

CS14. Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage

- 14.1 Camden does not have a single built character but is made up of many diverse areas, each with their own identity. The southern part of the borough, which forms part of Central London, is characterised by a high density built environment and complex mix of uses. The central part of the borough contains several town centres surrounded by areas of medium-density housing and some employment uses. The north of the borough is predominantly residential of a lower density with substantial open space at Hampstead Heath. Throughout the borough there are examples of Camden's unique architectural heritage, with many high quality buildings and places, old and new. This is reflected in our large number of conservation areas and listed buildings, which have been recognised for their special architectural or historic interest.
- 14.2 Our overall strategy is to sustainably manage growth in Camden so it meets our needs for homes, jobs and services in a way that conserves and enhances the features that make the borough such an attractive place to live, work and visit. Policy CS14 plays a key part in achieving this by setting out our approach to conserving and, where possible, enhancing our heritage and valued places, and to ensuring that development is of the highest standard and reflects, and where possible improves, its local area. Policy CS13 above and policy DP22 in Camden Development Policies set out our approach to ensuring that design in the borough is sustainable and that schemes include measures to minimise the effects of, and adapt to, climate change.

CS POLICY

CS14 – Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage

The Council will ensure that Camden's places and buildings are attractive, safe and easy to use by:

- a) requiring development of the highest standard of design that respects local context and character;
- b) preserving and enhancing Camden's rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, including conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens;
- c) promoting high quality landscaping and works to streets and public spaces;
- d) seeking the highest standards of access in all buildings and places and requiring schemes to be designed to be inclusive and accessible;
- e) protecting important views of St Paul's Cathedral and the Palace of Westminster from sites inside and outside the borough and protecting important local views.

Excellence in design

- 14.3 Camden has many special and unique places and historic and modern buildings of the highest quality. As well as preserving this rich heritage, we should also be contributing to it by making sure that we create buildings of equally high quality that will be appreciated by future generations. The design of the places and buildings that make up our local environment affects us all and our quality of life. High quality design is visually interesting and attractive but it is not just about what things look like. Good design makes places that put people first, are welcoming, feel safe and are enjoyable and easy to use for everyone, whether they are living in, working in or just passing through the borough.

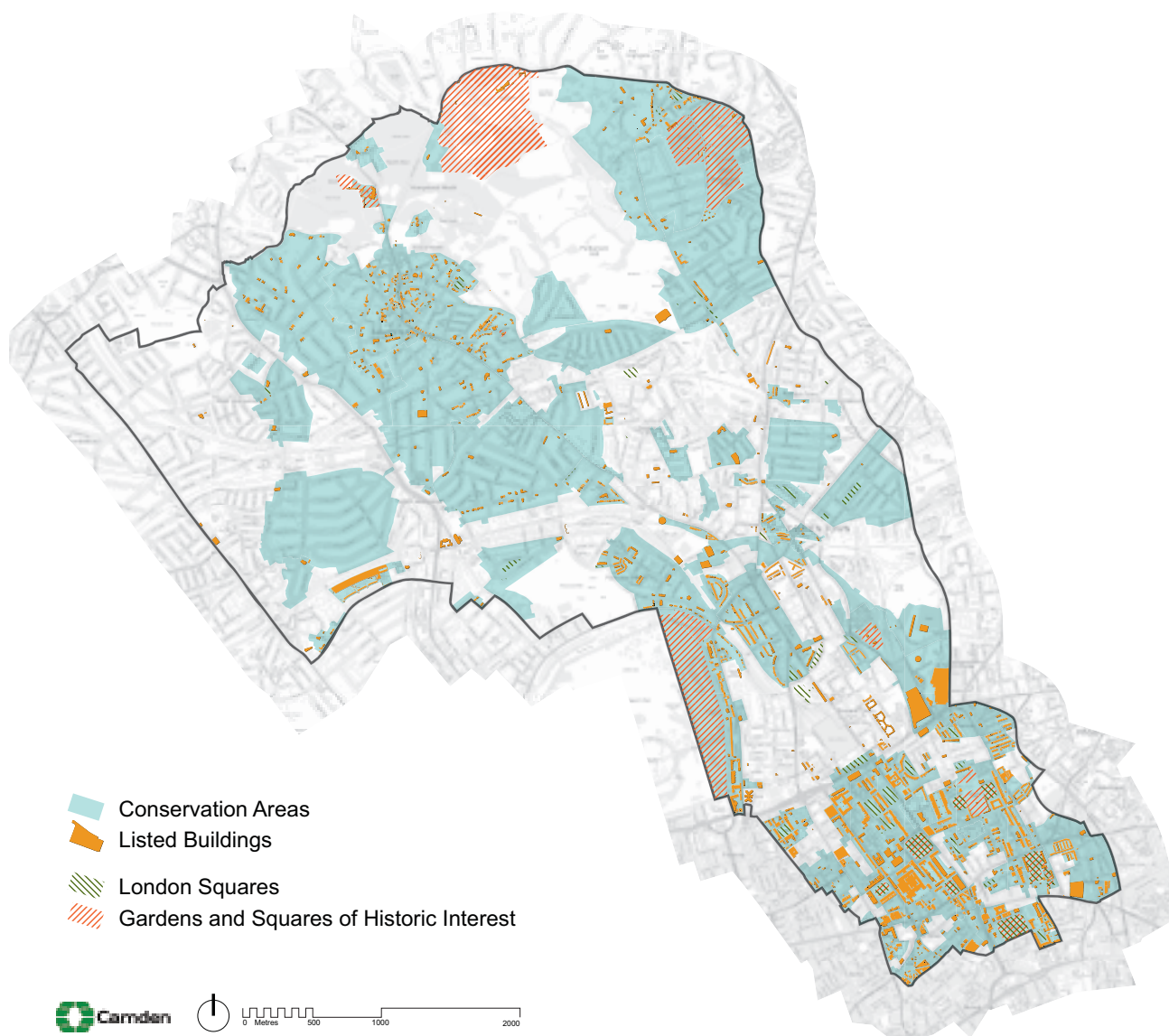


- 14.4 Development schemes should improve the quality of buildings, landscaping and the street environment and, through this, improve the experience of the borough for residents and visitors. The Council will therefore insist on high quality design throughout the borough. In accordance with government guidance in Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1 – *Delivering Sustainable Development* we will not accept design that is considered inappropriate to its context or which fails to take opportunities to improve the character and quality of an area and the way it functions. Please see Camden Development Policies (policy DP24) for more detailed guidance on our approach to the design of new development and alterations and extensions. When assessing design, we will also take into account government/CABE guidance *By Design – Urban Design in the planning system: towards better practice* and our own Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document.
- 14.5 The Council is working with its partners to promote and celebrate excellence in design and improve public buildings, landscaping and the street environment; for example through the Camden Design Initiative, which seeks to improve public space and the built environment and encourage involvement, awareness and understanding of good design, including the bi-annual Camden Design Awards, which recognise high quality and innovative designs.
- 14.6 Good design is safe and accessible, and responds flexibly to the needs of its users. It creates buildings that have minimal negative impact on the environment, during construction and beyond. The construction and use of buildings currently accounts for around half of national carbon emissions and it is therefore vital that new and redeveloped buildings are designed to have a beneficial impact on their environment. See CS13 – *Tackling climate change through promoting higher environmental standards* and CS17 – *Making Camden a safer place* for our approach to these matters.
- 14.7 High quality design also takes account of its surroundings and what is distinctive and valued about the local area. Camden is made up of a diversity of areas, each with their own distinctive character, created by many elements such as architectural style and layout, social and economic history, landscaping and mix of uses – as summarised in the description of Camden’s character below. As Camden is a densely built-up borough where most development involves the replacement, extension or conversion of existing buildings, taking account of context and local character is particularly important. The Council will therefore expect the design of buildings and places to respond to the local area and its defining characteristics and reinforce or, if appropriate, create local distinctiveness.
- 14.8 While tall buildings offer the opportunity for intensive use, their siting and design should be carefully considered in order to not detract from the nature of surrounding places and the quality of life for those living and working around them. Applications for tall buildings will be assessed against policy CS14 and policies DP24 – *Securing high quality design* and DP25 – *Conserving Camden’s heritage* in Camden Development Policies, along with the full range of policies on mixed use, sustainability, amenity and microclimate. and other relevant policies. Effect on views, impact on local microclimate and provision of communal and private amenity space will also be important considerations.

Camden's heritage

- 14.9 Camden has a rich architectural heritage with many special places and buildings from throughout Camden's history (see map 6). 39 areas, covering much of the borough, are designated as conservation areas, recognising their special architectural or historic interest and their character and appearance. We have prepared conservation area statements, appraisals and management strategies that provide further guidance on the character of these areas. We will take these documents into account as material considerations when we assess applications for planning permission and conservation area consent in these areas.
- 14.10 Over 5,600 buildings and structures in Camden are nationally listed for their special historical or architectural interest, and 53 of the borough's squares are protected by the London Squares Preservation Act 1931. In addition, 14 open spaces in Camden are on English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. The Council will consult with English Heritage over proposals affecting these parks and gardens. We also encourage the restoration and management of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and London Squares to enhance their value. Camden also has a generally well-preserved archaeological heritage, with 13 identified archaeological priority areas, although this can be vulnerable to modern development and land use.

Map 6: Heritage



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- 14.11 We have a responsibility to preserve and, where possible, enhance our heritage of important areas and buildings. Policy DP25 in Camden Development Policies provides more detailed guidance on the Council's approach to protecting and enriching the range of features that make up our built heritage.
- 14.12 Architectural detail, materials, colour and structures such as walls can make a significant contribution to the appearance of an area, but can often be altered without the need for planning permission. Cumulatively, many minor building works can gradually erode the quality of an area and undermine the quality of conservation areas. We will therefore make use of 'Article 4 Directions' in appropriate locations to bring some minor works under planning control. We are intending to introduce such measures in the conservation areas of Belsize, Hampstead, and Swiss Cottage, where loss of historic character through cumulative change is apparent. Primrose Hill conservation area already benefits from a comprehensive Article 4 Direction, which has helped to retain its high quality historic character.

Landscaping and public realm

- 14.13 The quality of our streets and public spaces affects the quality of all our lives. We enjoy being in and passing through attractive, clean and well-maintained places, but are discouraged from walking in and through areas with a poor environment. An enhanced public realm should integrate transport and land use, contribute to improved walking and cycling environments, respect and reinforce local identity and character, attract people to the area and encourage the use of streets and public spaces to create diverse, vibrant and lively places.
- 14.14 The Council is committed to improving Camden's streets and public spaces and has carried out many improvement schemes with many more ongoing and planned. We have produced a Camden Streetscape Design Manual to raise the standard of street works throughout the borough. This sets standards for our own works and provides guidance for other agencies. It encourages respect for local character and promotes high quality, clutter-free design to make streets and public places that are safe and easy to use for all.
- 14.15 A number of studies on streets and spaces have been produced, particularly for the south of the borough (e.g. Bloomsbury, King's Cross and St Giles/Tottenham Court Road). These have been commissioned and funded by a range of organisations (including TfL, LDA, Design for London and UCL) sometimes in partnership with the Council. It is procedurally difficult for the Council to adopt these non-statutory documents as formal planning or other guidance. We will therefore look to draw on the best of this work to create a long-term vision for these areas, emphasising local character and providing a high quality environment for walking, which is formally agreed by the Council.
- 14.16 In order to improve the environment for walking in the borough, Camden is committed to the 'Legible London' concept which aims to improve how easily pedestrians can understand the layout of the capital and find their way around by introducing clear and consistent signage and maps. The programme has begun in Covent Garden and Bloomsbury, and future schemes are anticipated around the borough. Camden has also established a 'Place Shaping Board' to consider the most appropriate ways to shape the services, facilities, infrastructure and public realm to meet the needs of current and future populations (see section 4 – *Delivering and Monitoring the Core Strategy*).
- 14.17 Further information on measures being taken by the Council and its partners to improve the quality of our streets and public places is included in CS2 – *Growth areas*, CS8 – *Promoting Camden's centres and shops*, CS11 – *Promoting sustainable and efficient travel*, CS15 – *Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity*, and CS17 – *Making Camden a safer place*.
- 14.18 High quality landscaping plays an important role in the attractiveness and character of our surroundings. It can improve the setting of buildings, bring trees and other greenery into built-up areas to relieve the hard landscaping and provide shade, and provide habitats for wildlife. The Council will expect development schemes to provide a high standard of landscaping and boundary features, such as walls and fences. We will encourage appropriate use of landscaping in the form of 'green roofs', 'brown roofs' and 'green walls' which have a number of environmental benefits (e.g. in providing wildlife habitats, in helping to cool and insulate buildings and in retaining water, helping to

reduce flooding), as well as being visually attractive. More detail on our approach to landscaping is set out in the Council's Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document and policy DP22 in Camden Development Policies.

Access

- 14.19 Good access benefits everyone. However, many people are disadvantaged by poor access to facilities and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, such as the elderly and disabled people, can be particularly affected. Poor access can be caused by difficulties in reaching facilities or by difficulties in using the facilities themselves. The Council requires new buildings and spaces to be inclusive and accessible to all. As accessibility is influenced by perceptions as well as physical factors, buildings should also be designed to appear, as well as be, fully accessible. The Council will require Design and Access Statements for developments to show how the principles of inclusive design, ensuring access for all, have been integrated into the proposed development, and how inclusion will be maintained and managed.
- 14.20 Making roads and pavements and the spaces between buildings fully accessible is as important as making the buildings themselves accessible. The Council will seek improvements for all pedestrians to ensure good quality access and circulation arrangements, including improvement to existing routes and footways. The Camden Streetscape Design Manual and our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document provide more detailed guidance on this issue.

Views

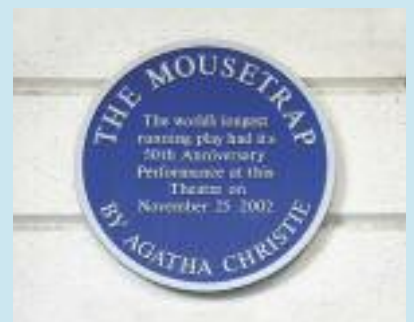
- 14.21 A number of London's most famous and valued views originate in, or extend into, Camden. These are:
- views of St Paul's Cathedral from Kenwood, Parliament Hill and Primrose Hill;
 - views of the Palace of Westminster from Primrose and Parliament Hills; and
 - background views of St Paul's from Greenwich and Blackheath.
- 14.22 The Council will protect these views in accordance with London-wide policy and will resist proposals that would harm them. Where existing buildings that affect a view are redeveloped it is expected that any replacement building will be of a height that does not harm the view. The current framework for protecting these views is set by the London Plan (policies 4B.16 – 4B.18) and the Mayor's London View Management Framework supplementary planning guidance.
- 14.23 The Council will also consider the impact of a scheme, in terms of the townscape, landscape and skyline, on the whole extent of a view ('panorama'), not just the area in the view corridor. Developments should not detract from the panorama as a whole and should fit in with the prevailing pattern of buildings and spaces. They should seek to avoid buildings that tightly define the edges of the viewing corridors and not create a crowding effect around the landmark.
- 14.24 The Council will also seek to protect locally important views that contribute to the interest and character of the borough. These may include:
- views of and from large public parks and open spaces, such as Hampstead Heath, Kenwood Estate, Primrose Hill and Regent's Park, including panoramic views, as well as views of London Squares and historic parks and gardens;
 - views relating to Regent's Canal;
 - views into and from conservation areas; and
 - views of listed and landmark buildings and monuments and statutes (for example, Centrepoint, St Stephen's, Rosslyn Hill and St George's, Bloomsbury).
- 14.25 We will seek to ensure that development is compatible with such views in terms of setting, scale and massing and will resist proposals that we consider would cause harm to them. Development will not generally be acceptable if it obstructs important views or skylines, appears too close or too high in relation to a landmark or impairs outlines that form part of the view. Further guidance on important local views is set out in our supplementary planning documents, for example in individual conservation area statements, appraisals and management strategies and the Planning Framework for the Tottenham Court Road Station and St Giles High Street Area.

Camden's character

Camden is characterised by a great richness and variety in its built and natural environment, with a valuable heritage of local, national and international significance. The following section describes the places, buildings and features that give Camden its distinctive character.

The southern part of the borough is where most of Camden's future growth will take place. It forms part of Central London and has a richly varied and dense character. The planned Georgian streets and squares (e.g. Bedford, Russell, Fitzroy) of Bloomsbury are evidence of the early expansion of London in a form that was architecturally groundbreaking. Modest mews developments to the rear of the terraces contrast in scale and are a particularly characteristic type here and elsewhere in the borough. Regents Park and Nash's 1820s residential development sit at the south western boundary of the borough, contrasting with the earlier Georgian developments in the area.

King's Cross and Euston are parts of the borough that are expected to experience the most change and development over the next fifteen years. Railways have had a significant impact on the appearance of the borough from the 19th century to the present day. These brought monumental architecture and inward migration to the borough and their viaducts, cuttings, tunnels and buildings still affect the shape of development in many parts of Camden, in particular to the north of Euston Road. King's Cross was the largest station in England when it opened and is the earliest great London terminus still intact in its original form. St Pancras (by George Gilbert Scott), now the new London terminus for Eurostar, can claim to be Britain's most impressive station in terms of both architecture and engineering and the station's dramatic roof line forms an important local landmark. Euston station, its ancillary accommodation and railway lines have a major impact on the nature of its surroundings and its future redevelopment will create opportunities to improve the local environment and links between neighbouring areas.





The Inns of Court were some of the earliest establishments in the southern part of the borough. The historic buildings, courtyards and squares of Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn give a distinctive atmosphere to this part of Camden, and create oases away from surrounding busy roads. Camden's Central London area also contains Seven Dials with its unusual star-shaped street layout and sundial pillar and the brick, semi-industrial buildings and intimate spaces of Hatton Garden, which were developed in the 19th century to house the workshops and offices of the jewellery trade. The area remains an internationally significant jewellery quarter.

Camden is home to a large number of further education establishments and most are located in the southern part of the borough, including the University of London, London School of Tropical Medicine, Central St Martin's College of Art and Design and the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. These play a significant role in shaping the character and appearance of this part of the borough. The south of the borough also houses a number of nationally important hospitals and medical research institutions, including Great Ormond Street Hospital, the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery and the Wellcome Trust.



The town centres of Camden Town, Kentish Town and Kilburn High Road are key elements in **the central part of the borough**. These centres developed in a piecemeal fashion along historic routes into London. They are now marked by continuous, close grained development with commercial units at ground floor level on either side of the road, with terraced housing of a similar density on the streets to the east and west, and little open space. Buildings types are generally consistent in appearance, and public houses are frequent landmarks, which echo the original inns and travellers rests along the historic routes. There is a narrow range of scale and height, and dwellings usually have small gardens to front and rear. Camden Town is strongly characterised by its markets and entertainment. These create a strong draw for tourists and influence the style and appearance of development, which is in many cases colourful and individual.

The areas between these major roads and town centres are characterised by speculative, residential development from the mid to late 19th century for the then new middle classes. These show a variety of distinctive architectural forms and scales, with detached and semi-detached houses in classical Italianate form in Belsize and an eclectic variety of styles including neo-Gothic, Queen Anne, Domestic Revival, Arts & Crafts in Fitzjohns/Netherhall, Redington/Frognaal and South Hampstead/Swiss Cottage. Gospel Oak, West Hampstead and the southern parts of Dartmouth Park were developed to a higher density with terraced houses, smaller gardens and have a more urban feel than Camden's other residential areas.

Social housing schemes are also an important element in the borough's built environment. St Andrews House on Saffron Hill is the oldest surviving public housing block in London whilst early 20th century examples include the London County Council's Bourne Estate on Leather Lane. The LLC's Ossulston Estate is considered the most important inner-city estate of the inter-war period. Post-war examples illustrate an architecturally ambitious programme of housing schemes by Camden Council following its creation in 1965, many of which are listed. The characteristic form was a megastructure of stepped terraces. This low rise, high density approach reflected traditional terraced housing, but provided light, privacy and private open space for all levels of accommodation. Examples are Brunswick Centre, and the estates of Fleet Road, Alexandra Road, Maiden Lane and Highgate New Town.

The Regent's Canal runs through the centre of the borough. Although it is often hidden from surrounding areas, it provides an area of nature conservation interest and amenity space along its course through King's Cross and Camden Town to Regent's Park.

The northern part of the borough benefits from the presence of the large open space of Hampstead Heath, which provides amenity and leisure space, a verdant setting to the surrounding development and famous views across London. Hampstead and Highgate are derived from medieval hamlets and have clearly defined village centres which reflect their origins. They have a variety of building types from cottages and terraces to detached houses and grand residences, with a generally densely packed, high quality urban grain of a range of styles, scales and ages. Both areas contain many high quality, architect-designed houses from the 19th and 20th centuries, many of which have become important parts of the local heritage and are listed for their national significance.



Key evidence and references

- Conservation Area Statements/Appraisals/Management Strategies; London Borough of Camden; various dates
- Camden Walking Plan Second Edition 2006
- Camden Streetscape Design Manual 2005
- Planning Policy Guidance 16 – Archaeology and planning; DETR; 1990
- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance, English Heritage, 2008
- By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System – Towards Better Practice; DETR/CABE; 2000
- Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development; ODPM; 2005
- Planning Policy Statement 5 – Planning for the Historic Environment; CLG; 2010
- Planning Policy Guidance 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment; DoE; 1994
- The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004); Mayor of London; 2008
- London View Management Framework Supplementary Planning Guidance; Mayor of London; 2007
- Sustainable design, climate change and the built environment; CABE Briefing; 2007
- Easy Access to Historic Buildings, English Heritage, 2004
- Easy Access to Historic Landscapes, English Heritage, 2005
- Seeing History in the View: Methodology for assessing the heritage value within views, English Heritage, 2008
- Guidance on Tall Buildings, English Heritage/CABE, 2007



CS15. Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity

- 15.1 Camden has over 250 designated parks and open spaces and 36 sites of nature conservation importance. In addition many housing estates include green areas that play a role in meeting the open space needs of local people. Hampstead Heath is the largest open space in the borough, providing nearly half of our total area of open space and many of our outdoor sporting facilities. The openness and semi-rural feel of the Heath and its surrounding green areas is preserved through its designation as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), broadly equivalent to the green belt.
- 15.2 The south of the borough is characterised by dense development with small enclosed spaces, many of which are preserved as London Squares. There are other small spaces scattered throughout the borough that provide various recreational and amenity opportunities. The most prominent open spaces near the centre of the borough are Regent's Park/Primrose Hill and the Regent's Canal. The Canal and railway sidings have an important role in nature conservation and provide habitat corridors (green chains) across Camden. Residents west of Finchley Road and in Central London have the lowest level of access to open space (not including land around housing estates), followed by Kentish Town, Somers Town and Gospel Oak.
- 15.3 Sites of nature conservation in Camden are generally small and undervalued, with pressure from adjoining sites and limited opportunities for expansion. However, green and brown roofs for both amenity and biodiversity value have been an increasing feature of new developments within Camden. Private gardens in Camden also provide a significant resource for biodiversity and amenity space.
- 15.4 Policy CS15 – *Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity* seeks to ensure that the growth in the number of residents and visitors to Camden, identified in policy CS1 – *Distribution of growth*, will be supported by increases and improvements in open space provision, including outdoor sport and recreation opportunities, and that development protects and makes provision for biodiversity.

CS POLICY

CS15 – Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity

The Council will protect and improve Camden's parks and open spaces. We will:

- a) protect open spaces designated in the open space schedule as shown on the Proposals Map, including our Metropolitan Open Land, and other suitable land of 400sqm or more on large estates with the potential to be used as open space;
- b) tackle deficiencies and under-provision and meet increased demand for open space by:
 - providing additional open space at King's Cross;
 - securing additional on-site public open space in the growth areas of Euston, West Hampstead Interchange, Holborn and Tottenham Court Road, and other parts of Central London. Where the provision of on-site public open space is not practical on a particular site in these areas, the Council will require a contribution to the provision of additional public open space on identified sites in the vicinity. If it can be demonstrated to the Council's satisfaction that no such suitable sites are available, we will require improvements to other open spaces in the area;
 - securing improvements to publicly accessible open land on the Council's housing estates; and
 - securing other opportunities for additional public open space.

CS15 – Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces and encouraging biodiversity (*continued*)

c) secure from developments that create an additional demand for open space, where opportunities arise, improvements to open spaces, including to:

- the facilities provided, such as play and sports facilities;
- access arrangements; and
- the connections between spaces.

The Council will protect and improve sites of nature conservation and biodiversity, in particular habitats and biodiversity identified in the Camden and London Biodiversity Plans in the borough by:

- d) designating existing nature conservation sites;
- e) protecting other green areas with nature conservation value, including gardens, where possible;
- f) seeking to improve opportunities to experience nature, in particular in South and West Hampstead, Kentish Town and central London, where such opportunities are lacking;
- g) expecting the provision of new or enhanced habitat, where possible, including through biodiverse green or brown roofs and green walls;
- h) identifying habitat corridors and securing biodiversity improvements along gaps in habitat corridors;
- i) working with The Royal Parks, the London Wildlife Trust, friends of parks groups and local nature conservation groups to protect and improve open spaces and nature conservation in Camden;
- j) protecting trees and promoting the provision of new trees and vegetation, including additional street trees.

The Council will preserve and enhance the historic, open space and nature conservation importance of Hampstead Heath and its surrounding area by:

- k) working with the City of London, English Heritage and Natural England to manage and improve the Heath and its surrounding areas;
- l) protecting the Metropolitan Open Land, public and private open space and the nature conservation designations of sites;
- m) seeking to extend the public open space when possible and appropriate;
- n) taking into account the impact on the Heath when considering relevant planning applications;
- o) protecting views from Hampstead Heath and views across the Heath and its surrounding area;
- p) improving the biodiversity of, and habitats in, Hampstead Heath and its surrounding area, where opportunities arise.

The Council will preserve and enhance the Regent's Canal by:

- q) balancing the differing demands on the Canal, its towpath and adjoining land;
- r) implementing opportunities to make the Canal a safer place;
- s) applying the guidance in the Regent's Canal Conservation Area Management Strategy;
- t) implementing opportunities to provide additional nature conservation areas and improve the role of the Canal and its adjoining land as a habitat corridor (green chain);
- u) working with British Waterways, Natural England, other land owners/developers, users and the local community to improve the Canal and towpath.

Camden's open spaces

Protecting our open spaces

- 15.5 Camden's parks and open spaces are important to the borough in terms of health, sport, recreation and play, the economy, culture, biodiversity, providing a pleasant outlook and providing breaks in the built up area. They also help to reduce flood risk by retaining rain water and some are used for growing food. Camden's growth will increase the demand for our open spaces so it is important that we protect our existing parks and open spaces.
- 15.6 The Council will protect the open spaces designated in the open space schedule shown on the Proposals Map, as well as other suitable land with the potential to be used as open space. Camden has many large housing estates with land originally designed for use as open space, but has never been formally designated as such. The Council will continue to retain suitable land, not formally designated as open space for the use as open space on large estates, whilst providing the flexibility for various land uses to be re-configured across the estate, in conjunction with the re-provision of land for open space use. We will not allow development on these open spaces unless it is for limited development ancillary to a use taking place on the land and for which there is a demonstrable need. Extensions and alterations to existing buildings on open space should be proportionate to the size, including the volume, of the original building. We will only allow development on sites adjacent to an open space that respects the size, form and use of that open space and does not cause harm to its wholeness, appearance or setting, or harm public enjoyment of the space. We will take into account the cumulative impact of developments where appropriate. The poor quality of an open space will generally not be accepted as a reason for its partial development to fund improvements as, once built on, open space is lost to the community for ever.

Metropolitan Open Land

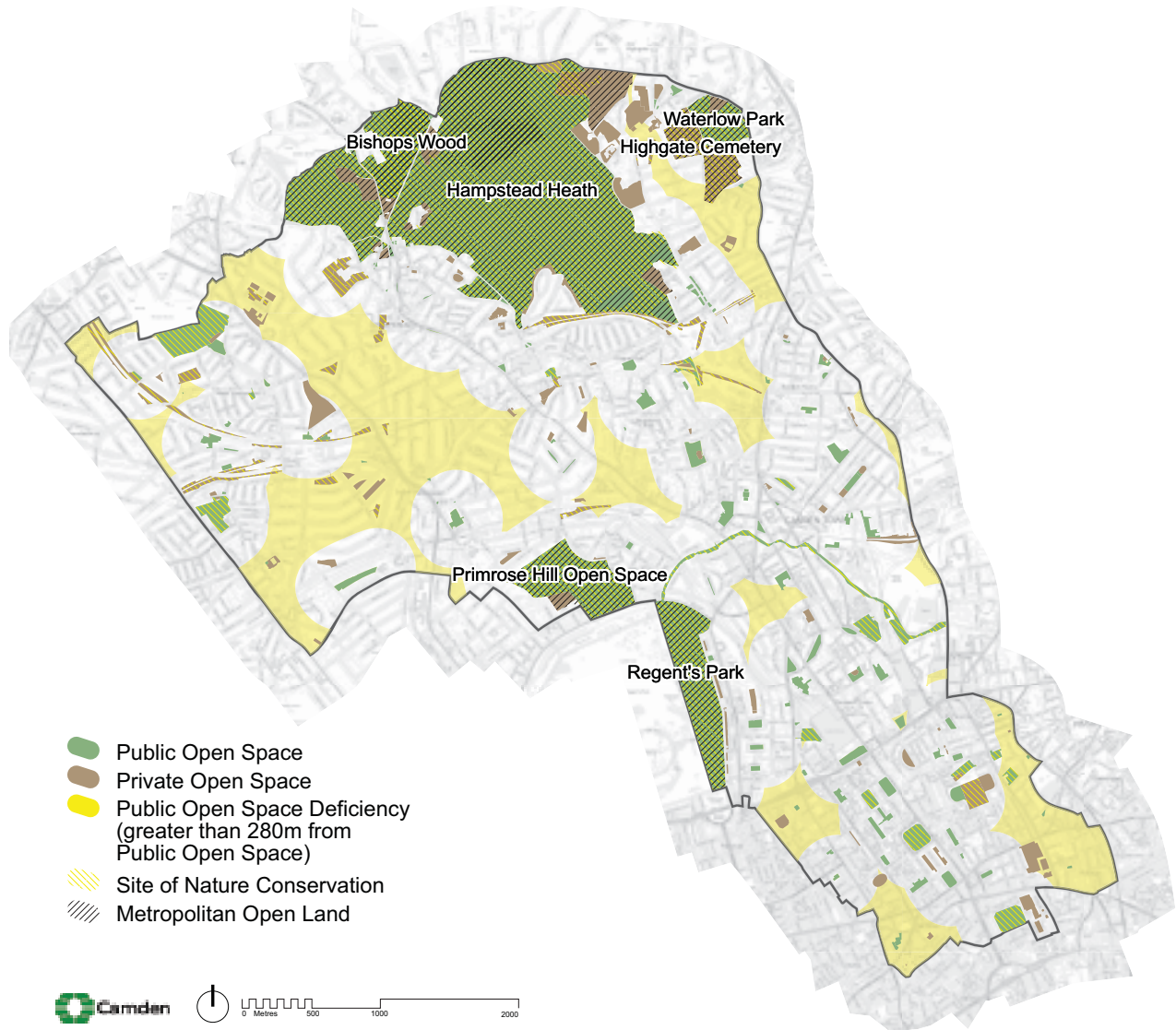
- 15.7 Camden's designated open spaces include Metropolitan Open Land. This is open space of London-wide significance that provides a break in the built up area and receives the same presumption against development as green belt land. There are four main areas of Metropolitan Open Land in Camden, which are of great importance to the borough and its character – Hampstead Heath and adjoining areas; Regent's Park; Primrose Hill/Barrow Hill Reservoir; and Highgate Cemetery/Waterlow Park/Fairseat. These will be protected in accordance with London Plan policy 3D.10. Guidance on Metropolitan Open Land and extensions to existing buildings within it is set out in government Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 2 – Green Belts.

Tackling open space deficiency and securing additional and improved spaces

- 15.8 Camden's Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2004 and the needs assessment in Camden's Open Space Strategy demonstrated that nowhere in Camden had a surplus in open space. The Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update 2008 found that there is currently 20sqm of public open space per person in the borough. This would drop to 17sqm by 2026 taking into account projected population increases and assuming no additional public open space is provided. The Study Update 2008 suggests standards for open space and highlights opportunities for improving the quantity and quality of open spaces in the borough, including play facilities and sports provision. These standards form the basis of our detailed policy on open space, sport and recreation in our Camden Development Policies Local Development Framework document (policy DP31 – *Provision of, and improvements to, open space and outdoor sport and recreation facilities*).
- 15.9 Most of Camden's population has reasonable access to a metropolitan or district park (that is Hampstead Heath or Regent's Park and Primrose Hill) but a large proportion of residents do not have reasonable access to local and small parks and open spaces. Camden's Annual Monitoring Report and the Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update 2008 show that only a small amount of new public open space has been provided in the borough and therefore in many areas, including South and West Hampstead, Gospel Oak and Kentish Town and parts of central London, there is still poor access to small and local parks and open spaces. These areas are therefore considered to be deficient in public open space (see map 7). Areas deficient in public open space are defined as those without access to a public open space within 280m. The Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update 2008 also identified areas where there is 'under-provision' of public open space. Although these areas do have access to open space, this is not adequate to

meet the level of local need due to the number of children, dwelling density, and social disadvantage in the area. These areas are identified in figure 4.4 (Composite Need) in Camden’s Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update 2008.

Map 7: Open Space



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15.10 To tackle deficiencies and under-provision of public open space and to ensure adequate new open space is provided in Camden’s growth areas, we will secure additional on-site open space on all appropriately sized and located sites. The Council wants to promote a green network approach to open space, where open spaces are connected by landscaped corridors or habitat corridors. We recognise that the built-up nature of Camden makes it difficult to provide new open space. However, the deficiency areas of West Hampstead, Camden Town and western Central London are near significant development sites that may have the potential to accommodate new public open spaces. The under-provided areas of South Hampstead, Camden Town and Somers Town are also near potential development sites that may be large enough to accommodate new public open space. The growth areas of King’s Cross, Euston, and West Hampstead Interchange contain development sites that have potential to provide on-site open space. For example, two open spaces plus smaller play spaces and sports facilities will be provided as part of the redevelopment of King’s Cross, providing much-needed facilities on the edge of central London and near Somers Town. We will use Camden’s Site Allocations document to promote areas and development sites where the Council will expect new public open space to be incorporated within development proposals.

- 15.11 Where the opportunity arises in Kentish Town or Gospel Oak and other areas that suffer from deficiency or under-provision, the Council will expect the provision of on-site public open space. These areas contain large housing estates which could also provide new public open space as part of any estate regeneration programme. The Council has identified opportunities to improve open land around Alexandra and Ainsworth estate and surrounding sites on Abbey and Belsize Roads, with other open space improvements anticipated at Maiden Lane estate. Further open space improvements on housing sites can be identified as the Council's estate regeneration programme is extended.
- 15.12 The existing built up nature of large potential development sites in the growth areas of Holborn and Tottenham Court Road may make it difficult to secure a significant amount of new public open space at these locations. However, the Council will expect the provision of some public open space on suitable sites to remedy the recognised deficiency.
- 15.13 Where on-site provision of public open space is not possible, the Council will continue to seek other forms of open space provision. These may include the provision of open space off-site, or the payment of a financial contribution towards obtaining land for open space use, improving the quality of existing open spaces or improving access to them. When considering which open space to improve as a result of contributions, the Council will consider nearby deficiencies and under-provision in open space and existing plans for the management of open space. We will also take into account exercise rates and obesity levels in the surrounding area, a priority issue for the Camden Public Health Partnership. Our Camden Development Policies Local Development Framework document (policy DP31 – *Provision of, and improvements to, open space and outdoor sport and recreation facilities*) sets out our detailed approach towards the provision of open space.
- 15.14 The Council will continue to seek to secure public use of open spaces on appropriate sites wherever practical, for example by putting in place suitable public access arrangements or purchasing land. Potential sites include land around housing estates and large private spaces, such as those adjoining Hampstead Heath.

Play facilities

- 15.15 Camden has numerous play facilities within open spaces and on housing estates. We will retain these, where appropriate, and seek to provide additional formal and informal play spaces in areas of deficiency or under provision in open space. The Council is providing and enhancing 28 play facilities as part of its Play Pathfinder project, including a new adventure playground at Kilburn Grange. This will significantly improve access for children and young people, particularly 8-13 year olds. Additional funding is also being provided by the NHS Camden. At least three play facilities for a range of ages will also be provided at King's Cross. Where additional demand for play space is created by development we will expect the provision of play space on the site, broadly in accordance with the Mayor's SPG on Providing for children and young peoples' play and informal recreation. See policy DP31 – *Provision of, and improvements to public open space and outdoor sport and recreation facilities* in Camden Development Policies for further details on the provision of play space expected. The Council's approach to play is set out in its Play Strategy 2007-2012.



Sports facilities

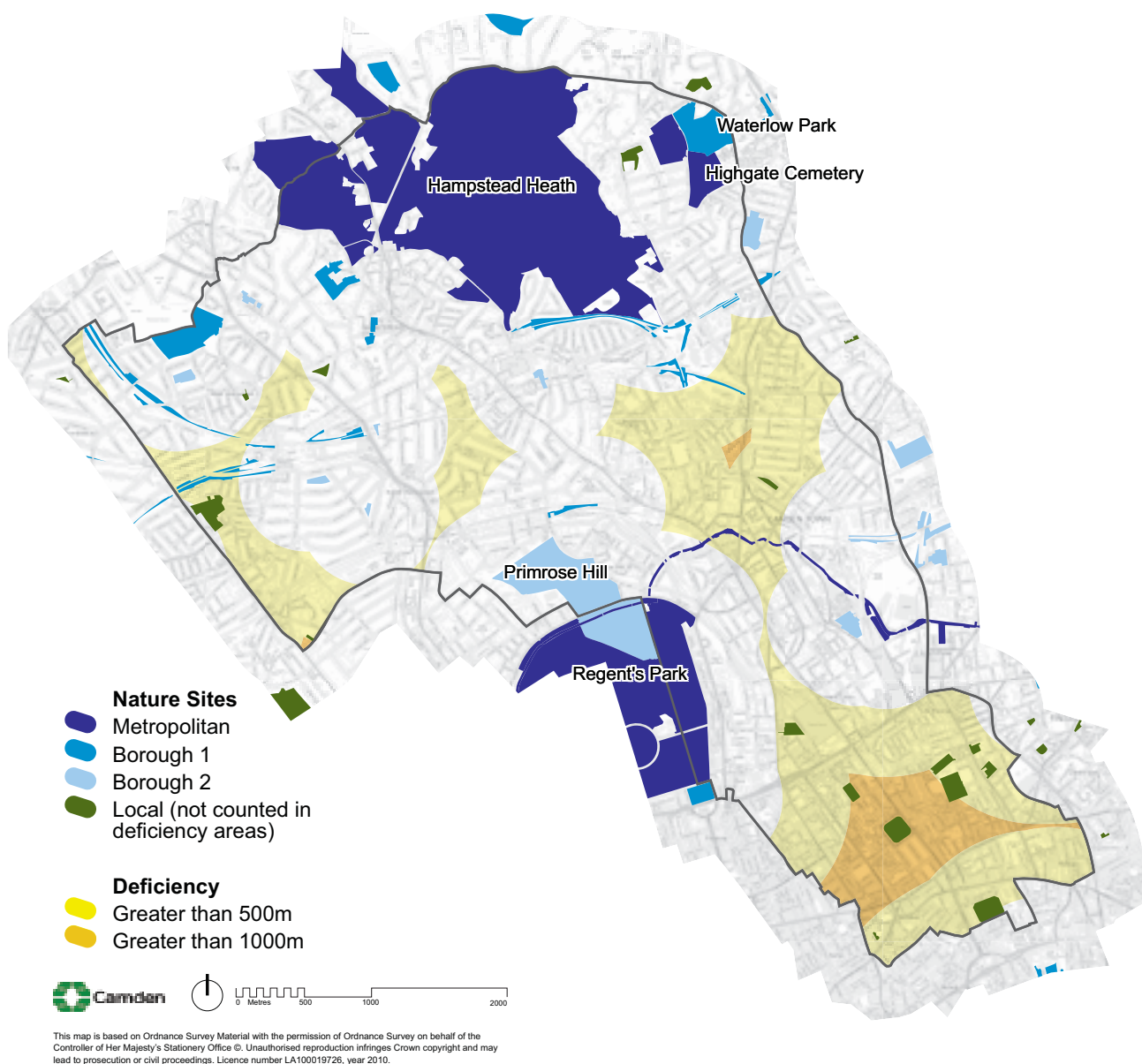
15.16 Camden also contains several full-sized pitches for various sports located on Hampstead Heath and Regent's Park. As the Council does not own these, they are not within our control to retain, maintain or alter to meet the changing needs of the borough. Given the built up nature of Camden, it is unlikely that new full size pitches will be provided. However, we will continue to seek to protect existing outdoor sport facilities by working with the City of London and the Royal Parks, and we will encourage the improvement of existing facilities. We will also seek to retain privately owned playing pitches. The Council owns several tennis courts in Waterlow Park and multi-games areas and smaller pitches on housing estates, in schools and on open spaces, which we will continue to maintain. New facilities have been secured at King's Cross and our Camden Site Allocations document will identify sites where outdoor sports or related facilities may be expected as part of any open space proposals. The Council's approach to sport is set out in its ProActive Sport & Physical Activity Strategy 2008-2012. For details on our approach to indoor sports facilities see CS10 – *Supporting community facilities and services*.

Nature conservation

15.17 Green spaces play a vital role in nature conservation and provision for biodiversity. Camden is fortunate to have Camley Street Nature Park, Kentish Town City Farm and several local nature reserves, which provide educational tools and health benefits for residents. The Council will continue to protect all sites in the borough formally identified as being of nature conservation value (see Map 8). Where possible we will also protect an amount of green space or garden space on a site that reflects the local built form and landscape character. The Council and statutory undertakers, who own some of the designated sites, have a duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity. However, most Sites of Nature Conservation Importance in Camden are not in the Council's control and therefore it is difficult to protect species, habitats and foraging areas other than those formally protected by international and national legislation. To protect our existing sites, we will resist the development of designated sites where the nature conservation value has been diminished or lost, especially where this loss is due to neglect or damage, and we will seek the reinstatement, or an equivalent level, of biodiversity on the site. The Council will be particularly keen to protect habitats and species identified in Camden's Biodiversity Action Plan.



Map 8: Locations Deficient in Access to Nature Conservation Areas



- 15.18 Residents and visitors further than 1km away from a metropolitan or borough Site of Nature Conservation Importance are considered to have poor access to the natural environment. These areas are shown on Map 8. Where opportunities exist in these areas we will explore ways to support biodiversity and nature conservation. We will use the Camden Site Allocations document to identify sites where enhanced or new measures to support biodiversity and nature conservation may be expected as part of any new proposals and new open spaces. Even where no additional open space is being created we will seek other forms of biodiversity such as biodiverse landscaping, habitat creation, green or brown roofs and, where appropriate, green walls. Camden's Biodiversity Action Plan identifies habitats and species that are particularly important in Camden. Our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document will provide further information on the Council's expectations for improvements in nature conservation.
- 15.19 Developers and landowners should also give consideration to the need for species to move between different types of habitats which will help these species to cope with the effects of climate change. We will continue to retain habitat corridors in the borough, identify 'missing links' in these corridors and seek to secure habitat corridors as part of developments and through street improvements. Habitat corridors and missing links are identified on the Proposals Map. Areas that could provide habitat corridors or contribute to nature conservation include land adjacent to railway lines, where existing vegetation can be enhanced or new vegetation provided, and sites adjoining

existing open spaces. Opportunities for further links include around West Hampstead railway lands and from Kentish Town to Hampstead Heath (as shown on the Proposals Map).

- 15.20 There are limited opportunities to provide new ground-level habitats in the borough due to lack of space. Whilst the provision of habitat at ground level is important, there are opportunities on new and existing buildings to provide habitats in the form of green or brown roofs and green walls. We will expect developments to provide opportunities for biodiversity within the fabric and curtilage of buildings. Where redevelopment occurs on sites adjacent to existing wildlife sites we will expect developers to provide additional habitat of an appropriate scale. We will favour the provision of habitat for species identified in the Camden and London Biodiversity Action Plans. Where we secure additional land for nature conservation we will work with local nature conservation groups and social and corporate volunteers that help protect and enhance these new spaces in addition to the Council's existing Local Nature Reserves. Please see the Council's Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document for information on ways to improve biodiversity and on our areas of nature conservation deficiency.

Trees

- 15.21 Trees are important for their aesthetic value, as habitat, in shading, cooling and filtering the air and in removing carbon dioxide and providing oxygen. They will play an increasingly important role in providing shade and refuge in the hotter summers predicted due to climate change. More guidance on trees and groups of trees can be found in Camden Development Policies and our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document. There is often pressure for the removal of trees and groups of trees in the borough due to subsidence fears, perceived dangers, locations close to existing underground infrastructure and to facilitate development.
- 15.22 The Council has a Tree Strategy which deals with tree management on its land. This aims to retain trees and provide new trees on Council land. We have a tree planting programme which is increasing the number of trees in the borough, in streets, parks housing estates and schools. We will resist the loss of trees and groups of trees wherever possible and, where this is not possible, require their replacement on development sites or nearby streets and open spaces. The choice of species should consider historic context, availability of space, soil conditions, potential improvements to air and soil quality and reducing the effects of and adapting to climate change. Further information on protected trees and groups of trees, the procedures for seeking their removal and their replacement is set out in the Council's Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document.





Hampstead Heath

- 15.23 Hampstead Heath has been a valuable recreational resource for Londoners since the mid-17th century and is Camden's largest open space. The City of London, who own and manage the Heath, has developed a management plan in consultation with the local interest groups and the wider community. We will work with the City, English Heritage and Natural England on preparing and implementing plans for the Heath.
- 15.24 The Heath and some of its surrounding areas are designated Metropolitan Open Land (see para 15.7 above). It is also important for its ecology being a Metropolitan Site of Nature Conservation, a Site of Special Scientific Interest and containing two areas of Ancient Woodland. There are also numerous large private gardens adjacent to the Heath that are designated open space.
- 15.25 We will continue to use the guidance in the conservation area statements, appraisals and management strategies for Dartmouth Park and Mansfield, Hampstead, Highgate Village, Redington and Frognal and South Hill Park to preserve and enhance the built environment around the Heath and preserve outlooks and views from it. Many views to and from the Heath are protected, for example the views from Kenwood House and Parliament Hill to St Paul's and from Parliament Hill to the Palace of Westminster (see policy CS14).

The Regent's Canal

- 15.26 The Regent's Canal, Camden's only significant open watercourse, winds through the borough from Regents Park through Camden Town and King's Cross, and is undergoing significant regeneration. It serves several purposes, from its open space, leisure and recreational functions and biodiversity importance to its historic significance and commercial and transport role. The Canal forms part of London's Blue Ribbon Network, which has its own set of policies within the London Plan. The Canal is an important historical feature and it is important that development near the Canal reflects its unique character. The Council will therefore take into account the Regent's Canal Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy when assessing applications for sites along and adjacent to the Canal.
- 15.27 The Council has been working with the Metropolitan Police and British Waterways to improve security along the Canal. Its separation from streets and buildings is an important element of the Canal's character but this also makes it susceptible to crime and anti-social behaviour. Any development along the Canal needs to address these challenges.
- 15.28 The Canal is a main east-west pedestrian and cycle route through the borough linking Regents Park, Camden Town and King's Cross. Its role as a connecting route will increase as more activities locate in King's Cross. The Council will seek to improve conditions for users where possible and, where developments are proposed, will investigate opportunities to provide additional access to the Canal.
- 15.29 The Canal is also an important ecological corridor and is designated as a site of metropolitan importance for nature conservation. Camley Street Nature Reserve is located along the Canal and the section at Albert Road near London Zoo is especially important, particularly for foraging bats as an unlit green space at night. The Council will therefore prevent the loss and degradation of habitat including from overshadowing and lighting in especially sensitive areas. We will also work



with British Waterways to improve biodiversity within and along the Canal and with developers to improve biodiversity through planting, provision of green or brown roofs and green walls. The redevelopment of Hawley Wharf provides an opportunity to improve the nature conservation and open space functions of the Canal.

- 15.30 The part of the Canal that runs through Camden is mainly used for leisure boating rather than transportation of goods and waste. A flexible approach to canal-side development that provides for the delivery and removal of material from both the road and canalside will be encouraged to enable future use of the Canal for transportation of goods and materials. The use of the Canal for any energy saving or generation measures and as a water store will be welcomed subject to schemes not harming the Canal's special qualities.

Key evidence and references

- Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study; KKP; 2004
- Camden Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Review; Atkins; 2008
- Open Space Strategy for Camden 2006-2011
- Draft Camden Biodiversity Action Plan 2009
- Strategy for managing, maintaining and replacing Council owned trees 2007-2011
- Camden Sustainability Task Force Report on Food, Water, Biodiversity and Open Space; 2008
- The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004); Mayor of London; 2008
- Connecting with London's nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy; 2002
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 9: Biodiversity and Geologic Conservation; 2005
- Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation; 2004
- Bringing your rivers back to life. A strategy for restoring rivers in North London; Environment Agency; 2006
- Hampstead Heath Management Plan Part 1. Towards a Plan for the Heath 2007-2017; City of London & Land Use consultants; 2007
- The Regent's Canal Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy
- Inland Waterways. Unlocking the Potential and Securing the Future of Inland Waterways through the Planning System; TCPA; 2009
- Under Lock and Quay. Reducing criminal opportunity by design; British Waterways and the Metropolitan Police; 2000

CS16. Improving Camden’s health and well-being

- 16.1 Improving our health and well-being requires more than improving access to medical treatment and services. There is an important link between the environment in which we live and how healthy we are, both physically and mentally. Factors such as age, gender and ethnicity influence our health and well-being, as well as wider factors such as education, employment, income, housing, social networks, air and water quality, nutrition, and access to social and public services. One of the key aims of Camden’s Community Strategy is to ensure that the health and well-being of all Camden residents improves by tackling the key health issues.
- 16.2 The Council, NHS Camden (formally known as the Primary Care Trust or PCT) and the local community (through the Local Strategic Partnership) have a number of key, shared priorities which are set out in Camden’s Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. These priorities include tackling smoking, alcohol misuse, obesity, drug misuse, as well as addressing mental health needs.
- 16.3 Policy CS16 contributes towards the overall aim of the Core Strategy to manage the impact of Camden’s future growth by setting out our approach to improving health and well-being in the borough. It should be read alongside Policy CS10 which sets out how this strategy protects community facilities, including health care facilities. Many measures set out in other parts of the Core Strategy also play a part in promoting good health and addressing health inequalities, for example:
- Protecting and improving our parks, play areas (see CS15) and leisure facilities (see CS10) which can encourage Camden’s residents to choose healthier and more active lifestyles, help to improve mental well-being and encourage social interaction;
 - improving housing standards and affordability (see CS6);
 - encouraging walking and cycling (see CS11);
 - providing job, training and educational opportunities (see CS8);
 - promoting community safety (see CS17); and
 - managing the impact of development on amenity (DP26).

CS POLICY

CS16 – Improving Camden’s health and well-being

The Council will seek to improve health and well-being in Camden. We will:

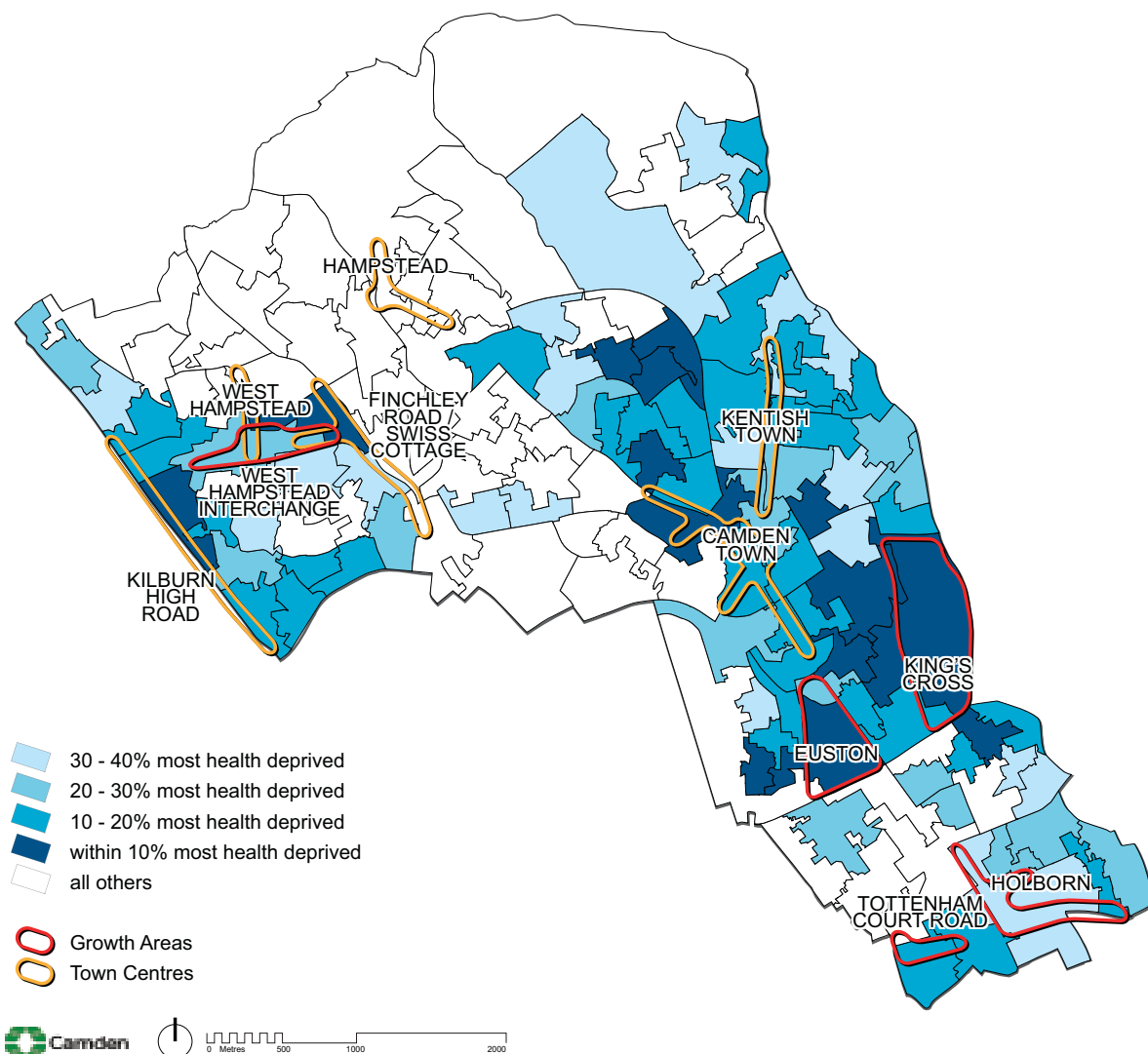
- a) support NHS Camden in its goal to reduce health inequalities by targeting measures to improve health in the areas with poorest health, including King’s Cross, St Pancras & Somers Town, Gospel Oak and Kilburn;
- b) protect existing health facilities in line with preferred approach CS10 – *Supporting community facilities and services*;
- c) support the provision of new or improved health facilities, in line with NHS London’s plans to consolidate and modernise its facilities;
- d) recognise and support the borough’s concentration of centres of medical excellence and their contribution to health-related research, clinical expertise, employment and training provision;
- e) recognise the impact of poor air quality on health and implement Camden’s Air Quality Action Plan which aims to reduce air pollution levels.

Health inequalities

- 16.4 NHS Camden recognises that one of its biggest challenges is addressing variations in health across its area. It is committed to addressing health inequalities particularly in Camden’s deprived areas where health care requirements are greater and where residents are less likely to access the health services that are available.
- 16.5 Map 9 shows health inequalities across the borough using the Indices of Deprivation 2007, which measured rates of poor health, mortality and disability, across all ages. The wards with the poorest levels of health are represented by the darker shading. Residents living in the most deprived wards are more likely to suffer from diet-related diseases, such as heart disease, cancers and strokes, which can contribute to higher mortality rates. For example, in St Pancras and Somers Town ward the mortality rate from heart disease is 98% higher than the national rate.²⁶ There is also a stark contrast between the most affluent ward (Hampstead) and most deprived ward (St Pancras and Somers Town) where there is a 10 year gap in male life expectancy.²⁷
- 16.6 The map also shows that the wards with the poorest health are located close to our growth areas. This provides us with the opportunity to ensure that new development in the growth areas will work alongside the initiatives discussed in this policy and throughout the Core Strategy to deliver improvements to the health and well-being of residents, particularly in the most deprived wards and Areas for Regeneration identified in the London Plan. For example, the King’s Cross growth area will include a new health centre and additional public open space.
- 16.7 In order to reduce health inequalities, the Council and NHS Camden are concentrating on reducing mortality rates in the wards suffering the highest rates, which currently include St Pancras and Somers Town, King’s Cross, Kilburn and Gospel Oak. Initiatives to improve premature mortality will be varied and include improving access to primary care (see section below on health facilities) as well as a range of health improvement and health promotion initiatives.
- 16.8 Projects and initiatives to improve resident’s health include:
- targeting people at risk of cardio vascular disease within the four most deprived wards, where it is the main cause of death;
 - enhancing GP services in the most deprived wards to provide more detailed advice and individual support to promote exercise and healthy eating and to reduce smoking and alcohol consumption;
 - promoting better access to healthy and nutritious food in the four most deprived wards through more local food growing opportunities. The Council is committed to providing 80 new growing spaces of varying sizes by 2012 and will provide support to individuals and organisations who wish to start growing their own food;
 - to reduce obesity in primary school age children in year 6 (Local Area Agreement target);
 - Camden Healthy Communities Action Group which works in the wards suffering the greatest health inequalities;
 - a Green Gym project, which allows residents to get fit by helping to improve seven of Camden’s open spaces, including Westbere Copse, Belsize Wood and Waterlow Park; and
 - the opening of eight free ‘Outdoor Gyms’ in or close to areas of open space to encourage the community to improve their health by taking more regular exercise.



Map 9: Health Deprivation



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Providing and protecting health facilities

16.9 Camden has a wide range of health facilities, with four major hospitals, around 40 GP practices, and over 150 other facilities, such as dentists, optometrists, and pharmacists. Map 10 shows the distribution of health facilities across the borough. Camden's local and community health facilities are perceived to be difficult to access by local residents.²⁶ NHS Camden is therefore changing the way it delivers primary health care over the next five to ten years. The improvements are set out in the NHS Camden Strategy Plan 2008-2013 and will include the consolidation and modernisation of its facilities to develop fewer, larger health facilities.

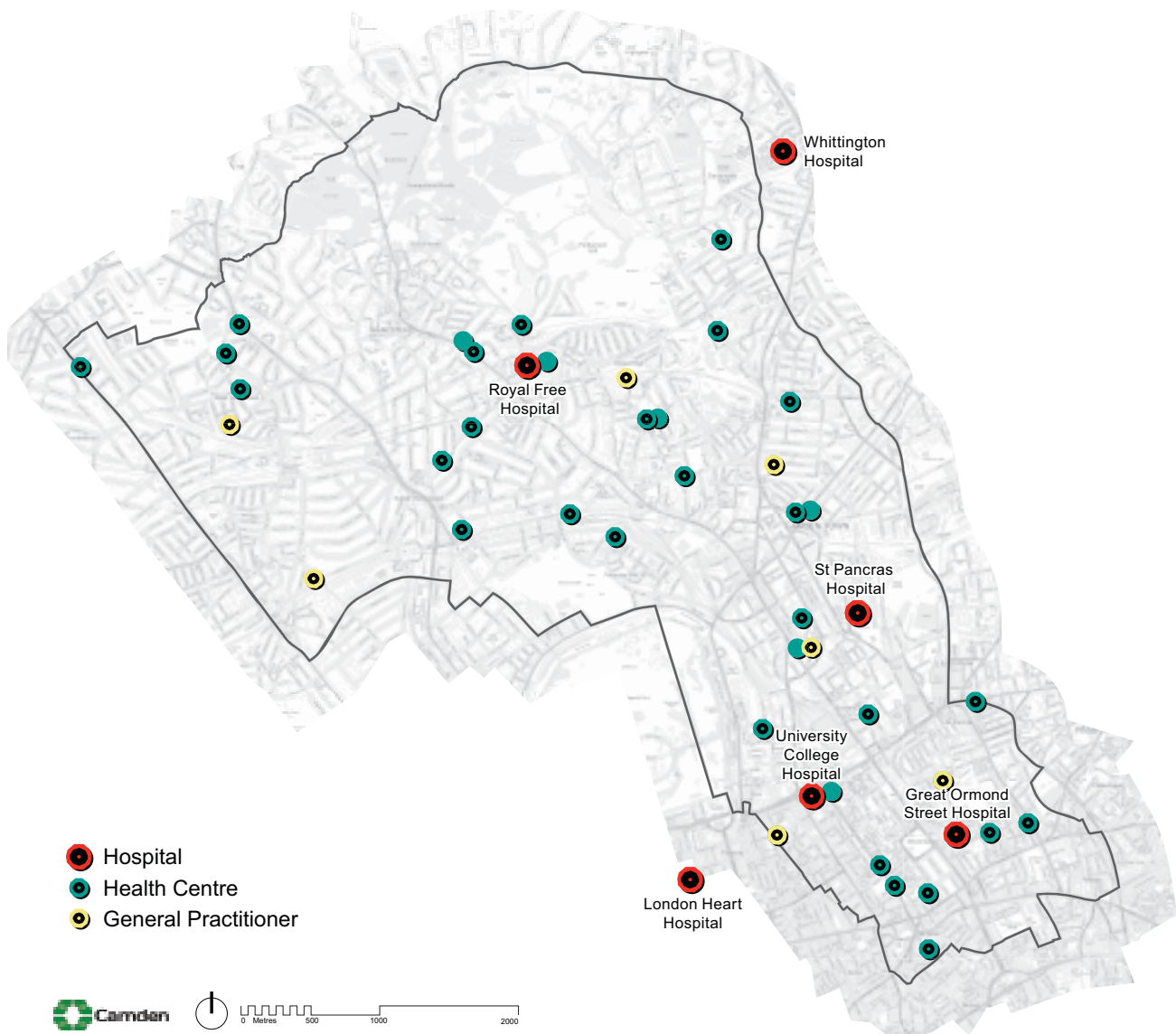
REFERENCES

²⁶ London Health Observatory Profile Report

²⁷ Camden's Annual Public Health Report 2007/08

²⁸ Camden NHS PCT Strategy Plan 2008-2013

Map 10: Health Facilities



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16.10 After consultation with local residents, NHS Camden have established that ‘polyclinics’ in Camden will not be in individual buildings or health centres; but instead will involve linking the network of practices and health related facilities across the borough. By 2013, all practices in Camden will be linked to one of four of the following polyclinic networks:

- North Camden: this will involve 11 practices providing a range of additional services alongside a pilot urgent care service at the Royal Free Hospital in Hampstead;
- Kentish Town: this polyclinic network will cover two large GP practices, one of which has been redeveloped and now provides a range of services including nursing, dental access, out-patient and diagnostic services and a range of healthy living activities;
- South Camden: this will link all the practices in south Camden. NHS Camden will commission an urgent care centre and a new practice for this polyclinic. The location of the new facilities is subject to a site search and further public consultation;
- West Camden: this polyclinic network will be based around the Belsize Priory area in Kilburn.

NHS Camden will also commission a new health centre close to King’s Cross station, in the King’s Cross growth area.

- 16.11 As well as Camden's network of GP surgeries, health centres and dentists, we also have a significant concentration of secondary health facilities in the borough. These include four general hospitals, six specialist hospitals and a range of centres that provide care and support for the elderly, children and families, for people with mental health needs, for the mentally ill and many other groups. Policy CS6 contains more information on residential care facilities.
- 16.12 The Council will support the provision of additional health care facilities and will work with NHS Camden and other service providers to make sure the borough has a necessary supply and distribution of premises to meet Camden's health care needs. (see Appendix 1 – *Key infrastructure programmes and projects* – items 13-20). Existing health care facilities are protected by policy CS10 – *Supporting community facilities and services*.

Centres of medical excellence

- 16.13 Camden has an internationally important concentration of medical education, research and care institutions. These make a significant contribution to the borough and the nation by providing healthcare facilities, specialist research, employment and education opportunities, and by encouraging innovation. We will seek to support these institutions, which include the University College London Hospital (UCLH), the Royal Free Hospital, Great Ormond Street Hospital and the Wellcome Trust, and balance their requirements with those of other sectors and the local community.

Air quality

- 16.14 Camden suffers from poor air quality which impacts on human health, particularly the very young, older people and those with existing heart and lung conditions. The avoidance of localised air pollution is therefore very important in avoiding a potential negative impact on health and on the environment. The Council has declared the whole borough an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for failing to meet the government's health based air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter. An Air Quality Action Plan has been produced setting out measures to reduce air pollution emissions from a variety of sources including new developments. Policy DP32 in our Camden Development Policies Local Development Framework document sets out how we will expect developments to reduce their impact on air quality. Please also see CS11 – *Promoting sustainable and efficient travel* for more on our approach to improving air quality through transport measures.

Contaminated land

- 16.15 In order to protect the health and well-being of local residents, workers and visitors, the Council will expect proposals for the redevelopment of sites that are known to be contaminated, have the potential to be contaminated, or are located in proximity to such sites to take appropriate remedial action to the Council's satisfaction. For example, sites that have been used for vehicle repair, industrial processes and petrol stations could have land contamination issues. Remedial action is particularly important in developments where people will have access to the ground for gardening, play or planting food for consumption. Please refer to Planning Policy Guidance 23 – Planning and Pollution Control, the Council's Contaminated Land Strategy and our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document for more information.

Key evidence and references

- Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Camden's Air Quality Action Plan
- Good food for Camden: The healthy and sustainable food strategy (2009-2012)
- NHS Camden Strategy Plan 2008-2013
- Camden PCT Commissioning Strategy Plan 2007
- Camden PCT Annual Public Health reports 1998 to 2007
- Camden PCT Estates Strategy 2006
- Health Issues in Planning: Best Practice Guidance, Mayor of London 2007

CS17. Making Camden a safer place

- 17.1 Crime and fear of crime is a primary concern for many of Camden’s residents and businesses, and can undermine people’s quality of life and well-being. Tackling this critical issue is one of the key challenges facing the Council and its partners. *A safe Camden that is a vibrant part of our world city* is one of the key themes of the Camden Community Strategy. Our challenge is to make Camden a safer place for local residents and those who work in and visit the borough, while making sure that it maintains the vibrancy that contributes so much to its character and success.
- 17.2 The level and type of crime and anti-social behaviour varies across the borough and areas of higher crime have been identified at Camden Town, King’s Cross, Bloomsbury, Covent Garden and Kilburn. The borough’s central location and thriving night time economy can be linked to a range of problems including alcohol and drug related criminal and anti-social activity. Development in the borough provides the opportunity to implement measures to improve community safety, in particular where development takes place in areas with relatively high levels of crime and anti-social behaviour.

CS POLICY

CS17 – Making Camden a safer place

The Council will aim to make Camden a safer place. We will:

- a) work with our partners to tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour;
- b) encourage appropriate security and community safety measures in buildings, spaces and the transport system;
- c) require developments to demonstrate that they have incorporated design principles which contribute to community safety and security, particularly in areas with relatively high levels of crime, in particular Camden Town, King’s Cross, Bloomsbury, Covent Garden and Kilburn;
- d) ensure Camden’s businesses and organisations take responsibility for reducing the opportunities for crime through effective management and design;
- e) promote safer streets and public areas; and
- f) address the impact of food, drink and entertainment uses, particularly in Camden Town, Central London and other centres.

- 17.3 The Camden Community Safety Partnership has been established to reduce crime, disorder and nuisance in the borough. The Partnership is a network of organisations involved in community safety including the Council, various police organisations, the Camden Community & Police Consultative Group and the NHS Camden. The Partnership’s Strategy, *Camden Safe*, sets out its priorities and measures to make sure that everyone living in, working in or visiting Camden will be safer and feel safer, day and night. To help achieve these priorities, operational and working groups have also been set up to focus on priority areas and youth crime.
- 17.4 Consideration of how crime, disorder and fear of crime can be addressed is an important element in good design. This can create safe and attractive places to live and work, reduce the opportunity for crime and allow for better maintenance and management of buildings and spaces. The Council will require all development to include appropriate design, layout and access measures to help reduce opportunities for crime, the fear of crime and to create a more safe and secure environment. These



features should be incorporated into a scheme from the beginning of the design process; however, they should complement other key design considerations. All developments should also seek to design out risks from fire. The Council will expect development proposals to reflect the guidance in the government publication *Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention*. This will be particularly important in the borough's areas of highest crime and measures should reflect any crime and anti-social behaviour problems specific to the local area. Further information on designing safer environments is set out in the Council's Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document.

- 17.5 The design of streets, public areas, and the spaces between buildings needs to be accessible, safe and uncluttered. Careful consideration needs to be given to the design and location of any street furniture or equipment. The use of a site and the layout can have a major impact on community safety and the Council will seek 'active frontages' which attract people and allow streets to be overlooked. The Council wants to ensure that Camden's spaces and places can be used by all members of the community. People will make more use of high quality, safe streets and places and this increase in use will, in turn, increase perceptions of safety and reduce the opportunities for crime. Development which restricts movement into or through a scheme, such as 'gated' developments will not be permitted.
- 17.6 The provision of appropriate management and maintenance arrangements can play a key role in reducing the opportunity for crime and disorder and making the borough feel safer. The Council will seek the following measures:
- the use of Design and Access Statements, submitted with planning applications, to demonstrate how community safety issues have been addressed within development proposals;
 - contributions from large developments (that is, schemes of 10 homes or more, or sites of 1,000 sqm or more) to appropriate community safety measures;
 - the submission of a Crime Impact Assessment and lighting plan with planning applications, where relevant;
 - the use of local management agreements (secured through section 106 agreements or attached as a condition when the Council grants a license) to encourage owners/occupiers to take responsibility for potential impacts of their premises on their surroundings;
 - the maintenance of some interior lighting overnight, where appropriate, particularly within areas identified as having high levels of crime and other centres; and
 - the use of shopfront security measures that do not require external shutters or grilles of any kind. Further guidance on shop shutters is set out in the Council's Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document.



- 17.7 Camden’s food, drink and licensed entertainment premises contribute to the attractiveness and vibrancy of the borough but, particularly where there is a concentration of late night activity, there can be problems such as noise and disturbance, littering, anti-social behaviour, crime and violence. Alcohol related crime and late night disorder have been identified as significant issues in Camden Town and parts of Central London. The Council will seek to make sure that that food, drink and licensed entertainment uses do not, individually or cumulatively, cause harm to the local area. Please see CS7 – *Promoting Camden’s centres and shops and policy DP12* in Camden Development Policies for further details on our approach to managing planning applications for such uses. The Council has prepared more detailed planning guidance for Central London and the centres of Camden Town, Finchley Road/Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead, with particular focus on food, drink and evening entertainment uses. We will take these into account when assessing relevant planning applications in these areas. The Council will also use management and maintenance agreements with owners and operators to make sure that the areas outside of premises used in the evening economy are appropriately managed.
- 17.8 In addition to its planning functions, the Council also regulates premises that sell alcohol and provide entertainment and late-night refreshment thorough its actions as a licensing authority. The key objectives of Camden’s Statement of Licensing Policy include preventing crime and disorder, addressing issues of community safety and preventing public nuisance. We also seek to balance conflicting interests and recognise the wish of local people to live and work in a safe and healthy environment and the importance to the local economy and community of well-run leisure and entertainment premises.
- 17.9 Camden’s position in the centre of a major international city, its high profile, major transport interchanges and famous buildings and places make security an important issue in the borough. The Council will therefore expect the design of buildings, spaces and transport facilities to include appropriate and proportionate security and community safety measures.

Key evidence and references

- Camden Safe 2008 – 2011; Camden’s Community Safety Partnership Strategy;
- Camden Together – Camden’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2007 – 2012
- Camden Statement of Licensing Policy 2008
- Planning Guidance for Central London/Camden Town/Finchley Road/Swiss Cottage/West Hampstead; London Borough of Camden (various dates)
- Safer Places – the Planning System and Crime Prevention; ODPM; 2004
- The London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004); Mayor of London; 2008

CS18. Dealing with our waste and encouraging recycling

- 18.1 The amount of waste we produce is increasing and the traditional ways of dealing with it (for example, exporting it to landfill sites outside London) are becoming increasingly unacceptable, financially and environmentally. Therefore, we need to find better ways of dealing with our waste, taking more responsibility for dealing with it within London. This will include reducing the amount of waste we produce, increasing the re-use and recycling of materials and finding sites for new waste facilities.
- 18.2 We also face specific challenges in dealing with waste in Camden. For example, the borough's ability to be self-sufficient in waste is limited by its built-up character and the lack of sites on which to build waste management facilities. Also, the nature of Camden's housing stock, with a large proportion of flats and a significant number of homes without gardens, means that some homes have limited space for storing recycling containers and reduced opportunities for composting.
- 18.3 The Council recognises that Camden cannot adequately deal with its waste in isolation. Therefore, it is a member of the North London Waste Authority, which is responsible for the disposal of waste collected in the boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey, Hackney, Islington and Waltham Forest.

CS POLICY

CS18 – Dealing with our waste and encouraging recycling

The Council will seek to make Camden a low waste borough. We will:

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| <p>a) aim to reduce the amount of waste produced in the borough and increase recycling and the re-use of materials to meet our targets of 40% of household waste recycled by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020;</p> <p>b) make sure that developments include facilities for the storage and collection of</p> | <p>waste and recycling;</p> <p>c) deal with North London's waste by working with our partner boroughs in the North London Waste Authority to produce a North London Waste Plan, which will ensure that facilities are provided to meet the amount of waste allocated to the area in the London Plan;</p> <p>d) safeguard Camden's existing waste site at Regis Road.</p> |
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- 18.4 The Council is committed to reducing the amount of waste produced in the borough, encouraging recycling and managing collected waste in a sustainable way. It fully supports the objectives of sustainable waste management to move the management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' of reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, to use waste as a source of energy where possible, and to only dispose of it as a last resort.
- 18.5 We believe that communities should take more responsibility for their own waste and will work to meet national and London-wide targets for waste and recycling. The London Plan sets targets for London to become more self sufficient in handling its waste, with facilities sought to manage 75% of London's waste by 2010, rising to 80% by 2015 and 85% by 2020. The London Plan expects Camden to manage 201,000 tonnes of waste in 2010 and 313,000 tonnes in 2020. However, we are pooling our waste with our partner boroughs in North London and working on joint solutions to the area's waste. The North London boroughs are together expected to deal with a total of 1,504,000 tonnes of waste in 2010, rising to 2,342,000 tonnes in 2020.
- 18.6 The North London Waste Authority and the seven boroughs have prepared a Joint Waste Strategy, which plans for managing the waste collected by the boroughs until 2020. This will be used to facilitate the provision of new waste management services, to increase recycling and recovery and divert more waste away from disposal to landfill.

- 18.7 In their role as planning authorities, the boroughs are preparing a joint planning document – the North London Waste Plan – which will sit alongside the North London Joint Waste Strategy to secure the sustainable management of our waste. It will identify appropriate locations, including existing sites, for a range of waste facilities to meet the needs of North London and will aim to ensure that benefits are maximised and the negative aspects minimised. In line with London Plan policy 4A.27, the North London Waste Plan will identify sites to deal with the management of waste collected by local authorities (municipal waste); commercial and industrial waste; construction, demolition and excavation waste; hazardous waste and agricultural waste. It will also contain some detailed policies to ensure that proposals for waste facilities will be dealt with consistently across the North London area.
- 18.8 Camden currently only has one waste site – the recycling and re-use centre at Regis Road – and will continue to safeguard it for waste use. The change of use of this site will only be permitted if a suitable compensatory waste facility is provided that replaces the facilities and services available at Regis Road (see London Plan policy 4A.24).
- 18.9 Camden will seek to increase recycling in the borough to meet the national target of 40% of household waste recycled by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. Recycling in the borough has been increasing and over 27% of household waste was recycled in 2007/8, up from 16% in 2002/3. We have a number of schemes to encourage more recycling, including mini recycling centres, the reuse and recycling centre at Regis Road, and a weekly door-to-door recycling collection service. *Let's Talk Rubbish*, Camden's Waste Strategy, aims to reduce the amount of waste we produce in coming years and increase the amount we recycle. It contains our overall objectives for managing Camden's waste and sets out what we are doing to encourage recycling and waste reduction and provide recycling facilities and waste collection services.
- 18.10 To make sure that residents and businesses can properly store and sort their waste and to make household recycling as easy as possible, the Council will require developments to provide adequate facilities for recycling and the storage and disposal of waste. Facilities for home composting will be encouraged in appropriate development schemes. We will also seek to secure the re-use of construction waste on development sites to reduce resource use and the need to transport materials. The Council's Camden Planning Guidance supplementary planning document contains further information on the Council's expectations for on-site facilities for waste and recycling and on construction waste.
- 18.11 In 2008, the government made the preparation of Site Waste Management Plans mandatory for all developments worth £300,000 and more. These describe and quantify each waste type expected to be produced in the course of a project and identify the waste management action proposed for each, including re-using, recycling, recovery and disposal. To ensure an integrated approach to waste management and the highest possible re-use and recycling rates, the Council may require, through a planning condition, or as part of a Construction Management Plan, the submission of a site waste management plan prior to construction. Further details on Construction Management Plans can be found in the Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document.

Key evidence and references

- Let's Talk Rubbish – Camden's Waste Strategy 2007 – 2010 (revision 1, 2008)
- Camden Annual Monitoring Report 2007/8
- Camden Sustainability Task Force Report on Waste & Recycling; 2007
- North London Joint Waste Strategy 2004 – 2020; North London Waste Authority.
- The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004); Mayor of London; 2008
- Waste Strategy for England; Defra; 2007
- Rethinking Rubbish in London – The Mayor's Municipal Waste Strategy; 2003
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management; 2005



Section 4

Delivery and monitoring

- 19.1 This section provides an overview of the ways the Council will deliver the Core Strategy's vision and objectives, focussing on how we will:
- work with our partners;
 - ensure necessary infrastructure is provided;
 - make use of planning obligations; and
 - monitor how effective we are in delivering the Core Strategy.

The supporting text to each of the policies in this Core Strategy includes material on how that policy will be implemented and on the provision of infrastructure relevant to the delivery of that policy.

- 19.2 A key mechanism for delivering the Core Strategy will be the Council's decisions on planning applications. The policies in the Core Strategy, our Development Policies document and, for relevant locations, the designations in our Site Allocations document will provide the framework for these decisions. We will also take account of the Council's supplementary planning documents (including Camden Planning Guidance, planning briefs and frameworks and conservation area statements, appraisals and management strategies) when determining planning applications.



CS19 – Delivering and monitoring the Core Strategy

The Council will work with Camden's Local Strategic Partnership and its other partners to deliver the vision, objectives and policies of this Core Strategy. We will:

- a) work with relevant providers to ensure that necessary infrastructure is secured to support Camden's growth and provide the facilities needed for the borough's communities. Information on the key infrastructure programmes and projects in the borough to 2025 are set in Appendix 1;
- b) use planning obligations, and other suitable mechanisms, where appropriate, to:
 - support sustainable development,
 - secure any necessary and related infrastructure, facilities and services to meet needs generated by development, and
 - mitigate the impact of development;
- c) work with neighbouring boroughs to co-ordinate delivery across boundaries; and
- d) monitor the implementation of the Core Strategy against the indicators set out in Appendix 4 and publish the results in our Annual Monitoring Report.

Working with our partners

- 19.3 Central to the delivery of the Core Strategy will be working with our partners. During the preparation of this Core Strategy the Council has secured the involvement and commitment of Camden's Local Strategic Partnership. We have also worked with other key delivery partners, such as Transport for London, to reflect their plans and spending programmes.
- 19.4 The Local Strategic Partnership recognises that it has an important role to play in relation to the delivery of this Core Strategy, in particular in bringing forward the key infrastructure programmes and projects identified in Appendix 1. The Council and the LSP are currently considering ways to achieve this, such as a Local Delivery Vehicle or Infrastructure Board to take forward the delivery of infrastructure and ensure that opportunities for partnership working and the joint delivery of services are optimised to achieve the Core Strategy's objectives.
- 19.5 The Council, its partners and central government have agreed Camden's Local Area Agreement (LAA), which contains a range of goals and targets to improve our services. The Core Strategy will contribute to delivering a number of these outcomes. The indicators we will use to monitor the success of the Core Strategy have been aligned with those in the Local Area Agreement where possible. The preparation of the Core Strategy also involved local community groups and residents, for example through stakeholder workshops, meetings and other consultation and engagement events and processes (see the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Consultation Statement for more details). The Council's Statement of Community Involvement sets out how we intend to involve the local community and other stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of our planning policy documents and in the consideration of planning applications.

Place shaping

- 19.6 The Council, acting as a service provider and property owner and manager, has a key role to play in the delivery of the Core Strategy. We have set up a 'Place Shaping Board' which brings together key Council service providers to consider how best to maximise assets and resources in particular areas of focus within Camden including King's Cross, Euston, Camden Town, Swiss Cottage, West Hampstead, Kentish Town, Kilburn and Gospel Oak. These are places where significant public and private investment and development is expected and, with the exception of Gospel Oak, all are growth areas or other highly accessible areas identified in this Core Strategy (see policy CS1). Gospel Oak has been selected due to the considerable investment being made in the area through Camden's housing estate regeneration programme and the provision of youth and play facilities.

- 19.7 Within the identified areas of focus, the Place Shaping Board makes strategic recommendations on the use of resources and how best to meet the identified needs of the priority areas, based on shared evidence with the Local Development Framework. It will seek to ensure the most efficient implementation of the Council's strategies, including this Core Strategy, which is a key document in guiding the work of the Board. The Board will identify ways to help deliver the Core Strategy in the priority areas through guiding Council decisions on:
- the use of resources;
 - bids for funding; and
 - opportunities to maximise benefits through co-ordinating assets, capital programmes and service provision.

Infrastructure

- 19.8 It is vital that the transport facilities and services, utilities and social infrastructure needed to make development work and support local communities is provided, particularly in the parts of the borough that will experience most growth in future years. Therefore, the Council has engaged with infrastructure providers, delivery partners and other relevant organisations to ensure that necessary infrastructure is planned and will continue to do so to ensure that the infrastructure to support growth is delivered.
- 19.9 To help to ensure that infrastructure is provided to support Camden's growth, the Council commissioned The Camden Infrastructure Study 2009 to provide information on infrastructure needs and provision in the borough. This had four main components:
- identifying the infrastructure needs of Camden over the lifespan of the Core Strategy (to 2025/6);
 - establishing the relative importance and priorities of infrastructure needs;
 - producing a strategic infrastructure plan, which sets out how infrastructure should be provided, by whom and with indicative costs; and
 - developing a robust methodology on how a viable Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) might be established, should the Council may choose to implement one.
- 19.10 The Study's findings have helped to identify the transport, social and utility infrastructure required to enable delivery of the Core Strategy, which is set out in Appendix 1 – *Key Infrastructure Programmes and Projects*. Although comprehensive, this is not an exhaustive list of all infrastructure likely to be needed in Camden in the period covered by this Core Strategy and other items will be required, as appropriate, in response to new development in the borough. Where relevant, the individual sections in the Core Strategy also contain details of required infrastructure and mechanisms for its delivery.





- 19.11 Appendix 1 also sets out the anticipated timing and phasing of infrastructure provision. Timing and phasing will depend on a variety of factors, including when the development envisaged by this Core Strategy takes place, the availability of funding and the timing of major investment. In many cases the confirmation of funding for infrastructure is limited to the short term. Nevertheless, it is important to identify medium to long term infrastructure priorities even where funding has not yet been confirmed as the Core Strategy will guide future decision making of the Council and its partners in relation to infrastructure provision. The Council has worked with key partners to inform The Camden Infrastructure Study 2009 and the resulting key infrastructure programmes and projects which are identified in Appendix 1 to ensure that the expectations which are set out are realistic and deliverable.
- 19.12 The Camden Sites Allocations document will contain further information about the infrastructure requirements of the sites and areas in the borough that area expected to experience significant development
- 19.13 Where a development generates the need for new or upgraded infrastructure, on- or off- site, either to support the development or mitigate its effects, the Council will expect contributions towards provision to meet this need. Necessary infrastructure may include facilities for walking, cycling and public transport, and community facilities, such as schools and other educational establishments, health facilities, places of worship and open spaces.

Planning obligations

- 19.14 The Council will use planning obligations,²⁹ in appropriate circumstances and in accordance with Circular 05/05 – Planning Obligations, to influence the nature of a development or mitigate or compensate for its potential effects. Where existing and planned provision of infrastructure, facilities and services are not adequate to meet the needs generated by a proposal, the Council will negotiate planning obligations to secure measures to meet those needs.
- 19.15 Planning obligations (sometimes known as legal agreements or section 106 agreements) can help to contribute to the success of a development and achieving the Council's aims for a site, its local area and the borough as a whole. They can enhance the quality of a development and enable proposals to go ahead that might otherwise be refused. Planning obligations will only be sought where it is not possible to deal with the matter through the imposition of a condition on a planning permission.

NOTE

²⁹ The term planning obligations is used here to refer to all legal agreements necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms, including those for the transfer of land and work to highways.

19.16 The measures sought through a planning obligation will vary depending on the nature and scale of a development scheme, its location and impacts. The main matters that the Council considers are likely to be addressed through such agreements are:

- affordable housing;
- tackling climate change and environmental impacts;
- transport and other infrastructure;
- works to streets and public spaces;
- community facilities and services, including education, health and open space;
- training, skills and regeneration;
- community safety.

This list is not exhaustive and development schemes can individually or cumulatively introduce a range of issues, requirements and impacts that may justify the use of planning obligations.

19.17 Obligations can take different forms and can involve financial contributions (including revenue and maintenance support) or the provision of certain requirements ‘in kind’. In considering planning obligations, the Council will take into account economic viability, the full range of benefits provided by a development and the extent to which it contributes towards delivering the objectives of this Core Strategy and other planning policies. The Council will expect developers to provide information on viability through an “open-book” approach. The extent to which a development is publicly funded will also be taken into account and policy may be applied flexibly in such cases. Planning obligations that reduce some negative impacts of a development or otherwise contribute to the Core Strategy’s objectives will not in themselves justify accepting development that conflicts with planning policy. Pooled contributions will be used when the combined impact of a number of schemes creates the need for related infrastructure or works. Additional detail on the Council’s approach to planning obligations is set out in our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary planning document.

19.18 The government has published details of its intention to enable local authorities to set a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). This is a standard charge to be decided upon by authorities which will contribute to the costs of infrastructure arising from new development. The government intends to produce further regulations and information on how the CIL will operate but has signalled that it intends the definition of infrastructure to be covered by CIL to be as wide as possible to encompass social and environmental infrastructure such as schools and parks. Initial guidance suggests that CIL should apply to most forms of development including residential and commercial development. Negotiated planning obligations will still be possible for site specific issues and to allow for affordable housing to be delivered.

19.19 Providing the government takes these proposals forward, the Council will investigate the appropriateness of developing a Camden CIL and whether this represents the most appropriate way of delivering the aims of this Core Strategy. Such an approach would build upon the Council’s current approach of using standard formulae to calculate contributions towards a range of issues such as providing school places. The Camden Infrastructure Study 2009 has developed a robust methodology on how to set a viable CIL should the Council chose to introduce one. If the Council chooses not to implement a CIL, the evidence can still inform the use of other mechanisms for securing contributions and support ongoing section 106 negotiations.



Cross-boundary working

19.20 The Council is working with neighbouring boroughs, the wider North London sub-region and other Central London local authorities to ensure that Camden's Core Strategy takes account of their plans and programmes as well as the spending and delivery plans of regional bodies such as Transport for London.

Central Activities Zone

19.21 London's Central Activities Zone (CAZ), with its unique range and concentration of uses/activities, falls within a number of boroughs, including the southern part of Camden (see Map 1 – Key Diagram). The Council will continue to work with these boroughs and Central London Forward to consider matters such as planning policy, the quality of public areas and pedestrian environment, traffic management/congestion and the infrastructure requirements of the Central London.

19.22 Camden has worked in partnership with Central London Forward and the other Central London boroughs to assess infrastructure needs of the sub-region over the next 15-20 years. The Central London Infrastructure Study 2009 considered:

- basic utilities infrastructure, including water and sewerage, flood defences, power and telecommunications, waste management facilities;
- large scale transport infrastructure, such as proposals for mainline rail termini; and
- social infrastructure, including that which is provided on a London-wide or sub-regional level such as facilities for adult learning, further education, higher education, primary and secondary health care, and emergency services.

19.23 The results of this assessment, including funding sources and the expected timing of infrastructure provision have been included in the key infrastructure programmes and projects identified in Appendix 1.

North London – Luton – Bedford co-ordination corridor

19.24 The Council will also continue to work with the North London Strategic Alliance (NLSA), Transport for London, Brent, Barnet and Harrow councils to develop a strategic approach to the management of locations with major growth potential along the London section of the London-Luton-Bedford co-ordination corridor. This focuses on the co-ordination of infrastructure (including transport) to support and co-ordinate the growth potential of areas such as Brent Cross, Cricklewood, West Hampstead, Mill Hill and Colindale (see Map 1 – Key Diagram).

19.25 It is projected that by 2026 over 133,000 additional residents will live in the four boroughs. NLSA in conjunction with the four boroughs have prepared a prospectus for the corridor which shows that this growth is supported by considerable planned increases in infrastructure capacity, such as the £5.5 billion investment in Thameslink services. The prospectus therefore identifies the main challenges and opportunities for the corridor to provide the basis for discussions with key funding partners and the private sector to deliver the investment that will be needed to provide the services required to support local communities.

19.26 NLSA along with the four councils are working on developing the corridor concept further, starting with more detailed work on transport infrastructure and through engaging key partners to the north of London, such as Luton and Watford councils and the East of England Development Agency. This work will help build the case for investment in transport and social infrastructure to support growth (including that set out in this Core Strategy) by providing a basis for discussions with national providers as well as Transport for London.

Co-ordinating with neighbouring boroughs

19.27 The Council also works closely with neighbouring boroughs to ensure that a consistent approach is taken in relation to growth areas and town centres which straddle borough boundaries. To this end, discussions with Westminster, in relation to the Tottenham Court Road area, and with Brent, in relation to Kilburn High Road town centre, have informed and shaped the direction taken on these locations in the Core Strategy.

19.28 We have prepared some of our key evidence studies for this Core Strategy in conjunction with our neighbouring authorities:

- an Affordable Housing Viability Study has been produced jointly with the City of Westminster, reflecting shared issues in relation to affordable housing provision including high alternative use values and prevalence of mixed used schemes in Central London; and
- the Central London Infrastructure Study (see above).

19.29 We are also preparing a joint Waste Plan with the six other boroughs in the North London Waste Authority (Barnet, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest). Please see policy CS18 – *Dealing with our waste and encouraging recycling* for further details.

Transport projects

19.30 Camden is the lead authority in the Clear Zones Partnership with the City of London and City of Westminster. This aims to reduce congestion, air and noise pollution and improve the urban realm through partnership working, sustainable transport measures and the use of innovative technologies. Cross border working occurs on a number of public consultations and measures, in particular in the Covent Garden and Holborn areas.

19.31 We are also working with Westminster to pilot a Legible London scheme in Covent Garden and Bloomsbury to encourage people to walk more through better public information and signage. In addition, the Council is one of eight boroughs working in partnership to implement the London Cycle Hire Scheme and also works in partnership with all other London boroughs to promote innovative technologies, for example through the London Electric Vehicle Working Group and the London Hydrogen Partnership.

Farringdon/Smithfield

19.32 The Council is working with Islington, City of London, Transport for London and Urban Design London to devise a joint strategy which will help to guide how the boroughs manage change and growth in the Farringdon/Smithfield area and respond to the impact of a new Crossrail station and improvements to Thameslink services. The strategy will consider how the scale and massing of development can accommodate London Plan homes and jobs targets for the area and ensure that key public realm objectives can be met, having regard to heritage and conservation, key views, local character, social history and archaeology.





Flexible implementation of the Core Strategy

- 19.33 Our Local Development Framework documents need to be flexible enough to ensure that the Council's vision and objectives for Camden can be delivered in future years despite changing circumstances. This is particularly important for the Core Strategy, which sets out our overall approach to managing Camden's growth and meeting the borough's needs for homes, jobs, services and infrastructure.
- 19.34 The current economic situation creates a particular need for sensitive and flexible implementation. However, while our plans must be suitably flexible, it is vital that the level of flexibility does not create uncertainty or harm the overall delivery of the Core Strategy. This Core Strategy has therefore been prepared to be flexible enough to cope with a changing world, while ensuring our vision and objectives for the borough are delivered.
- 19.35 A fundamental element of the Core Strategy is to maximise housing within the borough. Our 15-year housing trajectory (see the Camden Annual Monitoring Report) suggests that the supply of housing in the borough over this period will comfortably exceed our current annual housing target unless completion rates drop significantly below expectations. This means that we can meet our housing targets even if some identified sites do not come forward for development as envisaged. Future housing provision in the borough does not depend on a small number of sites, rather a large number of sites of a variety of sizes will contribute. The redevelopment of King's Cross, which will provide the largest number of homes, as well as the largest concentration of additional office and retail floorspace, is underway.
- 19.36 In recognition of its importance and current uncertainties in the housing market, CS6 – Providing quality homes includes a section setting out how the Council will incorporate flexibility into our approach to providing housing which will allow us to react to specific circumstances with a view to maximising delivery.
- 19.37 A comprehensive package of transport measures is included in the Core Strategy to support growth in jobs and homes. Physical transport infrastructure is complemented by a range of initiatives to increase walking and cycling and other public transport initiatives, such as substantial Underground line capacity improvements (see CS11 – *Promoting sustainable and efficient travel* and Appendix 1 – *Key infrastructure programmes and projects* items 39-56). These, coupled with existing high levels of public transport accessibility, mean that no one element of transport infrastructure is critical to the delivery of the overall strategy, and that even if any individual scheme does not come forward, sufficient provision will be made to support growth.
- 19.38 In addition, individual policies in this Core Strategy, and in Camden Development Policies, include an element of flexibility where appropriate, in particular in relation to the consideration of the viability of development schemes, the feasibility of particular measures, and site specific issues.
- 19.39 Regular monitoring will be a key tool in providing flexibility. This will measure progress in delivering the Core Strategy, and identify any aspects that are not being achieved as planned and any changing circumstances that may affect implementation. This will allow us to adjust the application of policies where appropriate and, if necessary, bring forward alternative approaches or policies. (See below for more on monitoring.)

19.40 We will also work closely with our partners in the delivery of the Core Strategy (see the section *Working with our partners* above). This will help us to identify, as early as possible, matters and situations that may effect delivery. This, in turn, will allow us to explore appropriate alternative or amended approaches to deal with emerging issues and changing circumstances to ensure the Core Strategy's successful implementation. This will include working with the Local Strategic Partnership to work towards delivering the key infrastructure programmes and projects identified in Appendix 1 and, through our Annual Monitoring Report, reviewing what is required to deal with changing circumstances, such changes to service provision.

Monitoring

19.41 The Council will monitor the effectiveness of the Core Strategy in delivering its objectives by regularly assessing its performance against a series of indicators. These are set out in Camden's Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators document, and include core indicators, set by the government, and local, Camden-specific indicators.

19.42 Each year we will publish an Annual Monitoring Report, which will:

- assess the performance of the Core Strategy and other Local Development Framework documents by considering progress against the indicators in Camden's *Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators* document;
- set out the Council's updated housing trajectory (see policy CS6);
- identify the need to reassess or review any policies or approaches;
- make sure the context and assumptions behind our strategy and policies are still relevant; and
- identify trends in the wider social, economic and environmental issues facing Camden.

Key evidence and references

- Camden Infrastructure Study 2009
- Central London Infrastructure Study 2009
- Camden/Westminster Affordable Housing Viability Study 2009
- Camden Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08
- Camden Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators
- Camden Statement of Community Involvement 2009

