

4 Community facilities

- 4.1 Community facilities include childcare facilities, educational and training facilities, healthcare facilities, policing facilities, youth facilities, libraries, community halls, meeting spaces, places of worship, public conveniences and other uses in Use Class D1 that provide a service to the local community. Leisure facilities include cinemas, music venues, theatres, leisure centres, indoor and outdoor sports facilities and other similar uses.
- 4.2 Core Strategy policy CS10 – Supporting community facilities and services, sets out the Council’s overarching approach to protecting and providing the community facilities that meet the needs of Camden’s growing population. Development Policy DP15 – Community and leisure uses helps to deliver the Core Strategy by providing information about the detailed approach that will be taken to protect existing community and leisure facilities and the expectation that schemes which create additional demand for community facilities to make an appropriate contribution towards community facilities on-site or close to the development.



Educational contributions from residential developments

- 4.3 Camden is a relatively small built up borough, with few opportunities for large scale housing developments. Whilst the number of children likely to be housed in individual schemes for new housing is often relatively small, the cumulative impact of these developments upon the Borough’s existing education places is significant, and each new dwelling created in the Borough places increased pressure upon education places and costs.
- 4.4 It is generally accepted that schools should not operate at 100% capacity as it is important to retain some level of surplus capacity to enable parental preference to be exercised. Surplus places are also required to cover fluctuations in the numbers of children requiring places due to, for example, the numbers and location of homeless families being temporarily housed, cross boundary movements, new statutory

requirements to include nursery provision which will affect some primary capacity and redevelopment of 'windfall sites'.

- 4.5 All residential development (Class "C3" of the Town and Country Planning Use Classes) including new build, change of use and conversion where the scheme results in a net increase of five or more dwelling units will normally be expected to provide a contribution towards education provision (except for those categories of development set out below).
- 4.6 The contribution sought will always be proportional to the number and size of dwellings proposed. Contributions will not be sought for single-bedroom or studio dwellings, as these are unlikely to provide accommodation for children. Where a scheme includes a mix of single-bedroom and larger units a contribution will only be sought for the larger units.
- 4.7 Contributions will also not be required from certain other types of residential accommodation:
- Student housing schemes (provided there is no child yield);
 - Specialist elderly housing and Housing in Multiple Occupation (e.g. for young, single people) which will not accommodate children; and
 - Affordable housing for rent or intermediate housing provided by a registered social landlord secured via planning obligations where the Council has 100% Council nomination rights where such accommodation generally houses children already resident and educated in the borough.
- 4.8 The contributions sought will not vary by the location of the development within the Borough as it is difficult to predict the age of children who will actually occupy new housing; because they may move through the Borough's education sectors, and because educational need arises and is planned for at Borough level. Figure 1 on page 23 shows the level of contribution sought for different sized units.
- 4.9 The contribution required from the development as a whole is calculated by multiplying the number of units of each size (excluding one bedroom units or units within the categories set out above), by the potential child yield and then the contribution required by each unit.
- 4.10 Education contributions will be used to improve capacity and expand education provision to accommodate additional children. Examples include providing additional education places, adapting and extending educational buildings and facilities (including nursery and reception classes), providing new schools or educational buildings, or purchasing new equipment required to meet additional demands. Funds may also be used for extra curricular facilities where local pressures arise e.g. related sports and after school clubs and play centres.
- 4.11 Contributions may also be built up over time and pooled in order to optimise their benefits and, until mainstream funding, grants and other revenue sources "catch up" with increased pupil numbers, may be

sought to pump prime initial revenue and maintenance costs. The Council will continue to monitor the situation in relation to education places and Borough capacity, and will update this guidance should the situation alter significantly in relation to supply of education spaces and facilities.

Figure 1. Calculation of education contributions

Unit type	Child yield per unit [1] [2]	Education sector [3]	Child yield by education sector	Child yield by sector	DCSF costs per school place [4]	Contribution by education sector	Total contribution per unit [2]
2 bed	0.14	Primary	0.50	0.07	£ 14,830	£ 1,038	
		Secondary	0.38	0.0532	£ 22,347	£ 1,189	
		6th Form	0.12	0.0168	£ 24,236	£ 407	
						£ 2,634	
3 bed	0.40	Primary	0.50	0.2	£ 14,830	£ 2,966	
		Secondary	0.38	0.152	£ 22,347	£ 3,397	
		6th Form	0.12	0.048	£ 24,236	£ 1,163	
						£ 7,526	
4+ bed	1.36	Primary	0.50	0.68	£ 14,830	£ 10,084	
		Secondary	0.38	0.5168	£ 22,347	£ 11,549	
		6th Form	0.12	0.1632	£ 24,236	£ 3,955	
						£ 25,589	

1. Based on information collected through the Camden Survey of New Housing 2002-2008.

2. Reduced by 16.6% to take account of children whose schooling is not met by Camden and the fact that the survey covers 15 year bands whereas schooling only covers 14 year bands.

3. Information taken from Camden School Organisation plans indicates that the balance of children and young people in Camden schools is split between the education sectors in these proportions.

4. Based on the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) established cost of education places in schools taken from 2008/2009. The new department of education has yet to update these figures and new cost figures will be incorporated into this formula as appropriate.

Example A

Conversion and extension of a large single family dwelling house to create:

- 2 x 1 bedroom units
- 2 x 2 bedroom units
- 2 x 3 bedroom units

This scheme results in a net increase of five units (and therefore requires a contribution as the threshold is net five or more units). No Child Yield will be presumed for one of the 3-bedroom units as the previous house may have previously been occupied by children. No contributions will be sought from the one-bedroom flats

2 x 2 bedroom flats	2 x £ 2,213	= £ 4,426
1 x 3 bedroom flat	1 x £ 6,322	= £ 6,322
Total		= £ 10,748

Example B

New build scheme providing 30 units comprising:

- 8 x 1 bedroom units (4 affordable)
- 16 x 2 bedroom units (8 affordable)
- 4 x 3 bedroom units (2 affordable)
- 2 x 4 bedroom units (1 affordable)

No Child Yield would be presumed for the 8 one-bedroom units. No contribution will normally be sought from affordable housing units (as long as they are secured and protected through a planning obligation and have 100% local authority nomination rights).

8 x 2 bedroom units	8 x £ 2,213	= £ 17,704
2 x 3 bedroom units	2 x £ 6,322	= £ 12,644
1 x 4 bedroom units	1 x £ 21,494	= £ 21,494
Total		= £ 51,842



Other Community facilities

- 4.12 There are a number of community centres and recreation facilities including meeting halls and spaces, libraries and indoor sports halls across Camden, and such centres provide an important component of daily life for a significant section of the population. These can help to enhance quality of life, improve personal health and well being, deliver a sense of community and help to reduce crime.
- 4.13 New residential or commercial development which generates or attracts significant numbers of people to an area may require new provision or lead to an increased demand on existing community facilities near to a site. The provision of these facilities is important in supporting new growth as recognised in planning policies.
- 4.14 Depending on the scale of development, an appropriate level of provision or contribution towards existing or new facilities may be sought and will be determined by considering the likely increase in demand for community facilities resulting from a development and the effect that this will have on existing provision.
- 4.15 Obligations and contributions will not generally be sought for developments of less than 10 residential units or 1,000sq m of floor space. The requirements for community facilities generated by developments will vary and contributions will be sought on the basis set out in the table on page 26.
- 4.16 In exceptional cases where a community facility is to be lost as a result of a development, or a development generates the need for increased facilities the Council will normally expect it to be provided on the development site. Where this is not possible the Council will seek a financial contribution based on the cost of provision of a replacement facility. In cases where a community facility is provided or a contribution is made, the Council will prescribe a specification for the building to facilitate the occupation by community groups, which may include subsidised rents.

Figure 2. Contributions towards community facilities

Development	Contribution	Use of funds
General needs housing - developments including market and affordable housing which will result in an increase of 10 or more residential units where onsite community facilities are not provided	£980 per bedroom[1]	Funds are used by Camden Regeneration and Partnerships Team to contribute to improvement to community buildings and facilities within the vicinity of the development. Funds may be combined with other funds (including lottery and charitable funds) to increase the value of the community benefit obtained.
Student housing and hostels which will result in an increase of 10 or more student bedspaces. The Council will make as assessment looking at the number of units and whether onsite facilities are provided	Onsite A minimum of 1 sq m per bedroom of indoor community space to be provided as common rooms, quiet study area, indoor sports facility[2] Offsite Where facilities are not provided £980 per bedroom[3] will be required (or a pro rata contribution where on site insufficient).	Funds are used to improve facilities in the vicinity of the development which would be relevant to students living in the scheme, including indoor sports, libraries and community centres where they provide services relevant to young adults
Major mixed use or commercial developments (more than 1,000 sq m) where on site community facilities are not provided	Contributions will be negotiated on a case by case basis relating to the needs generated by the development.	Funds will be used to improve facilities in the vicinity of the development site.

1. Requirement per bedspace = 0.2 sq m x £4,900 per sq m = £980

One bedspace generates the need for 0.2 sq m multi-purpose community space (derived from the Camden Infrastructure Study, based on average space requirement per 1000 people used by 8 local planning authorities in the south east. Similar figure (0.16 sq m per person) can be derived from assessment that 1000 people require 1/3 of a community centre and assuming average 500 sq m GIA)

Build cost per square metre of community facilities is £4,900 (derived from actual build cost including fees and VAT of extensions at five Camden community buildings 2008 – 2010)

2. Most student housing schemes in Camden include some onsite amenity space. No space standards exist for community use provision in student accommodation. 1sq m is a minimum standard for onsite provision based on an analysis of existing student accommodation schemes in Camden.

3. As per build costs for general needs housing

Contributions to healthcare

- 4.17 New development can lead to an increase in demand for new health care provision and put pressure on existing facilities and capacity to meet the health care needs of local residents, workers and visitors to the borough. It is appropriate for those carrying out major new development in Camden to make a contribution towards the provision of health care, particularly local primary health care, if development generates or increases pressures on existing facilities.
- 4.18 This contribution could be financial and is likely to be pooled with similar contributions. For schemes of more strategic importance or involving the replacement of health facilities, it may involve the direct (re)provision of health facilities within or near a proposed development site.
- 4.19 To assess and establish an appropriate level and type of obligation including financial contributions to mitigate any health care impacts, the Council will consult with a range of statutory healthcare providers in the area to identify the healthcare needs likely to be generated by a development.
- 4.20 It will also have regard to the model commissioned by the NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) and produced by Matrix Research and Consultancy (www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk). The HUDU model is designed to forecast at a high level the health demand that might result from a new residential development and subsequent cost of provision. Obligations and contributions will not generally be sought for developments of less than 50 residential units but local circumstances will need to be assessed, e.g. loss of health facilities.
- 4.21 In schemes of more strategic importance where significant numbers of visitors or workers are going to be generated, in addition to a new residential population, there will be a need for developers to carry out an assessment of the health implications of the development and its impact on local health services.

