

Camden Development Policies 2010-2025

Local Development Framework



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Published November 2010.

Camden's Local Development Framework. Development Policies.



Section 2

Meeting Camden's needs

– Providing homes, jobs and facilities

- 2.1 The section on Meeting Camden's needs in Camden's Core Strategy provides our overall approach to making sure we provide the homes, jobs, facilities and infrastructure needed to support the growth in the number of people living in, working in and visiting the borough. This section of Camden Development Policies sets out our detailed planning policies to help to implement this part of the Core Strategy. It is divided into three parts:
- **Meeting our need for homes** – this provides policies that seek to maximise overall housing supply, provide affordable housing and prevent the loss of housing. It also covers providing homes of different sizes; lifetime and wheelchair homes; sheltered housing and care homes for older people; accommodation for homeless people and vulnerable people; hostels and other housing with shared facilities.
 - **Providing jobs and facilities** – this contains our policies on small and independent shops, markets, managing the impact of town centre uses, employment sites and premises, tourism and visitor accommodation, and community and leisure uses.
 - **Promoting sustainable and efficient transport** – this sets out our detailed policies on transport, in particular on the transport implications of development; walking, cycling and public transport; parking; the movement of goods; and development that connects to the highway network.



Meeting our need for homes

- 2.2 The Core Strategy seeks to manage growth so that it works positively for Camden. Core Strategy policy CS6 – *Providing quality homes* aims to:
- make full use of Camden’s capacity for housing, to meet or exceed targets for the supply of homes in the borough;
 - secure high quality affordable housing, by seeking an appropriate proportion of, and different types of, affordable homes; regenerating Camden’s housing estates; and bringing existing Council homes up to Decent Homes standard;
 - minimise social polarisation and secure mixed and inclusive communities, by securing a broad range of housing of different sizes and types to meet the needs of different groups and households in different circumstances.
- 2.3 This sub-section of Camden Development Policies sets out in more detail how we will make planning decisions to deliver the aims of policy CS6. However, housing schemes will also need to satisfy other relevant policies, particularly those concerned with the environment, quality of life, sustainability, climate change and transport. These policy concerns correspond well with the Building for Life criteria that form the national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods.
- 2.4 Amenity, in terms of a house’s relationship with neighbouring properties and its internal space standards, is key aspect of housing quality. The Council will protect the amenity of Camden’s residents by making sure that the impact of developments on their occupiers and neighbours is fully considered, in accordance with development policy DP26 and Core Strategy policy CS5. Further information regarding factors that affect residential amenity is included in our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary planning document. In particular, Camden Planning Guidance contains our internal space standards for residential development. To provide high quality housing, proposals will need to address all aspects of residential amenity in accordance with relevant policies and Camden Planning Guidance.
- 2.5 The policies in this sub-section relate to the same forms of housing as Core Strategy policy CS6, namely:
- self-contained houses and flats (Use Class C3) (the predominant form);
 - live/work units, which are self-contained homes that include a dedicated work area (they are outside any planning use class, but we will treat them in the same way as Use Class C3 for the operation of our Local Development Framework policies);
 - bedsit rooms that share facilities such as toilets, bathrooms and kitchens (often known as houses in multiple occupation or HMOs, some with 3 to 6 occupiers fall within Use Class C4, but most are outside any planning use class);
 - hostels where shared accommodation is managed for a particular group of people (e.g. students) and occupiers may stay for several months (also outside any planning use class);
 - those nursing homes, care homes and parts of hospitals where people live permanently, such as nurses’ accommodation (parts of Use Class C2);
 - residential accommodation that is ancillary to another use, such as living areas for managers, caretakers and other staff.

DP2. Making full use of Camden's capacity for housing

- 2.6 Core Strategy policy CS6 indicates that the Council seeks to maximise the supply of homes and minimise their loss, with housing regarded as the priority land-use of the Camden Local Development Framework. Key aspects of policy CS6 that inform our approach to maximising housing supply and minimising loss of homes in the case of an individual site include:
- the overall Camden target for supply of additional homes from 2010/11 to 2024/25;
 - the separate elements of the target for self-contained homes, homes that are not self-contained (such as hostels and grouped bedsit rooms) and vacant homes returning to use;
 - the overall expected delivery of additional homes based on Camden's 15-year housing trajectory, which is significantly above the housing target for 2010/11 to 2024/25, but falls significantly short of the projected household growth rate up to 2026; and
 - the Council's aim to give priority to households unable to access market housing and to vulnerable people in planning decisions relating to new homes.
- 2.7 Policy DP2 protects housing against development for a non-residential use. It relates to all forms of housing for long-term residents (see paragraph 2.5). The first part of the policy is concerned with making the best use of sites for additional homes, particularly homes for people who are unable to access general needs market housing. This part relates primarily to self-contained houses and flats (Use Class C3). The second part is concerned with the loss of housing floorspace in all forms; proposals to change permanent housing into short-stay accommodation; and with the loss of self-contained homes through proposals to combine them into larger dwellings. More detailed guidance is given in policies DP7, DP8 and DP9 with respect to the loss of sheltered housing and care homes for older people; loss of housing for vulnerable people and homeless people; and loss of student housing, bedsits, and other housing with shared facilities. Through policy DP4, the Council seeks to protect existing affordable housing, whether or not it is self contained.



DP POLICY

DP2 – Making full use of Camden’s capacity for housing

The Council will seek to maximise the supply of additional homes in the borough, especially homes for people unable to access market housing, by:

- a) expecting the maximum appropriate contribution to supply of housing on sites that are underused or vacant, taking into account any other uses that are needed on the site;
- b) resisting alternative development of sites considered particularly suitable for housing; and
- c) resisting alternative development of sites or parts of sites considered particularly suitable for affordable housing, homes for older people or homes for vulnerable people.

The Council will seek to minimise the loss of housing in the borough by:

- d) protecting residential uses from development that would involve a net loss of residential floorspace, including any residential floorspace provided:
 - within hostels or other housing with shared facilities; or
 - as an ancillary element of another use, wherever the development involves changing the main use or separating the housing floorspace from the main use.

- e) protecting permanent housing from conversion to short-stay accommodation intended for occupation for periods of less than 90 days;
- f) resisting developments that would involve the net loss of two or more homes, unless they:
 - create large homes in a part of the borough with a relatively low proportion of large dwellings,
 - enable sub-standard units to be enlarged to meet residential space standards, or
 - enable existing affordable homes to be adapted to provide the affordable dwelling-sizes that are most needed.

As an exception to the general protection of residential floorspace, where no alternative site is available, the Council will favourably consider development that necessitates a limited loss of residential floorspace in order to provide small-scale healthcare practices meeting local needs.





Maximising the supply of additional homes

- 2.8 Housing is regarded as the priority land-use of the Local Development Framework, and the Council will make housing its top priority when considering the future of unused and underused land and buildings (see Core Strategy policy CS6). However, this priority does not override, but will be considered alongside, the need to protect some non-residential uses; to promote the national and international roles of Central London; and the need for development to respect the characteristics of the area and the site or property. Taking these considerations into account, a mix of uses or an alternative use will be appropriate for some sites. Where a mixed-use scheme including housing would be appropriate, the Council will seek to maximise the contribution to the supply of housing within the mix, taking into account policy DP1 and the criteria set out in paragraph 2.12.
- 2.9 High development densities are one way of making the maximum use of a site (in the context of housing, this means more homes or rooms in a given area). In accordance with policy CS1 of the Camden Core Strategy, the Council will expect the density of housing development to take account of the density matrix in the London Plan (Table 3A.2), and to be towards the higher end of the appropriate density range. However, the appropriate density will also depend on accessibility, the character and built form of the surroundings, and protecting the amenity of occupiers and neighbours. Given that the majority of the borough has relatively high public transport accessibility and is suitable for development of flats, densities should generally fall within the cells towards the right and bottom of the matrix, i.e. 45 to 405 dwellings per hectare.
- 2.10 There is a significant market in Camden for very large homes that have many more rooms than occupiers. The London Plan density matrix assumes that the number of habitable rooms per dwelling will average between 2.7 and 4.6. Developments including dwellings with significantly more habitable rooms may give inconsistent results against the density matrix, showing an appropriate density in terms of habitable rooms, but an inappropriately low density in terms of dwellings. In the interests of mixed and inclusive communities, the Council seeks a range of dwelling sizes, and does not favour concentrations of very large homes. Therefore, when using the London Plan density matrix, the Council will refer primarily to dwelling densities, measured in units per hectare.



- 2.11 Where possible, we have identified underused sites that are suitable for additional housing in our Site Allocations Local Development Framework document, and will resist an alternative use of allocated sites. However, a high proportion of the housing developments that come forward in Camden are not identified in advance because they are small sites, or were in use when sites were assessed for allocation. Given the high proportion of potential housing sites in the borough that cannot be identified in the Sites Allocations document, the Council may also resist non-housing development on other sites that:
- have a valid consent for housing; or
 - are suitable for housing in terms accessibility and amenity, and are free of physical and environmental constraints that would prevent residential use.
- 2.12 In seeking to maximise the proportion of a site used for housing and deciding whether to resist a non-housing development, the Council will take into account:
- the need and potential to re-provide on site existing uses protected by other policies, such as industry, warehousing, community uses and shops;
 - other uses that are needed in the area, particularly in Central London, and the extent to which alternative sites or provision is available;
 - policy DP1, and whether a mixed-use development would be appropriate;
 - whether the supply of additional housing falls short of the overall target of 595 additional homes per year and the target of 437 additional self-contained homes per year; and
 - the financial viability of the proposal and the financial viability of housing development.
- 2.13 The Council will generally treat live/work units in the same way as housing for the operation of development policies. Such premises contribute to the range of homes and the range of business premises in the borough, and the Council will not resist the development of live – work premises on sites that are considered suitable for housing, subject to the inclusion of an appropriate mix of dwelling-sizes and types (in accordance with other policies including DP3, DP5 and DP6). Further information on our approach to live-work premises is provided by policy DP13 and accompanying paragraphs.

Sites particularly suitable for affordable housing and housing for vulnerable people

- 2.14 The capital return and rental income of developments that provides affordable housing, housing for older people or housing for vulnerable people is limited. Therefore there is a danger that other more profitable forms of housing, such as student housing, will take-up potential sites and limit the supply of affordable housing and homes for vulnerable people.
- 2.15 As far as possible, the suitability of housing sites for affordable housing is identified in our Camden Site Allocations Local Development Framework document. However, a high proportion of the affordable housing provided in the borough is on sites that that have not been identified in advance. Where a site has been allocated for affordable housing or a proportion of affordable housing, or has a valid consent for a development including affordable housing, the Council will resist development that fails to include appropriate affordable housing provision. The appropriateness of an affordable

housing contribution will be considered in terms of the criteria set out in policy DP3, including the financial viability of the development. The Council will also resist the loss of any existing affordable housing, as set out in policy DP4.

- 2.16 Most additional housing for older people and vulnerable people is likely to be delivered by independent providers such as registered social landlords or charities. Where a site has been allocated to provide housing for older people or vulnerable people, the Council will resist housing development that fails to include these uses. The Council will also resist the loss of any existing housing for older people or for vulnerable people, as set out in policies DP7 and DP8.

Loss of residential floorspace

- 2.17 As set out in Core Strategy section CS6 and paragraph 2.6 above, the expected delivery of additional homes from 2010/11 to 2024/25 falls significantly short of the projected growth in the number of households up to 2026. Any loss of residential floorspace that could potentially house an individual or household would worsen this shortfall, and will be therefore be resisted by the Council. As noted in paragraph 2.5, housing takes a wide variety of forms capable of providing permanent residential accommodation. Policy DP2 relates to all of these forms, (although more detailed guidance is given in policies DP4, DP7, DP8 and DP9 on loss of affordable housing, sheltered housing and care homes for older people, accommodation for homeless people and vulnerable people, student housing, bedsits and other housing with shared facilities).
- 2.18 In some cases, residential accommodation is ancillary to another use, such as a caretaker's flat at a school, a staff flat above a shop or pub, or a nurses' home at a hospital. Alterations between the proportion of floorspace in the main use and the ancillary use will generally be outside planning control. However, where the development involves changing the main use or separating the housing floorspace from the main use, it will generally be subject to planning control, and we will seek to protect the residential floorspace.
- 2.19 In some circumstances, it may be appropriate for residential floorspace to be re-provided on an alternative site. We will have regard to policy DP1 (mixed-use development) when considering whether housing should be retained on-site or re-provided off-site. For the purposes of policy DP2, the Council will regard losses of residential floorspace as material if they reduce the number of people who can occupy a home or property. For the purposes of applying policy DP2 to hospitals and care homes (within Use Class C2), protection will apply only to the floorspace previously in permanent residential use, including staff housing, dormitories, permanent accommodation for people needing residential care, and any communal or circulation space associated with these. Additional guidance on protection of key-worker affordable housing for healthcare staff is included in Policy DP4.

Conversion to short-stay accommodation

- 2.20 There is a demand for short term and temporary accommodation in the borough, primarily to provide for visitors. This accommodation falls outside the Council's land-use priority for housing, and new demand should be met from appropriate sites in non-residential use, rather than sites used for permanent housing. In London, a switch from permanent housing to properties let for less than 90 days is considered to be a material change of use (under the amended Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1973). The Council will resist development that changes permanent housing into such accommodation. Proposals to provide short-term accommodation for vulnerable people (such as people at risk from domestic violence) will be assessed in accordance with policy DP8.
- 2.21 Proposals for new short-term and temporary accommodation will be considered taking into account policies that seek to protect existing uses. Where a proposal involves accommodation for short-term visitors to Camden, the Council will take into account policy DP14 relating to tourism development and visitor accommodation.

Net loss of two or more homes

- 2.22 The expected shortfall in the delivery of homes up to 2024/25 is potentially worsened by the loss of dwellings in small schemes for housing conversion and redevelopment. In each of the 5 years

up to 2007/08, planning permission was granted for the loss of more than 80 dwellings in small conversion and redevelopment schemes, which, when implemented, will add to Camden's (net) annual target of 595 additional homes per year. As a result, there is considered to be little scope for the loss of existing homes in the borough, even where this does not involve loss of floorspace. Where development involves the demolition or other loss of homes, the Council will generally expect it to provide a similar or greater number of replacement dwellings, to an equivalent or better standard than the homes removed.

- 2.23 The majority of permissions granted for the loss of homes involved schemes to combine 2 or more homes into a single large dwelling. Within the affordable housing stock, these changes are justified by the severe problems of overcrowding and the high proportion of existing one-bed dwellings. However, there is no comparable mismatch across the borough's market sector, and typical layouts suggest that merger of existing market homes is largely geared to a demand for high value housing rather than the creation of additional bedrooms for large families. Therefore, schemes that would create a loss of more than one residential property will generally be resisted. The Council does not seek to resist schemes combining dwellings that involve the loss of a single home.
- 2.24 The nature of the stock of market housing varies across the borough, and some areas have a much higher proportion of large dwellings than others. A mix of large and small units in an area can help to create more balanced communities (as different size dwellings meet the housing needs of different parts of the community) and increase housing choice. To achieve a more varied mix of housing, the Council will favourably consider proposals that create large homes out of smaller homes in parts of the borough where there is a relatively low proportion of large dwellings (that is, the wards of Bloomsbury, Holborn and Covent Garden, King's Cross, Kilburn, Regent's Park and St Pancras and Somers Town).
- 2.25 Some housing in the borough does not conform to current residential space standards. These are usually homes that were built before the standards were introduced or without the benefit of planning consent. Where existing homes fall substantially below the residential space standards set out in our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document, the Council may consider proposals involving the loss dwellings in order to meet the standards. We will consider proposals favourably if existing homes are 20% or more below the space standards and the loss of dwellings is no greater than is necessary to meet the standard.
- 2.26 There is a particular shortage of affordable homes for large families in the borough (see Core Strategy section CS6 and policy DP5 below). Opportunities to reduce this shortage and reduce overcrowding could arise by reconfiguring or redeveloping existing housing, especially the stock of Council housing, which contains a disproportionate number of one-bedroom dwellings. The Council will favourably consider proposals that create large affordable housing for families by combining or redeveloping smaller affordable dwellings provided that there is no overall loss of residential floorspace.

Small-scale healthcare practices

- 2.27 Small-scale healthcare practices (such clinics for osteopathy and physiotherapy) may appropriately be provided in residential areas to ensure they are easily accessible to the people that need them, sometimes in association with the homes of the practitioners. The Council may support the loss of residential floorspace to provide these and similar small-scale healthcare facilities provided that the loss will not exceed one dwelling; no alternative non-residential premises are available nearby; and the proposal will meet needs in a local catchment. If there is no longer a need for these healthcare practices, the Council will expect the floorspace to return to residential use.

Key evidence and references

- Camden Housing Needs Study Update 2008
- The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004); Mayor of London; 2008
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 3 – Housing

DP5. Homes of different sizes

5.1 Core Strategy policy CS6 seeks to secure mixed and inclusive communities and a range of self-contained homes of different sizes. Our approach is informed by:

- the over-representation of small dwellings among Camden's existing homes;
- existing and projected household sizes in the borough;
- the Council's identified dwelling size priorities;
- the need for a range of homes accessible across the spectrum of incomes; and
- the housing needs of different groups.

Policy DP5 helps to implement this element of policy CS6 by setting out more detail on our approach to providing homes of different sizes.

5.2 Policy DP5 relates primarily to developments of self-contained houses and flats for general needs (Use Class C3). It will be used when assessing new build housing schemes, schemes to reconfigure or subdivide residential properties and to all changes of use to housing (in Use Class C3) from other uses. It will also be used when assessing development that creates self-contained homes from residential accommodation that is ancillary to another use. Policy DP5 will be applied to proposals for bedsits or other permanent housing with shared facilities if the development could be occupied lawfully as self-contained dwellings in Use Class C3 without submission of a further planning application (please see paragraphs 9.2 to 9.3 for more details).

5.3 Policy DP5 does not relate to developments that provide homes exclusively for older people, homeless people, vulnerable people or students (these are covered by policies DP7, DP8 and DP9). In such developments, the appropriateness of the proposed mix of dwelling sizes will be assessed in terms of the needs of the intended occupiers. However, all housing developments should contribute to the creation of mixed and inclusive communities. Therefore, it will often be appropriate for these dedicated housing types to be integrated into larger schemes that include general needs housing.

DP POLICY

DP5 – Homes of different sizes

The Council will contribute to the creation of mixed and inclusive communities by securing a range of self-contained homes of different sizes. We will:

- a) seek to ensure that all residential development contributes to meeting the priorities set out in the Dwelling Size Priorities Table, including conversion of existing residential and non-residential floorspace;
- b) expect a mix of large and small homes in all residential developments.

In considering the mix of dwelling sizes appropriate to a development, the Council will have regard to the different dwelling size priorities for social rented, intermediate affordable and market homes, and will take into account:

- c) the character of the development, the site and the area, including the impact of the mix on child density;
- d) site size, and any constraints on including homes of different sizes; and
- e) the economics and financial viability of the site, including the demand for homes of different sizes.

- 5.4 The Council has identified different dwelling size priorities for social rented housing, intermediate affordable housing and market housing on the basis of the factors noted in paragraph 5.1. These priorities are set out in Core Strategy paragraph 6.39, and also set out in the Dwelling Size Priorities Table below, with dwelling sizes expressed in terms of number of bedrooms. The Council's particular aims for the size of each of these housing types form the final column of the table, and also provide the basis for monitoring policy DP5. When assessing a proposal against policy DP5, the Council will consider small homes to be studio flats, one bedroom and two-bedroom homes (the need for self-contained studio flats has not been assessed separately from the need for 1-bedroom homes). The Council will consider large homes to be homes with 3-bedrooms or more.

Dwelling Size Priorities Table					
	1-bedroom (or studio)	2-bedrooms	3-bedrooms	4-bedrooms or more	Aim
Social rented	lower	medium	high	very high	50% large
Intermediate affordable	medium	high	high	high	10% large
Market	lower	very high	medium	medium	40% 2-bed

- 5.5 The Council acknowledges that there is a need and/ or demand for dwellings of every size shown in the Priorities Table. We expect most developments to include some homes that have not been given a priority level, and some homes that are identified as medium priority. However, the Council has prioritised some sizes as high or very high priority (primarily on the basis of a high level of need relative to supply). We will expect proposals to include some dwellings that meet the very high priorities wherever it is practicable to do so. We will seek to focus provision around the very high and high priority sizes by assessing dwelling mixes against the aims in the Priorities Table. The Council will aim for at least 50% of social rented dwellings and 10% of intermediate affordable dwellings in each scheme to be large homes with 3-bedrooms or more, and for at least 40% of market homes to contain 2-bedrooms (in each case, proportions will be calculated in terms of numbers of dwellings rather than floorspace).
- 5.6 Having regard to criteria (c), (d) and (e) in policy DP5, the Council acknowledges that it will not be appropriate for every development to meet the aims set out in the Priorities Table. However, we consider that each development should contribute to the creation of mixed and inclusive communities by containing a mix of large and small homes overall, in accordance with criterion (b). Where possible a mix of large and small homes should be included within each category of housing provided (social rented, intermediate affordable and market). This will help ensure that each development provides some dwelling sizes that are high priorities and some that are not. The Council will resist development proposals for self-contained general needs housing that contain only one-bedroom and studio flats.
- 5.7 The Council will be flexible when assessing development against policy DP5, the dwelling size priority table, and the aims set out in paragraph 5.5. The mix of dwelling sizes appropriate in a specific development will be considered taking into account the character of the development, the site and the area. The following paragraphs set out a number of the relevant considerations.

Character of the development, the site and the area, and child density

- 5.8 Where a development involves re-use of an existing building, this may limit the potential to provide a range of dwelling sizes. Issues that can arise include the creation of access via an existing staircase or lift; respect for the integrity of existing structural walls and patterns of windows; changes in floor level; and heritage designations (listed building and conservation area status) that



may restrict alterations. The Council will have regard to these issues, alongside the expectations arising from development size, and other issues considered below.

- 5.9 Where a development is for the conversion of existing homes (including the creation of self-contained homes from residential accommodation that is ancillary to another use), the Council will seek to minimise the loss of dwelling sizes that are given a priority of medium or above in the dwelling size priorities table. In particular, conversions involving affordable housing should retain or re-provide any existing large affordable homes unless the creation of small homes will allow the release of other large affordable homes that are currently under-occupied. Conversion of market housing should also generally retain or re-provide existing 2-bedroom homes and should also include large homes. Conversions that involve the loss of existing homes should also comply with policy DP2.
- 5.10 When considering the proportion of large homes appropriate within a specific development, we will take account of any features that make the development particularly suitable for families with children. We will also take into account the flexibility that larger dwellings create for other types of households, allowing for arrangements such as shared households and adults caring for elderly or infirm relatives. Developments are particularly suitable for children to live in if they have:
- the potential to provide space on site where children can play (open space or private amenity space);
 - dedicated children's play space available nearby;
 - a number of homes with direct access to the street, private amenity space or open space;
 - no direct access to a major road;
 - a limited number of homes served from each internal corridor and each communal staircase or lift;
 - potential to provide a broad range of dwelling sizes in the development appropriate for new families with very young children and established families with older children.
- 5.11 Where some or all of the features listed in paragraph 5.10 are present, the Council will expect provision of a high proportion of large affordable homes, and expect inclusion of social-rented homes with 4-bedrooms or more (subject to policy DP3 on affordable housing). However, there are relatively few opportunities in Camden for housing development that will provide most of these features. Other ground floor uses often prevent direct access to the street, there are many major roads in the borough, and the cost of lifts is too high to share among a small number of homes. However, the Council does not consider that the absence of any or all of these features justifies the omission of large homes from a development. Developments should be arranged to provide access as directly as possible from large homes to the street entrance, external amenity space or open space. To provide for the minority ethnic mix in Camden, a proportion of large homes should have kitchens and food preparation areas that are physically separated from living areas. Please see our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary planning document for further details.

- 5.12 Child density is a measure of the number of children occupying a specific development or area. High child densities tend to arise where there is a high proportion of large affordable homes in a development, especially when these are social rented. In some circumstances, high child densities are associated with problems such as the use of communal areas as informal playgrounds, noise disturbance, graffiti and vandalism. When considering the proportion of large homes appropriate within a particular development, we will have regard to the child density in the surrounding area and the child density likely to arise in the development. We will also take account of the potential to use a management mechanism to control child densities, such as a sensitive lettings policy (these generally prevent all homes being occupied to their maximum capacity when they are first let).
- 5.13 A number of elements of good design are particularly relevant to considering the mix of dwelling sizes appropriate to a specific development proposal. The mix selected should achieve efficient layouts, in terms of the ratio of internal dwelling space to communal circulation space, and in terms of the proportion of the internal dwelling space that is usable. Where schemes include a number of floors, homes should be arranged to minimise noise disturbance, avoiding situations where bathrooms, living rooms and kitchens are directly above or below bedrooms. Homes where all windows face a single direction should also be avoided, especially in the case of large homes.

Development economics, financial viability, and demand

- 5.14 As set out in paragraphs 6.56 and 6.57 under Camden Core Strategy section CS6, the Council intends to be flexible in pursuit of its policy objectives, and will take into account the findings of our monitoring of housing supply in the light of economic circumstances. These paragraphs note specifically that the Council may vary the range of home sizes sought in order to maximise housing delivery.
- 5.15 At some times, and in some parts of the borough, the demand for large market homes may be higher than the demand for small ones, and vice versa. Market homes of some sizes can therefore generate a premium in terms of their value per square metre. The value of affordable housing may also vary depending on its size. Large affordable homes may have a lower value per square metre than small ones if grant from the Homes and Communities Agency or rental payments by the occupiers do not reflect the higher costs of providing them. The Council recognises that the rigid application of dwelling size priorities can prejudice the financial viability of a development in these cases, and will consider the appropriate mix of dwellings having regard to their value and the potential to maximise the proportion of affordable housing on the site.
- 5.16 The Council also recognises market housing and intermediate affordable housing will often be too expensive for many households who need large homes. Average house prices in Camden were well over twice the national average in 2007 (Camden Housing Needs Survey Update 2008). The affordability issues affecting large market and intermediate affordable homes have been considered in setting our dwelling size priorities, but will they will also be taken into account when considering the mix of homes appropriate for individual schemes.





- 5.17 Affordability and funding concerns may sometimes be resolved by adapting the tenure of intermediate or market housing (subject to the limits on Council control over tenure). In the intermediate sector, large homes for shared-ownership may be more appropriate where property values are relatively low, and large homes for rent may be more appropriate where development costs are relatively high. In the market sector, 3-bedroom homes may be accessible to a wider range of households if they are made available to rent. The Council will take account of affordability, funding concerns, and the impact of different tenures when seeking its priority dwelling sizes in particular schemes.
- 5.18 More detailed guidance on the preferred affordable housing mix is contained in our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary planning document. The Council produces residential space standards that indicate the amount of internal space appropriate for dwellings intended to accommodate different numbers of occupiers. These are also set out in Camden Planning Guidance.

Key evidence and references

- Camden Housing Needs Study Update 2008
- Greater London Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008
- The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004); Mayor of London; 2008
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 3 – Housing

DP13. Employment premises and sites

- 13.1 Having a range of sites and premises across the borough to suit the different needs of businesses for space, location and accessibility is vital to maintaining and developing Camden's economy. An increase in the number and diversity of employment opportunities is fundamental to improving the competitiveness of Camden and of London. The Council wants to encourage the development of a broad economic base in the borough to help meet the varied employment needs, skills and qualifications of Camden's workforce.
- 13.2 Camden Core Strategy Policy CS8 – *Promoting a successful and inclusive Camden economy* sets out our overall strategy for Camden's economy. It aims to make sure that the borough's economy will be stronger and more diverse while helping more residents to have the skills, education and training to take up local job opportunities and bridge Camden's skills gap. It identifies the locations for major office development, protects Camden's main Industry Area and industrial premises, as well as supporting business growth and employment initiatives and encouraging training schemes. Policy DP13 supports the delivery of the Core Strategy by ensuring that sufficient sites are retained to enable a variety of commercial and industrial business to find premises and continue to operate. It is therefore important to refer to Core Strategy policy CS8 alongside this policy.

DP POLICY

DP13 – Employment premises and sites

The Council will retain land and buildings that are suitable for continued business use and will resist a change to non-business unless:

- a) it can be demonstrated to the Council's satisfaction that a site or building is no longer suitable for its existing business use; and
- b) there is evidence that the possibility of retaining, reusing or redeveloping the site or building for similar or alternative business use has been fully explored over an appropriate period of time.

Where a change of use has been justified to the Council's satisfaction, we will seek to maintain some business use on site, with a higher priority for retaining flexible space that is suitable for a variety of business uses.

When it can be demonstrated that a site is not suitable for any business use other than B1(a) offices, the Council may allow a change to permanent residential uses or community uses, except in Hatton Garden where we will expect mixed use developments that include light industrial premises suitable for use as jewellery workshops.

Where premises or sites are suitable for continued business use, the Council will consider redevelopment proposals for mixed use schemes provided that:

- c) the level of employment floorspace is maintained or increased;
- d) they include other priority uses, such as housing and affordable housing;
- e) premises suitable for new, small or medium enterprises are provided;
- f) floorspace suitable for either light industrial, industry or warehousing uses is re-provided where the site has been used for these uses or for offices in premises that are suitable for other business uses;
- g) the proposed non-employment uses will not prejudice continued industrial use in the surrounding area.

The Council will support the provision of live/work premises provided they do not:

- h) result in the loss of any permanent residential units; or
- i) result in the loss of sites in business or employment use where there is potential for that use to continue.

- 13.3 When assessing proposals that involve the loss of a business use we will consider whether there is potential for that use to continue, taking into account whether the site:
- is located in or adjacent to the Industry Area, or other locations suitable for large scale general industry and warehousing;
 - is in a location suitable for a mix of uses including light industry and local distribution warehousing;
 - is easily accessible to the Transport for London Road Network and/or London Distributor Roads;
 - is, or will be, accessible by means other than the car and has the potential to be serviced by rail or water;
 - has adequate on-site vehicle space for servicing;
 - is well related to nearby land uses;
 - is in a reasonable condition to allow the use to continue;
 - is near to other industry and warehousing, noise/vibration generating uses, pollution and hazards;
 - provides a range of unit sizes, particularly those suitable for small businesses (under 100sqm).
- 13.4 Where it is proposed to redevelop employment land for another business use, including offices, the Council will seek to retain physical features that will enable the flexible use of the premises for a range of business purposes. This will help to maintain the range of employment premises available and is especially important given the limited supply of non-office premises. The typical design features that enable flexible use are:
- clear and flexible space with few supporting columns;
 - adequate floor to ceiling heights;
 - wide doors/corridors;
 - loading facilities;
 - large amounts of natural light;
 - availability of a range of units sizes; and
 - space for servicing by/parking of commercial vehicles.
- More information on the demand for different types and specification of business premises can be found in Camden Planning Guidance.
- 13.5 In addition to the considerations above, where a change of use to a non-business use is proposed, the applicant must demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction that there is no realistic prospect of demand to use the site for an employment use. The applicant must submit evidence of a thorough marketing exercise, sustained over at least two years. The property should be marketed at realistic prices, include a consideration of alternative business uses and layouts and marketing strategies, including management of the space by specialist third party providers. More information on our approach to changes of use involving employment sites and premises can be found in Camden Planning Guidance.
- 13.6 Where premises or sites are suitable for continued business use, the Council will consider redevelopment schemes which maintain the employment floorspace and provide other priority uses, such as housing. The re-provision of employment floorspace should be able to accommodate a range of business types and sizes (e.g. new businesses, small and medium sized enterprises¹ (SMEs) and creative businesses). Applicants must demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction that the commercial element is appropriate to meet the likely needs of the end user. The provision of inappropriate business space (e.g. inappropriate floor to ceiling height or poor access arrangements) will not be acceptable as this often fails to attract an occupier, which can lead to vacancy. Clear separation of the residential element and effective management of the business space will also be important. This is in line with the approach to flexible and affordable workspace that is taken in the Core Strategy policy CS8 – *Promoting a successful and inclusive Camden economy*. Further information on new workspace can be found in Camden Planning Guidance.

REFERENCES

¹ SMEs are business employing less than 50 people (small) and or less than 250 (medium) (ref: European Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC: SME Definition)



Hatton Garden

- 13.7 In the Hatton Garden area, the conversion of office premises will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that they have been vacant and marketed for at least two years (see para 13.5 above) and they are replaced by a mixed use development that includes light industrial premises suitable for use as jewellery workshops and residential uses, where appropriate. We will use planning obligations and conditions to ensure that premises are suitable for jewellery uses in terms of design, layout and affordability.
- 13.8 Where proposals would increase total gross floorspace by more than 200 sq m, we will seek to negotiate up to 50% of the additional floorspace as affordable premises suitable for the jewellery sector and housing, in accordance with policy DP1 on mixed use development. When the provision of workspace is not possible due to the nature of the site or the development, we will seek a financial contribution towards support for the jewellery industry. The requirement to provide workspace will be determined by the supply of such space in the area. Where considered appropriate, contributions towards training and support activities for industry in Hatton Garden may be sought in lieu of workshop provision. The level of contribution will be related to the area of workspace that would otherwise have been expected.

Live/work premises

- 13.9 It is recognised that combined live/work units can provide a valuable contribution to the range of business premises and may enable certain sites to remain in employment use. The Council will allow live/work developments where they do not result in the loss of sites that are suitable for continued business use or where they would involve the loss of permanent housing. The circumstances where continued business use would be required are detailed above in para 13.3. Planning conditions or obligations will be used to secure an element of workspace within live/work premises to ensure that a suitable working environment is provided and retained. Live/work units will be treated in the same way as housing for the operation of all other policies in this document and Camden's Core Strategy, including those on the provision of affordable housing and parking.
- 13.10 Developments of multiple live/work units will require careful management to ensure that they can become economically successful. Management could be provided by a housing association, a business support enterprise, academic/research institution or a private management company. Applicants should provide details of management arrangements for proposed live/work premises.

Definitions

13.11 Throughout this section the terms ‘business’ and ‘employment’ are used to refer collectively to the following uses:

- offices, research and development, and light industry (Use Class B1);
- general industrial uses (Use Class B2);
- storage and distribution (warehousing) (Use Class B8);
- other unclassified uses of similar nature to those above, such as depots or live/work (classed as sui generis).

Key evidence and references

- Camden Employment Land Review 2008
- Camden Business Survey (within the Employment Land Demand Study) 2004
- Camden Jewellery Sector Investment Plan 2005
- Camden Economic Development Strategy 2009
- Demand for premises of London’s SMEs; LDA 2006
- European Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC: SME Definition
- Industrial Capacity Supplementary Planning Guidance to the London Plan; March 2008
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 4 – Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth; CLG; 2009



DP18. Parking standards and limiting the availability of car parking

- 18.1 Limiting the supply of car-parking is a key factor for addressing congestion in the borough and encouraging people to use more sustainable ways to travel (see Core Strategy policy CS11 – *Sustainable and efficient travel* for our overall approach to this). Policy DP18 sets out the Council's approach to parking in new development. It seeks to minimise the level of car parking provision in new developments, as well as promoting cycle parking, and the provision of spaces for car clubs and electric charging points. This policy should be read in conjunction with policy DP19, which sets out how the Council will address the potential negative impacts of parking associated with new development, and Core Strategy policy CS11.

DP POLICY

DP18 – Parking standards and limiting the availability of car parking

The Council will seek to ensure that developments provide the minimum necessary car parking provision. The Council will expect development to be car free in the Central London Area, the town centres of Camden Town, Finchley Road/Swiss Cottage, Kentish Town, Kilburn High Road and West Hampstead, and other areas within Controlled Parking Zones that are easily accessible by public transport.

Development should comply with the Council's parking standards, as set out in Appendix 2 to this document. Where the Council accepts the need for car parking provision, development should not exceed the maximum standard for the area in which it is located (excluding spaces designated for disabled people). Developments in areas of on-street parking stress should be 'car capped'.

For car free and car capped developments, the Council will:

- a) limit on-site car parking to:
 - spaces designated for disabled people,
 - any operational or servicing needs, and
 - spaces designated for the occupiers of development specified as car capped;
- b) not issue on-street parking permits; and
- c) use a legal agreement to ensure that future occupants are aware they are not entitled to on-street parking permits.

Developments will also be expected to meet the Council's minimum standards for cycle parking set out in Appendix 2.

The Council will:

- d) strongly encourage contributions to car clubs and pool car schemes in place of private parking in new developments across the borough; and
- e) seek the provision of electric charging points as part of any car parking provision.

Car-free development

- 18.2 The Council generally expect development in Low Parking Provision Areas (i.e. the Central London area, our town centres and other areas with high public transport accessibility) to be car-free. Camden has been successfully securing car-free housing since 1997 as a way of encouraging car-free lifestyles, promoting sustainable ways of travelling, and helping to reduce the impact of traffic. Policy DP18 extends the car-free concept to non-residential development, which has the potential to reduce commuting by car and promote car-free work-related journeys. Car-free development can facilitate sustainability and wider objectives, including:
- freeing space on a site from car-parking, to allow additional housing, community facilities, play areas, amenity spaces and cycle parking;
 - enabling additional development where parking provision would not be acceptable due to congestion problems and on-street parking stress;
 - helping to promote alternative, more sustainable forms of transport.
- 18.3 Car-free development has no car parking within the site and occupiers are not issued with on-street parking permits. (People with disabilities who are Blue Badge holders may park in on-street spaces without a parking permit.) Car-free development should meet the Council's cycle parking standards and may, where required, include on-site space for people with disabilities, servicing, coach and taxi activity. The Central London Area and our town centres, other than Hampstead, are well-equipped to support car-free households and businesses as they have high levels of public transport accessibility, and provide opportunities to access a range of goods, services, workplaces and homes. Camden will expect development in these areas to be car-free, and will resist the inclusion of general car parking unless supported by a Transport Assessment or other compelling justification. See also paragraphs 18.8 and 18.9 below, which set out the Council's approach to removing rights to on-street parking.
- 18.4 Much of the rest of the borough has public transport accessibility levels that are moderate to excellent. Provided that parking controls are in force, the Council will expect car-free development where public transport accessibility is equivalent to levels in our town centres, and will strongly encourage it elsewhere.

Parking standards

- 18.5 Developments throughout the borough will be expected to comply with the parking standards set out in Appendix 2. The standards include:
- maximum parking standards for general car parking provision, to encourage people to consider all alternatives to private car travel;
 - minimum cycle parking standards , to encourage people to meet their travel needs by cycling;
 - minimum parking standards for people with disabilities to meet their needs; and
 - minimum standards for servicing, taxi and coach activity, to provide an alternative to on-street provision.





- 18.6 The maximum car parking standards include separate figures for Low Parking Provision Areas and for the rest of the borough. As we generally seek car free development in the Low Parking Provision Areas, we will only apply the car parking standards for these areas where a developer can demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction that such parking should be provided on a site.
- 18.7 The maximum car parking standards for employment generating uses are intended to limit the potential for commuting by private car (other than by disabled people). A workplace's operational needs are only considered to include journeys to work if travel is at times when public transport services are severely limited or if employees need continuous access to a car for work purposes whether or not they are at the workplace.
- 18.8 The Council will expect new developments in areas of high on-street parking stress to be car-capped. Car-capped development has a limited amount of on-site car parking, but no access to on-street parking permits in order to avoid any impact on on-street parking. The level of on-site provision must meet the car and cycle parking standards in Appendix 2 for the area in which a development is located, and may, where required, include on-site space for people with disabilities, servicing, coach and taxi activity. Policy DP19 below addresses in more detail the impact of parking associated with new development, including on on-street parking conditions.
- 18.9 To implement car-free and car-capped development, the Council needs to remove entitlements for parking permits from future occupiers. This will be achieved through seeking a legal agreement with the developer, as it is the only way of ensuring that all incoming occupiers are aware that they are not eligible for a permit to park on the street.
- 18.10 The Council's Parking Standards apply to all development, whether involving new construction or a change in the use of an existing building. The Council accepts the need for a flexible approach to some aspects of the minimum parking standards, for example where the nature of the street frontages preclude access to on-site car parking, and may consider the potential for designating disabled parking bays on-street. The Council will also consider the parking requirements from premises that are used by the emergency services.
- 18.11 Details of parking arrangements should be submitted with planning applications, showing how car, servicing and cycle parking requirements will be met. Guidance on the space requirements for car and cycle parking are included in Camden's Planning Guidance and Streetscape Design Manual.

Cycle parking

- 18.12 All developments will be expected to meet the Council's cycle parking standards, as set out in Appendix 2 to this document, as a minimum. The provision of cycle parking in new developments encourages a healthy and more sustainable alternative to the use of the private car.
- 18.13 Cycle parking provision should be provided with convenient access to street level and must be secure and easy for everyone to use. Cycle parking for residents and employees cannot usually be met off-site due to the security and shelter necessary for long stays. Where applicants demonstrate that cycling provision according to these standards is not feasible on a development site, the Council may seek a contribution to off-site provision in lieu of provision within the site. Please also see policy DP17 for further guidance relating to the provision of facilities for cyclists in new developments. Further guidance on cycle parking and storage is contained in the Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document.

Car clubs and pool cars

- 18.14 Camden Core Strategy policy CS11 states that the Council will expand the availability of car clubs and business pool cars as an alternative to the private car. Car clubs and pool cars offer the benefit of removing the need for car ownership for many households and discourage the use of the car for journeys, including commuting and business trips that could be made by more sustainable modes, thus reducing the use of cars and the need for car parking spaces.
- 18.15 The Council will strongly encourage developers to provide or contribute towards car club or pool car spaces in as an alternative private parking. Provision of new spaces within developments will be encouraged in locations where they can be made available to car-club members.

Low emission vehicles

- 18.16 Camden Core Strategy policy CS11 promotes the use of low emission vehicles, including through expanding the availability of electric charging points. The Council will encourage the provision of electric vehicle charging spaces in new developments, including for electric pool cars or electric car-club cars. For general car parking, such spaces should be provided within the maximum standards set out in Appendix 2 – *Parking Standards*. The emerging draft replacement London Plan also supports the provision of electric charging points in new developments, and the Mayor's Electric Vehicle Delivery Plan for London sets out a range of measures to encourage the use of electric vehicles and increase the number of charging points across the capital, including through provision as part of new developments.
- 18.17 The Council will encourage the provision of electric vehicle charging spaces in new developments, including for electric pool cars or electric car-club cars. For general car parking, such spaces should be provided within the maximum standards set out in Appendix 2 – *Parking Standards*.

Key evidence and references

- Camden Green Transport Strategy 2008 – 2012
- Camden Local Implementation Plan (LIP) 2005/06 – 2010/The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004); Mayor of London; 2008
- The London Plan (consolidated with Alterations since 2004); Mayor of London; 2008
- Let's talk rubbish! Camden's waste strategy 2007-2010 (revision 1, 2008)
- Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 13: Transport; ODPM; 2001

DP26. Managing the impact of development on occupiers and neighbours

- 26.1 Camden's Core Strategy seeks to sustainably manage growth so that it takes place in the most appropriate locations and meets our needs while continuing to conserve and enhance the features that make Camden such an attractive place to live, work and visit (see policy CS1). Promoting and protecting high standards of amenity is a key element in this and will be a major consideration when the Council assesses development proposals. Core Strategy policies CS5 – *Managing the impact of growth and development* and CS14 – *Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage* set out our overall approach to protecting the amenity of Camden's residents, workers and visitors, a major factor in people's quality of life. Policy DP26 contributes to the implementation of the Core Strategy by making sure that the impact of a development on occupiers and neighbours is fully considered.

DP POLICY

DP26 – Managing the impact of development on occupiers and neighbours

The Council will protect the quality of life of occupiers and neighbours by only granting permission for development that does not cause harm to amenity. The factors we will consider include:

- a) visual privacy and overlooking;
- b) overshadowing and outlook;
- c) sunlight, daylight and artificial light levels;
- d) noise and vibration levels;
- e) odour, fumes and dust;
- f) microclimate;
- g) the inclusion of appropriate attenuation measures.

We will also require developments to provide:

- h) an acceptable standard of accommodation in terms of internal arrangements, dwelling and room sizes and amenity space;
- i) facilities for the storage, recycling and disposal of waste;
- j) facilities for bicycle storage; and
- k) outdoor space for private or communal amenity space, wherever practical.

- 26.2 Development should avoid harmful effects on the amenity of existing and future occupiers and to nearby properties. When assessing proposals the Council will take account the considerations set out in policy DP26. The Council's Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document contains detailed guidance on the elements of amenity.

Visual privacy, overlooking, overshadowing, outlook, sunlight and daylight

- 26.3 A development's impact on visual privacy, overlooking, overshadowing, outlook, access to daylight and sunlight and disturbance from artificial light can be influenced by its design and layout, the distance between properties, the vertical levels of onlookers or occupiers and the angle of views. These issues will also affect the amenity of the new occupiers. We will expect that these elements are considered at the design stage of a scheme to prevent potential negative impacts of the development on occupiers and neighbours. To assess whether acceptable levels of daylight and sunlight are available to habitable spaces, the Council will take into account the standards recommended in the British Research Establishment's Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – *A Guide to Good Practice* (1991).

Artificial lighting levels

- 26.4 Lighting creates a sense of safety and can enable activities in the evenings and at night. It can be used to highlight landmark buildings and add vitality to our streets. Lighting can increase the potential for natural surveillance and, where used correctly, can reduce the opportunity for criminal activity and increase the likelihood of it being challenged and/or reported. However, poorly designed internal and external lighting or lighting that operates for an excessive period of time is a form of pollution that can harm the quality of life for those living nearby, affect wildlife and waste energy. Camden's dense character means that light pollution can be a bigger problem in the borough than in lower density areas where uses are not so close together. For example, lighting from conservatories can affect neighbours living above, as well as to the sides and rear, and the lighting of advertisements can affect people living nearby. Glare and light spillage from poorly designed lighting can make it less easy to see things at night and effect wildlife as well as people. Lighting should only illuminate the intended area and not affect or impact on its surroundings. Schemes involving floodlighting and developments in sensitive areas, such as adjacent to sites of nature conservation importance, should employ a specialist lighting engineer accredited by the Institute of Lighting Engineers to ensure that artificial lighting causes minimal disturbance to occupiers and wildlife. For further details on lighting and occupiers and biodiversity please see our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document.

Noise and vibration

- 26.5 Noise/vibration pollution has a major effect on amenity and health and can be a particularly significant issue in Camden given the borough's dense urban nature. More detail on how to prevent disturbance from noise and vibration, including the requirement for mitigation measures can be found in policy DP28.

Odours, fumes and dust

- 26.6 Camden suffers from extremely poor air quality which has a harmful impact on health and the environment. More detail on how the Council is tackling poor air quality can be found in policy DP32. Camden Planning Guidance provides information on how developments should be designed to prevent occupants from being exposed to air pollution, including mitigation measures.





- 26.7 Odours, fumes and dust can be generated from commercial cooking, industrial process and construction and demolition. We will require all development likely to generate odours to prevent them from being a nuisance by installing appropriate extraction equipment and other mitigation measures. Further details on mitigation measures and where extraction equipment should be located can be found in Camden Planning Guidance. Further details on limiting noise from extraction equipment can be found in DP28. The Council will limit the disturbance from dust due to construction and demolition by expecting developers and their contractors to follow the London Councils' Best Practise Guidance *The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition*. We will also expect developers to sign up to the Considerate Constructors Scheme. Details of how these will be implemented should be provided in a Construction Management Plan. Please see below for further details on Construction Management Plans.

Microclimate

- 26.8 Developments, especially when large, can alter the local climate. For example, a light coloured building that reflects heat will stay cool on the inside and the outside, whereas a dark building will absorb heat during the day to raise internal temperatures and slowly release this heat as the temperature cools, keeping the local air temperature warmer. Buildings can also affect the flow of air and cause wind tunnels. All developments should consider local topography and the local microclimate in their design. Developments large enough to alter the local climate will be required to submit a statement demonstrating how the design has considered local conditions. Detail of what is expected in such a statement can be found in the Camden Planning Guidance.

Attenuation measures and Construction Management Plans

- 26.9 Most potential negative effects of a development can be designed out or prevented through mitigation measures. For example, appropriately located and insulated extraction equipment can prevent nuisance caused by strong odours and fumes. An air tight building with mechanical ventilation and good insulation can make living adjacent to railways and busy roads acceptable with regards to noise, vibration and internal air quality. We will require any attenuation measures to be identified prior to planning permission being granted and secured for the lifetime of the development.

26.10 Disturbance from development can also occur during the construction phase. Measures required to reduce the impact of demolition, excavation and construction works must be outlined in a Construction Management Plan. We will require Construction Management Plans to identify the potential impacts of the construction phase of the development and state how any potential negative impacts will be mitigated. Construction Management Plans may be sought for:

- major developments;
- basement developments;
- developments involving listed buildings or adjacent to listed buildings;
- developments that could affect wildlife;
- developments on sites with poor or limited access; and
- developments that could cause significant disturbance due to their location or the anticipated length of the, demolition, excavation or construction period.

For further details on construction management plans please refer to our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary. Please see policy DP27 for more on our approach to basements.

Standards of accommodation

26.11 The size of a dwelling and its rooms, as well as its layout, will have an impact on the amenity of its occupiers. Residential standards and guidance are contained in our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document. Policy DP6 outlines our approach to Lifetime Homes and further detail can be found in Camden Planning Guidance. Details on our approach to providing facilities for waste and for bicycle storage can also be found in Camden Planning Guidance. Details on our requirements for the provision of cycle parking can be found in DP18 – *Parking standards and limiting the availability of car parking*.

26.12 Outdoor amenity space provides an important resource for residents, which is particularly important in Camden given the borough's dense urban environment. It can include private provision such as gardens, courtyards and balconies, as well as communal gardens and roof terraces. The Council will expect the provision of gardens in appropriate developments, and particularly in schemes providing larger homes suitable for families. However, we recognise that in many parts of the borough this will not be realistic or appropriate. In these locations, the provision of alternative outdoor amenity space, for example, balconies, roof gardens or communal space will be expected. These amenity spaces should be designed to limit noise and disturbance of other occupiers and so not to unacceptably reduce the privacy of other occupiers and neighbours.

Key evidence and references

- Air Quality Action Plan 2009-13
- Camden's Noise Strategy, 2002
- Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 24: Planning and Noise
- The London Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004); Mayor of London; 2008
- Cleaning London's Air: The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2002)
- Sounder City – The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy; Mayor of London; 2004
- Institution of Lighting Engineers web-site, <http://www.ile.org.uk>