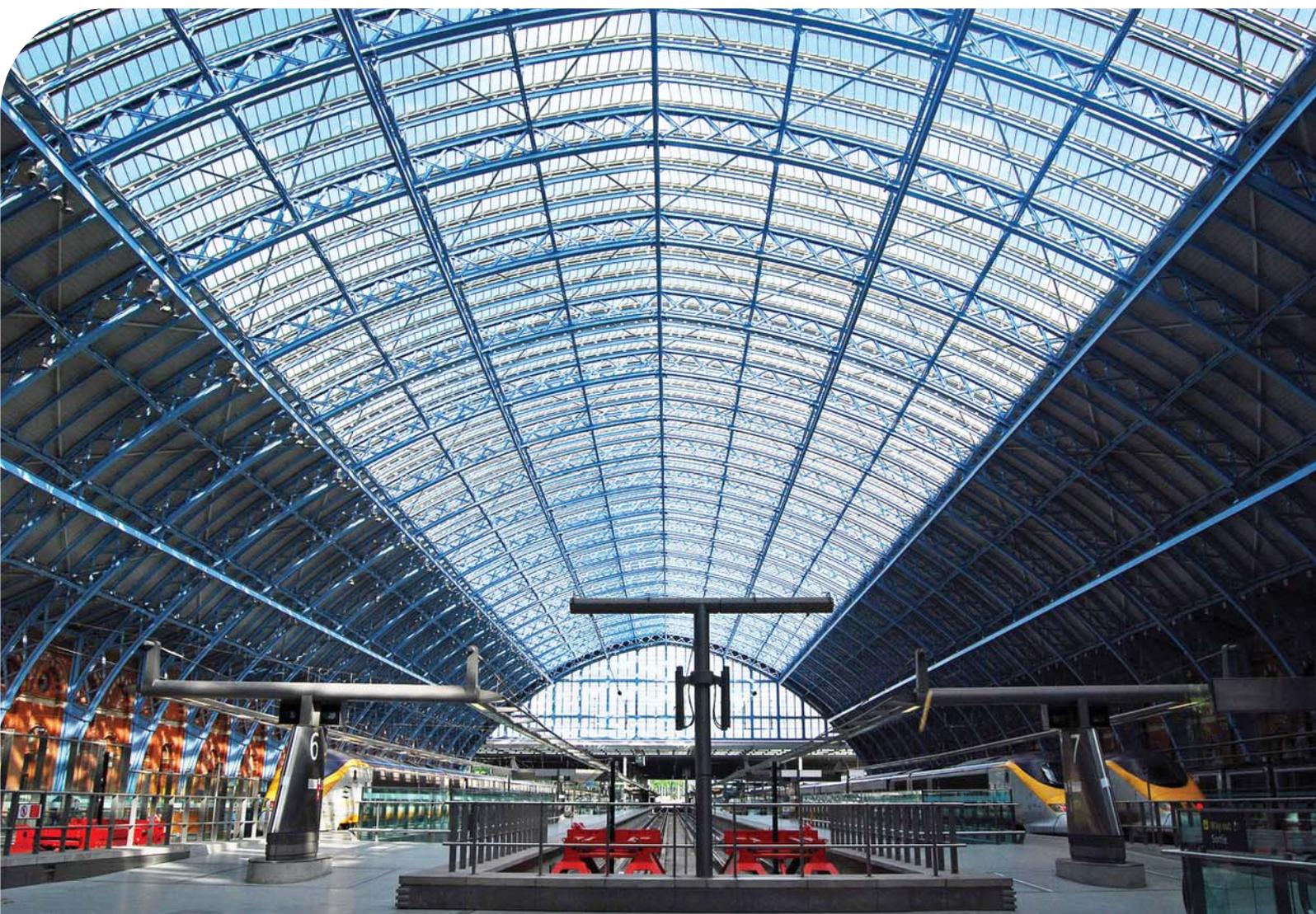


Camden Planning Guidance

Transport

London Borough of Camden

CPG 7



CPG7 Transport

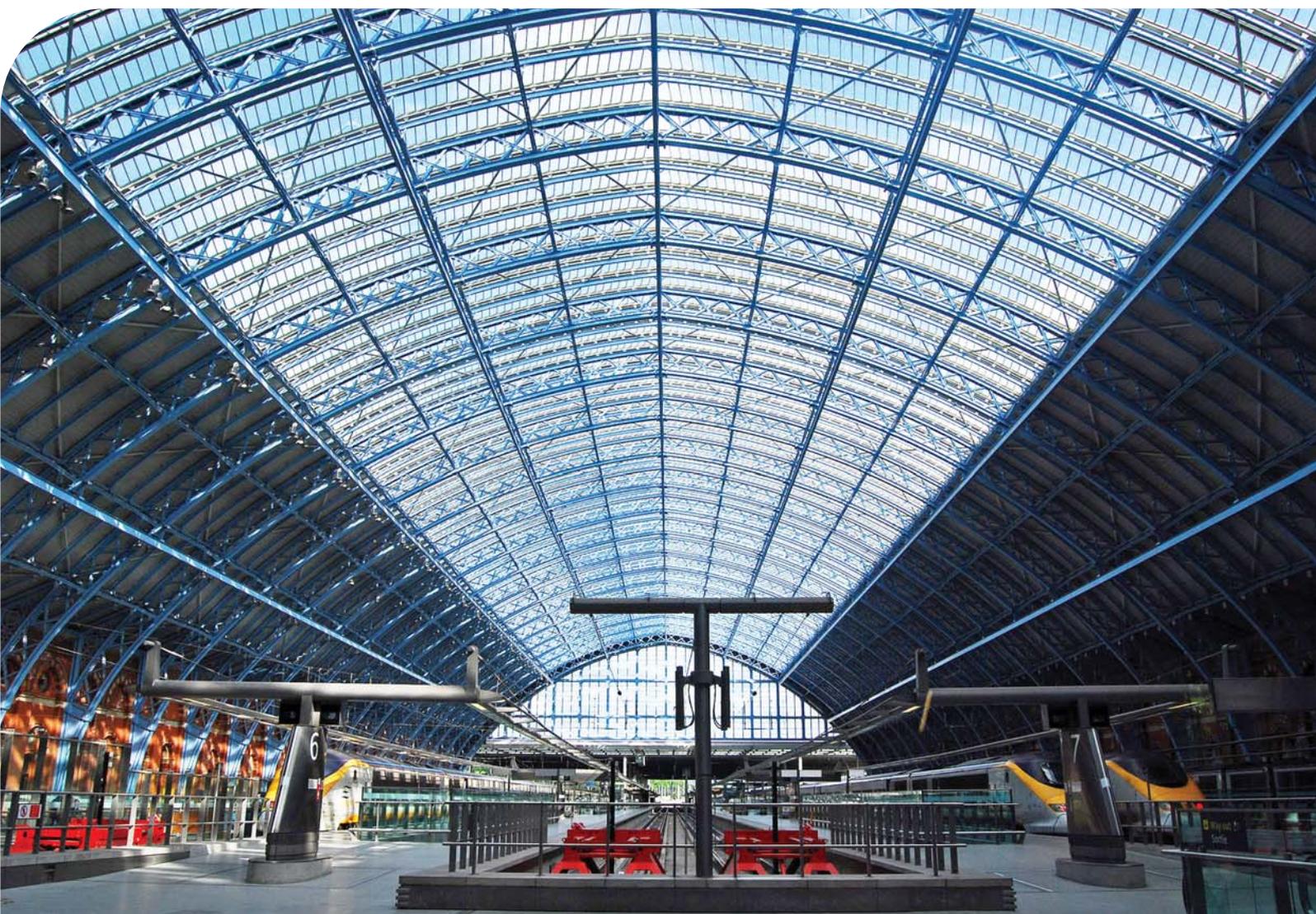
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5 Car free and car capped development

KEY MESSAGES

- We expect car free development in the borough's most accessible locations and where a development could lead to on-street parking problems
- Legal agreements will be used to maintain car-free and car-capped development over the lifetime of a scheme

- 5.1 This section explains further the terms car-free and car-capped development, as referred to in the Camden Core Strategy and Camden Development Policies, the mechanisms that are needed to secure them, and the circumstances in which it will be appropriate for the Council to refuse additional dwellings that are not car free or car capped.
- 5.2 It relates to Core Strategy Policy CS7 – *Promoting sustainable and efficient travel* and policies DP18 – *Parking standards and limiting the availability of parking* and DP19 - *Managing the impact of parking* of the Camden Development Policies.

Car-free development

A development which has no parking within the site and occupiers are not issued with on-street parking permits

Car-capped development

A development which has a limited amount of on-site car parking, but no access to on-street parking permits.

- 5.3 Car-free and car capped development is successful in Camden because most of the borough has very good access to public transport services. Levels of car ownership are low compared with London generally, and choosing not to own a car can be an attractive lifestyle option. The guidance in this section covers:
- What car free development is, and where it is sought;
 - What car capped development is, and where it is sought;
 - Implementation of off-street parking restrictions for car-free and car-capped development, including partial provision of car free and car capped development, and maintaining the on-street parking rights of existing occupiers;
 - Meeting the parking needs of disabled people.

When we expect car free and car capped housing

- 5.4 Car free and car capped requirements apply to developments in particular locations and circumstances:
- we expect car free development in the Central London area, our town centres and other areas with high public transport accessibility (see Development Policy DP18);

- we will also expect car free development where the creation of a new access could lead to on-street parking problems where the loss of kerb space creates unacceptable parking pressure. Refer to Development Policy DP21, and the Access section of this guidance for more information);
 - Car capped development applies to schemes that would have an unacceptable impact on on-street parking conditions or highway management and safety through the introduction of new units with access to on-street parking permits (see Development Policy DP19).
- 5.5 Car-free or car-capped housing may be sought wherever development involves the creation of one or more additional dwellings – whether newly built, or created by a conversion or change-of-use.
- 5.6 Non-residential development can potentially involve car-free or car-capped designation if it creates a new non-residential address or involves a change-of-use that would otherwise increase the demand for car parking. This reflects the operation of the parking permit scheme, where permits relate to individual addresses.

Car free development

- 5.7 Car-free development is development that does not have any car parking. No parking is provided or allowed on the site (except parking designated for disabled people), and all of the dwellings or units created are not entitled to on-street car parking permits. Where we seek car free development our parking standards do not apply as no parking is allowed.
- 5.8 Camden Development Policy DP18 states that we 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 highly accessible areas.
- 5.9 'Highly accessible areas' are considered to be areas with a public transport accessibility level (PTAL) of 4 and above. The PTAL of a specific site can be established using Transport for London's Planning Information Database website pages, which can be found at: <http://webpid.elgin.gov.uk/>.
- 5.10 Car free development will also be required where the creation of an access to allow off-street parking would reduce the availability of on-street parking (see also section 6 of this guidance on vehicle access), or would otherwise cause problems relating to highway management or safety. Policy DP19 of the Camden Development Policies states that we will resist developments that would harm on-street parking conditions or harm highway safety.

Car capped development

- 5.11 Car-capped development is development in which all of the dwellings or units created are not entitled to on-street car parking permits, although some or all of the dwellings or units created may have a parking space

on the site, in accordance Camden's parking standards (see policy DP18 and Appendix 2 of the Camden Development Policies). It therefore differs from car free development because some on-site car parking is allowed, in line with Camden's parking standards.

- 5.12 Car capped development is sought in developments that are not in the locations listed in paragraph 4.7 above, where additional off-street spaces can be accommodated within the development without harming highway or on-street parking conditions, but where additional on-street car parking is not considered acceptable.

Circumstances where additional on-street car parking is not acceptable

- 5.13 There are parts of the Borough where increasing competition for on-street parking through introducing additional premises with on-street parking rights is not acceptable. This is generally the case in the Central London Area, but also in many other areas where the parking spaces available cannot meet existing demand. This has implications for queuing and congestion, illegal parking, and highway safety. In these circumstances, if a developer will not enter into an agreement to designate the additional development as car-free or car-capped, planning permission will not be given.
- 5.14 In considering the ability of available on-street parking to accommodate the impact of additional development, we will have regard to the cumulative effect of proposals in the area, including unimplemented and partly implemented schemes already granted planning approval.
- 5.15 Our Parking and Enforcement Plan provides regularly updated permit data, which is used to establish levels of on-street parking pressure on each of the borough's roads. This information will be used when considering the acceptability of applications that would involve the potential allocation of additional on-street parking permits to the future occupiers of new development.

Implementation of on-street parking restrictions for car-free and car-capped development

- 5.16 The whole of Camden has controlled parking and, in principle, is appropriate for car-free or car-capped development. On most days, most parking spaces on residential streets are only available to people holding a parking permit issued by the Council. In Controlled Parking Zones we can restrict access to on-street car parking because we can control the issuing of parking permits.

Controlled Parking Zones

Designated areas in regulations control how parking may be used on different sections of the street and at different times.

- 5.17 In order to be able to maintain car-free and car-capped development over the lifetime of a scheme, the developer will be required to enter into

a legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), which would permanently remove the entitlement to an on street parking permit for each home created:

- 5.18 The legal agreement requires the owner of the development to inform incoming occupiers that they are not eligible to obtain a parking permit for on-street parking, or to purchase a space in a Council-controlled car park. This part of the legal agreement stays on the local search in perpetuity so that any future purchaser of the property is informed that occupiers are not eligible for parking permits.

Maintaining on-street parking rights of existing occupiers

- 5.19 Existing parking rights can normally be retained on development sites, where it can be demonstrated that existing occupiers are to return to the address when it is completed. This is common where an existing dwelling or block is being extended or subdivided. It can also occur where a change-of-use brings a site or property into residential occupation.
- 5.20 If a development is to have new occupiers, existing parking rights will not apply, and the Council will apply its car-free / car-capped policies as set out in Development Policies DP18 and DP19.

Meeting the needs of disabled people

- 5.21 Car-free development and car-capped development should be designed taking into account the needs of disabled car users. Blue Badge holders are able to use parking spaces in Controlled Parking Zones without a parking permit. Minimum parking standards apply to parking for people with disabilities, and 1 parking space for people with disabilities is required per 10 general-purpose dwellings (see Appendix 2 of the Camden Development Policies document). In addition, where car-free and car-capped developments contain wheelchair housing, the Council will expect a parking space to be provided for each wheelchair dwelling. Where a resident in need of a reserved disabled parking space moves into a development with no off-street spaces, the Council will consider a request for a designated disabled space on-street in the same way whether the development is formally car-free or not.

Further information

- 5.22 In addition the guidance above regard should also be had to Camden's Parking and Enforcement Plan (2004), which provides further information on our approach to managing parking in the borough.

6 On-site car parking

KEY MESSAGES

This section includes detailed guidance on:

- Implementation of numerical car parking standards
- Dimensions and layout of spaces, including dedicated spaces for disabled people
- Underground and stacked parking
- Car clubs and pool cars
- Electric charging points

6.1 This section assists applicants for developments that will involve the provision of off-street parking spaces.

6.2 It relates to Core Strategy Policy CS11 - *Promoting sustainable and efficient travel* and policy DP18 - *Parking standards and limiting the availability of car parking*; and Appendix 2 Parking standards of the Camden Development Policies. It should be read in conjunction with section 6 of this guidance on vehicle access.

When does this apply?

6.3 This guidance applies to planning applications that involve creation of off-street parking spaces, in line with the standards set out in the Camden Development Policies. The parking requirements for emergency services, such as ambulance, fire and policing facilities, will be assessed on an individual basis, having regard to the specific operational needs of a particular use.

6.4 Applicants should first seek to minimise car use from their development, in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS11 and policies DP16-DP20 of the Camden Development Policies. Alternative measures include:

- provision for walking, cycling and public transport;
- car-free development so that there is no need for parking; and
- car clubs and pool cars.

How should on-site car parking be provided?

6.5 Standards for the number of spaces required for car parking and servicing are given in Camden Development Policies Appendix 2.

6.6 Thresholds and standards are given as a gross floor area (GFA) relating to the development as a whole, and are not intended to be applied separately to individual units that form part of a larger development. Shared use of parking spaces and servicing bays between units will be encouraged where practical.

- 6.7 Where a development crosses a threshold, requirements apply to the entire floorspace, not only the floorspace above the threshold. For example, for hotels, the requirement for visitor parking spaces for people with disabilities is 1 space per 1,250 sq m from a threshold of 2,500 sq m (Development Policies Appendix 2). This means that no requirement applies to a hotel of 2,000 sq m, but for a hotel of 5,000 sq m, a requirement of 4 spaces for disabled visitors applies.
- 6.8 Paragraph 18.7 of Camden Development Policies addresses the provision of parking for employees with a need for “continuous access to a car for work purposes”, as part of the maximum standards for employment generating uses. For the removal of doubt, this refers to travel needs that cannot be met by walking, cycling or public transport, and relates to access during the working day, not commuting to and from work

Dimensions and layout of car parking spaces

- 6.9 Figure 2 below sets out our minimum standards for the dimensions and layout for off-street car parking spaces.

Figure 2. Dimensions and layout of car parking spaces

Off-street car parking space (standard)	2.4m wide by 4.8m deep.
Front Garden/Forecourt	5.0m wide by 6.0m deep.
Off-street car parking space for use by disabled people	3.3m wide by 4.8m deep.
Layout of car parking spaces for general use	<p>90° parking – aisles may be two-way The minimum aisle width between the ends of spaces is 6.0m</p> <p>60° parking – aisles must be one-way The minimum aisle width between the ends of spaces is 4.2m</p> <p>45° parking – aisles must be one-way The minimum aisle width between the ends of spaces is 3.6m</p>

- 6.10 Disabled parking should be in line with the Mayor’s Draft London Housing Design Guide SPG (July 2009), which states in paragraph 3.3.2 that “Each designated wheelchair accessible dwelling should have a car parking space 2.4m wide with a clear access way to one side of 1.2m wide”.
- 6.11 Dedicated car parking spaces for use by disabled people should be designated with appropriate markings and signs. These spaces should be located as close as possible to main pedestrian entrances and passenger lifts. There must be no obstruction – such as a raised kerb or

heavy doors - between the parking spaces and the entrance to the building. In considering the appropriateness of distances to the furthest facility served by a dedicated parking space, the following guidelines will be taken into account:

Uncovered route	Less than 50m
Covered route (unenclosed or part enclosed)	Less than 100m
Completely enclosed route (unaffected by bad weather)	Less than 200m

- 6.12 In addition to dedicated parking spaces, where premises are likely to attract visits by the public, vehicular setting down and picking up points suitable for use by disabled people should be available as close to main building entrances and passenger lifts as possible.

Underground and stacked parking

- 6.13 Because of the high cost of land in Camden, some developers are seeking to use more space-efficient forms of car parking, such as underground and 'stacked' parking.
- 6.14 Whilst the Council considers that such provision can be appropriate in some circumstances, it must not cause harm in terms of visual impact and safety. In particular, proposals for underground and stacked parking would need to satisfactorily address potential issues in relation to vehicles queuing/ waiting, and impact on the highway, congestion and safety as vehicles manoeuvre around the site, along with any archaeological implications.
- 6.15 As with any car parking provision, underground and stacked parking must meet Camden's parking standards.

Car clubs

- 6.16 Paragraphs 11.18 of the Camden Core Strategy and 18.14 and 18.15 of the Camden Development Policies encourage the provision of car club spaces as an alternative to the provision of private car spaces, in order to make private transport more sustainable.
- 6.17 We will seek publicly accessible spaces, where provision is made as part of development. This enables spaces to form part of a wider network, improving accessibility to spaces, benefitting the local community and reducing impact on the public highway (by avoiding the provision of additional on-street spaces).
- 6.18 Developers should provide spaces for a Camden-approved city car club operator. Please contact the Council for our full list of approved operators.
- 6.19 The Council's preference is for the provision of car club spaces for electric or low carbon vehicles.



Electric charging points

- 6.20 As part of our approach to making private transport more sustainable, the Council promotes the use of low emission vehicles, including through the provision of electric charging points (see Camden Core Strategy Policy CS11).
- 6.21 Electric charging points allow electric vehicles to charge up whilst parked, ready for the next journey, and are normally located in dedicated parking bays. Further information on electric charging points can be found at: <http://www.newride.org.uk/>
- 6.22 We will seek the provision of electric charging points as part of any car parking provision in new developments (policy DP18 of the Camden Development Policies). The emerging London Plan (policy 6.13 Parking) states that 1 in 5 new spaces provided in new developments should provide charging points.
- 6.23 The Council will promote provision of electric vehicle charging spaces as an alternative to any general car parking spaces, but particularly if the charging spaces will be for electric pool cars or electric car-club cars. We will encourage use of renewable energy to provide power for charging points.
- 6.24 Parking for low emission vehicles, pool cars and car clubs should be provided from within the general car parking allowed by Camden's parking standards. If they are provided in addition to general car parking spaces, they are unlikely to be effective in encouraging more sustainable means of transport, and to the Council's overall aim of reducing congestion in the Borough.

Further information

- 6.25 The creation of off-street parking spaces will often require the creation of a new vehicle access to a site. This section should therefore be read alongside section 6 of this guidance on Access to sites for motor vehicles, which sets out how proposals involving new means access are judged in terms of impact on the highway, safety and visibility for emerging vehicles.

6.26 Other useful sources of information include:

- Mayor’s draft Housing SPG, which contains detailed guidance on the levels of car parking;
- Manual for streets; DfT; 2007, which provides guidance on accommodating car parking within the street environment; and
- Camden Parking and enforcement plan, which sets out a comprehensive approach to managing parking and addresses the need for effective enforcement of parking controls, for both on-street and off-street parking.

7 Vehicle access

KEY MESSAGES

- Planning permission must be sought for works to create or alter an access onto a classified road
- The Council will not approve applications that would cause unacceptable parking pressure or add to existing parking problems

- 7.1 This section gives guidance on designing developments to provide safe access and use by motor vehicles, ensuring that new means of access do not cause harm to the safety of other users of the development and the adjacent highway. It focuses on the Council's approach to planning applications that include new footway crossovers and new access routes to enable access to properties and sites.

Footway crossover

A dropped kerb or short ramp to permit vehicle access.

- 7.2 It relates to Core Strategy Policy CS11 - *Promoting sustainable and efficient travel* and policies DP18 - *Parking standards*; DP19 - *Managing the impact of parking*; and DP21 - *Development connecting to the highway network* within the Development Policies.

- 7.3 This section provides guidance on how proposals are judged in terms of:

- impact on the highway network and on-street parking conditions;
- visibility and sightlines for emerging vehicles;
- impact on the footway;
- layout and dimensions for footway crossovers; and
- Preventing waiting on the highway for schemes that include controlled access points, lifts and ramps.

When does this apply?

- 7.4 This guidance applies to planning applications that involve a change in the way that a site is accessed from the highway.

- 7.5 Planning permission must be sought for works to create or alter an access onto a classified road, including a crossover over a footway or pavement to provide access onto private land. However, there are certain circumstances where planning permission may not be required for access to a paved area or garage. These can include an access:

- from a road that is not classified (classified roads are listed in the Camden Network Management Plan);
- to a property that is not subdivided into flats, and is occupied by a single household.

Classified road

A road which has a number in the national road system (i.e. M - motorway, A - first-class road, and B - secondary road).

- 7.6 Before considering applications for vehicle access we will first assess how an application has sought to minimise car use in accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS11 and policies DP16 - DP20 of the Camden Development Policies document. Relevant alternative measures include:
- provision for walking, cycling and public transport;
 - car-free development so that there is no need for parking; and
 - car clubs and pool cars.

- 7.7 It should also be noted that, separately to planning permission, consent is required from the relevant Highway Authority for a new or altered access from the public highway onto private land, and must be obtained before embarking on any work. The Council is the Highway Authority for all public roads in the Borough except the Transport for London Road Network (see Development Policies Map 1), for which, Transport for London is responsible.

How should vehicle access be provided?

- 7.8 Access to a site by motor vehicles will either be by driving over the footway using a crossover or the footway will be interrupted by a new junction to create a level access direct from the carriageway:
- Crossovers may be appropriate where the site is not intensively used by vehicles. The Council's Street Management Division will advise on the appropriateness of crossovers and, where a crossover is appropriate, will generally carry out its construction at the developer's expense, in accordance with the design requirements set out in the Camden Streetscape Design Manual;
 - Direct access using a new junction is likely to be appropriate either where the site is intensively used by vehicles, or where access is required by heavy goods vehicles. The Council will seek adoption of new roads, and so they must be designed in conjunction with the Council's Street Management Division (see Development Policy DP21).

Impact on the highway network and on-street parking conditions

- 7.9 The Council's approach to development and highway management is set out in policy DP21 of the Camden Development Policies, which seeks to ensure that new connections to the highway network from developments do not cause harm to the network, to its users or the environment. Applicants whose schemes will connect directly to the highway network should also refer to Camden's Network Management Plan and consult Council.
- 7.10 The creation of off-street parking and new access routes frequently involves the loss of on-street parking spaces due to the creation of a

crossover over the kerb. As set out in paragraphs 19.6 - 19.9 of the Camden Development Policies document, we will not approve applications for planning permission (and for highways consent) that would cause unacceptable parking pressure or add to existing parking problems.

- 7.11 Camden's Parking Enforcement Plan Parking provides regularly updated parking permit data, which is used to establish levels of on-street parking pressure on each of Camden's roads. This information will be used when considering the acceptability of applications that would involve the loss of on-street parking spaces.
- 7.12 We will require developments to be car free, where necessary, in order to avoid harmful impacts on on-street parking conditions through the creation of new access routes (see section 4 of this guidance for more information on our approach to car free development).

Visibility and sightlines for emerging vehicles

- 7.13 Vehicles joining the highway network need clear views of pedestrians, cyclists and other traffic, and users of the highway network need clear views of those joining it. Views can be obstructed by boundary treatments and parked cars. The relationship between motor vehicles and cyclists and pedestrians is particularly sensitive.
- 7.14 Adequate visibility for emerging vehicles should be provided with new vehicle accesses, or development that effects existing vehicular accesses. Developers should refer to the Manual for Streets for guidance.

Layout and dimensions for footway crossovers

- 7.15 It is essential that footway crossovers do not harm ease of pedestrian movement, and the front building line should provide a minimum pavement width of at least 1.8 metres. Any changes to the public highway would need to be approved by the highway authority and design details should be discussed with Camden highway authority prior to the submission of an application.
- 7.16 It is important that new access points are not overly steep, in order to allow for safe and convenient access. For normal pavement crossovers that involve a dropped kerb, the Council will apply the following gradients:
- Vehicular ramps from the carriageway to the area of level footway should be a maximum of 15% (1:6);
 - For pedestrians dropped kerbs should be a lower gradient.
 - For longer vehicular ramps, the Council will apply the following gradients:
 - Vehicular ramps should be a maximum gradient of 10% (1:10)

- For pedestrians, ramps should be a maximum gradient of 1:12, in line with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) requirements (although a gradient of 1:20 is preferred)

7.17 Where possible, the ground floor level of a development should be the same as the level of the highway, in order to avoid the provision of unnecessary steps, and to allow the footway to be constructed with an adequate slope (i.e. “crossfall”) to allow water run off.

Preventing waiting on the highway: Controlled access points, lifts and ramps

7.18 Sometimes it will be necessary to provide a limited amount of space for vehicles on the site or curtilage, with controls at the point of entry and/ or provision of vehicle space at a different level from the street, accessed by a vehicle ramp or lift.

<p>Curtilage The enclosed area of land adjacent to a dwelling house.</p>

7.19 In each case, an area should be provided within the site for all vehicles waiting for a traffic signal, barrier or vehicle lift. This area should be sufficient to accommodate the maximum likely number of queuing vehicles, without any obstruction to pedestrians and vehicles using the public highway. Where a lift, ramp or other access is only available to one vehicle or direction of flow, there must be space at each end for leaving vehicles to pass those queuing to enter.

7.20 Depending on expected traffic flows, access roads may be expected to be two-way. Segregated areas for pedestrians and/ or cyclists may also be required.

Further information

7.21 The Council’s Road Network Management Plan establishes the road hierarchy in Camden and provides a list of classified roads in the borough. It sets out how the Council will manage the road network in order to provide for efficient movement of vehicles and pedestrians and reduce disruption and congestion.

7.22 The Camden Streetscape Design Manual provides information on the Council’s expectations for the detailed design and layout of highways, footways and public spaces in Camden. Detailed consideration should be given to the Manual before designing any highway works.

7.23 Other relevant documents include:

- Department of Environment, Department of Transport Design Bulletin 32 - Residential Roads and Footpaths - Layout Considerations – which describes the main considerations that should be taken into account in the design of residential layouts. It also takes into account new initiatives on matters such as road safety and includes references to improvement schemes on existing estates.

- Design Manual for Streets; DfT, 2007 – which provides advice for the design of residential streets and the creation of sustainable and inclusive public spaces.
- Design manual for roads and bridges – which is a series of 15 volumes that provide official standards, advice notes and other documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads and motorways.

7.24 Regard should also be had to:

- the creation of high quality streets and public spaces (see section 7 of this guidance);
- potential community safety issues associated with forecourt parking – see Core Strategy policy CS17 and Designing safer environments section of the CPG1 Design.

8 Streets and public spaces

KEY MESSAGES

- New development should contribute to the creation of attractive, clean and well-maintained public places
- All new pedestrian areas and footpaths are required to be constructed to a standard that is considered appropriate for adoption by the relevant Highway Authority.

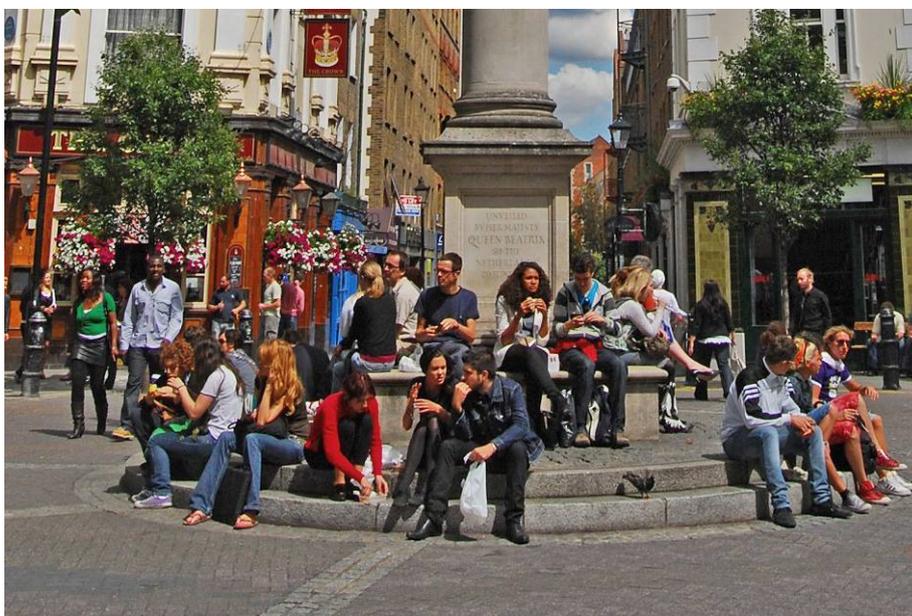
- 8.1 This section provides guidance on the design and layout of streets and public spaces. It aims to ensure that a good quality pedestrian environment and good pedestrian access are provided. This includes ensuring that development is accessible to all members of the community, including all disability groups.
- 8.2 The guidance relates to Camden Core Strategy Policy CS11 - *Promoting sustainable and efficient travel* and policies DP16 - *The transport implications of development* and DP17 - *Walking, cycling and public transport* and DP21 - *Development connecting to the highway network* in Camden Development Policies.

Public realm

All areas to which the public has open access.

Legible London scheme

A new signage scheme which aims simplify pedestrian movement around London.



- 8.3 This section includes guidance for the design and layout of streets and public spaces including:
- quality of the public realm;
 - ease of pedestrian movement;
 - street furniture;
 - footpaths that are not alongside roads,
 - our approach to shared surfaces; and
 - information on the Legible London scheme.

When does this apply?

- 8.4 This guidance applies to planning applications that involve a change in the way that pedestrians access a site or move in and around the site, and also applications that change vehicle movements in a way that will affect pedestrians.
- 8.5 It should guide arrangements for pedestrians that arrive by car, public transport or bicycle, as well as those arriving on foot.

The design and layout of streets and public spaces

CAMDEN STREETSCAPE DESIGN MANUAL (2005)

Provides useful guidance for those who are planning the design and layout of streets and public spaces. The manual sets out the Council's detailed expectations for street works in the borough, addressing issues such as responding to local character, footway design and materials, and street furniture.

General principles

- 8.6 We will seek improvements to streets and spaces to ensure good quality access and circulation arrangements for all. This includes improvement to existing routes and footways that will serve the development. Key considerations informing the design streets and public spaces include the following:
- Camden Streetscape Design Manual;
 - ensuring the safety of vulnerable road users, including children, elderly people and people with mobility difficulties, sight impairments, and other disabilities;
 - maximising pedestrian accessibility and minimising journey times;
 - providing stretches of continuous public footways without public highway crossings;
 - linking to, maintaining, extending and improving the network of pedestrian pathways;
 - maximising pedestrian safety by providing adequate lighting and overlooking from adjacent buildings;
 - taking account of surrounding context and character of area

- providing a high quality environment in terms of appearance, design and construction, paying attention to Conservation Areas, and using traditional materials (such as natural stone or granite setts) where appropriate,
- use of paving surfaces which enhance ease of movement for vulnerable road users; and
- avoiding street clutter and minimising the risk of pedestrian routes being obstructed or narrowed, e.g. by pavement parking or by street furniture.

Ensuring high quality public spaces

- 8.7 The Core Strategy seeks to ensure that new development contributes to the creation of attractive, clean and well-maintained public places (see Policy CS14). It is essential that new streets and public spaces integrate with surrounding spaces and links, and are designed and built to a high standard, including through the use of good quality materials. The government's Manual for Streets provides useful guidance on achieving successful public spaces, and Camden's Streetscape Design Manual sets out guidance on how to ensure works contribute to local character and distinctiveness.
- 8.8 Where developments generate the need for works to road, highways and adopted public spaces, these should be funded by the developer (see CPG8 Planning obligations for transport provision) but carried out by the council in order to ensure consistent high standards of implementation and materials in streets and public spaces. In line with policy DP21 of the Camden Development Policies, all new pedestrian areas and footpaths are required to be constructed to a standard that is considered appropriate for adoption by the relevant Highway Authority.

Street clutter

Excessive use of road signs, bollards and lampposts leading to an untidy street environment.

Ease of pedestrian movement

- 8.9 Footways should be wide enough for two people using wheelchairs, or prams, to pass each other. We seek to maximise the width of footways wherever possible. The Camden Streetscape Design Manual sets out minimum widths for different kinds of footways.

Wayfinding

The process of navigating or defining a path through an environment.

- 8.10 Policy DP21 of the Camden Development Policies document states that we will expect works affecting highways to avoid unnecessary street clutter. Design of footways should not include projections into the footway, unnecessary and cluttered street furniture or other obstructions. Any minimum standards for footway widths should not be used to justify the provision of unnecessary street clutter or reduction in footway width.

The Council will generally resist proposals that involve the opening of doors into footways as they raise safety concerns, and can obstruct pedestrians.

- 8.11 Footways should be designed with frequent and convenient road crossing points for pedestrians. The detailed design of edges, crossings and gradients should take into account the need for the maintenance of minimum pavement widths, ease of movement and wayfinding, and appropriate measures for those with visual impairments and mobility difficulties. The Camden Streetscape Design Manual and DETR 'Guidance on the use of Tactile Paving Surfaces 1998' provide useful guidance which should be used to inform the design of edges, crossings and gradients.

Tables and chairs

- 8.12 The Council will sometimes licence the placing of tables and chairs on the footway in association with adjacent cafes and similar uses. The area where tables and chairs may be placed must be designated and must not interrupt the area of footway for pedestrian movement. The licence will specify permitted hours, after which the removal of tables and chairs will generally be required. Further guidance on tables and chairs is provided in CPG5 Town centres, retail and employment.

Lighting, signage and street furniture

- 8.13 Footways should be well lit and well signed, but with care to avoid light pollution and obstructions. Wherever possible, lighting and signs should be placed on buildings or existing street furniture to minimise footway clutter. Please also see paragraphs 7.17 to 7.22 on Legible London below.
- 8.14 The installation of seating, bus shelters, litter bins and cycle parking is encouraged in association with new footways provided that it will improve the pedestrian environment, and the use of sustainable modes of transport. However, they should be positioned so they do not interrupt the minimum area of footway designated for pedestrians. If possible, cycle stands (and cycles parked at them) should be wholly clear of the footway.

Footpaths that are not alongside roads

- 8.15 Footpaths independent of roads can be beneficial in terms of directly following the most direct routes for pedestrians and creating pleasant environments. However, great care is needed to provide security for pedestrians and discourage anti-social behaviour. Designs should consider:
- lighting;
 - natural overlooking from adjacent buildings;
 - maintaining visibility over the full stretch of the route between roads;
 - the appropriateness of planting; and

- avoiding features that could conceal assailants.

Pedestrian and vehicle shared surfaces

- 8.16 Policy DP17 of the Camden Development Policies states that we will seek shared surfaces in appropriate circumstances and where it will be safe for all users. Safety and accessibility for all will be examined thoroughly in any shared surface proposal.

Shared surface

A highway where distinction between pedestrian and vehicle areas has been removed or reduced and sends a strong signal that the whole of the highway space is open equally to all users.

- 8.17 Where shared surfaces are used, a combination of other traffic management measures should also be used to reduce vehicle speeds to 5-10 mph. Measures to reduce vehicle speeds should not limit visibility for pedestrians and vehicles, and must not prejudice safety. Further measures to promote safety include
- the removal of parked vehicles from the shared surface to avoid potential conflicts with children at play; and
 - provision of clear routes and surface textures to assist orientation of people with visual impairments.

Legible London wayfinding signage

- 8.18 Legible London was set up by Transport for London (TfL) in partnership with London boroughs to create a standard pedestrian wayfinding and signage system for central and inner London. It is a map-based system which gives users a good understanding of the surrounding area and encourages them to choose their own route to a specific destination.
- 8.19 Legible London signage is supported in Camden's Core Strategy Policy CS11 as a key element of Camden's approach to promoting walking in the borough. It has also been adopted by other London boroughs and thus provides consistent pedestrian signage across central and inner London.
- 8.20 The Legible London standard has been adopted by Camden and all new signs on the public highway should be of a Legible London type. The Council will also seek Legible London signage on private land, where appropriate.
- 8.21 TfL's Legible London programme currently covers the Central London area and we will extend the Legible London scheme throughout the borough, prioritising key destinations and busier areas, such as our town centres (see Core Strategy Policy CS11 paragraph 11.11). We will seek on-site provision of Legible London signage in these areas as appropriate, and on developments that contain:
- key routes to or through the site;

- decision points, arrival points and places where pedestrians are likely to gather;
 - complex spaces and areas outside civic spaces and public buildings.
- 8.22 Where relevant, sign types and quantities should tie into any relevant area strategies produced by the Council, in partnership with TfL.
- 8.23 As well as on-site provision, developments will also be expected to provide contributions to the Legible London in other locations, where appropriate, in order to mitigate the increased level of activity their development generates (see transport section of CPG8 Planning obligations).

Highway authority approval

- 8.24 Works to streets and public spaces also require separate approval from the relevant highway authority (usually Camden council). You are advised to contact our Highways department as soon as possible to discuss the approach to and proposed works to streets and public spaces.

Further information

- 8.25 In addition to Camden's Core Strategy, Development Policies, the Camden Streetscape Design Manual and other sections in this guidance, reference should be made to the following guidance:
- Manual for Streets, DfT, 2007
 - Residential roads and footpaths: layout considerations – DfT Design bulletin 32 (2nd edition), HMSO 1992
 - Guidance on the use of tactile paving surfaces, DETR 1998 - this can be viewed on the 'transport infrastructure, pedestrians, wheelchair and scooter users' pages in the 'access for disabled people' section of: www.dft.gov.uk

9 Cycling facilities

KEY MESSAGES

This section includes guidance on:

- The implementation of our minimum cycle parking standards for new development;
- The design and layout of cycle parking; and
- Cycle hire and cycle stations.

9.1 This section provides guidance on meeting cycle parking standards in an effective way, so that cycle parking is convenient and secure, and users of a development are more likely to use bicycles to travel to and from the site.

9.2 It relates to Core Strategy Policy CS11 – *Promoting sustainable and efficient travel* and policies DP17 – *Walking, cycling and public transport* and DP19 – *Parking standards and limiting the availability of parking* of the Camden Development Policies. It should be read in conjunction with Development Policies Appendix 2 – Parking standards.

When does this apply?

9.3 This guidance applies to:

- Applications which involved the creation of one or more additional dwellings;
- Applications which proposed additional floorspace of 500 sq m or more; and
- Applications which are likely to significantly increase the demand for people to cycle to the site.

How do we implement our cycle parking standards?

9.4 Numerical standards for cycle parking spaces are introduced by policy DP18 of the Camden Development Policies, and set out in detail in Development Policies Appendix 2. These standards are applied at a threshold of 500 sq m in most cases. Throughout the standards, the stated number of spaces relates to the number of bicycles to be accommodated, not to the number of stands.

9.5 Where a development crosses the threshold, requirements apply to the entire floorspace, not only the floorspace above the threshold. For example, at a new leisure development, 1 visitor cycle parking space per 250 sq m is required from a threshold of 500 sq m. This means that no requirement applies to a facility of 400 sq m, but 4 visitor spaces are required for a facility of 1,000 sq m.

9.6 Thresholds and standards are given as a gross floor area (GFA) relating to the development as a whole, and are not intended to be applied

separately to individual units where a development is subdivided into smaller units. Thus, space for cycles may be required for small premises (under 500 sq m) which form part of a larger development.

- 9.7 Table 6.3 of the London Plan sets out additional cycle parking standards and states that additional cycle parking provision will be required for larger (C3) residential units.

Location, design and layout of off-street cycle parking

- 9.8 Cycle parking should be provided off-street, within the boundary of the site. Cycle parking needs to be accessible (in that everyone that uses a bike can easily store and remove a bike from the cycle parking) and secure (in that both wheels and the frame can easily be locked to the stand). Security is a critical concern in the location, design, enclosure and surveillance of all cycle parking. The table below provides detailed guidance on the location, design and layout of cycle parking for various groups of cyclists.

Location of off street cycle parking

General

- Cycle parking outside buildings should be positioned near entrances and where frequent surveillance is possible. For short stays, the parking should be sited within 25 metres of building entrances. For stays of over an hour, the parking should be sited within 50 metres of building entrances.
- All cycle parking, including all parts of the parked cycles, should be clear of routes needed for pedestrian movement.
- The route to cycle parking from street level should be step free. cycle parking inside buildings should be at the entrance level of the building or accessible by a ramp or lift from street level that can accommodate a bike.

Parking for visitors

Parking for visitors should be clearly visible or clearly signed from the public highway, and should be near building entrances

Parking for employees (and other long stay parking)

Parking for employees (and other long stay parking) should be provided either within the building, or otherwise protected from the weather. Consideration should be given to providing lockers and showers for cyclists. For larger development this would be expected and would be a requirement of a Travel Plan (see section 2 of this guidance concerning Travel Plans).

Parking for residents

Parking for residents should be within the building. Parking for a resident may take the form of a space within an individual dwelling provided that the space is close to the door of the dwelling, and access to the dwelling is level, or by a ramp or lift that can accommodate a bike.

Design and layout of cycle parking: Sheffield and “Camden” cycle stands

The Council recommends the use of either “Camden” or Sheffield for the provision of off-street cycle parking, as they meet the Council’s requirements in terms of accessibility and security, provided they are laid out correctly.

- The “Camden” stand is a new form of Sheffield Stand, which is now used for all new cycle parking installed on Camden’s public highway. Developers are encouraged to use it in place of the Sheffield stand, although the Sheffield stand is still acceptable. The Council’s Public Realm and Transport team can advice on purchasing “Camden” stands as they are not as widely available as the Sheffield stand.
- The Sheffield Stand is the most common type of cycle stand used in the public highway. It is recommended for use along with Josta two-tier cycle parking;

Annex 1 provides more detailed guidance on the design and layout of “Camden”, Sheffield and Josta stands.

We are willing to consider other forms of cycle parking, however you must meet our accessibility and security requirements, details of which can be obtained from the Council’s Public Realm and Transport team. Generally, designs that require cycles be lifted into place or provide insufficient opportunity to lock the cycle will not be acceptable.



The London Cycle Hire Scheme

- 9.9 The London Cycle Hire Scheme is a public bicycle sharing scheme for short journeys in and around central London. Users can pick up a bike from a docking station, use it for short journeys, then drop it off at any docking station, ready for the next person.
- 9.10 Whilst the cycle hire scheme is currently focused around central London, the Mayor of London is investigating its expansion. The Camden Core Strategy states that we will seek to ensure that the scheme is extended to key destinations across the borough, including our town centres (see Core Strategy paragraph 11.13).
- 9.11 Where appropriate, developments close the area covered by the London Cycle Hire Scheme will be expected to contribute towards the scheme,

where justified as a result of increased trips generated. Contributions could include:

- a financial contribution towards cycle hire facilities. The amount sought will be based on the number of additional trips that are generated by the scheme;
- provision of space on-site to accommodate new cycle hire docking stations, in larger developments where there is space and the location is suitable. Transport for London (TfL) is producing a set of guidance for developers regarding specifications and design requirements for docking stations due to be released in 2011.

9.12 Contributions sought will relate both to the individual impact of a scheme and to any cumulative impact of a number of schemes in the same area.

Cycle stations

9.13 Cycle stations provide a secure managed area for cycle parking. The Camden Core Strategy promotes the provision of cycle stations as part of an effort to increase the availability of cycle parking in the borough (see paragraph 11.13 of the Core Strategy), and we intend to create a network of publically accessible cycle stations across the borough.

9.14 We will seek the provision of cycle stations in locations where it will be possible to attract a sufficient number of users. Suitable locations include:

- town centres and the central London area;
- transport interchanges;
- large commercial developments;
- residential areas - linked to new and existing residential development of a suitable scale; and
- larger health and education facilities.

9.15 Where developments generate an increased level of activity they will be expected to provide contributions towards the provision and maintenance of nearby cycle stations, in order to mitigate the effects of the increased number of journeys.

9.16 We will also seek on-site provision of cycle stations as part of larger developments in suitable locations. On-site provision of cycle stations can incorporate a development's cycle parking requirements for visitors (as set out in our parking standards), but should also include extra provision for the wider public. Parking provision for employees and residents of a development, as set out in our parking standards, should be provided separately in order to ensure that they retain the appropriate number of spaces to meet the demand that they generate.

Design of cycle stations

9.17 As a minimum, cycle stations should incorporate indoor, sheltered standard cycle parking (e.g. Camden or Sheffield type cycle stands) with

controlled access to the indoor area, and lighting. Cycle stations can incorporate a variety of other features including automated cycle locks, changing facilities, lockers, toilets and showers. Access to and from the cycle station by bike must be safe and convenient and accounted for within the space.

9.18 The Camden Cycle Stations Programme - Review of Best Practice (March 2009) provides information on best practice in the provision of cycle stations. Features that contribute to a successful cycle station include:

- Being located not more than 100m from the target destination, with shorter stays requiring shorter distances;
- Good surveillance by staff, other users and passers-by.
- Effective maintenance and management
- Clear and unambiguous signing to and within the cycle station.

Further information

9.19 In addition to the guidance provided in Annex 1 below (which includes details on the layout of off-street cycle parking), reference may also need to be made to the Camden Streetscape Design Manual. The manual contains dimensions for on-street cycle parking and the widths required for unobstructed pedestrian routes.

9.20 Other supporting documents include:

- Forthcoming TfL Design and specification of cycle hire scheme
- Forthcoming TfL Guidance on Cycle Stations
- Camden Cycle Stations Programme - Review of Best Practice (March 2009)

9.21 London Cycle Network Design Manual (London Cycle Network Steering Group, March 1998)

Annex 1 – Sheffield Stand Cycle Parking

9.22 This Annex describes in detail how to lay out Sheffield stands. It also can also be applied to the layout of “CaMden” stands.

9.23 The "Sheffield Stand" refers to a common design of cycle parking made from a tubular steel loop, approximately 50mm to 75mm in diameter, that is fixed to the ground (either bolted through a baseplate or set in concrete). Each Sheffield Stand can accommodate two bicycles, one either side, provided there is sufficient clearance next to the stand and sufficient circulation space so all cycle parking spaces can be accessed

9.24 The CaMden Stand is similar to the Sheffield Stand but is in the shape of a rounded “M” rather than a simple loop. This is designed to encourage users to lock both wheels and the frame to the stand, rather than just the top tube / frame.

Figure 3. Sheffield Stand Elevation

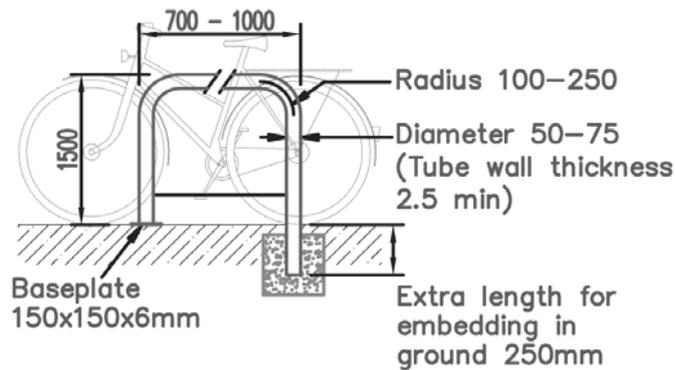
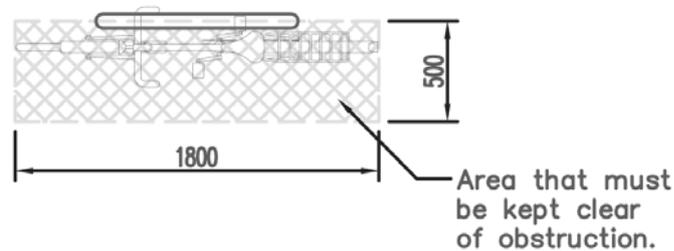
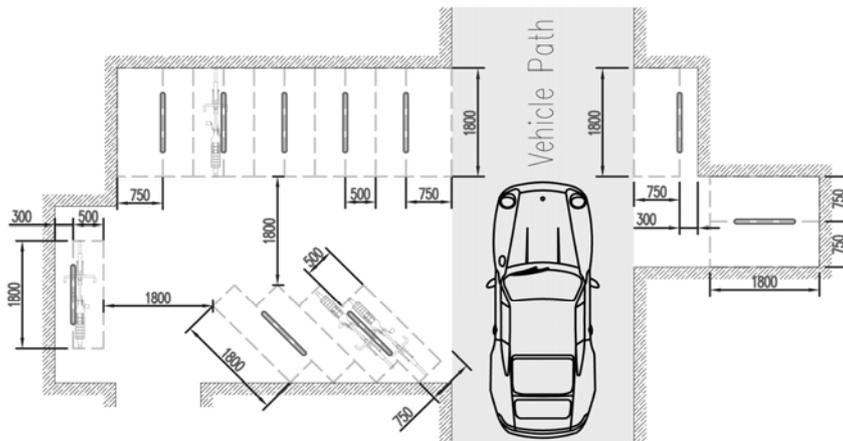


Figure 4. Sheffield Stand Plan



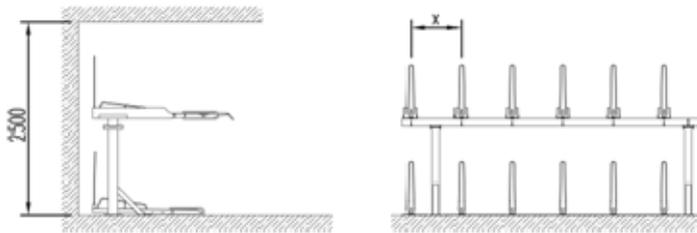
- 9.25 For adjacent stands, an area of at least 1800mm by 500mm next to the stand (measured from the centre line of the tube), must be kept clear for each cycle parking space to allow room for the cycle and working space for locking the bike to the stand. However, if a stand is next to a physical obstruction, such as a wall or a vehicular path, there must be at least 750mm between the stand and the physical obstruction to enable both sides of the stand to be used. If a stand is to be placed close to a wall or other physical obstruction so that only one side of it can be used (i.e. only one cycle can be locked to it), there must be at least 300mm between the stand and the physical obstruction.
- 9.26 Aisles around the cycle store must be at least 1800mm in width. An example cycle store showing various layout options is shown below. Note that the area to be kept clear does not actually have to be marked on the ground, but is shown in outline for clarity.

Figure 5. Cycle stand siting

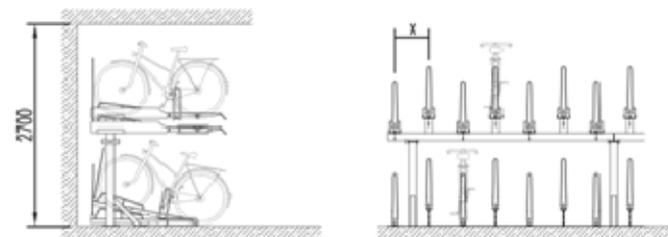


Josta Two-tier Cycle Parking

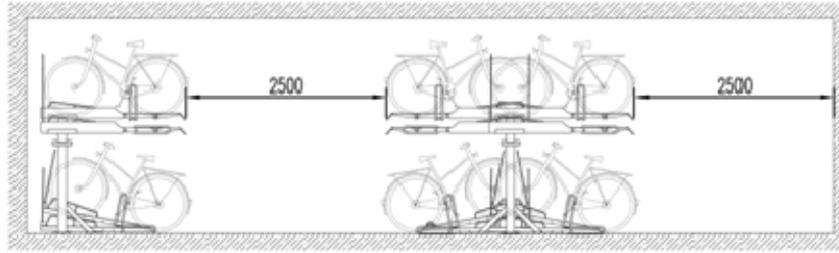
- 9.27 The Josta two-tier cycle parking system (or similar) is generally able to accommodate approximately twice as many cycles per square meter of floor space as Sheffield stands. It also still meets the Council's requirements for accessibility and security, but requires a ceiling height of at least 2500mm.
- 9.28 With a ceiling of at least 2500mm the stands can be placed 650mm apart, i.e. $X = 650\text{mm}$ in the diagram below.



- 9.29 With a ceiling of at least 2700mm the stands can be placed 400mm apart, i.e. $X = 400\text{mm}$ in the diagram below.

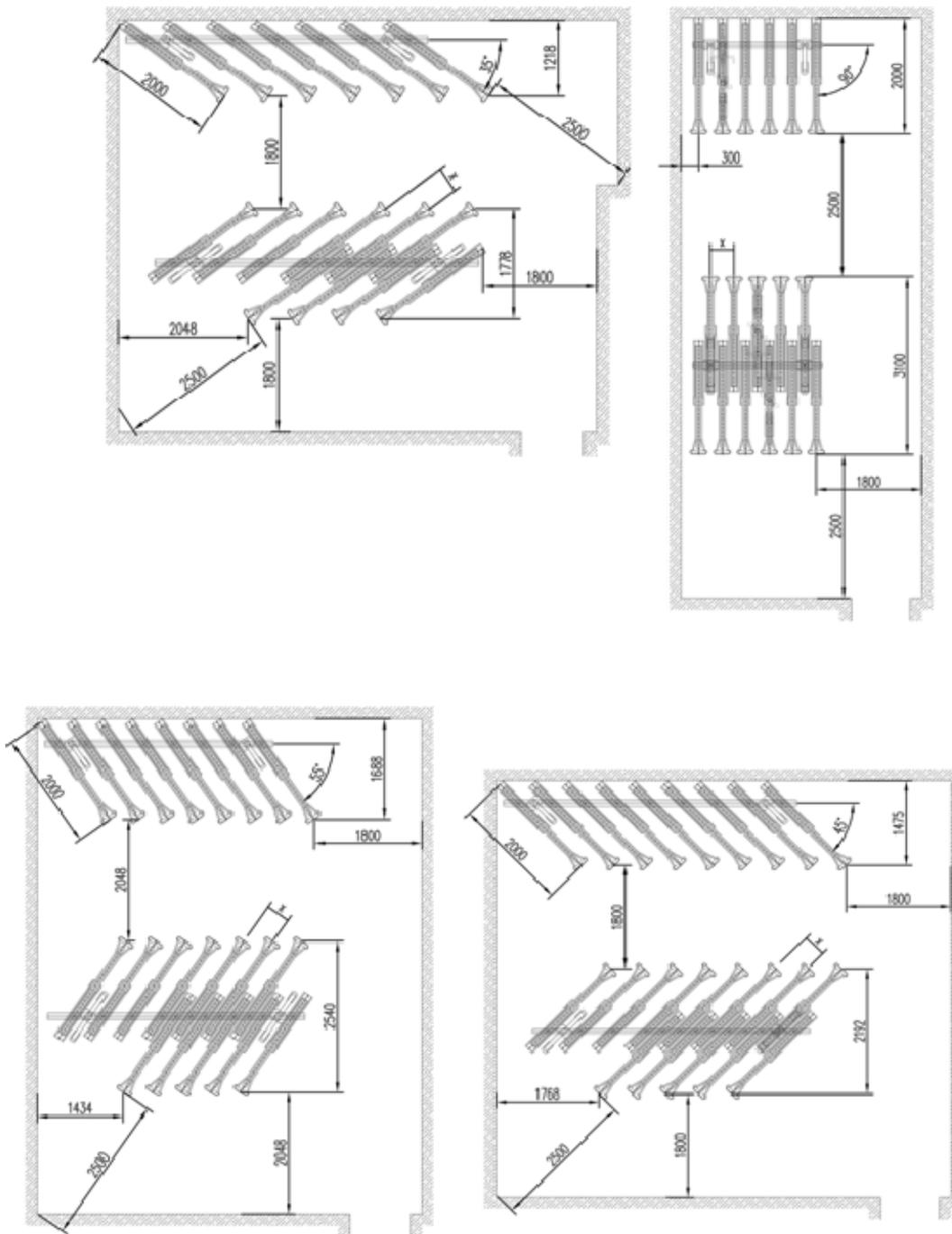


- 9.30 In order to enable the top tier to be used, at least 2500mm of clearance in front of the stand, measured on a line at the same angle at which the top tier stands are extended (see diagrams below), is required between rows of stands, walls or other obstructions.



- 9.31 The Josta stands can be arranged at different orientations (angles) provided there is 2500mm of clearance in front of the rack to remove cycles from the top tier (as described above) and aisles around the cycle store at least 1800mm in width. Examples, with minimum distances are shown below. "X" indicates the spacing between stands, which depends on the ceiling height as described on the previous page.

Figure 6. Josta Stand minimum siting dimensions

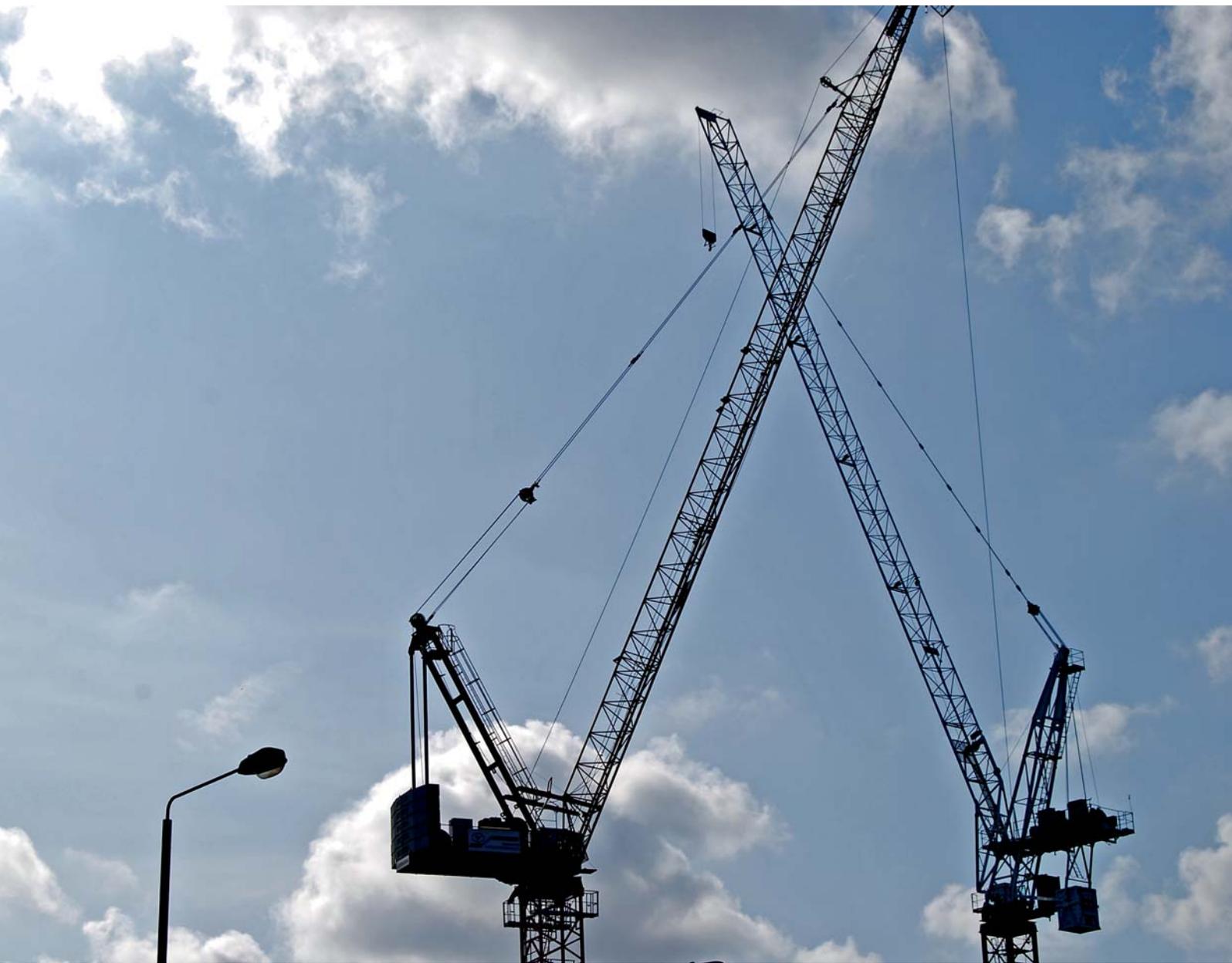


Camden Planning Guidance

Planning obligations

London Borough of Camden

CPG **8**



July 2015

CPG8 Planning obligations

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1 Introduction

What is Camden Planning Guidance?

- 1.1 We have prepared this Camden Planning Guidance to support the policies in our Local Plan documents. This guidance is therefore consistent with our adopted Core Strategy and Development Policies, and forms a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which is an additional material consideration in planning decisions.
- 1.2 The Council adopted CPG8 Planning obligations on 7 September 2011 following statutory consultation. This document has been subject to two updates:
 - Updated 25 February 2015 to take into account Camden's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule following independent examination. Camden's CIL charging schedule came into effect on 1 April 2015.
 - Updated 17 July 2015 to include revised guidance for employment and business support.

Details on these updates and the consultation process are available at camden.gov.uk/cpg.

What does this guidance cover?

- 1.3 The purpose of this guidance is to provide an indication of what may be required when the Council considers that a development proposal needs a planning obligation to be secured through a legal agreement. Planning obligations can be used positively and to address some of the negative impacts of development which would otherwise make a development unacceptable. This guidance also sets out how planning obligations will be operated alongside the Community Infrastructure Levy.

When will it apply?

- 1.4 This guidance applies to all development where proposals are likely to be subject to planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). In dealing with planning applications, local planning authorities consider each proposal on its merits and reach a decision based on whether the application accords with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where applications do not meet these requirements, they may be refused.
- 1.5 In some instances, however, it may be possible to make development proposals which might otherwise be unacceptable, acceptable through the use of planning conditions or, where this is not possible, through planning obligations. Where there is a choice between imposing conditions or entering into a planning obligation a condition will be used.

- 1.6 The use of planning obligations is an important tool in managing the impacts of development and assisting the delivery of necessary infrastructure to support the London Plan and Camden's Local Plan documents. They will be used to ensure that the strategic objectives of the Core Strategy and Development Policies are met through requirements attached to individual development proposals.
- 1.7 The use of planning obligations is specifically required through policy CS19- Delivering and monitoring the Core Strategy although other Development Policies may be used to justify an obligation, particularly those relating to affordable housing, sustainability and transport. Further site specific requirements are set out in our adopted Site Allocations DPD. This guidance is intended to provide general advice on how planning obligations operate. Large scale developments generally have more significant and complex obligations attached to them, but obligations may also be applied to small scale developments to achieve measures such as car free housing or to manage the impacts of construction.

10 Transport

Car free and car capped housing

- 10.1 In order to encourage use of other types of transport and reduce parking stress the Council will use legal agreements to make development car free or car capped. This will limit the number of new residents from being able to obtain on-street parking permits (unless the resident is the holder of a disabled persons badge issued pursuant to Section 21 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970.)
- 10.2 Agreements will require the owner of the property to inform the Council's Planning Obligations officer in writing of the official postal address of the property (as issued and agreed by the Council's Street Name and Numbering Department) and to clearly identify the unit number of the car free units specified in the legal agreement before the development is occupied. The owner will also be required to inform any occupants of the property of any car free restrictions (in writing). Please refer to CPG7: Transport on car free and car capped developments for an explanation why the Council imposes these restrictions.
- 10.3 Once planning permission is granted which includes a car free restriction, a copy of the agreement will be passed to the Council's permit issuing team who will maintain a record of properties excluded from obtaining a parking permit. In cases where part of the property is subject to a car free restriction no parking permits will be issued until the owner or developer has clarified in writing with the Council's Planning Obligations officer the official postal address of the property and identified the unit(s) to which the car free restriction applies.

Travel plans

- 10.4 The Council may use legal agreements to require travel plans to manage the impacts of the development where these measures are deemed necessary to control the impacts of the development. A contribution may be sought to cover the staff costs for overseeing the implementation of these plans. Please refer to CPG7:Transport for further information on Travel Plans and Transport Assessments.

Public transport contributions

a) Contributions towards Crossrail

- 10.5 The collection of funds for Crossrail is required under Policy 6.5 of the London Plan (Funding Crossrail and other strategically important transport infrastructure) which states that:
- 10.6 'In view of the strategic regional importance of Crossrail to London's economic regeneration and development, and in order to bring the project to fruition in a suitably timely and economic manner, contributions will be sought from developments likely to add to, or create, congestion on London's rail network that Crossrail is intended to

mitigate. This will be through planning obligations, arrangements for the use of which will be established at strategic level, in accordance with relevant legislation and policy guidance.'

- 10.7 In April 2013 Supplementary Planning Guidance was published by the Mayor explaining how this system will operate alongside the Mayor's Crossrail CIL. In Camden all office, retail and hotel development schemes in Central London and the Euston and Kings Cross Opportunity area which add more than 500sq m of floorspace will need to will need to pay a charge.

Use	Rate per sq m
Office	£140
Retail	£90
Hotels	£61

- 10.8 Applicants' are recommended to consult the 2013 Supplementary Planning Guidance note on the Use of Planning Obligations in the Funding of Crossrail, and the mayoral community infrastructure levy which can be viewed on the Greater London Authority web site.
- 10.9 In general terms, funds collected under the Mayor's CIL for office, retail and hotel uses (currently £50 per sq m) can be deducted from the section 106 charge. The charge will be collected by Camden on behalf of the Mayor. The negotiation of the contribution towards Crossrail will be carried out having regard to Policy 8.2 (Planning Obligations) in the London Plan.

b) Other public transport contributions

- 10.10 Where public transport provision is not adequate to serve a development (in terms of capacity, frequency, reliability, boarding points, access to boarding points and vehicles), and the absence of such provision would make a development unacceptable the Council may seek a contribution to public transport provision in accordance with the statutory tests. This will be assessed through the transport assessment. Please see CPG7: Transport on Assessing transport capacity.
- 10.11 The Council will therefore consider mechanisms such as those listed below to reconcile development proposals with the public transport services which will serve them:
- seeking contributions to existing provision so that they can serve the development better (examples could include enhancing pedestrian routes to stops, providing shelters, better seating and real-time information at stops, or increasing service frequencies); and
 - seeking contributions towards pooled funds to be used towards a particular provision or type of provision once accrued funds are adequate (examples could include funds for bus priority measures extending some distance along a route, for an extension to a route, or

for a co-ordinated series of measures across an area to make public transport safer at night).

- 10.12 The pooling of funds will be limited to 5 contributions per infrastructure project or type of infrastructure. The Council will generally consider seeking contributions towards facilities that assist the use of public transport services which have an existing or proposed boarding point within a convenient walking distance of the development. For bus services, a convenient walking distance is generally up to 400 metres. For rail services, a convenient walking distance is generally up to 800 metres. Funds will not be sought for transport projects which are in Camden's CIL funding list.

Pedestrian, cyclist and environmental improvements

- 10.13 New developments also have wider impacts and may increase the demands on a transport network that at certain times already operates above capacity. Traffic problems include congestion, traffic intrusion (e.g. additional traffic on quiet lanes), road safety, air quality and the impact of additional traffic on other, especially vulnerable, highway users. Such development also increases the need to improve transport alternatives such as walking, cycling and public transport; this requires further investment so as to make these modes more attractive. Where these are site specific and necessary works to make a scheme acceptable they may be secured through planning obligations. Wider strategic and area-based network improvements will generally be addressed through the use of CIL funds.

