

Camden Planning Guidance

Housing

London Borough of Camden

CPG 2



July 2015

CPG2 Housing

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1 Introduction

What is Camden Planning Guidance?

- 1.1 We have prepared this Camden Planning Guidance (CPG) to support the policies in our Local Development Framework (LDF). This guidance is therefore consistent with the Core Strategy and the Development Policies, and forms a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which is an additional “material consideration” in planning decisions. The Council formally adopted CPG2 Housing on 6 April 2011 following statutory consultation. The Camden Planning Guidance documents (CPG1 to CPG8) replace Camden Planning Guidance 2006.
- 1.2 This document (CPG2 Housing) has been subject to two updates:
- 4 September 2013 following statutory consultation in November to December 2012, and
 - 17 July 2015 following statutory consultation in March to April 2015.
- Details on these updates and the consultation process are available at camden.gov.uk/cpg.
- 1.3 The Camden Planning Guidance covers a range of topics (such as design, sustainability, amenity and planning obligations) and so all of the sections should be read in conjunction, and within the context of Camden’s LDF.

Housing in Camden

- 1.4 A key priority for the Council is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home at a price they can afford in a community where they want to live. Camden is a very popular place to live, which means that average house prices are high and that the demand for affordable housing far outstrips supply.
- 1.5 The Local Development Framework seeks to make full use of Camden’s capacity for housing to establish a plentiful supply and broad range of homes. In addition to meeting or exceeding Camden’s housing targets, the Local Development Framework seeks to ensure that new homes are built to a high standard and provide well-designed accommodation that meets the needs of a range of occupiers.

What does this guidance cover?

- 1.6 This guidance provides information on all types of housing development within the borough. It provides specific guidance on:
- Affordable housing
 - Student housing
 - Residential Space standards
 - Lifetime homes and wheelchair housing
 - Development involving net loss of homes
- 1.7 It highlights the Council's requirements and guidelines which support the Local Development Framework policies:
- CS1 – Distribution of growth
 - CS5 – Managing the impact of growth and development
 - CS6 – Providing quality homes
 - CS14 – Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage
 - DP1 – Mixed use development
 - DP2 – Making full use of Camden's capacity for housing
 - DP3 – Contributions to the supply of affordable housing
 - DP4 – Minimising the loss of affordable housing
 - DP5 – Homes of different sizes
 - DP6 – Lifetime homes and wheelchair housing
 - DP7 – Sheltered housing and care homes for older people
 - DP8 – Accommodation for homeless people and vulnerable people
 - DP9 – Student housing, bedsits and other housing with shared facilities
 - DP26 – Managing the impact of development on occupiers and neighbours

4 Residential development standards

KEY MESSAGE

Development should provide high quality housing that provides secure, well-lit accommodation that has well-designed layouts and rooms.

- 4.1 This guidance relates to Camden Core Strategy policies CS5 – *Managing the impact of growth and development*, CS6 – *Providing quality homes* and CS14 – *Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage* plus Camden Development Policy DP26 – *Managing the impact of developers on occupiers and neighbours*. In addition, homes of all tenures should meet lifetime homes standards in accordance with Development Policy DP6 and the CPG on Lifetime homes and wheelchair housing.

TENURE

Describes the ownership of a home and the relationship between a household and their home i.e. owner-occupied, shared ownership, private rented, social rented, etc.

- 4.2 The '**Access for all**' section in CPG6 **Amenity** sets out the Council's approach to providing buildings and spaces that are accessible to everyone. Reference should also be made to the **Design Excellence** section of CPG1 **Design** and to other sections of CPG2 **Housing**.
- 4.3 The space standards in this guide are minimum requirements and should not be taken as maxima. Housing which exceeds the minimum standards will always be encouraged.
- 4.4 This guidance applies to planning applications involving the provision of residential accommodation and residential conversions, extensions and change of use. In cases involving residential conversions of listed buildings a sensitive and imaginative approach to achieving these standards may need to be taken.

MAYOR'S HOUSING SPG

The Mayor has prepared a draft replacement housing SPG. The Mayor's draft SPG supports the emerging replacement London Plan, which makes provision for residential standards to be applied across all tenures of development. Both the draft replacement London Plan and the draft replacement Housing SPG are expected to be adopted in autumn 2011.

In addition, we anticipate that housing with public subsidy in London will have to comply with the Mayor's London Housing Design Guide from April 2011 (published in interim form in August 2010). The Mayor is seeking to adopt the London Housing Design Guide standards for all housing tenures in London through the London Plan.

- 4.5 Camden's Core Strategy indicates that we will seek a range of self-contained homes to meet identified dwelling size priorities. These

priorities are set out in detail in our Development Policies document – see particularly policy DP5 and paragraph 5.4.

Guidance on residential development standards

General principles

- 4.6 All residential developments in the Borough are required to be designed and built to create high quality homes:
- All newly created dwellings for households of 2 or more people should be self-contained (applies to homes in Use Class C3, but does not apply to care homes for elderly or vulnerable people, student housing, bedsits, or other Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)).
 - Each dwelling should have its own secure private entrance which leads either directly from the street or off a common entrance hall – the number of entrances off one corridor should be limited.

SELF-CONTAINED

Accommodation with its own kitchen, bathroom and toilet for the sole use of occupants behind a separate front door.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION (HMO)

HMOs are flats or houses permanently occupied by more than one household, where each household does not have exclusive access to all cooking, washing and toilet facilities behind a locked front door.

Layout

- 4.7 There should usually be a permanent partition between eating and sleeping areas. Kitchens and living rooms that are permanently separated are preferable. However, combined kitchen and living areas are considered acceptable as long as the floor area is sufficient to allow for the greater range of activities that will take place in them.

Rooms

- All rooms should be able to function for the purpose for the purpose for which they are intended.
- They should have an adequate size, shape, door arrangement, height, insulation for noise and vibration and natural lighting and ventilation.
- They should lead off a hallway or lobby so that it is possible to access any habitable room without passing through another habitable room, although Building Regulations Part B - Fire Safety allow inner rooms provided they meet certain criteria.

HABITABLE ROOM

A room that is capable of being used as primary living space. Generally consists of living rooms, dining rooms, large kitchen/diners and large bedrooms

Flexible construction/layout

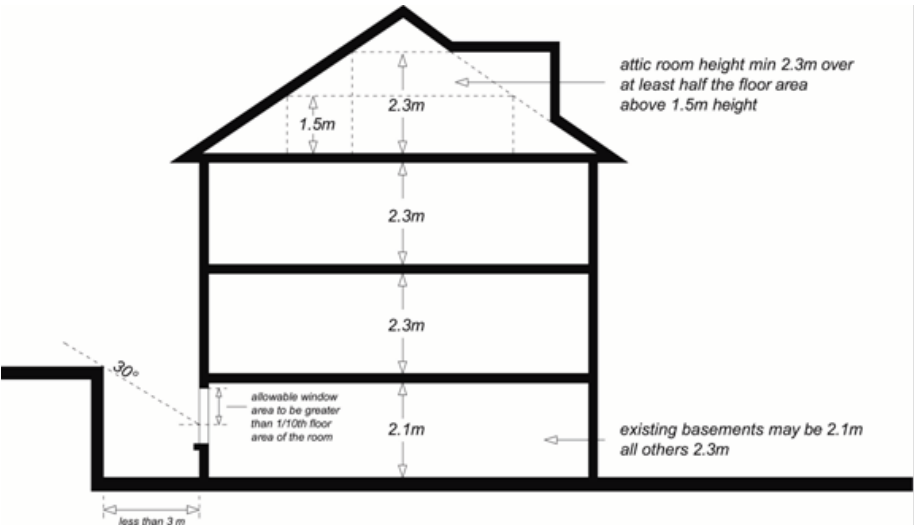
- 4.8 In addition, wherever practical dwellings should be designed to enable greater flexibility in construction design so that they can be capable of some form of extension or adaptation in order to accommodate changing lifestyles and family needs or other social use.
- 4.9 For example design features that could be considered, include:
- open plan layouts or generic layouts/floor plans;
 - avoiding load bearing internal walls;
 - easily accessible services and utilities e.g. a central accessible core or accessible floor/ceiling cavity.
 - For further examples see: By design urban design in the planning system: towards better practice:
www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/bydesignurban by DETR (2000) (accessed April 2011).

Internal space standards

Ceiling heights

- 4.10 All habitable rooms should have minimum headroom of 2.3 metres. The exceptions are habitable rooms in existing basements, which may have 2.1 metres headroom, and habitable rooms in attics which should have a minimum room height of 2.3 metres over at least half of the floor area (not including any floor space where the ceiling height is less than 1.5 metres). See Figure 9.
- 4.11 Any floor area where the ceiling height is less than 1.5 metres will not count towards the habitable floorspace. We will also consider the suitability of floor to ceiling heights in relation to context of building and how size of windows and floor to ceiling heights impact design. Please also refer to CPG1 **Design** (see particularly the sections on '**Design Excellence**' and '**Roofs, terraces and balconies**') and CPG4 **Basements**.

Figure 9. Ceiling heights and natural light for basements



Space and room sizes

- 4.12 Although planning cannot control the precise internal layout of individual proposals, it is important to ensure that dwellings are capable of providing a suitable layout and adequate room sizes that reflect the use and type of accommodation. The Council will be flexible in the application of these guidelines in order to respond to site-specific circumstances.
- 4.13 The Council has set minimum space standards to ensure rooms are large enough to take on varying uses. Space standards relate to the occupancy of a home rather than number of bedrooms and the developer will be required to state the number of occupants each dwelling has been designed to accommodate. The occupancy of housing at the time of its first occupation is not a reliable prediction of future levels of occupancy over the lifetime of a home. The only sensible assessment of occupancy is therefore the designed level of occupancy.
- 4.14 The overall internal floorspace in new self-contained dwellings (excluding communal lobbies and staircases) should normally meet or exceed the minimum standards set out in the following table.

Number of Persons	1	2	3	4	5	6
Minimum floorspace (sq m)	32	48	61	75	84	93

- 4.15 For dwellings designed for more than 6 people, allow approximately 10sq m. per extra person. In order to successfully to provide ease of movement and storage space for wheelchair users, the council will normally wheelchair housing dwellings to exceed the minimum floorspace standards. Please also refer to the section on ‘Lifetime homes and wheelchair housing’ in this CPG document.
- 4.16 The Council will expect bedrooms to meet or exceed the following minimum sizes:

- First and double bedrooms - 11.0 sq m
- Single bedrooms - 6.5 sq m

4.17 The Council's Private Sector Housing Team has produced specific minimum standards for Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO's) and hostels which includes guidance on room sizes and facilities. Schemes for bedsits, shared houses and flats and hostels should be prepared with reference to these standards. These can be viewed on Camden's website www.camden.gov.uk/housing (see Private Sector Housing/ Private Housing Standards pages).

4.18 Self-contained homes providing a floorspace below the minimum standards may be considered in exceptional circumstances, for example to reduce the cost of Intermediate Housing to the occupier, however their acceptability will depend on other aspects of the development proposed. Sympathetic consideration may be given where a proposal meets a number of the criteria below:

- Dwellings are targeted at, and affordable to, groups identified by the Borough as being in need.
- External amenity space is provided
- A limited number of dwellings are accessed from each entry point and corridor (ideally 8 or fewer, unless controlled by a concierge or a CCTV system allowing clear facial identification).
- Security controlled access is provided where a larger number of units are accessed from one point.
- Where cluster flats are provided in response to a demonstrable demand (i.e. there are good indications that properties will not be hard to let to the targeted tenants), a limited number of flats are clustered into each dwelling (ideally 8 or fewer) (cluster flats are bedsits with a communal kitchen/eating area).
- A laundrette or communal laundry is provided (sufficient to cater for forecast resident demand at periods of peak usage) where individual dwellings cannot accommodate a washing machine - subject to keeping service and management charges at an acceptable level. The Council will take into account any existing commercial laundrettes that would be convenient for residents.

Storage and utility spaces

4.19 All accommodation should have sufficient internal storage space to meet the likely needs and requirements of potential occupiers. Dwelling layouts should make suitable provision:

- for washing machines and drying clothes;
- a storage cupboard with a minimum floor area of 0.8 sq m should be provided for 1- and 2-person dwellings;
- for each additional occupant, a minimum of 0.15 sq m storage area should be provided;

- storage for bicycles and prams should also be provided, located at the ground or lowest level of the dwelling, preferably accessed from a hall or lobby area;
- for waste and recycling bins, reference should also be made to the section '**Waste and Recycling Storage**' in CPG1 **Design**.

Daylight, sunlight and privacy

- 4.20 Residential developments should maximise sunlight and daylight, both within the new development and to neighbouring properties whilst minimising overshadowing or blocking of light to adjoining properties. Maximising sunlight and daylight also helps to make a building energy efficient by reducing the need for electric light and meeting some of the heating requirements through solar gain. The orientation of buildings can maximise passive solar gain to keep buildings warm in winter and cool in summer.

PASSIVE SOLAR GAIN

Design to optimise the amount of the sun's energy that heats and lights a building naturally.

- 4.21 All habitable rooms should have access to natural daylight. Windows in rooms should be designed to take advantage of natural sunlight, safety and security, visual interest and ventilation. Developments should meet site layout requirements set out in the Building Research Establishment (BRE) Site Layout for Daylight and Sunlight – A Guide to Good Practice (1991).
- 4.22 Overall the internal layout design should seek to ensure the main living room and other frequently used rooms are on the south side and rooms that benefit less from sunlight (bathrooms, utility rooms) on the north side. Kitchens are better positioned on the north side to avoid excessive heat gain.

Minimum requirements:

- 4.23 In particular the following minimum requirements need to be met to avoid the unacceptable loss of daylight and/or sunlight resulting from a development, including new build, extensions and conversions. For example:
- Each dwelling in a development should have at least one habitable room with a window facing within 30 degrees of south in order to make the most of solar gain through passive solar energy;
 - Rooms on south facing walls should always have windows, south facing windows and walls should be designed, sized and/or shaded in summer to prevent overheating. Appropriate shading might be achieved by:
 - mature deciduous trees located so as to shade the structure
 - eaves or overhangs that protect from sun that is high in the sky only

- external shutters or blinds that can be operated by the occupant;
- External shading should be provided for western facing windows and outdoor spaces to minimise overheating in summer. Deciduous trees provide the best shade for this purpose;
- Windows on north facing walls should be sized to prevent heat loss but allow sufficient daylight;
- All habitable rooms, including basements, must have an external window with an area of at least 1/10 of the floor area of the room;
- An area of 1/20 of the floor area of the room must be able to be opened to provide natural ventilation;
- Windows to atriums will be acceptable as external windows in exceptional circumstances only;
- Passive ventilation should be favoured where possible and mechanically assisted ventilation should be silent in operation.

4.24 For further guidance reference should be made to 'The Code for Sustainable Homes' which provides technical guidance on designing for adequate internal daylighting and requires daylight levels to be calculated using the BRE assessment method. Reference should also be made to CPG3 **Sustainability**.

Privacy and security

- 4.25 House and flat developments should be arranged to safeguard the amenity and privacy of occupiers and neighbours.
- New development, extensions, alterations and conversions should not subject neighbours to unacceptable noise disturbance, overlooking or loss of security.
 - Developments should seek to improve community safety and crime prevention. This may include:
 - designing developments so that open spaces are overlooked by windows, avoiding dark secluded areas and buildings face onto streets.
 - obtaining Secured by Design certification – please refer to the '**Designing safer environments**' section of CPG1 **Design**.

Basements

- 4.26 All rooms within a basement should be able to function for the purpose of which they are intended. They should have an adequate size, shape, door arrangement, and height, insulation from noise and vibration, and access to natural lighting, ventilation and privacy (similar to the standards set out above). Four key considerations are set out here.
- Natural light - to ensure that adequate natural light is provided to habitable rooms, walls or structures (including the sides of lightwells) should not obstruct windows by being closer than 3 metres. Where

this is not achievable, a sufficient proportion of the glazing should be above the point on the window(s) from which a line can be drawn at 30° above the horizontal to pass the top of obstruction. The glazed area above the point should total not less than 10% of the floor area of the room. See Figure 9.

- Forecourt parking – nearby vehicles can also restrict light to basements, and consideration should be given to any further obstruction from vehicles parked on the forecourt that may present a barrier to light serving basement windows.
- Means of escape - basements should be provided with either a door or suitably sized window allowing access to a place of safety that gives access to the external ground level, or with a protected escape route within the building leading to a final exit at ground level.
- Lightwells - stairs, ladders and gates in any railings around a lightwell that are required for means of escape should be designed to be as discreet as possible and should have regard to the character of the building and surrounding area.

4.27 Further detailed guidance on basements is contained within CPG4 **Basements**.

Noise and soundproofing

4.28 The layout and placement of rooms within the building should be carefully considered at an early stage in the design process to limit the impact of external noise on bedrooms and living rooms. The impact of noise should also be considered in the placement of private external spaces. Detailed guidance is provided in the '**Noise and vibration**' section of CPG6 **Amenity** and . The following requirements must be met.

- Internal layouts of dwellings should be designed to reduce the problem of noise disturbance between adjoining properties by using 'vertical stacking', i.e. placing living room above living room and bedrooms above bedrooms etc.
- Bedrooms should not be placed above, below or next to potentially noisy rooms, circulation areas of adjacent dwellings or noisy equipment, such as lifts.
- Windows should be located away from busy roads and railway lines/tracks to minimise noise and pollution and vibration.
- The layout of adjacent dwellings and the location of lifts, plant rooms and circulation spaces should seek to limit the transmission of noise to sound sensitive rooms within dwellings.
- Party walls and floors of flats created by conversion must be adequately soundproofed.
- All housing should be built with acoustic insulation and tested to current Building Regulations standards, but acoustic insulation should not be relied upon as the only means of limiting noise.

- Minimum levels of soundproofing are set out in the Building Regulations Part E - Resistance to the passage of sound. Levels of sound insulation above the minimum are encouraged.
- Further advice is given in the London Plan SPG on Sustainable Design and Construction

Outdoor amenity space

- 4.29 Outdoor residential amenity space can be provided in the form of private garden space, balconies, terraces, roof gardens or as communal amenity space. Where practical the following requirements should be met.

Private outdoor amenity space:

- All new dwellings should provide access to some form of private outdoor amenity space, e.g. balconies, roof terraces or communal gardens.
- Private gardens should be allocated to family dwellings.
- Where provided, gardens should receive adequate daylight, even in the winter.
- The access to private amenity space should be level and should be from the main living space.
- Balconies should have a depth of not less than 1.5 metres and should have level access from the home.
- Balconies and terraces should be located or designed so that they do not result in the loss of privacy to existing residential properties or any other sensitive uses.
- Balconies should preferably be located next to a dining or living space and should receive direct sunlight (they can be designed to project from main building line or be recessed).

- 4.30 In some instances, it is accepted that existing buildings may not be able to provide balconies or roof terraces, however, external amenity space i.e. access to communal gardens should still be provided where possible. See CPG1 **Design** for further guidance on '**Roofs, terraces and balconies**'.

Communal amenity space:

- Space should meet the requirements of the occupiers of the building and be wheelchair accessible. For example, if there are a large proportion of family units, child and young person's facilities should be included in the communal space. The council will use the Mayor of London's 'Providing children's and young people's play and informal recreation SPG' (March 2008) when calculating requirements: <http://static.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/spg-children-recreation.jsp> (accessed April 2011).
- Space should be well designed so that residents have a sense of ownership of the space, which will encourage its use.

- Space should be located sensitively so that it is overlooked by surrounding development and secure for residents.
- Space should be designed to take advantage of direct sunlight.
- Space should be designed to minimise disturbance to occupiers and neighbours, e.g. by being sheltered from busy roads, by being located in the rear of the buildings, back to back, behind perimeter blocks or in courtyards.
- Landscaping and facilities provided for the space should be of a high quality and have suitable management arrangements in place.

Further information

GLA Housing Design Guide	The Mayor's London Housing Design Guide from April 2011 (August 2010) provides detailed guidance on housing design in London http://www.london.gov.uk/who-runs-london/mayor/publications/housing/london-housing-design-guide (accessed April 2011)
Lifetime Homes and Wheelchair Housing Standards	In addition to the above residential standards, most residential schemes will also need to meet specific requirements for Lifetime Homes and Wheelchair Housing Standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For further guidance on how to meet Camden's requirements refer to CPG on Lifetime homes and wheelchair housing. • For good practice guidance specifically on Lifetime Homes www.lifetimehomes.org.uk
Daylight and Sunlight	For good practice advice on overshadowing and providing daylight and sunlight to buildings, refer to the widely used BRE Report "Site Layout Design for Daylight and Sunlight; a guide to good practice". It provides specific guidance on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing good daylighting and sunlighting within a new development • Safeguarding sunlight and daylight within existing buildings nearby • Protection of daylighting of adjoining land for future development • Passive solar site layout • Sunlighting of gardens and amenity areas
Sustainability	The Council will require all that all buildings are designed to be sustainable, thus reference should also be made to CPG3 Sustainability , in particular, the 'Code for Sustainable Homes' sub-section in 'Sustainability assessment tools'.