
- 2.1.2 The property has a Statutory Listing Address of '58-62 Warren Street and attached railings' and the listing description states that:

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CAMDEN

TQ2982SW WARREN STREET 798-1/93/1679 (North side) 14/05/74 Nos.58-62 (Consecutive) and attached railings

GV II

*Terrace of 5 houses. c1792, altered. Nos 59 and 62 restored 1989. Darkened stock brick with later patching. No.58 ground floor painted; No.59 with stucco ground floor. Stucco 1st floor sill bands. Slated mansard roofs (No.60 felted) with dormers. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, attics and basements. 2 windows each. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sash windows, most with glazing bars. No.59 with stucco architraves. Parapets. No.58: round-arched doorway with stucco imposts and head on key, pilaster-jambs carrying cornice-head and fanlight. C20 part-glazed door. Cement parapet. No.59: square-headed doorway with fanlight, pilasters carrying entablature and panelled door. No.60: round-arched doorway with cornice-head, radial fanlight and panelled door. No.61: ground floor bricked up at time of inspection in 1989. No.62: round-arched doorway with stucco surround, cornice-head, radial fanlight and panelled door. INTERIORS: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings to areas. (Survey of London: Vol. XXI, Tottenham Court Road and Neighbourhood, St Pancras III: London: -1949: 65).*

*Listing NGR: TQ2916382235*

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- 2.1.3 The site is easily accessible by sustainable forms of transport and lies within the Central Activities Zone close to bus stops on Tottenham Court Road and Euston Road and 105 metres from Warren Street Underground station.
- 2.1.4 The site is within Flood Zone 1 and is therefore at the lowest risk of flooding. The site is also within the Fitzroy Square Conservation Area.
- 2.1.5 The unit is also within a Protected Primary Shopping Frontage.
- 2.1.6 The application concerns the ground floor / basement retail unit.



Property in street scene (2020 showing former use)

## 2.2 Planning History

- 2.2.1 At 61 Warren Street planning and listed building consent was granted in 1984 for 'installation of a new shopfront including the erection of a separate ground floor entrance to the residential floor above' (Refs: 8470228 and 8401415).
- 2.2.2 Further to this at 60-61 Warren Street permission was granted in 1993 for planning and listed building consent for 'change of use and conversion of the premises at 60 and 61 Warren Street to provide retail uses on the ground floor and basement together with self contained flats on the upper floors together with the erection of a roof extension and the installation of a new shopfront to No. 61'. The listed building consent was for 'part internal and external demolition extension repair and refurbishment as part of the conversion of the premises for retail and residential uses'.
- 2.2.3 No other relevant applications have been identified. However, from the above it is clear that the shopfront dates from the 1990s.

### **3 Development Plan Context, Designations and Material Considerations**

#### **3.1 Development Plan Context and Designations**

- 3.1.1 Section 38 (6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that planning applications should be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This represents the starting point for assessing the development prospects for a particular site or property.
- 3.1.2 The Development Plan context is provided by the London Plan (2021) along with the Camden Local Plan (2018).
- 3.1.3 The Proposals Map confirms that the site is within the Fitzroy Square Conservation Area and a Protected Primary Shopping Frontage.

#### **3.2 Relevant Development Plan Policies**

- 3.2.1 The following policies of the London Plan have been identified as relevant:
- Policy D4 Delivering good design
  - Policy D8 Public Realm
  - Policy D12 Fire safety
  - Policy D14 Noise
  - Policy HC1 Heritage conservation and growth
  - Policy SD6 Town Centres and High Streets
- 3.2.2 The following policies of the Camden Local Plan have been identified as relevant:
- Policy A4 Noise and Vibration
  - Policy D1 Design
  - Policy D2 Heritage
  - Policy D3 Shopfronts
  - Policy TC4 Town Centre Uses
  - Policy CC2 Adapting to climate change
- 3.2.3 These are discussed below, where relevant.

#### **3.3 Material Consideration – National Planning Policy Framework**

- 3.3.1 The Government's National Planning Policy Framework (2021) (the 'Framework') is a material consideration in the assessment of development proposals. The Framework confirms that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 3.3.2 The Framework confirms that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways:



- *an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;*
- *a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and*
- *an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.*

3.3.3 The Framework emphasises that these objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and the application of the policies in this Framework; they are not criteria against which every decision can or should be judged.

3.3.4 The Framework confirms that at its heart is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and that for decision taking this means approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay.

3.3.5 An assessment of the Framework confirms that the proposed development is consistent with national planning policies, and this provides further support for the proposed development. This is discussed in more detail below with particular regard to design, heritage and sustainability considerations.

### **3.4 Material Consideration –Supplementary Planning Guidance**

3.4.1 The supplementary planning guidance of relevance includes the Camden Planning Guidance on Town Centre and Retail (2021), Amenity (2021) and Design (2021).

## **4 Planning Assessment**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 The following assessment considers the relevant Development Plan policies and material considerations identified in the preceding section and the degree to which the proposed development complies with their provisions or not as the case may be.
- 4.1.2 The principal considerations in the assessment of the development proposals are the principle of development along with, sustainability, amenity and the design and heritage impacts.
- 4.1.3 These considerations are summarised in turn below along with any other matters.

### **4.2 Principle of development**

- 4.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) at paragraph 11, states that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and that proposals should be approved without delay so long as they accord with the development plan.
- 4.2.2 In addition, paragraph 86 confirms that planning policies and decisions should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation.
- 4.2.3 In respect of the principle of development, the proposal does not alter the ground floor use of the retail unit and seeks to enhance its appearance and therefore does not conflict with the aims of London Plan Policy SD6 and Local Plan Policy TC4 which both seek to enhance the vitality and viability of town centres.
- 4.2.4 In this respect, subject to the other issues as discussed below there should be no objections to the principle of providing a more comfortable retail environment for customers and provide an enhancement to an existing commercial use.

### **4.3 Sustainability**

- 4.3.1 Paragraph 152 of the NPPF states that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.
- 4.3.2 In addition, Local Plan Policy CC2 states that the Council will require development to be resilient to climate change. All development should adopt appropriate climate change adaptation measures such as:
  - a. the protection of existing green spaces and promoting new appropriate green infrastructure;

- b. not increasing, and wherever possible reducing, surface water runoff through increasing permeable surfaces and use of Sustainable Drainage Systems;
  - c. incorporating bio-diverse roofs, combination green and blue roofs and green walls where appropriate; and
  - d. measures to reduce the impact of urban and dwelling overheating, including application of the cooling hierarchy.
- 4.3.3 In the context of the planning application proposals, there is no new building proposed and therefore no opportunities for new green infrastructure, drainage alterations or green roofs.
- 4.3.4 However, paragraph 8.41 of the Local Plan outlines the cooling hierarchy and states that all new developments will be expected to submit a statement demonstrating how the London Plan's 'cooling hierarchy' has informed the building design. Any development that is likely to be at risk of overheating (for example due to large expanses of south or south west facing glazing) will be required to complete dynamic thermal modelling to demonstrate that any risk of overheating has been mitigated.
- 4.3.5 Active cooling (air conditioning) will only be permitted where dynamic thermal modelling demonstrates there is a clear need for it after all of the preferred measures are incorporated in line with the cooling hierarchy.
- 4.3.6 The cooling hierarchy includes:
- *Minimise internal heat generation through energy efficient design;*
- In this respect, the use of the premise as a bakery / coffee shop does not result in any new buildings and no building works are proposed.
- However, the building is historic and therefore not constructed to energy efficient standards and double glazing on the shopfront or other windows is not possible due to the Conservation Area and listed building status. There are no windows to the rear of the unit at ground or basement level.
- *Reduce the amount of heat entering a building in summer through orientation, shading, albedo, fenestration, insulation and green roofs and walls;*
- It is not possible to change the orientation of shading of the building to reduce heat and the surface materials cannot be changed due to the Conservation Area and listed building status. It is not possible to put blinds on the frontage shopfront windows.
- *Manage the heat within the building through exposed internal thermal mass and high ceilings;*
- Major alterations to the fabric of the building are not possible without major works.
- *Passive ventilation;*

Although windows and door are openable this does not provide sufficient cooling for the business needs.

- *Mechanical ventilation; and*

Mechanical ventilation is not possible without major alterations to the building which is not possible due to residential occupiers.

- *Active cooling*

Air conditioning is the only option for the areas with no natural ventilation.

4.3.7 The proposed air conditioning system is required for both heating and cooling. There are no windows in many locations and no natural air flow. Therefore, for the comfort of both customers and staff some air conditioning is required to make the business viable.

4.3.8 In addition, the premises is used as a bakery and in this respect, it is imperative that cooling is provided to keep the food at the correct temperature. Walk in fridges and freezers are needed to keep ingredients and bakery products at the correct temperatures for both storage and consumption. In this respect, the business would not be able to operate without the cooling units.

4.3.9 In addition, the London Plan Policy SI 4 confirms that the cooling hierarchy is only relevant to **major development proposals** and the supporting text confirms that:

*If active cooling systems, such as air conditioning systems, are unavoidable, these should be designed to reuse the waste heat they produce*

4.3.10 In this respect, the proposed development includes heat reclaim ventilation units in accordance with the above and therefore it is considered that there is no conflict with the London Plan as the air conditioning system is unavoidable for the comfortable use of the property for customers and also for cooling of foodstuffs and the business would not be able to operate without such equipment.

4.3.11 The London Plan forms part of the Development Plan and was adopted in 2021 and therefore should carry more weight than the Camden Local Plan if conflict arises. Nevertheless, the Local Plan Policy CC2 states that development should adopt **appropriate** climate change adaptation measures.

4.3.12 Therefore, as discussed above, if such measures are inappropriate or not possible then there would be no conflicts with the policy.

4.3.13 Other recent similar precedents have been set at 17-21 Emerald Street (Ref: 2022/4766/P) for the installation of 4x air conditioning units at roof level as well as at 93 Euston Road (Ref: 2020/3489/P) which did also not require any additional reports.

4.3.14 Therefore, given the need for the units and the lack of alternative solutions it is considered that there is no conflict with Policy CC2.

#### 4.4 Design and heritage impacts

- 4.4.1 In respect of design considerations Paragraph 126 of the NPPF confirms that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities.
- 4.4.2 Paragraph 130 states that planning decisions should aim to ensure that developments function well and add to the overall quality of the area; establish a strong sense of place; optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development; are sympathetic to local character and history and are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping.
- 4.4.3 Paragraph 134 advises that significant weight should be given to: a) development which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes; and/or b) outstanding or innovative designs which promote high levels of sustainability, or help raise the standard of design more generally in an area, so long as they fit in with the overall form and layout of their surroundings.
- 4.4.4 In this respect the NPPF offers support to the proposed development which will have no material impact on the appearance of the building.
- 4.4.5 Policy D4 of the London Plan seeks good design.
- 4.4.6 In addition, Local Plan Policy D1 states that the Council will seek to secure high quality design in development. The Council will require that development:
  - a. respects local context and character;
  - b. preserves or enhances the historic environment and heritage assets in accordance with Policy D2 Heritage;
  - c. is sustainable in design and construction, incorporating best practice in resource management and climate change mitigation and adaptation;
  - d. is of sustainable and durable construction and adaptable to different activities and land uses;
  - e. comprises details and materials that are of high quality and complement the local character;
  - f. integrates well with the surrounding streets and open spaces, improving movement through the site and wider area with direct, accessible and easily recognisable routes and contributes positively to the street frontage;
  - g. is inclusive and accessible for all;
  - h. promotes health;
  - i. is secure and designed to minimise crime and antisocial behaviour;
  - j. responds to natural features and preserves gardens and other open space;
  - k. incorporates high quality landscape design (including public art, where appropriate) and maximises opportunities for greening for example through planting of trees and other soft landscaping,

- l. incorporates outdoor amenity space;
  - m. preserves strategic and local views;
  - n. for housing, provides a high standard of accommodation; and
  - o. carefully integrates building services equipment.
- 4.4.7 In addition, the policy states that the Council will resist development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions.
- 4.4.8 As discussed below, the addition of equipment at basement level under the stairway will have little impact on the appearance of the building and the units are not visible from any public viewpoints.
- 4.4.9 In respect of heritage issues Policy HC1 of the London Plan states that development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings.
- 4.4.10 In addition, Local Plan Policy D2 states that the Council will not permit the loss of or substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, including conservation areas and Listed Buildings, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
  - a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;
  - b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;
  - c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
  - d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- 4.4.11 The Policy also states that the Council will not permit development that results in harm that is less than substantial to the significance of a designated heritage asset unless the public benefits of the proposal convincingly outweigh that harm.
- 4.4.12 Furthermore, the policy states that the Council will require that development within conservation areas preserves or, where possible, enhances the character or appearance of the area.
- 4.4.13 The National Planning Policy Framework confirms at paragraph 190 that local planning authorities should take into account:
  - the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
  - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
  - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 4.4.14 Paragraph 194 confirms that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.
- 4.4.15 Paragraph 197 states that in determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
  - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
  - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
- 4.4.16 Paragraph 199 states that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
- 4.4.17 Paragraph 200 confirms that any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.
- 4.4.18 Paragraph 201 states that where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
  - no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
  - conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- 4.4.19 Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use (paragraph 201).
- 4.4.20 In summary, the Framework seeks to ensure that proposals affecting a Heritage Asset first make an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset and should be granted if there is no harm to the significance. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that there are substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.
- 4.4.21 Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.
- 4.4.22 In this respect, in accordance with the NPPF it is clear that the approach in determining applications affecting a Heritage Asset is as follows:
- Assess the significance of the Heritage Asset.
  - Assess the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the Heritage Asset.

Assessment of the significance of the Heritage Asset(s)

- 4.4.23 The building is a late 18<sup>th</sup> century mid-terrace property and the Historic England Listing Description describes the listed buildings as a terrace of 5 houses which have been altered, stating that No. 58 is painted as ground floor level, No. 59 of stucco and also states that in 1989 the ground floor of No. 61 was bricked up.
- 4.4.24 This description and the 1990s planning history make clear that the shopfront at No. 61 dates from the 1990s and is therefore not original.
- 4.4.25 Many of the shopfronts on Warren Street have been modernised and therefore the significance of the application property also arises from the fact that it is one of the few remaining traditional shopfronts in this area, albeit a 1990s recreation. The frontages at No. 60 remain the only ones in the terrace of 5 which still have a residential appearance in the original brickwork.
- 4.4.26 The Fitzroy Square Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy confirms that:

*Fitzroy Square Conservation Area is a distinctive and consistent area of late 18th and early 19th century speculative development. Owing to the relatively short period of its development, the area generally retains a homogenous character. It is an excellent example of Georgian town planning which combined dwellings with ancillary uses and services. The buildings varied in size and status, with the grandest overlooking the central formal, landscaped square, and the humblest located within the rear mews areas.*



4.4.27 In addition, it states that:

*Shops and public houses are a common feature of the streets that surround the square. They reflect a growth in commercial activity, with shopfronts inserted into the ground floor of the existing terraces. There are many examples of high quality shopfronts of varying dates. The public houses are located on street corners and most have Victorian or Edwardian adornments.*

4.4.28 The Conservation Area Appraisal also confirms that:

*Only part of the north side of Warren Street is in the Conservation Area, and consists of a group of three- and four-storey terraces, Nos 54, 58–60 being listed. Some shopfronts have been inserted, with the loss of basement areas and railings. The painting of the brickwork at No 58 and poor signage at Nos 56 & 58 detract from the frontage.*

4.4.29 The listing description does not make any reference to the features of the basement lightwell and in this respect, it is considered the significance of the listed building arises from the upper levels, especially as the basement level is not visible in the street scene and has been altered with emergency stairs.

Assessment of the impact of the development on the significance of the Heritage Asset(s)

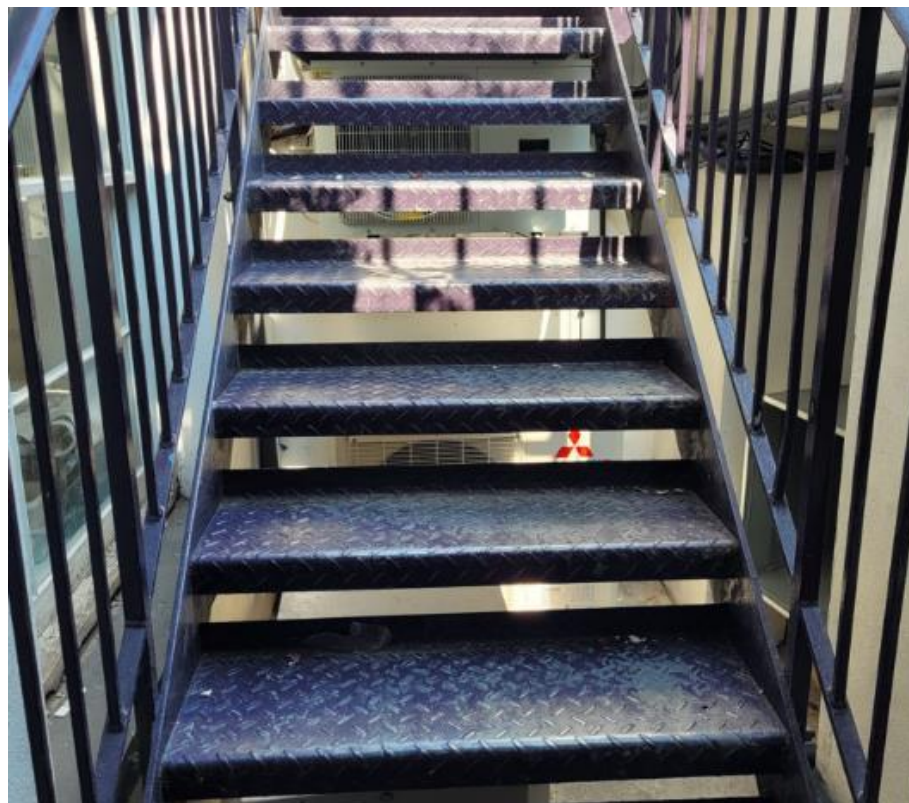
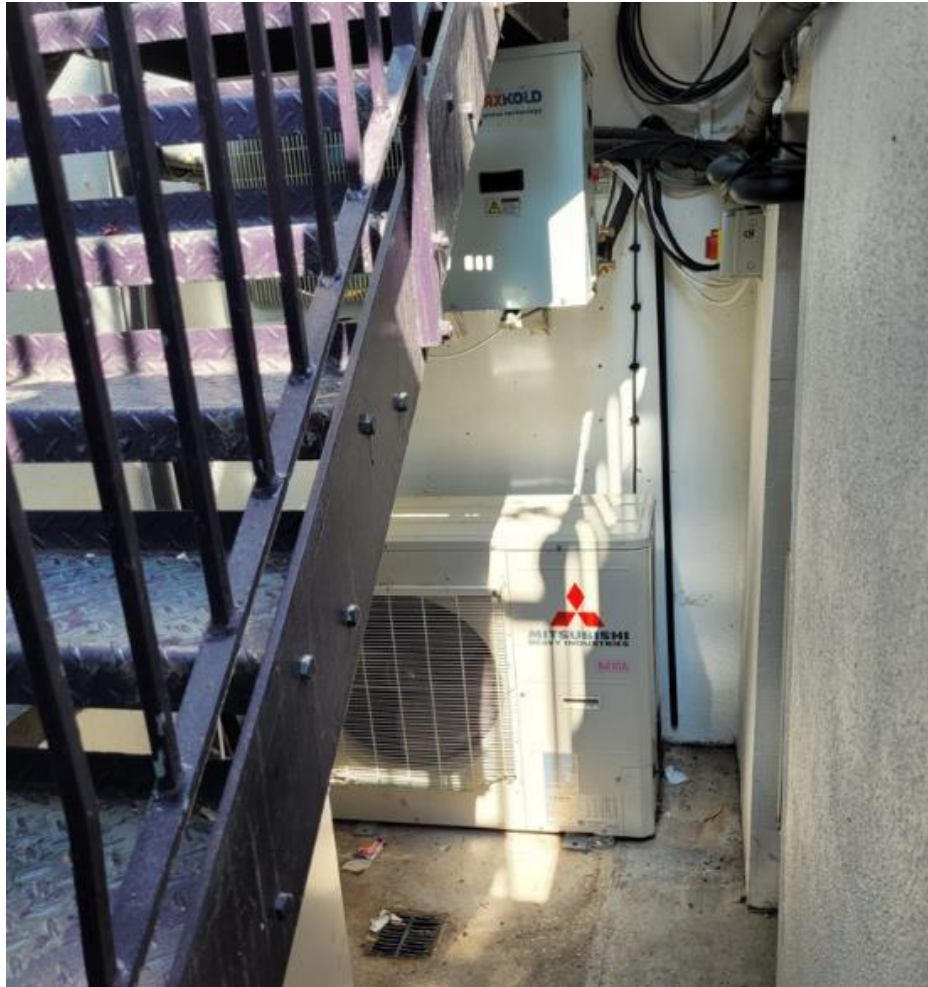
4.4.30 The CPG Design confirms in section 9 that building services equipment should:

- not harm occupant or neighbour amenity, health and/or wellbeing;
- be incorporated into the host building aesthetically;
- have a minimal impact on the environment; and
- not harm listed buildings, conservation areas or streetscapes.

4.4.31 Paragraph 9.17 of the CPG state that:

*External plant or machinery should be avoided. If unavoidable, external plant or machinery should be positioned to minimise its visual impact*

4.4.32 In this respect, the equipment is located in the area of the basement lightwell where its impact is minimal, being located within alcoves and under the staircase, as shown below:







4.4.33 Therefore, these units are not visible in the street scene as they are below ground level and hidden by the staircase which is modern and not historic in any way.

4.4.34 Similar arrangements exist elsewhere in the immediate area as shown below:



72 Charlotte Street (Grade II Listed)

4.4.35 In addition, other similar arrangements have been approved in nearby listed buildings including an approval (Ref: 2017/2275/L) for relocation of an air-conditioning unit at basement level from open lightwell area to covered lightwell area at 22 Cleveland Street.

4.4.36 In addition, other similar nearby units exist at:

- 1 Cambridge Gate (Ref: 2011/5716/L)
- 1 Fitzroy Square (Ref: 2016/6843/P)

4.4.37 Other similar arrangements also exist as follows:



Grafton Way

- 4.4.38 Therefore, this element of the proposed development will not cause any harm to the significance of the listed building or Conservation Area as the units will generally not be visible.
- 4.4.39 Internally, there are no historic features to the unit which is largely refurbished and dates from the 1990s.
- 4.4.40 Therefore, the internal arrangement of the units is not considered to cause any harm to the significance of the listed building as this significance arises from the external appearance and its position as part of a terrace.
- 4.4.41 The units are generally a similar design to those found in most commercial units but are fixed in a way which is easily removable. Therefore, there are no long-term implications for the listed building as the units can be easily removed, as shown below:



Customer Service Area



Workshop area

- 4.4.42 As such there is no material change in character or appearance of the building that would have a material impact on the significance of the Conservation Area or on the Listed Building.
- 4.4.43 Consequently, the proposals will have no demonstrable impact on the significance of heritage assets in this location.

#### **4.5 Neighbouring Amenity**

- 4.5.1 London Plan Policy D14 seeks to mitigate and minimise the existing and potential adverse impacts of noise on, from, within, as a result of, or in the vicinity of new development without placing unreasonable restrictions on existing noise-generating uses.
- 4.5.2 In addition, Local Plan Policy A4 states that the Council will seek to ensure that noise and vibration is controlled and managed. Development should have regard to Camden's Noise and Vibration Thresholds and the Council will not grant planning permission for:
- a. development likely to generate unacceptable noise and vibration impacts; or
  - b. development sensitive to noise in locations which experience high levels of noise, unless appropriate attenuation measures can be provided and will not harm the continued operation of existing uses.
- 4.5.3 The Policy also states that the Council will only grant permission for noise generating development, including any plant and machinery, if it can be operated without causing harm to amenity. We will also seek to minimise the impact on local amenity from deliveries and from the demolition and construction phases of development.
- 4.5.4 In this respect, the accompanying Noise Impact Assessment confirms that a noise survey was carried out at a location representative of the nearest noise sensitive window to the proposed plant.
- 4.5.5 The rating level of the proposed plant units was compared with the representative background noise level to assess the likelihood of impact considering the environmental noise context of the area as per the requirements of BS4142:2014.
- 4.5.6 The Report confirms that the units are unlikely to have an impact on the nearest receptor, when considering the guidance of BS 4142:2014. The equipment is already installed and in this respect no objections have been raised from the residents of the flat upstairs.
- 4.5.7 The Assessment concludes that noise emissions can further be reduced with mitigation measures which can be controlled by conditions if necessary.
- 4.5.8 In addition, the proposed development will not have any detrimental impact on the outlook from any windows and will not result in any loss of light. The external units are located in front of a commercial kitchen at basement level.
- 4.5.9 Therefore, there are no material amenity impacts as a result of the proposed development.

## **4.6 Fire Safety**

- 4.6.1 London Plan Policy D12 states that in the interests of fire safety and to ensure the safety of all building users, all development proposals must achieve the highest standards of fire safety and ensure that they:
1. identify suitably positioned unobstructed outside space:
    - a. for fire appliances to be positioned on
    - b. appropriate for use as an evacuation assembly point
  2. are designed to incorporate appropriate features which reduce the risk to life and the risk of serious injury in the event of a fire; including appropriate fire alarm systems and passive and active fire safety measures
  3. are constructed in an appropriate way to minimise the risk of fire spread
  4. provide suitable and convenient means of escape, and associated evacuation strategy for all building users
  5. develop a robust strategy for evacuation which can be periodically updated and published, and which all building users can have confidence in
  6. provide suitable access and equipment for firefighting which is appropriate for the size and use of the development
- 4.6.2 In this respect, the proposed development does not seek to change the use of the property and no new access points are created. Therefore, the proposed development will have no impact on the fire strategy as fire appliances will still be capable of being positioned on Warren Street and there are surrounding public spaces for evacuation points.
- 4.6.3 The proposed external materials will not change and therefore there is no increase in any fire risk.



## **5 Summary and Conclusion**

### **5.1 Summary**

- 5.1.1 In summary, this statement represents a Planning, Design and Access and Heritage Statement submitted in support of the planning and listed building applications for a refurbished shopfront at 60-61 Warren Street, London, W1T 5NU.
- 5.1.2 The purpose of this statement is to identify Development Plan policies that maybe relevant in the assessment of the development proposal; and to consider whether the proposal conflicts with their provisions and, if so, whether there are material considerations that outweigh any conflict with the Development Plan.
- 5.1.3 An assessment of the relevant planning policies in the adopted Development Plans confirms that there is no significant conflict with their provisions and that the statutory test imposed by Section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act and Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is met.
- 5.1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework is a material consideration in the assessment of the development proposal. An assessment of the Framework confirms that the proposed development is consistent with national planning policies and provides further support for the application.
- 5.1.5 The above confirms that the external appearance of the building is largely unaltered and improved, and no original features will be lost. In this respect, there is no detrimental impact on any heritage assets.
- 5.1.6 There are no technical impediments to the granting of planning permission and the accompanying Noise Assessment concludes that there is unlikely to be any impact on the nearest noise receptor. Therefore, there are no amenity impacts.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

- 5.2.1 In conclusion, the proposed development is considered compliant with the relevant provisions of the development plan. Planning law dictates that this justifies a grant of planning permission. Assessment against the policies contained within the Framework, which is a material consideration, further confirms that the development can be considered to be a form of sustainable development and therefore benefit from the presumption in favour of sustainable development which is a golden thread running through decision-taking.
- 5.2.2 The proposal is therefore promoted on this basis and that it can be supported and receive a grant of planning permission and listed building consent.



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