



HAMPSTEAD
NEIGHBOURHOOD FORUM

HAMPSTEAD NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum

under the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012
Draft of revised version – October 2023

Foreword

This is a revised draft version of the Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan. The first version was passed by public referendum in 2018, and currently forms part of the development plan within the London Borough of Camden. This means that decision makers, when determining planning applications within the Plan area, must have regard to its policies.

In 2022, the committee of the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum decided that it was time to make sure that the Plan was up to date and still reflected the wishes of people living in Hampstead. In particular, we thought that it should reflect the intensification of the climate crisis, which makes it even more essential to discourage the use of fossil fuels and to develop more sustainably. This new draft is the result. We hope it will find favour with Hampstead's residents, as well as with Camden and an independent examiner.

Just as with the existing Plan, the overall aim is to promote Hampstead's future as a lively and contemporary neighbourhood with exceptional heritage and unique open spaces. Among the changes are new policies to promote sustainability in development, and to enhance the biodiversity networks that are so important to a green area such as Hampstead.

The Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum consists entirely of volunteers. Since 2014, we have consulted repeatedly and extensively with residents, businesses and other stakeholders in Hampstead. This document is thus the product of ten years of work by many volunteers, and is based on the input of hundreds of local people.

The Forum would like to thank everyone who has helped produce this revised draft, including committee members and advisers past and present, our local Councillors, and **named consultants**. We are very grateful to Andrew Triggs, Brian O'Donnell and Nicola Tulley at Camden for their guidance and support.

Alexander Nicoll
Chair, Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum
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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Vision: Our vision is to conserve and foster Hampstead's charm and liveability by protecting the distinctive character of buildings and open spaces, the Heath, healthy living, community spirit and the local economy, while also increasing sustainability, mitigating climate change and enhancing the natural environment.

1.2 The main aims of our Neighbourhood Plan, which we also refer to as the Plan, have consistently received strong support in community consultations since the Neighbourhood Forum was established in 2014. They are to ensure that Hampstead is:

- Lively and contemporary, while safeguarding the fine heritage of streets and buildings.
- Promoting sustainability and energy efficiency, in order both to mitigate and adapt to the climate emergency.
- Enduringly green, with the Heath, open spaces, trees and landscapes well protected.
- Safe and walkable, with good public transport and alternatives to use of cars.
- Business-friendly – to meet needs of residents, workers and visitors and back local enterprise.
- A community with good amenities, a sense of belonging and mutual support.

1.3 To meet these aims, the Plan sets out policies in the following areas:

Design and heritage: Development must respond to the history and distinctive character of Hampstead's different areas. It must contribute positively through good, sustainable building design and environmentally sound landscaping. These norms apply to new developments and retrofitting of existing structures, as well as to the streetscape. However, it is recognised that the demands of sustainability and energy efficiency may sometimes challenge considerations of heritage, and that a balance or synthesis may then need to be reached.

Natural Environment: The Plan supports development that fosters strong ecological networks, biodiversity and the environment, helping to mitigate the

impact of climate change. Development on the fringes of the Heath must be sensitive to the setting of the Heath.

Basements: The Plan requires basement proposals to demonstrate that neighbours and the local environment will be protected from harm.

Traffic and transport: The Plan supports development that reduces motor vehicle traffic, improves public transport and promotes alternatives such as cycling and walking. The Plan seeks to limit the environmental impact of heavy goods vehicles.

Economy: The Plan supports development that encourages a healthy retail mix. This means broadening the range of shops and eating and drinking places and supporting the retention of business premises and small and independent shops. Shopfronts and signage should reflect the heritage, and their designs should be sensitive to the streetscape.

Housing and Community: The Plan supports the improvement of community facilities, particularly those that serve older people and those with disabilities. . It backs development that promotes affordable housing and resists loss of housing units. It supports local cultural activities.

1.4 This plan contains 21 policies on the following topics:

Policy DH1: Design

Policy DH2: Conservation areas and listed buildings

Policy DH3: Sustainable development

Policy DH4: Clean and considerate construction

Policy DH5: The urban realm

Policy NE1: Supporting biodiversity

Policy NE2: Ecological networks and biodiversity corridors

Policy NE3: Local Green Spaces

Policy NE4: Trees

Policy BA1: Basement Impact Assessments

Policy BA2: Basement Construction Plans

Policy BA3: Construction Management Plans

Policy TT1: Traffic volumes and vehicle size

Policy TT2: Pedestrian environments

Policy TT3: Public transport

Policy TT4: Cycle and car ownership

Policy EC1: Healthy retail mix

Policy EC2: Contributing positively to the retail environment

Policy HC1: Housing mix

Policy HC2: Community facilities

Policy HC3: Enhancing street life through the public realm

2. Introduction

- 2.1 This is a Neighbourhood Plan created by the people of Hampstead. Our area is unique in terms of its history, its astonishing variety of buildings, and its open spaces. By creating a Neighbourhood Plan, Hampstead's community gained greater influence over the area's future development. This Plan can help to ensure that changes will address the community's needs while also preserving and enhancing Hampstead's special character as a place to live and work.



What is a Neighbourhood Plan?

- 2.2 A Neighbourhood Plan is an opportunity for local people to have greater influence over the management of change. Hampstead has been changing constantly since its first farm was established more than a thousand years ago. It will continue to do so. How do we want our buildings to develop in the future? How do we make sure that our amenities are protected and improved?

- 2.3 The Localism Act of 2011 established the authority for local communities to develop a shared vision “to deliver the sustainable development they need”. They could do this by setting up a Neighbourhood Forum, which would then write a Neighbourhood Plan. Each forum was required to consult widely to ensure that its policies reflected local wishes and aspirations. It had to show that it had done so, and that its plan was based on robust evidence. Each plan must pass examination by an independent examiner, meet the basic conditions set forth in the legislation and be approved in a public referendum before it is “made”, or adopted, by the local authority – in this case, the London Borough of Camden.

What is the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum?

- 2.4 The Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum is made up of volunteers from the local community. The idea grew out of a series of meetings that culminated in our first annual general meeting in March 2014, when a constitution was adopted and a committee elected. Our application to Camden Council to be designated as a neighbourhood forum was approved in October 2014, and again in October 2019 after the end of the first five-year term. The Forum’s committee and advisers wrote the Neighbourhood Plan with the help of many local people and businesses who offered their thoughts and expertise. The Forum has also undertaken projects that are in accordance with the Plan’s policies, such as testing air quality.
- 2.5 After the Plan was approved in a referendum and formally accepted in 2018, the Forum adopted a mission statement that involves monitoring the relevance and performance of the Plan, preparing revisions and fostering discussion on issues of importance to local residents. Subsequently, the Forum’s committee felt that some elements of the existing Plan could be strengthened, and so began a new process of public consultation in 2023. This revised Plan is the result.

Why did we need a Neighbourhood Plan for Hampstead?

- 2.6 Hampstead is an attractive place to live in and to visit. Its centre retains the character of a historic village even though it is just a few miles from the centre of London. The area’s extensive development since the 17th Century has managed to retain harmony with the beautiful landscape of Hampstead Heath. In short, Hampstead is flourishing, and is loved by its residents.
- 2.7 However, it faces a number of pressures. A strong property market brings constant demand for development, which requires careful management if the

aspects that residents love about Hampstead are to be maintained. As in other parts of London, property owners wish to expand available space and enhance values. This can challenge preservation of the area's unique heritage. Excessive traffic is a concern, especially because it worsens air quality in an area with many schools and green spaces. So too is the lack of facilities for cyclists. Residents are keen to protect green spaces, and especially Hampstead Heath itself. They want to be sure that their area has a strong sense of community, in particular ensuring that there are proper services for all, including senior residents.

- 2.8 Meanwhile, the need for sustainability and energy efficiency has intensified significantly as government and local planning policies have put increasing emphasis on ways of mitigating and adapting to climate change. The urgency of reducing dependence on fossil fuels was highlighted by the 2022 jump in energy prices following the invasion of Ukraine. Flooding has occurred more frequently within the Forum area.
- 2.9 All these priorities are reflected in the development policies in this revised Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan.
- 2.10 The area is fortunate to be supported by a network of planning controls that help it to flourish while keeping its unique nature. It has strong Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies. Hampstead Heath itself is well cared for by the Corporation of London and is safeguarded by Metropolitan Open Land legislation. A vigilant community has done its best over more than 200 years to ward off efforts by developers to encroach upon the Heath. Camden itself has strong planning rules and the London Plan sets forth a vision for the whole of the metropolitan area. Underpinning all these plans is a robust National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF).
- 2.11 However, the Forum's public consultations since 2014 have revealed particular concerns that this Neighbourhood Plan seeks to address in the policies set out in the sections that follow. They revolve around the demands created by climate change, and the need to combat, mitigate and adapt to it. While traffic is not in itself within the remit of a Neighbourhood Plan, it should be noted that consultations have consistently shown that it is top concern of Hampstead residents. The Plan therefore needs to take into account public desire to reduce car traffic and promote alternatives.

How was the Neighbourhood Plan prepared?

- 2.12 The Neighbourhood Forum held a series of public meetings in 2014. Clear themes emerged in the opinions that residents expressed. These views helped the Forum's committee to draft a widely distributed vision statement including broad aims and objectives. The hundreds of responses that we received helped shape the first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan. Further

consultations continued over the next three years. The Plan was supported by 91% of voters in a public referendum in June 2018 and was then adopted, or 'made', by Camden. The Plan proved effective in influencing planning applications and decisions. In 2023, the Forum launched a new public consultation to ensure that it still reflected the wishes of residents. The result in this revised Plan was the strengthening of policies to put greater emphasis on sustainable building design, energy efficiency and biodiversity networks.



Year 6 children at Christ Church school taking part in a 2023 workshop on what they like and don't like about their local area.

What force does the Plan have?

- 2.13 The Plan has the same legal status as the Camden Local Plan. It is part of the statutory development plan. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

What must the Plan do?

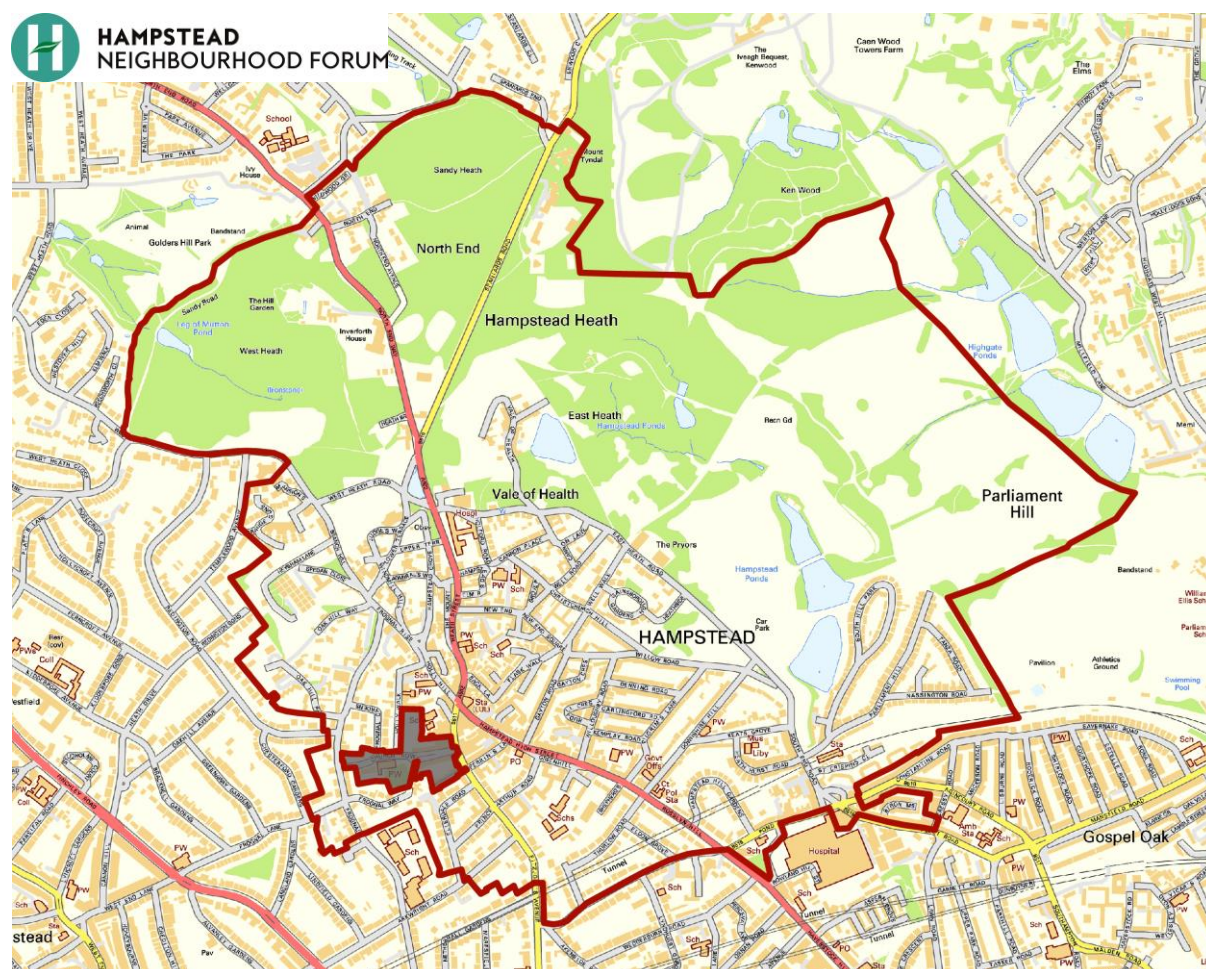
- 2.14 A Neighbourhood Plan's policies must address the development and use of land. A Neighbourhood Plan can also include a vision, priorities,

recommendations and information aimed at improving the neighbourhood going beyond development and land use issues, but these will lack the statutory force of the Plan's policies.

- 2.15 Neighbourhood Plans must meet basic conditions set by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. They must:
- Have regard to national policy and guidance issued by the Secretary of State;
 - Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
 - Be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained within the development plan for the area.

In our Evidence Base, Appendix 1, we have outlined how each policy meets these basic conditions and conforms to the National Planning Policy Framework, the Camden Local Plan and other relevant strategic policies.

Our neighbourhood: what area does the Plan cover?



Map 1: Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan Area (grey area excluded)

- 2.16 The area covered by this Plan (see Map 1) includes Hampstead Town ward and a significant part of Frognal ward. It includes most of Hampstead Heath and a small part of Gospel Oak ward. It does not include Church Row and Perrin's Walk.
- 2.17 The Plan Area contains about 10,600 residents in about 4,800 households. About 8,700 residents are over 16, of whom about 3,350 are over 60. About 66% of residents are economically active, and about 15% are retired. About 45% of households have no car. About three-quarters have gas-fired central heating. About half of residences are owned, about 40% privately rented and about 9% are social-rented. (Note: These figures are not directly comparable to those in the existing Neighbourhood Plan. They are derived from the 2021 Census. However, they represent the addition of figures for Hampstead Town ward to an estimate by the Forum of households in other wards that are within the Plan area – essentially, about one-third of Frognal ward.)

3. Design and Heritage

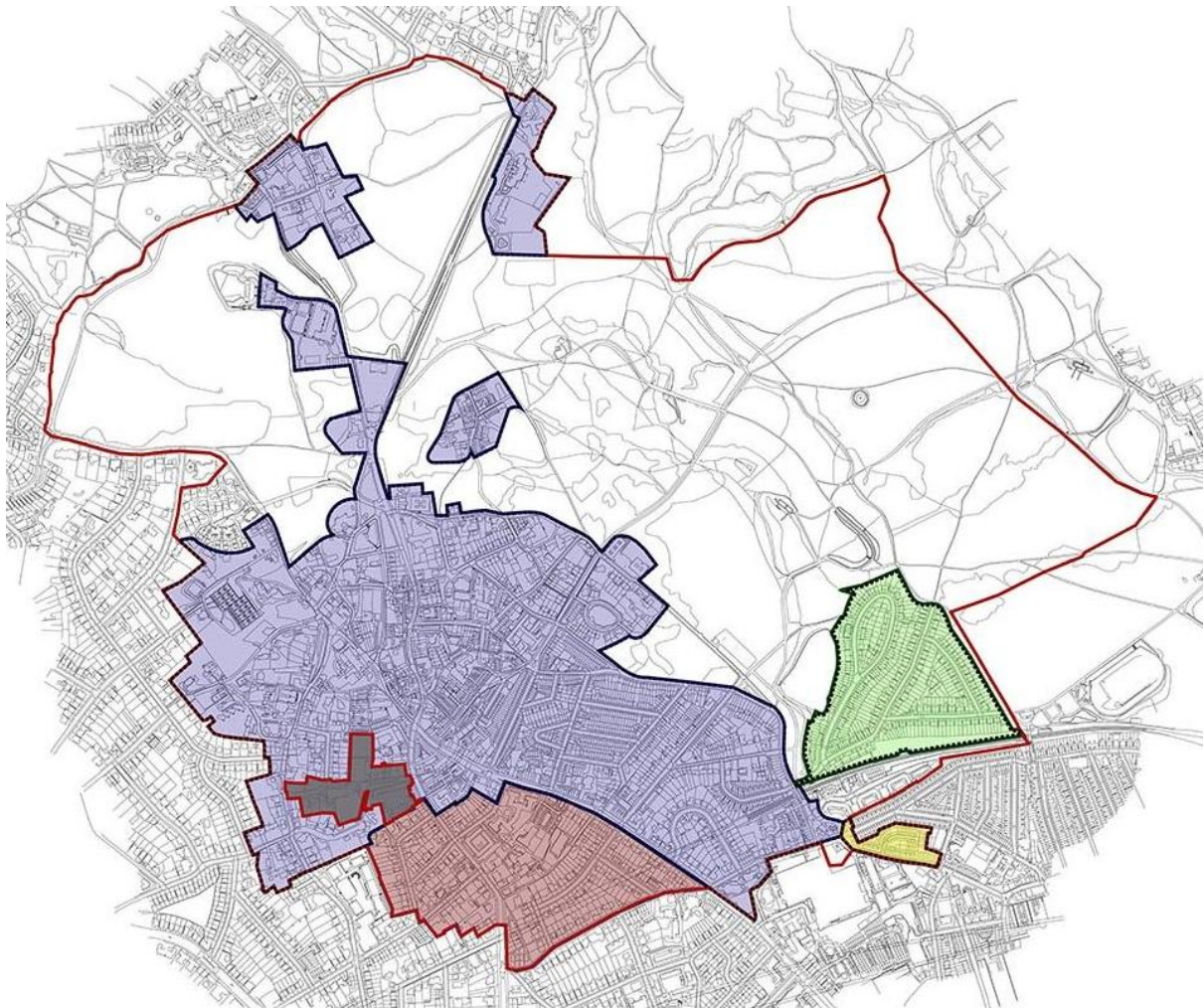


Overview

- 3.1 The hills on which Hampstead is located have shaped the character of its streets and buildings over the centuries. The dense cluster of streets and alleys around the High Street and Heath Street developed in an informal pattern and feature an eclectic mix of fine houses, cottages, and modern infill developments, while the grid-like later neighbourhoods, with more uniform terraces, were carved out of old estates by Victorian developers.
- 3.2 The Plan area contains few opportunities for large-scale development. The last of Hampstead's manorial and private estates were developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and considerable infill development has taken place ever since. The Camden Local Plan does not identify Hampstead as an area of significant growth. However, there are always opportunities for development to satisfy local housing and other needs. The Plan outlines ways that this can occur while protecting the area's high level of amenity.
- 3.3 It is particularly important that development is carried out in a manner that both enhances the environment and keeps environmental damage to a minimum. Older housing, particularly that built before 1900, is particularly energy inefficient. London's homes and workplaces produce approximately 78% of the city's greenhouse gas emissions, [according to the Mayor of London](#). The UK has a legally binding target to reach net zero by 2050, and at COP26 in 2021 the government committed to achieving a 68% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This Plan seeks to reduce emissions from housing and construction to contribute to achievement of this target.
- 3.4 According to the House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee's 2022 report, *Building to net zero: costing carbon in construction*, retrofitting and reuse of existing buildings should be prioritised over new build to "conserve resources, minimise embodied carbon emissions, reduce demolition waste and deliver cost-effective solutions to delivering on housing demand".
- 3.5 Air quality is also an important environmental concern. Fine particulates, the main pollutant emitted by burning solid fuels like wood, are widely acknowledged as being the air pollutant that has greatest impact on health. Development must not worsen air quality.



Conservation areas, character areas and important views




- 3.6 The Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan includes Hampstead and South Hill Park Conservation Areas, part of Fitzjohns/Netherhall Conservation Area and a very small part of Mansfield Conservation Area. (See Map 3 below). It is an area of immense historic interest and visual appeal, with diverse architecture, public spaces, outstanding natural beauty and wonderful views. The Forum area contains seven Grade I-listed properties (Burgh House, Fenton House, St Stephen's Rosslyn Hill, St John's Church Downshire Hill, Romney House, 6 Ellerdale Road and Keats House), as well as more than 20 Grade II* listed and hundreds of Grade II-listed properties and features (see Appendix 3).



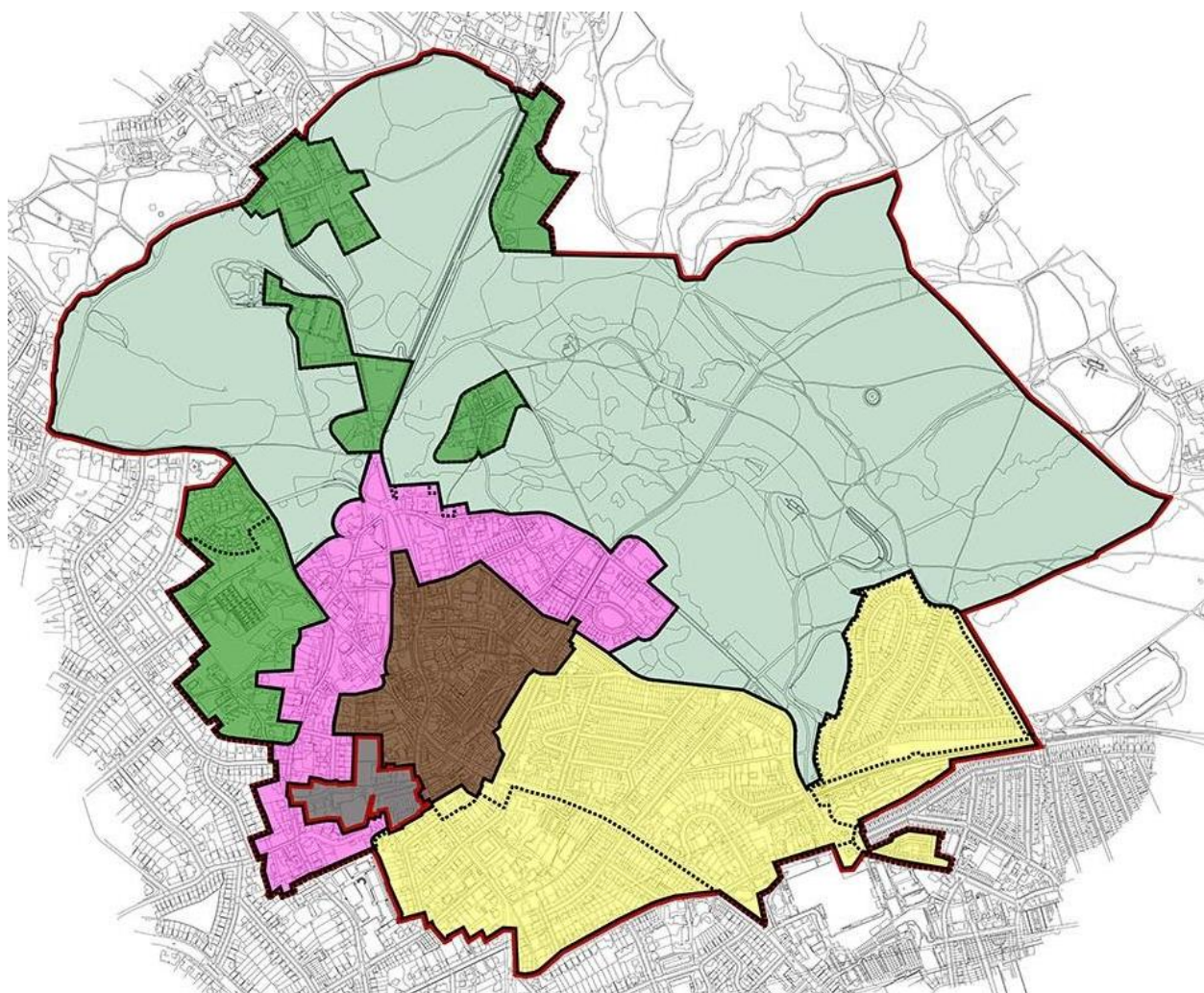
Map 2: Conservation areas

Note: the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum does not include Church Row or Perrin's Walk, as shown in the grey area above.

-  Hampstead Conservation Area
-  South Hill Park Conservation Area



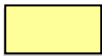

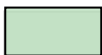

-  Fitzjohns and Netherhall Conservation Area
-  Mansfield Conservation Area
-  Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum Boundary

3.7 The Plan asks developers to further consider the “character areas”, described below, which are distinguished not only by history and topography, but also by the “public aspect” of the buildings – the way that built form relates to landscape, open spaces and streets. These are outlined below.



Map 3: Character areas

Note: the Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan Area does not include Church Row or Perrin’s Walk, as shown in the grey area above

	Character area 1 – Village Core
	Character area 2 – Outer Village
	Character area 3 – 19 th Century Expansion
	Character area 4 – Outlying areas
	Character area 5 – Hampstead Heath
	Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum Boundary

3.8 These are brief descriptions of the five character areas:

Character Area 1: Village Core

The dense cluster of streets and alleys around the High Street and Heath Street developed in an informal pattern and feature an eclectic mix of fine houses, cottages and modern infill developments. Small office uses above retail make a positive contribution to the activity and viability of the area.

Clusters of small buildings create pockets of quirky charm and individuality; the area feels compact and urban. Picturesque and intimate pedestrian alleys generate surprise and delight; buildings are often set back behind railings or brick boundary walls, which frame and reinforce a dense and public network of routes and spaces. Gated developments stand out as an anomaly in this landscape, undermining the network of clear and inviting public routes through their overt message of private security.

Views over rooftops, historic towers, church spires and landmark buildings are a feature of the topography.

Character Area 2: The Village

Stretching north around the dense village core is an area of imposing houses and buildings in a magnificent setting of mature gardens and fine trees. The lush landscape signals the presence of the Heath nearby. A few formal terraces create a more urban ensemble along the street. Some newer houses seem crammed onto sites that are too small for them while others, though large, respect their landscape setting.

Pedestrian routes through stepped alleys and informal pavements are prominent as are mature trees, both private and public.

Character Area 3: 19thC Expansion

Much of this area developed on estates and landholdings, resulting in a planned appearance with typical urban streets of varying density, mass, and scale. The transition from the public pavement to the private home through a semi-private space is a notable feature of these streets.

The Downshire Hill and Keats Grove area was the first to be developed from about 1815 with elegant Regency stucco villas and brick flat-fronted late Georgian terraced houses.

The shopping streets of South End Green were built in the late 1800's, though Pond Street has many listed buildings from an earlier time. While it is a popular destination, excessive traffic undermines its character. Traffic congestion also mars Arkwright Road and Fitzjohn's Avenue.

Character Area 4: Outlying Areas

The distinguishing characteristic of these areas is their sense of being set within the Heath and mainly are of two types: self-contained older areas such the Vale of Health and North End and large mansions and gardens of the 20C developments such as Mount Tyndall, St Columba's, Firecrest Drive, Oak Hill Park and Branch Hill, all built on what were the estates of large houses.

Overgrown greenery and mature landscapes are appropriate for the fringes of the Heath. Any development of the area must consider its location on the edge of the Heath and seek to preserve and enhance its lush open character.

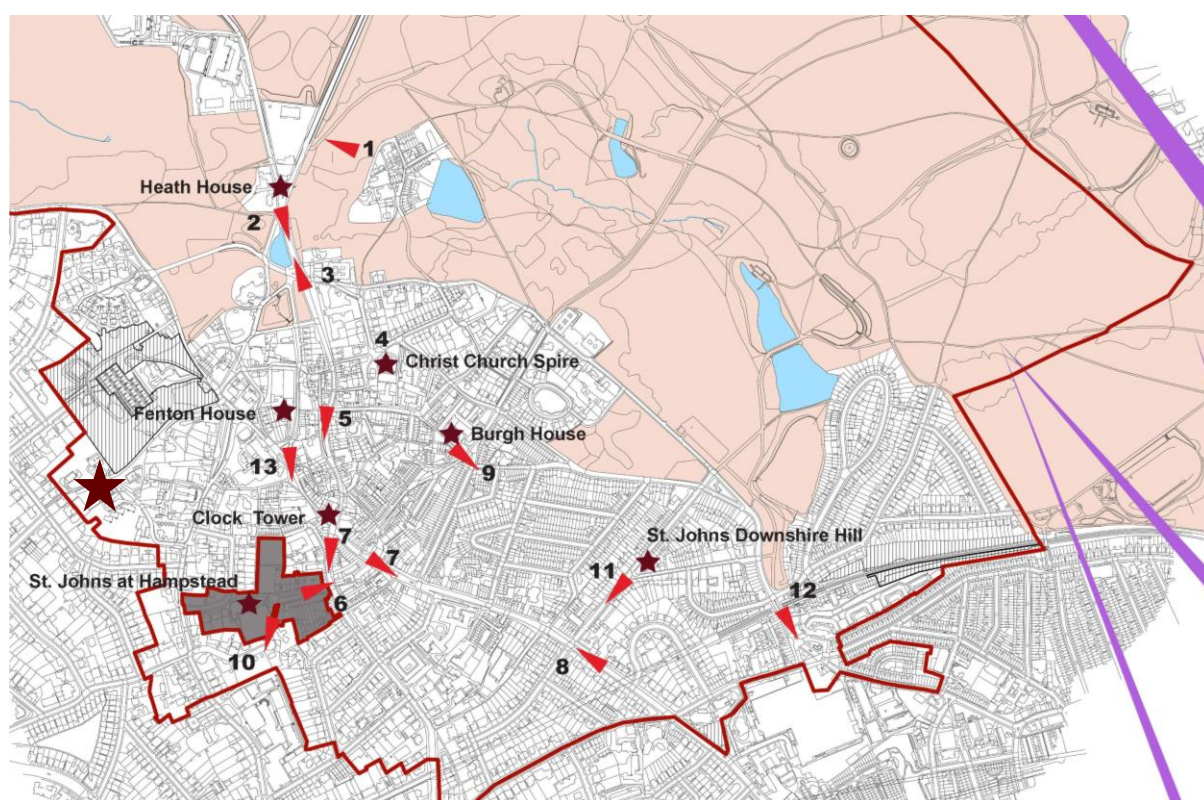
Character Area 5: Hampstead Heath

The Heath is enormously important to the quality, character and natural environment of the Plan's built areas. All development, particularly along the fringes of the Heath and areas that have a visual relationship and physical relationship with it, should minimise any impact on it.




3.9 Development should not harm any of the numerous important historic and significant views in Hampstead, Hampstead Heath and in and out of the area. Two of these, Parliament Hill towards Westminster and towards St Pauls, form part of the London View Management Framework and are designated views on Camden's Local Plan Policies Map. Map 4 below identifies some of the important views within the area as listed below. (See Appendix 7 for photographs and justifications).

1. Below Spaniards Road near Northern Fairgrounds, across Vale of Health
2. From Whitestone Pond north toward War Memorial, Jack Straw's Castle, Heath House
3. From Whitestone Pond south down Heath Street
4. Christchurch spire from various points in area

5. Up Heath Street toward the Mount
6. From Heath Street to St John's, Church Row
7. Toward Clock Tower from High Street and Heath Street
8. Down High Street toward Rosslyn Hill
9. Burgh House from Well Walk
10. Back of Church Row from Frogna Way
11. Down Downshire Hill toward the Heath
12. South End Green toward South End Road and entrance to Heath
13. View from Holly Bush/Frogna Rise toward Fenton House



Map 4: Views

-  Important Views
-  Landmarks
-  London View Corridors

Policy DH1: Design

3.10 As set forth by the NPPF, good design is a key aspect in the creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable development. Good design functions well, is sympathetic to its setting, and creates places that are safe, inclusive, and accessible.

Policy DH1: Design

1. Development proposals should demonstrate how their design and landscaping contribute positively to the distinctiveness and history of the character areas, and helps to mitigate climate change (see DH3), by:
 - a. Ensuring that design is sympathetic to established building lines and arrangements of front gardens, walls, railings, or hedges.
 - b. Incorporating and enhancing permeability – the ability to be walked or cycled through – in and around new developments to secure safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists.
 - c. Avoiding lockable gates and fencing that restricts through access.
 - d. Responding positively and sympathetically to the existing rhythm, proportion, height, scale, massing, materials, and storey heights of surrounding buildings and to the gaps between buildings.
 - e. Protecting the amenity and privacy of neighbouring properties.
 - f. Responding positively to existing rooflines.
 - g. Seek to maintain gaps between buildings where they provide glimpses of back gardens or locally important views.
 - h. Demonstrating how the proposal protects and enhances views, including those shown on Map 4.
2. All development proposals which are required to produce a design and access statement will need to produce information on how the proposal conserves and/or enhances the relevant character area(s) relating to that proposal.
3. New dormer windows should be modestly proportioned and positioned sensitively. Dormers should be set back from the eaves and ridge, and smaller than ground floor windows. Limited to 1-2 per roof slope, they should not dominate or detract from the building or terrace. Materials should complement the existing roof. Positioning on rear elevations is preferred. Any new dormers should preserve architectural heritage and character. They should be subsidiary to the main roof form and preserve sufficient areas of plain, uninterrupted slope.
4. Enclosures for wheelie bins should be visually unobtrusive. The use of soft landscaping to provide screening is preferred.
5. Development proposals that fail to respect and enhance the character of the area and the way it functions will not be supported.

- 3.11 Where applicable, the design and access statement and the plans and elevations submitted as part of any planning application must explain and illustrate:
- a. how the design considers the defined special character of the vicinity as described in the Plan and in relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies;
 - b. provide justification for the size and massing of the proposal including elevational elements (doors, windows, etc.) and the relationship to neighbouring buildings;
 - c. what factors led to a decision either to contrast with or, alternatively, to relate carefully to the surrounding buildings and urban character;
 - d. how the proposal relates to the surrounding roads, alleys etc. and contributes to the local urban character (see the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies and the Neighbourhood Plan);
 - e. the choice of materials, textures and colour;
 - f. how the proposal is designed to avoid loss or damage to trees and vegetation or relevant features;
 - g. in relevant schemes, provide justification for the boundary treatment and planting, particularly where this is visible from the street; and
 - h. how the design has considered access for those who might experience difficulties in using the space.
 - i. how the proposal will protect and enhance neighbour amenity. Amenity refers to the desirable or useful features and facilities of a property or neighbourhood that support day-to-day living. This includes access to daylight, sunlight, privacy, and outlook.
- 3.12 Permeability (the ability for an area to be walked or cycled through) is a desirable feature of all the character areas, especially within larger developments. It is important that these character areas remain permeable to support safe and secure walking and, where feasible, cycling. To help promote a more inclusive and sustainable community, gated forms of housing development will not be supported.
- 3.13 Boundary walls are an important feature of the character areas and treatment of boundary walls, identifying materials and design, should be included in any planning application where changes are planned.
- 3.14 The Plan supports proposals that protect the amenity and privacy of neighbours. Proposals must demonstrate that the loss of light to neighbours will be acceptable according to Camden guidance.

3.15 Enclosures for wheelie bins should be sited in an unobtrusive area and screened from the street, if possible. Screen planting such as bushy shrubs or climbing plants is an excellent method that also increases biodiversity.

Policy DH2: Conservation areas and listed buildings

- 3.17 National planning policies require local plans to set forth a positive strategy for the “conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.” The effect of a planning application on a listed asset (designated heritage asset) or an asset noted as making a positive contribution in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals or are in Camden’s Local List (non-designated heritage asset) should be considered. See Appendix 3 for a complete list of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Policy DH2: Conservation areas and listed buildings

1. Planning applications within a Conservation Area must have regard to the guidelines in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisal(s) and Management Strategies.
2. In reference to NPPF policies concerning conserving and enhancing the historic environment, the Plan provides further guidance on the application of these policies below.
3. New development should take advantage of opportunities to enhance the Conservation Areas by protecting and, where appropriate, restoring original architectural features, including walls, windows, doors, etc., that would make a positive contribution to the Conservation Areas.
4. Development proposals must seek to protect and/or enhance buildings (or other elements such as boundary walls) which make a positive contribution to the Conservation area, as identified in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies (see Appendix 3).

- 3.18 Harm to a designated or non-designated heritage asset would include development that through its height, mass, or quality, obstructs or degrades that asset or its setting.
- 3.19 Historic features are easily lost or compromised through development but development can prove positive by restoring historic features, particularly windows, doors, railings and gardens and, where appropriate, restoring painted brickwork to its original state. Development should follow the guidance given in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies and Camden Streetscape Design Manual.

- 3.20 Where there is potential for archaeological interest, measures should be put in place to cease work if the developer finds any archaeological artefacts during construction.
- 3.21 Development should maintain and enhance the historic street character of the immediate context through choice of façade materials, provision of setbacks where appropriate, boundary conditions, building entrances and plantings.
- 3.22 Where an applicant claims that no viable use of a heritage asset can be found and therefore proposes demolition, the applicant first will be required to market the heritage asset at fair market value to potential buyers for a medium period of time of five years.
- 3.23 New buildings should relate to the scale, density, mass and detail of the local character and use the highest quality materials. All development should contribute positively to the public realm and respond sympathetically to character of its immediate surroundings. This may be achieved through either traditional or contemporary architecture or a blend of the two.

Policy DH3: Sustainable development

- 3.25 The National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF) mandates that all plans must promote ‘a sustainable pattern of development’, including improving the environment and mitigating climate change. The NPPF also includes an environmental objective, which is to ‘protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.’ Section 14 of the NPPF (Paragraphs 152-173) seeks in particular that the planning system should support renewable and low carbon energy and avoid aggravating the risk of floods.
- 3.26 According to the Mayor of London, housing and workplaces are responsible for approximately 78% of London’s carbon emissions. Improving the energy efficiency of all homes by minimising heat loss and maximising air tightness, combined with adequate ventilation, is critical to mitigating and being resilient to climate change.
- 3.27 Historic England, in its guidance document *Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings: How to Improve Energy Efficiency (2018)*, sets out a ‘whole building approach’ that ‘uses an understanding of a building in its context to find balanced solutions that save energy, sustain heritage significance, and maintain a comfortable and healthy indoor environment.’
- 3.28 Furthermore, [Camden’s Clean Air Action Plan 2023-2026](#) highlights the extent to which construction sites contributes to air pollution, especially by particulates. This is one reason why retrofitting of existing buildings in energy-efficient ways can contribute to sustainable building design while directly reducing pollution.
- 3.29 The energy hierarchy (“Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green”) prioritises energy efficiency, followed by renewable energy sources and sustainable practices, to minimise environmental impact and promote a cleaner and more sustainable energy system.
- 3.30 Retrofitting measures could include steps to reduce heat loss such as using energy efficient glazing in Conservation Areas or secondary glazing in listed buildings with wooden windows that meet the latest relevant British standard. Other measures could include roof and sensitive interior wall insulation and the replacement of fossil fuel burning energy sources with electric power from renewable sources with zero air emissions locally, such as heat pumps.

Policy DH3: Sustainable development

The Plan supports circular economy principles: reuse and refurbishment in preference to demolition and new construction.

1. Retrofitting Existing Buildings - The Plan supports retrofitting existing buildings over new build.
 - a. The Plan encourages sensitive retrofitting of energy efficiency measures and the use of micro renewables, including the retrofitting of listed buildings, where it is sited and designed to minimise impact on amenity, does not result in loss of historic fabric or otherwise affect the significance of the building or harm the character of the area.
 - b. In retrofitting, the Plan encourages the use of low embodied energy materials and technologies, such as timber, timber projects, lime, etc.
2. Net zero carbon development - The Plan supports net-zero carbon development and expects all development to meet the highest environmental standards, while preserving the significance of any heritage asset.
 - a. Development should reduce greenhouse gas emissions through minimising both annual and peak energy demand by following the steps of the Energy Hierarchy. The Plan requires major development to demonstrate how it achieves greenhouse-gas reduction targets at least equal to the New London Plan 2021 targets under Policy SI 2.
 - b. All new build should achieve at least net zero carbon and will be encouraged to be net energy positive within the constraints of existing development policies.
 - c. Conversions or extensions of 250sqm should aim to achieve net zero carbon.
3. Sustainable Materials and Practices – The Plan encourages the use of sustainable and local materials and water efficiency.
 - a. Construction should prioritise the use of sustainable materials such as reused, recycled and sustainably managed materials, minimising the carbon footprint associated with transportation and ensuring responsible sourcing practices.
 - b. Major new build should include a whole-life carbon assessment.
 - c. The Plan requires development to maintain, restore, and where possible, increase permeable surface areas, and to consider ways to slow water run-off, including using a sustainable drainage system where appropriate.
 - d. The Plan welcomes proposals that exceed Camden's requirement to be water efficient by such measures as grey-water recycling, permeable paving, and drought-resistant landscaping. The use of rainwater harvesting will be expected where feasible.

4. Sustainable Design

- a. Development should prioritise passive measures for managing solar gain such as window design, external shading, dual aspect units and layouts to provide natural ventilation.
- b. Cutting down trees or reducing tree canopy to facilitate renewable energy would not be supported.
- c. The Plan supports sustainable and active travel over private car use.
- d. Where permission for a new flue is required, the Plan will not support the installation of wood burning stoves.

- 3.31 Net energy positive means that over an average year, a development would produce more energy from renewable energy sources than it imports from elsewhere.
- 3.32 Exceptions to DH3 (4) would include cases where the building to be demolished is considered negative to the conservation area and where demolition has been justified in line with the Camden Local Plan.
- 3.33 Planning applications for new build should be supported by comprehensive thermal analysis and modelling and, where appropriate, by a whole life carbon assessment.
- 3.34 Examples of low-carbon homes include, but are not limited to, construction to Passivhaus standards and conversion to EnerPHit standards. Passivhaus/EnerPHit standards, as well as similar standards (e.g., AECB standards), are recommended over point-based systems such as BREEAM and Home Quality Mark standards.
- 3.35 Major development, according to the London Borough of Camden, would include 10 or more houses or flats or buildings where the floor space to be created is 1,000 square metres or greater. Minor development is anything less than this.
- 3.36 New-build development is new construction as opposed to the renovation or refurbishment of existing structures. Retaining only a small fraction of the existing building, such as a façade, will be considered new-build development.
- 3.37 Trees play an important part in reducing carbon emissions. Cutting down trees or reducing tree canopies to facilitate cleaner energy would be counterproductive.
- 3.38 The green heating and cooling hierarchy emphasises energy conservation, followed by the utilisation of renewable energy sources and efficient technologies, to achieve environmentally friendly and sustainable heating and cooling systems. Heat pumps and solar collectors will be supported.

- 3.39 According to Camden guidance, a decentralised energy network is a way of distributing the heat (and more rarely, power) generated from a given energy source(s) across multiple buildings or, as Camden prefers, multiple sites.
- 3.40 All developments are to conform to Camden's water efficiency standards. Developments that remove soil, as for foundations for extensions, basements, etc., should mitigate for loss of water absorption by use of attenuation tanks and/or by removing hardstanding elsewhere on site.

Policy DH4: Clean and considerate construction

- 3.41 Construction contributes considerably to air pollution, include 24% of PM10 emissions and 9% of PM_{2.5} emissions in the London Borough of Camden, according to <https://www.camden.gov.uk/air-quality>. Noise from construction sites and the impact on biodiversity can negatively impact both neighbours and biodiversity. The Plan seeks to reduce the negative impact of construction activities on neighbours and the environment through the following policies.

Policy DH4: Clean and considerate construction

1. Construction methods that facilitate efficient and timely completion are encouraged, such as off-site fabrication, modular construction or other methods that help expedite the construction method.
2. Construction sites should minimise disruption to neighbouring properties, ensuring that noise, vibration, light pollution and working hours are kept within acceptable limits.
3. Developers must include in the Construction Management Plan (CMP):
 - a. a Circular Economy Statement in line with the London Local Plan;
 - b. a noise management plan; and
 - c. provisions for employing vehicles on no more than 7.5 tonnes unladen weight (see Policy TT1 (4)).
4. Developer and contractors must engage with the local community and stakeholders throughout the construction process, providing regular updates and responding to concerns promptly.

- 3.42 Construction contributes considerably to air pollution, include 24% of PM10 emissions and 9% of PM_{2.5} emissions in the London Borough of Camden, according to the council. Noise from construction sites and the impact on biodiversity can negatively impact both neighbours and biodiversity. The Plan seeks to reduce the negative impact of construction activities on neighbours and the environment through the following policies.

- 3.43 During construction, all Best Practicable Means (BPM) should be taken to minimise dust, noise, and air pollution. Noise levels from all sites shall be within a daily limit of 70 decibels (LAeq, 10hr) for airborne noise, measured at the nearest occupied premises/site boundary.

- 3.44 Contractors should be encouraged to use electric or hybrid vehicles on construction sites whenever possible.

- 3.45 For large, complex projects where there is significant risk of the developer falling behind schedule or failing to complete the project, developers may be required to provide performance bonds or to enter construction contracts that include specific deadlines for project completion.

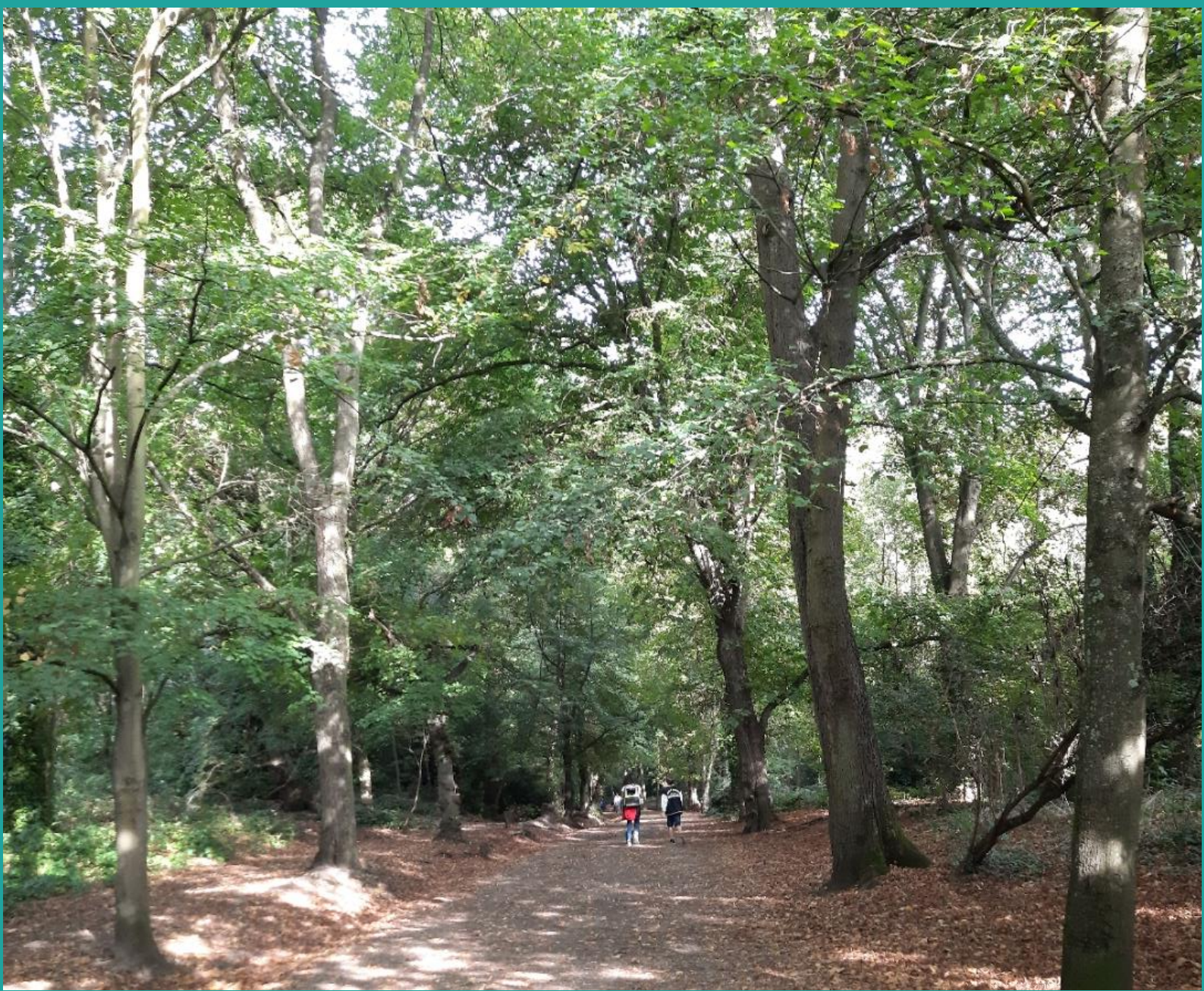
Policy DH5: The urban realm

Policy DH5: The urban realm

1. The Plan supports development that responds positively to the character areas and complies with the relevant streetscape design guidance produced by Camden Council, including in the choice of:
 - a. paving materials;
 - b. lighting;
 - c. location and design of telecommunication cabinets and mobile phone masts;
 - d. design of street furniture such as benches.
2. Advertisements on street furniture, including benches, lighting, bus shelters, guardrails, traffic lights or signals and other objects placed on the street (see Camden Planning Guidance 1, 8.10) will be resisted. Such advertisements contribute to visual clutter, harm the character areas or may hinder accessibility.
3. The Plan resists any free-standing furniture such as telephone kiosks where the display of adverts over-dominates the primary purpose of the structure.
4. The Plan supports small-scale enhancements to the public realm to provide more greenery, trees, and measures to support biodiversity. These should also aim to improve the environmental sustainability of the Plan area by:
 - a. Increasing planting and greenery to help reduce urban heat island effects and enhance public health.
 - b. Incorporating building-scale renewable energy generation such as solar panels where feasible.
 - c. Implementing sustainable urban drainage systems and rainwater harvesting.
 - d. Choosing sustainable and locally sourced materials for paving and street furniture.
 - e. Ensuring construction management minimises waste and pollution.
 - f. Designing a circular metabolism whereby waste outputs become inputs for other processes.

- 3.46 The Plan supports guidance provided in The Camden Streetscape Design Manual for maintaining and improving the local street environment. The manual outlines the following design principles for street works:
- Respecting and enhancing the local streetscape.
 - Using a simplified palette of quality materials.
 - Providing a clutter-free environment on our streets.
 - Enabling equal and inclusive access for all road users.
 - Considered, yet innovative complementary design.
 - Making the street environment safer.
- 3.47 Designs for elements belonging to the urban realm should enhance the character areas described in the Plan and conform to guidance contained in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies.
- 3.48 The Plan supports efforts to reduce visual street clutter by removing any unnecessary street furniture.
- 3.49 Poorly designed and obtrusively sited telecommunication cabinets and mobile phone masts are detrimental to the Forum area. The manual “Streets for All”, issued by Heritage England and TfL’s Streetscape Guidance 2017 or any future updates provide guidelines for the colour, design and siting of utility boxes to minimise the visual clutter they create.
- 3.50 Where there is an exceptional need for new street furniture or where furniture needs to be replaced, it should be of high-quality design and construction, and placed carefully to relate well to the character and function of the street.

4. Natural Environment



Introduction

- 4.1** An overwhelming body of evidence shows that biodiversity is in serious decline worldwide. According to the [Natural History Museum](#), the UK is one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world. The 2019 State of Nature report estimates that since 1970, 41% of UK species have decreased in abundance and 15% of species are now threatened with extinction. In 2019, Parliament declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency, identifying an urgent need to reduce damage to our ecosystems and restore biodiversity. The Environment Act of 2021 recognises the connection between climate change and biodiversity, as well as air quality, water, and waste and aims to improve the natural environment as a means to limit climate change.
- 4.2** The Plan area, which includes the major part of Hampstead Heath, provides a wealth of habitats for wildlife and nature and is the source of four of London's rivers: the Westbourne, Fleet, Tyburn and (part of the) Brent. Hampstead Heath supports a remarkable diversity of plants and wildlife, and plays a critical role in biodiversity in Central London and in surrounding residential areas. For instance, locally threatened [London Priority Species](#) that breed in residential Camden, like starlings, house sparrows and swifts, depend on meadows and ponds on the Heath for feeding. At the same time, bird species that breed on the Heath, including tits, thrushes, finches, warblers, woodpeckers and hawks, make use of our residential areas, including gardens, for winter feeding. Hedgehogs, another endangered London Priority Species, also move between the Heath, their central London stronghold, and gardens and allotments in surrounding neighbourhoods. Ecological networks connect the Heath to greater networks beyond the Plan area, such as the London Strategic Open Space Network, and provide a natural defence to climate change. The erosion of biodiversity in Hampstead includes loss of habitat including below-ground soil, gardens, trees, invertebrates and mycorrhizal fungi, birds, mammals and reptiles. Light pollution and deteriorating air quality are also damaging the natural environment.
- 4.3** Trees and open spaces, both privately and publicly owned, are immensely important to the character, welfare and resilience of urban areas. Hampstead, atop its sand, silt and clay-layered hill, is known for its leafiness and rural village feel that attracted and was the inspiration of many poets, writers and artists. The Heath fringes are an important aspect of Hampstead's character: open, green and lush from the abundant springs and underground streams, and bringing the sight, feel and presence of nature into the village.
- 4.4** While Hampstead is both surrounded and dotted with woods and open spaces, its natural environment is under increasing threat from a variety of factors such as loss of gardens and trees through development.

Policy NE1: Supporting Biodiversity

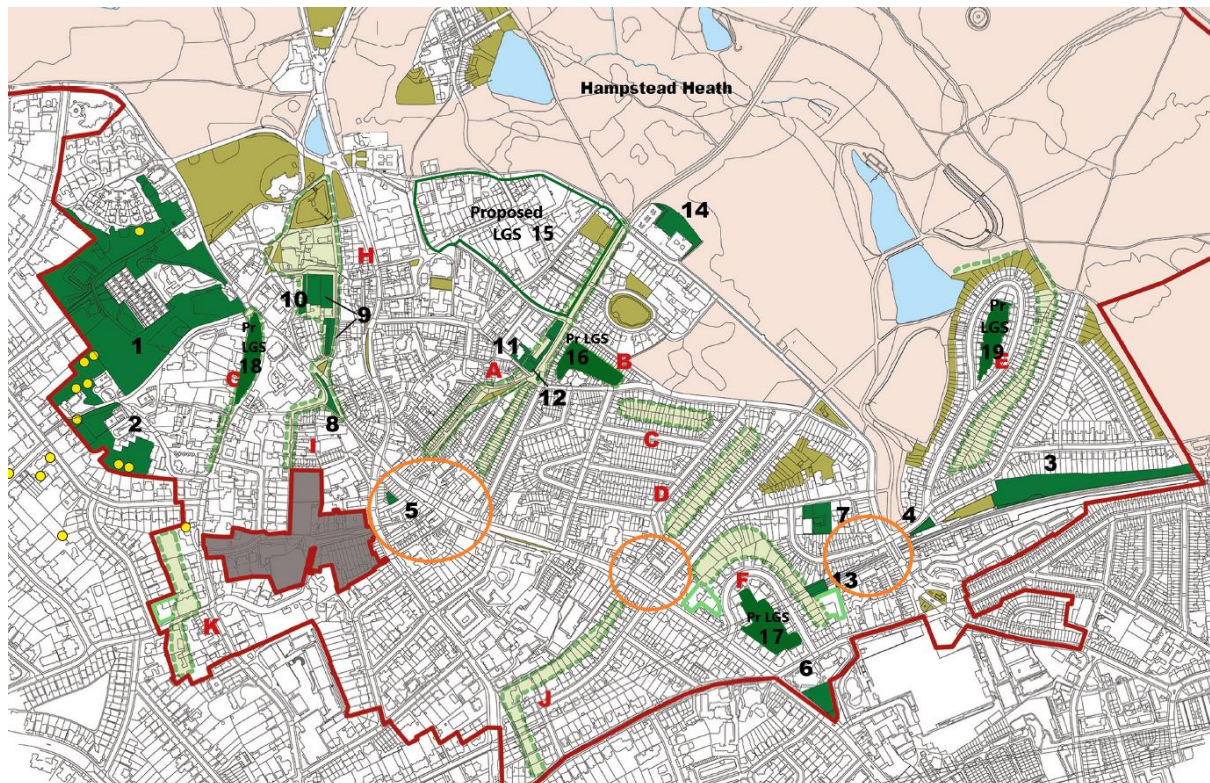
- 4.5** The Environment Act of 2021 and the Cop 15 agreement of 2022 (Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework), to which the UK was a signatory, set forth ambitious goals for increasing biodiversity.
- 4.6** The 2021 Environment Act requires development to produce biodiversity net gain of 10% and that these measures be secured for 30 years. The Act aims that development leaves the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand.
- 4.7** Biodiversity in Hampstead is supported not only by the Heath and designated corridors but traditionally by individual gardens and green spaces in almost all of this Plan's character areas.
- 4.8** Paragraph 174 (d) of the NPPF states that planning policies should minimise impacts on and provide net gains for 'biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.'

Policy NE1: Supporting biodiversity and mitigating climate change

1. The Plan supports development that provides 10% net gains for biodiversity, including using the following methods:
 - a. Increasing canopy cover and volume as part of any landscaping scheme
 - b. Increasing biomass through the planting of hedges and shrubs and necromass through establishing wood piles and other dead plant life.
 - c. Using living green roofs and walls on new development such as extensions and garden rooms.
 - d. Using restrained lighting in low blue content white or yellow light to minimise impact on humans and wildlife and to reduce light pollution.
 - e. Protecting or enhancing the status or population of priority habitats, species and wildlife movement.
 - f. Increasing the area of permeable surfaces, particularly those that include biodiversity-enhancing features, and reducing the area of impermeable surfaces, including artificial grass.
2. The Plan will support extensions that are subservient to the original footprint and mass of the house, contribute positively to the character to the area and provide 10% net gains for biodiversity.
3. The Plan encourages all development, including garden buildings, to explore opportunities to provide a 1-metre gap at the end of the rear (or main) garden to provide space for planting and the movement of wildlife. Where development is occurring within a Biodiversity Corridor, a 2-metre gap should be left and within an Historic Tree Line, a 3-metre gap should be retained.




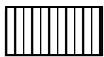




- 4.9** The Plan will support proposals for restoring front and back gardens, including reversal of previous paving over of gardens to accommodate parking spaces for vehicles. Biomass and necromass (dead and decaying material) in gardens can contribute to healthy habitat and a net gain in biodiversity.
- 4.10** A wide body of evidence suggests that blue-rich white outdoor lighting is detrimental to the ecosystem, to the enjoyment of the night sky, to astronomical research and possibly to human health. See Appendix 1, Evidence Base, for more information.

Policy NE2: Ecological Networks and Biodiversity Corridors



Map 5: Open Spaces and Biodiversity Corridors Map

N.B. Draft; still to have arrows placed showing links between green infrastructure for wildlife movement, all placed on new map and another showing wider area with veteran trees, adjacent networks and SINCs in neighbouring NF plan areas (Frogna Lane Gardens, Belsize Wood etc)

-  Local Green Spaces and Provisional LGSs
-  Biodiversity Corridors and Network Opportunities
-  Open Spaces with other designations including:
 - London Squares Preservation Act 1931' Designation
 - Camden Local Plan / Public and Private Open Space
-  Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
-  Hampstead Heath
-  Veteran trees
-  Key connection spaces: priority for connecting surrounding green infrastructure, opportunities
-  Links between surrounding green infrastructure

See Appendix 4, Open Spaces, for detailed maps and list of open spaces and biodiversity corridors.

NEED SECOND MAP SHOWING NETWORKS IN PLAN AREA AND A THIRD SHOWING HOW NETWORKS LINK TO GREATER AREA

- 4.11** An ecological network refers to a system of interconnected habitats, landscapes, and biodiversity corridors (defined below) that are designed to support free movement of wildlife.

Hampstead Heath, along with other Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, supports a remarkable diversity of plants and wildlife. But these islands of diversity cannot exist in isolation. To fulfil their potential for nature, they must connect through ecological networks. The Plan outlines priority areas between these green islands as opportunities to enhance connectivity and reduce fragmentation.

- 4.12** Every garden has a part to play in supporting biodiversity. The Plan area contains certain unique characteristics: an important number of veteran trees, wet areas and ponds and the large number of forest-type trees interspersed in large gardens.

- 4.13** Some features such as tree lines or boundary hedges however are shared by several gardens. Many wildlife species need to be able to travel to reach other areas of habitat for food or refuge or to balance their population. Ecological corridors and stepping stones are defined in the government white paper *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*, page 18, as areas "enabling species to move between core areas. These can be made up of a number of small sites acting as 'stepping stones' or a mosaic of habitats that allows species to move and supports ecosystem functions." To ensure that such networks are maintained, protected and promoted, those submitting development proposals may be required to carry out ecological appraisals and species surveys. *Camden Planning Guidance - Biodiversity* provides guidance as to when these should be undertaken and what they should comprise.

- 4.14** Tree canopy lines, veteran trees, ancient hedgerows and our network of green spaces form an important habitat for birds, bats and other species.

- 4.15** Some of the biodiversity corridors are also historic tree lines. The Plan identifies six historic tree lines that appear on the 1866 Ordnance Survey Map (see Map 5 above and Appendix 4 for further information). These tree lines support tall trees of the type mentioned in 4.11, which will become the veteran trees of the future. Veteran trees are of particular ecological value, supporting a wide range fauna and fungi, many of which depend on long time periods of

continuity in their habitat. Trees will be considered separately and specifically in Policy NE4: Trees.

Policy NE2: Ecological Networks and Biodiversity Corridors

1. The following sites are designated Biodiversity Corridors. Corridors indicated with an asterisk contain historic tree lines. Please refer to Map 5 above and Appendix 4.
 - a. Well and Flask Walks + NW Gayton Road*
 - b. Rear gardens 5-41 Christchurch Hill
 - c. Rear gardens between Denning and Willow Roads*
 - d. Rear gardens between Downshire Hill and Pilgrims Lane*
 - e. Heath Edge Gardens, Parliament Hill & South Hill Park*
 - f. Rear gardens Hampstead Hill Gardens*
 - g. North-western Frognal
 - h. Hampstead Grove, Admirals Walk, Upper & Lower Terrace*
 - i. Holly Hill to CR&PW boundary
 - j. Shepherds Walk, Spring Walk and Spring Path
 - k. Western Frognal rear gardens: Redington Road to HNF/RFNF boundary
2. Development proposals, where appropriate, should:
 - a. include measures to protect and assist in the restoration of Hampstead's tree lines and biodiversity corridors, reducing the incidence of breaks and the length of gaps.
 - b. consider ways to improve connectivity in Network Priority Areas (refer to Map 5 above) between the Biodiversity Corridors
 - c. establish the quality of the existing biodiversity through relevant ecological appraisal and species surveys. Applicants should show in their proposals how they plan to enhance both biodiversity and habitats.
3. Development proposals within the corridors or priority areas above should not diminish the ability of biodiversity corridors to provide habitat and the free movement of wildlife. A minimum 2 metre buffer zone must be maintained at the rear boundary of gardens falling within the defined biodiversity corridor or network, to support wildlife connectivity.
4. Trees should only be removed if there is strong justification.
5. Acceptable garden buildings should be constructed on piled foundations or point supports (i.e., not reinforced concrete slab foundations).

- 4.16** Methods for improving connectivity in the network priority areas can include increasing tree canopy, soil continuity and habitat.
- 4.17** The continuity of tree canopies for invertebrates above ground and soil for fungi and mycorrhizals below ground in historic tree lines is paramount. Justification for removing trees might include that they are dead or dangerous, or an inappropriate ‘invader’ (e.g. laurel) causing distress or overcrowding to trees that are appropriate for an historic tree line in the Hampstead Plan area. Any pruning should attempt to preserve canopy continuity of the line and habitat. Trees within an historic tree line that require removal should be replaced by taller species that support a range of invertebrates, and new buildings/extensions set back to allow for future canopy growth.
- 4.18** Concrete slabs permanently degrade the garden surface, reduce trees’ rooting areas by removing opportunities for them to absorb oxygen, and damage the environment when removed, degrading the ability of gardens to support biodiversity. Permitted development does not apply in cases where the potential area of hard surface would be in excess of 5sqm, unless the householder uses porous materials or ensures that run-off is directed to a permeable surface within the grounds of the property.

Policy NE3: Local Green Spaces

- 4.19** The National Planning Policy Framework states that local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, should be able to identify green areas for special protection, introducing a new Local Green Space (LGS) designation. These will be of particular importance to the community for their beauty, historical importance, and richness of wildlife or recreational value. Local policy for managing development within an LGS should be consistent with policy for Green Belts.

NEW MAP WITH JUST LGS

Policy NE3: Local Green Spaces

1. Local Green Spaces will be fully protected in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.
2. Development that causes harm to Local Green Spaces will not be permitted, except in very special circumstances.
3. The following sites are designated Local Green Spaces (see Map 5):
 - 1) Branch Hill House Site of Importance for Nature Conservation and two additional areas
 - 2) Oak Hill Park
 - 3) South End Green and Mansfield Allotments
 - 4) World Peace Garden, South Hill Park
 - 5) Oriel Place Garden
 - 6) Hampstead Green
 - 7) Keats House and Garden
 - 8) Holly Hill Bank
 - 9) Fenton House Gardens
 - 10) Pedestrian walk from Admirals Walk to Windmill Hill
 - 11) Burgh House Gardens
 - 12) Gertrude Jekyll's Garden and Communal Gardens of Wells House
 - 13) Heath Hurst Gardens
 - 14) Garden of The Pryors
4. Development adjacent to Hampstead's areas of major open space, which includes fringes of the Heath, must not harm protected views and/or the setting of the open space.

4.20 The sites in the Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan Area listed above, (see Map 5 and Appendix 4) are to be designated as Local Green Spaces as defined in the NPPF. Each of these sites complies with the criteria that it is in close proximity to the community it serves, is local in character and not extensive, and is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a special significance. A list of designated LGSs is given in Appendix 5 with evidence to support the designations. Additional information on each site is in our Evidence Base, Natural Environment, Local Green Spaces file.

4.21 The Plan recognises the value of existing green and open spaces on social housing and private estates and for residential blocks in the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum Area, and wishes to ensure adequate provision of

open space for residents. The Plan acknowledges that benefits can be gained through estate regeneration schemes, but suggests these benefits be weighed against any loss of open space when planning applications are assessed.

- 4.22** As part of any planning application for development within or immediately adjacent to an LGS, developers should demonstrate how the LGS will be protected from the impact of the proposed development and its construction, and how the landscaping, amenity and biodiversity of the area will be preserved or enhanced (see also Policy NE2).

The Hampstead Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy (Hampstead Conservation Area Statement 2002) sets forth policies concerning areas that fringe the Heath. The Plan supports Heath Fringe policy HF3 which “seeks to control development along roads leading to the Heath and in the gardens and trees adjacent to the Heath so as to safeguard their present contribution to the setting of the Heath.”

- 4.23** Overgrown greenery and mature landscapes are typical of the areas surrounding the buildings and suit the character for fringes of the Heath. Development on the fringes must seek to preserve their character.

Policy NE4: Trees

- 4.24** The UK has a goal of increasing tree cover from 14.5% to 17.5% by 2050. Included in this goal are groups of trees and individual trees.
- 4.25** Urban trees provide numerous environmental, health, social, biodiversity and economic benefits. Trees mitigate climate change by absorbing CO₂, reducing air pollution, promoting biodiversity and naturally cooling the built environment in the summer and warming it in the winter.
- 4.26** Trees have an important role to play in climate change mitigation. Tree canopies slow the movement of rain to the ground thus reducing surface run-off and sharp increases in groundwater flow during and following intense storms. This is especially important in Hampstead because of its hydro-geology and the risk of flooding from surface run-off, particularly for houses located towards the bottom of slopes.
- 4.27** The main tree species that define our area include the taller limes, London planes, oaks, willows, black and Lombardy poplars, beech, horse chestnut and Scots pine, most of which take several decades to reach maturity.
- 4.28** Importantly, the Hampstead and neighbouring Plan Areas are home to numerous veteran trees, shown as significant trees on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1866: Hampstead Heath has several hundred; some oaks are more than 500 years old. Others can be found in front and rear gardens around the Heath despite 19th-21st century development (see Appendix 6 Veteran Trees). The origin of many of these can be traced back to historic hedges and boundaries. It is vital for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity that they continue to retain physical links to the veteran hedgerow trees on the Heath.
- 4.29** Other important trees were planted for aesthetic reasons, to line streets for example, or for practical purposes such as to soak up water in boggy gardens or to assist with stabilising slopes with a recent history of landslip.

The Important Tree List, Appendix 6, is a list of trees chosen by local people for their aesthetic and/or environmental or historic value.

Policy NE4: Trees

1. Development will protect trees that are important to local character (see reference), streetscape, biodiversity and the environment.
2. Any development that proposes removal of a tree on the Important Tree List should include, within the application, justification for the removal(s) and details of replacement tree planting to mitigate against the loss of canopy cover. Any trees removed to facilitate development shall be replaced by trees of a large ultimate size where the site allows.
3. If a tree replacement notice is served, the proposed development must allow sufficient space for the trees' replacement when mature.
4. Where feasible, landscape proposals should include the planting of trees. Unless it can be demonstrated as unfeasible or non-viable, development should allow space for the future planting of trees well suited to local conditions, as noted above.
5. The Plan supports the planting of street trees whenever possible and for development to support the planting of trees in the public realm.

Veteran trees

6. Planning proposals are required to ensure that veteran trees are fully protected in accordance with Natural England's "Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees". Root protection zones of veteran trees will be at least 15 metres radius for each tree_unless it is demonstrated to the Council's satisfaction that a smaller radius is justified having regard to site conditions. Deadwood should be retained where possible. Canopy reduction to facilitate construction will only be acceptable in exceptional circumstances such as where canopy reduction is required to give access for machinery and it is demonstrated that there are no alternatives.
7. Tree root protection for veteran trees should provide for *any* likely activities that may occur during construction.

- 4.30** The main tree species that define our area (as identified by paragraph 4.27 above) would be appropriate choices for replacement trees, though sufficient space for the mature trees, the neighbouring trees and other factors must be

taken into consideration following the principle of “the right tree for the right place.”.

- 4.31** For most species, a “large” tree would be in the range of 15 metres tall or higher at maturity.
- 4.32** Development proposals where trees > 7.5cm in trunk diameter at 1.5m from ground and >1.5m in height are present (on-site or off-site) which have root protection areas or canopies that encroach onto the application site or could be affected by development, its plant or vehicles in any other way, are to be accompanied by a tree survey, arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan and an arboricultural method statement.
- 4.33** The Plan encourages the planting of trees that will produce a large canopy for shade, where appropriate.

Veteran trees

- 4.34** Tree protection guidance is provided in BS5837 (2012), the British Standard for trees in relation to design, demolition and construction but in Hampstead it is essential that all trees described as over-mature should be specifically assessed for veteran features. Presence on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map of Hampstead (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/103312952>) would indicate the tree to be of sufficient age and if the tree fulfils the criteria, it should be designated as a veteran.
- 4.35** See
- 4.36** The construction protection zones of veteran trees will be protected as determined for veteran trees by Natural England: 'Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees' and BS5837: 2012. A growing body of expert opinion suggests that the construction protection zone for such trees should be increased beyond the 15m radius recommended in the British Standard (See Shropshire Council [guidance](#) and David Lonsdale 'Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management').
- 4.37** Where veteran trees are present on site or within 15 metres of the site boundary, development or demolition proposals will be required to be implemented in accordance with specialist guidance provided by an arboriculturalist with veteran tree expertise and VetCert trained [see <https://www.vetcert.eu/certified-specialists>] in order to ensure the protection and survival of the trees, unless it is demonstrated to the Council's satisfaction that less than 15m is justified having regard to site conditions. Guidance could also be sought from veteran tree experts of the Corporation of London responsible for Hampstead Heath, who have offered to provide such guidance.

- 4.38** Protection for veteran trees, particularly where compaction is a risk, must include a ground protection system that takes into account the weight of construction vehicles when under full load, up-dated by agreement with Camden Tree Officers if vehicles of greater loaded weights are ultimately required. The roots of veteran trees are particularly vulnerable to compaction. Ground protection should not be used to allow parking of vehicles over the RPA of a veteran tree. The location of how and where materials will be stored on-site should be included in the tree protection plan.
- 4.39** Landscaping proposals should have regard to the prevailing and historic pattern and extent of tree cover and landscaping and avoid hard standing within 15m of a veteran tree.
- 4.40** The Plan recommends that planning officers complete Natural England's Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees: Assessment Guide when considering applications that may impact a veteran tree.

Site protection of trees during construction

- 4.41** All street trees near to the application site should be protected from damage in line with BS5837:2012 from potential movements by heavy vehicles taking into account their maximum load.
- 4.42** In order to preserve tree canopy, the piling rig offering the lowest clearance possible should be utilised when working under the canopies of trees to minimise both potential damage and the need for access facilitation pruning.

5. Basements



Introduction

- 5.1 These policies apply to all new basement development. Basement development is defined as the construction or extension of one or more storeys of accommodation below the prevailing ground level of a site or property.
- 5.2 Surveys among residents have resolutely identified this as being of considerable concern within the community and the evidence we gathered justifies these concerns. This policy seeks to ensure that full consideration is given to the potential impacts of basement developments at application stage.
- 5.3 Basement extensions can provide an opportunity to add space to homes in parts of the borough. However, Hampstead has a unique set of conditions that mean basement construction can inflict structural damage and/or trigger flood risks on susceptible neighbouring properties. These unique circumstances are summarised below.

Geography, topography, geology and hydrology

- 5.4 Hampstead is set on one of the largest and highest hills in London, with the highest rainfall of the Greater London area, and much of it located on the flank of that large hill. As a consequence, a significant number of Hampstead streets are downward sloping, where hard standing or building footprint enlargement produces additional surface run-off and drainage requirements, increasing flood risk in storm periods to vulnerable lower areas such as South End Green/Fleet Road, South Hampstead and West Hampstead.



Flooding in South End Road, 2002. Replace with more recent pictures

- 5.5 Hampstead is a complex layering of Bagshot Sand, Claygate Member and band D of the London Clay Formation. The top two layers have a high silt and sand component rendering them susceptible to high water conductivity and silt erosion, as well as being potentially less stable.



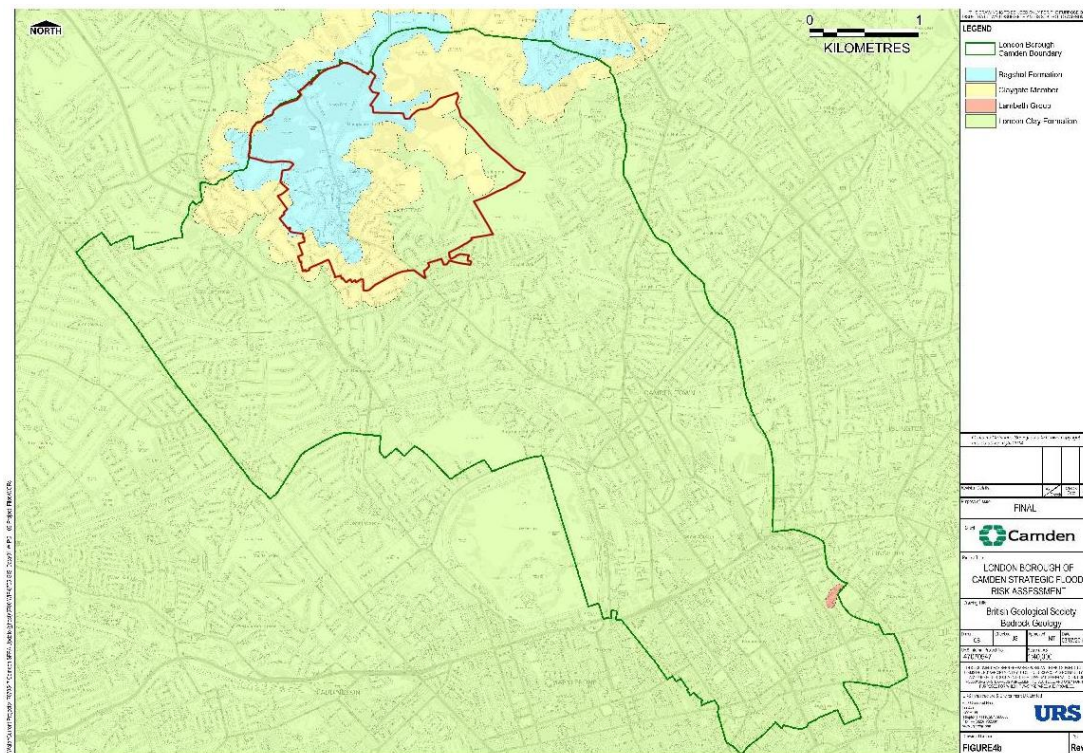
On the left is a photo of a large cavity uncovered under Heath Street, outside the Baptist Church. To the right is a sink hole that appeared in New End. These illustrate the erosion of a significant volume of silt from the Claygate Beds by the action of groundwater, causing subsidence, cavities and sink holes. This action is magnified when basement developments constrain and thus speedup the groundwater flow.

- 5.6 Much of the area has been identified as an area of significant landslide potential, with variable susceptibility from the pressure changes of cutting into the hillside. Constraint and diversion of ground water and the local underground streams by basement construction can contribute to the lubrication of landslip on even gentle slopes. Adequate testing is particularly vital in Hampstead to inform the Basement Impact Assessment (BIA) and reduce the risk of unexpected and serious damage to development projects and to the neighbouring properties.

Other factors

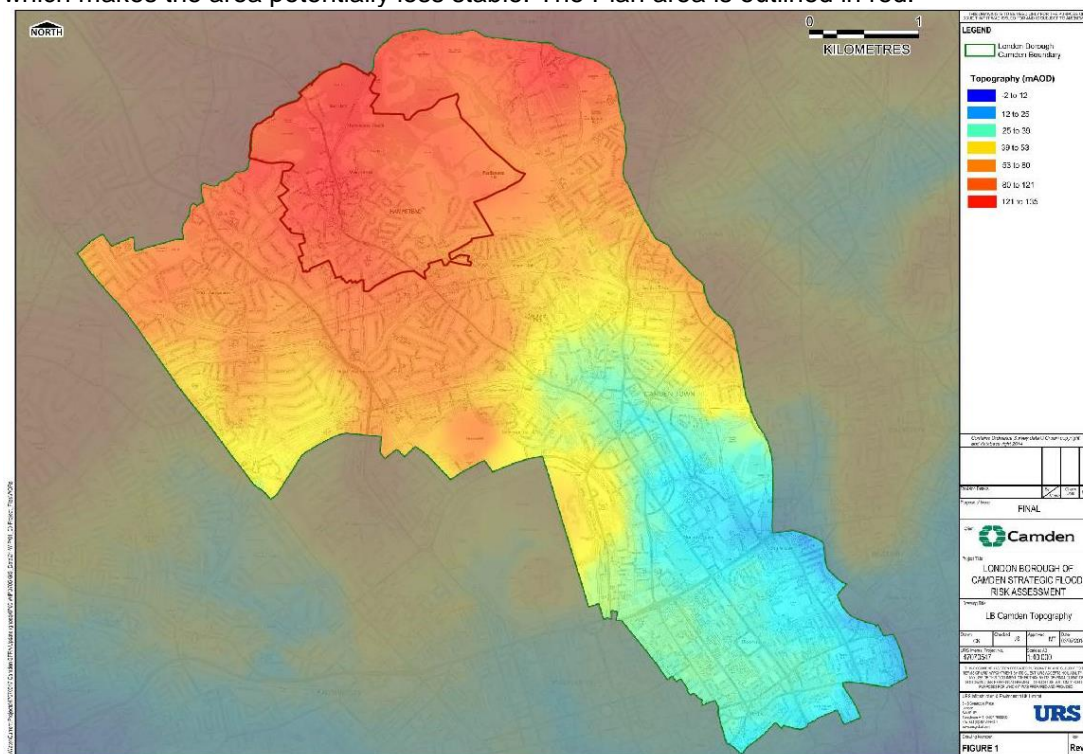
- 5.7 A substantial part of the Neighbourhood Plan area constitutes rows of terraced Victorian or earlier townhouses with shallow foundations, “one of the riskiest situations in which to construct a basement,” according to Arup in the [Eatherley](#) decision, “because the property shares its existing foundations with its neighbours and also because it provides lateral support to its neighbours, any movement of the existing house resulting from the works will directly impact on its neighbours.” There are also a significant number of narrow streets in some areas.

- 5.8 Further, the construction of basements can give rise to noise and disturbance during construction, and the management of traffic, plant and equipment. The policies set out below seek to address these concerns and provide a clear policy framework for proposals for basement development within the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- 5.9 Creating extra footage through basement development does not support the Plan's Policy HC1 of maintaining a reasonable balance of both large and small dwelling units.
- 5.10 Basement construction, because it involves the severing of roots, can be damaging to trees, especially veteran trees. Basements can also reduce the capacity of historic tree lines to support the growth of future veteran trees by altering the ground water flow and diverting water towards or away from root systems.



Map 6: Hampstead geology

Hampstead is made of a complex layering of Bagshot Sand, Claygate Member and London Clay, which makes the area potentially less stable. The Plan area is outlined in red.



Map 7: Hampstead topography

Hampstead is situated on a steep slope with a drop in elevation of 73 metres from Jack Straw's Castle to South End Green. The Plan area is outlined in red.

Policy BA1: Local requirements for Basement Impact Assessments

5.11 As a result of the conditions found in Hampstead, as noted in Camden Local Plan 6.132, basements in Hampstead may pose a particular risk to neighbouring properties and require close investigations, as required by Policy A5 of the Local Borough of Camden Local Plan and its supporting Camden Planning Guidance - Basements, to ensure that risks can be identified and damage mitigated at the planning stage. These conditions include unusual and unstable soils, subsoil water movement, hilly areas liable to slippage, and dense development in which many houses are conjoined.

Policy BA1: Local requirements for Basement Impact Assessments and mitigation

1. All basement developments are required by the local authority to complete a basement impact assessment (BIA). For those developments whose conditions require investigations beyond the screening stage, attention should be given to the additional steps outlined in 5.12.
2. All proposals for basement development must aim for no higher than Burland Scale 1 ("very slight") and construction will not be allowed to proceed where there is evidence that damage to neighbouring properties would exceed Burland Scale 1.
3. Basement developments under gardens should leave a minimum distance of 15m from any veteran tree [or from a boundary that is an historic tree line] (see Map 5 for details), unless it can be demonstrated that any harm to the trees would not be significant or could be mitigated. Replacements for significant trees within an historic tree line should be tall, forest-type trees characteristic of the area.
4. Basement development that damages existing gardens through construction or extends under gardens will be expected to provide biodiversity enhancements as mitigation.

- 5.12 Applications for basements where the involvement of an engineer and/or geotechnical professional and/or geologist has been commissioned or is expected to be commissioned by the applicant, the neighbour(s) or Camden, must involve suitably qualified professional experts as defined in CPG4 but also who have proven experience in basement construction.
- 5.13 When a basement Impact assessment shows that additional steps need to be taken, those proposing basement development are encouraged to consider the following, where appropriate:
- a. CPG – Basements and the Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study (paragraphs 285-294) should be studied whenever hydrological borehole measurements are to be carried out. Soil samples, including those near boundaries with neighbours must be taken to a depth below the footing of the proposed base of the basement. The boreholes measurements may need to be conducted in periods of contrasting rainfall and over a period of several months covering wet and dry seasons.
 - b. In some cases, when boreholes measurements show a groundwater risk, an automatic log water measurements recorder may need to be left activated in the boreholes over a sustained period of contrasting rain cycles to demonstrate local groundwater and water table levels and the local extent of groundwater surges during and immediately following storms. In such instances, the amount of rainwater immediately preceding the borehole measurements on that day and in the prior days should be clearly documented in a report for all to see. All rainwater data submitted by the applicant must be based on real site-based data and must be linked to maxima and minima of rainwater cycle of the area as well as to associated bore hole.
 - c. An assessment should demonstrate that the predicted Burland Scale at the time of the construction phase is no more than Burland Scale 1 throughout the building and each neighbouring building that has any part within the zone of influence (a distance of twice the depth of the basement from the point of the excavation). The assessment must show the location of the predicted impact and also demonstrate that the methodology and supporting engineering calculations stand up to scrutiny.
 - d. An assessment of current ground and geology conditions, topography and groundwater levels. This should include details of the structure and foundations of the existing building and neighbouring properties.
 - e. If flooding and ground reports of both the applicant's and the neighbouring properties are required, both the Landmark Information Group and the Conveyancing Data Services can provide such reports.
 - f. The location and distance of the property from areas identified as at risk of flooding as shown in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment prepared for Camden by URS in July 2014.

- g. Clarity over geology and groundwater conditions can sometimes best be explained through comprehensive cross sections, reports and graphs.
- h. Hydrological modelling to show whether it will be possible through the inclusion of drainage systems to prevent any significant harm from changes to groundwater levels or flow. Hydrological modelling only needs to be done if it cannot be demonstrated through screening and scoping that there is no risk.
- i. In order to protect against sewer flooding, Thames Water recommends the installation of a positive pumping device. This should be installed in each new basement development unless a strong case for alternative measures can be made.
- j. A basement search radius of 50m around a development (100m in the case of large detached villas) is recommended for the Plan area as advised in Camden's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2014).

Policy BA2: Basement Construction Plans

5.14 When the proposed development involves excavation or construction that if improperly undertaken could cause damage to neighbouring properties, then a basement construction plan will be required.

Policy BA2: Basement Construction Plans

1. A Basement Construction Plan should be submitted when demonstrated as necessary by the BIA for a basement proposal.
2. The Basement Construction Plan should include information, including drawings, which illustrate how the construction will overcome any potential harm to neighbouring properties, the water environment, ground conditions and stability, the character and amenity of the building or wider area, the significance of heritage assets, or any other identified potential harm.
3. Applicants must demonstrate that they are using the best available piling method to minimise damage to neighbouring properties.

5.15 A basement construction plan will be required when indicated by the BIA that its effects will be acceptable, but a particular construction methodology will need to be applied to ensure that there is no damage to the building, to neighbouring properties or the environment. To gain planning permission, developers need to demonstrate with appropriate evidence that the proposal would comply with Policy A5 of the Local Plan. Camden Planning Guidance – Basements provides detailed guidance on requirements for Basement Construction Plans. The implementation of Basement Construction Plans will be secured by planning obligations (Local Plan paragraph 6.127).



Cracked window frame and emergency structural support at 92 South Hill Park, caused by basement development next door

- 5.16 The Basement Construction Plan should be prepared to a Detailed Proposals Stage (equivalent to RIBA stage D) as set out in the Service of ACE (Association of Consultancy and Engineering) Agreement 1: Design, 2009 Edition). Development proposals close to London Underground tunnels or other infrastructure which might interact or conflict with them must be referred to Transport for London, with details of all construction proposals and methodology.
- 5.17 Applicants are encouraged to submit a consultation statement providing evidence of consultation with neighbours prior to the application, any comments received, and any changes made to the application in light of those comments.
- 5.18 During consideration of any basement construction plan, the Plan recommends that Camden fully disclose all relevant information with the neighbours and their experts with sufficient time to comment.
- 5.19 The Basement Construction Plan will be produced by a suitably qualified engineer and include the relationship between permanent and temporary works and how vertical and lateral loads are to be supported.

Policy BA3: Construction Management Plans

- 5.20 In the dense residential streets of Hampstead, many of which are very narrow, construction of basements have a considerable impact and is a major cause of public concern in relation to pollution, noise and danger. In the Camden Basement Evidence Report of February 2016, more than half of the respondents said that they thought the impacts on noise, vibration, and dust were unacceptable, with just under half of the respondents also stating they thought the impacts on traffic and parking were unacceptable.
- 5.21 The impact of construction is further exacerbated when there is more than one basement development in close proximity or in the same street. The main construction impacts relate to construction traffic, parking suspensions, noise, vibration and dust.

Policy BA3: Local Requirements for Construction Management Plans (CMP)

Proposals for basement development should be accompanied by a Construction Management Plan which includes adequate information to assess the impact of the construction phase, should the proposal be approved. The CMP should include information on how:

1. The disturbance arising from construction and demolition such as noise, vibration and dust will be kept to acceptable levels, under the relevant acts and guidance, for the duration of the works, taking the cumulative impacts of other development proposals into account.
2. Traffic and construction activity will be managed to protect the residential amenity of adjoining occupiers, the integrity of public structures and buildings and the safety of pedestrians, cyclists and other road users. The CMP should, include details of the routing of demolition, excavation and construction vehicles, details of access, including deliveries, storage, location of nearby trees, footways and carriageways. Details of site operation hours (see 5.24 below).
3. Consideration of how the construction and demolition might impact the elderly and disabled.

See TT1 for further information on CMPs and in Camden Planning Guidance 6.

TfL's latest guidance on CMPs may be useful, with its spreadsheet tool for estimating the likely frequency of vehicle trips at various stages in a construction programme.

- 5.22 Applicants should address all the processes involved in the construction of their basement and describe mitigation measures to be used to keep noise, vibration and dust to acceptable levels under the relevant Acts and guidance (including the Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974, the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001, and BS5228-1 2: 2009: Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open site). The more complex the proposed basements, the more detailed the levels of information which should be provided at the application stage.
- 5.23 Sharing emerging proposals related to traffic and construction with residents and businesses in the vicinity is beneficial as their local knowledge and needs can be more readily taken into account.
- 5.24 The Construction Management Plan (CMP) should include limits on hours of construction as per paragraph 5.24 below.
- 5.25 The Plan recommends that work on basements should be limited to 8am-6pm on Mondays to Fridays only. High impact activities will be restricted to 9am-noon and 2pm-5.30pm on weekdays. At no time should there be any works on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays. High impact activities include:
- a. Demolition, ground-breaking and excavation works using percussive equipment.
 - b. Percussive piling operations and percussive pile reduction and pile break-out works.
 - c. Percussive and grinding power tools on party walls/floors of adjoining occupied properties.
 - d. Removal of clay and subsoil during excavation by means of conveyor belts, lorries, etc.

6. Traffic and Transport



Introduction

- 6.1 Sustainable, clean transport is important in mitigating climate change and improving air quality.
- 6.2 Traffic congestion and associated vehicle emissions are key concerns in the Plan Area, with levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO²) pollution in many of our residential roads reaching levels which are substantially above national & EU objectives. In view of the risk to the public, the London Borough of Camden has been designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for NO² pollution and has developed an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).
- 6.3 The AQAP encapsulates the Mayor's Transport Strategy and Camden's Transport Strategy 2011, whose first objective is to reduce motor traffic and vehicle emissions. In Greater London as a whole, road traffic is responsible for about half of all NO² pollution.
- 6.4 The strength of local feeling on matters of congestion and pollution is reflected in the fact that these issues received the third largest number of written comments during community consultation.
- 6.5 The London Plan and Camden Local Plan make clear that a highly effective way of tackling these issues is the promotion of alternative sustainable and active modes of transport. London Plan Policy T1 reflects an ambitious aim to reduce Londoners' dependency on cars in favour of walking, cycling and public transport use. This is described as the only long-term solution to the road congestion challenges that threaten London's status. Policy T1 of the Camden Local Plan encourages developments to prioritise sustainable travel modes. While the community's ability to control traffic congestion and vehicle emissions through the planning process is limited, especially in the short term, the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 186) requires the planning process to comply with national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the *cumulative* impact of development on air quality, and to ensure that new development is consistent with Camden's AQAP.

The Neighbourhood Plan therefore provides development policies to guide the implementation of these objectives in the specific context of the Plan Area followed by guidance on relevant strategies which lie outside the remit of planning policy, but which are nevertheless important to the local community and to the sustainability of the neighbourhood.

- 6.6 In line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF paragraphs 15 and 16), the Neighbourhood Plan is designed to provide clear policies which support sustainable development in the Plan Area that is outside the strategic elements of the Local Plan. In addition to supporting the needs of individual developments, neighbourhood policies also need to take into account the

cumulative impact of multiple developments on the local area, meaning that area-wide policies dealing with the transport impacts of development are required. The Forum considers that clear definitions and policies can play an important role in supporting development by giving both developers and the community the confidence to make appropriate decisions. To this end the Plan's transport policies incorporate the following simple definitions to guide development, for which further supporting information is provided in this section:

- a. Heavy goods vehicles which carry a high risk of causing disruption to traffic movement or damage to pavements in the Plan area are defined as vehicles over 7.5 tonnes unladen weight in line with Camden's Planning Guidance 7.
- b. Sites for large developments, schools and education institutions in the Plan Area should be selected with full regard for their accessibility and connectivity. Sites with a public transport accessibility level (PTAL) score over 4 in the short-term to 2023, or 5 in the longer term, should be considered favourably, as could those which demonstrate good accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists.
- c. In the context of the Plan Area, developments involving a reasonable expectation of an additional 100 or more person trips per day (equivalent to the total number of trips generated by two single-practitioner dental surgeries) are defined as requiring special care to ensure that their transport impact is assessed and appropriately managed. TfL Transport Assessment guidance is available at: <https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/urban-planning-and-construction/transport-assessment-guidance>

Traffic and pollution

- 6.7 Hampstead village is dominated by the A502 London Distributor Road, which runs through its centre and along a narrow and frequently congested section towards Whitestone Pond. The B511 and B519 Borough Distributor roads running along Fitzjohn's Avenue and Spaniards Road suffer frequent congestion. Roads leading to South End Green are heavily used and Fleet Road suffers from stationary or slow moving traffic during most daytime hours. The community has expressed particular concern about the wide catchment areas of some local schools, resulting in high volumes of traffic coming from outside the Plan Area, causing chronic congestion at peak times.
- 6.8 Community responses indicate a high level of support for measures to reduce traffic congestion and encourage use of sustainable transport.
- 6.9 Our pollution study revealed high levels of air pollution. Only in a few areas such as the middle of Hampstead Heath did the level of NO² fall well below limits set by the EU. The highest level of NO², more than twice the EU limit,

was recorded at the junction of Arkwright Road/Fitzjohn's Avenue and at Spaniards Inn.

- 6.10 High pollution levels have contributed to the fact that over half of the Plan Area, when assessed against a measure of Living Environment Deprivation fell within the 20% most deprived areas of England in 2015. Camden Council's Hampstead Area Profile shows that the Plan Area's deprivation score has worsened since 2010.
- 6.11 Responses during community engagement indicate particular concern over the harm done by large construction and delivery vehicles. In addition to noise, these vehicles cause physical damage to the surfaces of roads and pavements, and clog up narrow streets, impeding the free movement of traffic and frustrating pedestrians and other road users. The Forum considers a development size of 300m² gross internal area to be a reasonable threshold, above which special care is required to manage service and construction vehicles so as to avoid undue impact on the Plan Area. Having reviewed the various vehicle categories, the Forum has concluded that a vehicle size of 7.5 tonnes unladen weight is the maximum which is desirable, given the Area's complex street pattern and many width restrictions.



Congestion and pollution caused by large service and construction vehicles, in Heath Street and Holly Bush Hill

- 6.12 The Plan recognises that the area immediately surrounding a development site is not the sole consideration in assessing transport impact because additional vehicle traffic will necessarily have to move across other streets in the Plan Area (the vast majority of which are narrow and residential) in addition to the street on which development is taking place. The Plan also needs to take account of the cumulative impacts on the local area of the use of very large construction and delivery vehicles and in these circumstances, the Forum has concluded that an area-wide policy is appropriate.

- 6.13 Where vehicles are used for servicing and delivery it is important that their impact is considered at an early stage. The following areas are responsible for most impact, but are not included in the required content for the Council's Transport Assessment set out in Camden Planning Guidance 7, meaning that submission of this information separately or through a Servicing and Delivery Plan may be necessary to ensure that servicing and delivery requirements are given due consideration:
- a. Scheduling of deliveries and service visits.
 - b. Proposed location for vehicles during loading/unloading.
 - c. Size and height of vehicles.
 - d. Planned waiting times.
 - e. Loading and unloading requirements, including numbers of operators and the need for additional kerbside space for pallets and machinery.

TfL provides guidance on Delivery and Servicing Plans, which is available at: <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/delivery-and-servicing-plans.pdf>

- 6.14 As road capacity cannot be increased within the Plan Area and as traffic congestion and vehicle emissions are already well above acceptable levels, the transport sustainability objectives set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the AQAP can only be achieved by a net year-on-year decrease in the use of motor vehicles. Policy T2 of Camden's Local Plan proposes that all new development in the Borough will be car-free.
- 6.15 All applicants are therefore encouraged to consider creative solutions which will avoid increases in motor vehicle traffic and thereby promote economic, social and environmental sustainability.
- 6.16 Inevitably, some developments which offer over-riding benefits on other grounds may have the effect of increasing motor traffic at a specific location. Given the critical importance of reducing pollution and congestion levels (and in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF paragraph 152)) where adverse impacts are unavoidable, and all reasonable mitigation has been provided, it may be necessary to offset any increase through other measures so that a development does not lead to an overall increase in traffic volumes within the Plan Area.
- 6.17 To this end, where an increase in vehicle traffic is unavoidable and cannot otherwise be mitigated, then public realm or public transport improvements which aim to achieve corresponding reductions in vehicle usage elsewhere in the Plan Area should be delivered through the use of planning obligations, so that development does not lead to a net increase in motor vehicle usage.
- 6.18 In line with Camden's Planning Guidance 7 – Transport, the Forum has concluded that the measure of 'person trips' should be used as the starting point to assess transport impact.



Traffic congestion in Fitzjohn's Avenue/Arkwright Road



Service Delivery vehicles on Heath St.



Pedestrians and buses try to get through congested traffic on the A502 London Distributor Road in the centre of Hampstead.

Policy TT1: Traffic volumes

Policy TT1: Traffic volumes

Due to the critical need to improve air quality and tackle congestion within the Plan Area:

1. Planning applications which can reasonably be expected to result in a significant number of additional motor vehicle journeys post-completion should provide the following information at an appropriate level of detail to allow a robust assessment of the impact of the proposal on air quality and levels of pollution:
 - a. A Transport Assessment (or Statement);
 - b. A full or outline Delivery and Servicing Management Plan (DSMP);
 - c. An Air Quality Assessment;

which should together demonstrate (if necessary through mitigation measures) that the impact of any such vehicle journeys will be offset so that approval will not lead to an overall decrease in air quality in the Plan Area.

2. Where a Travel Plan is approved in connection with an application it should include provision for an annual monitoring report to be submitted to Camden Council for the first five years following construction.
3. Planning applications which can reasonably be expected to result in significant additional motor vehicle journeys in the plan area during construction should provide a full or outline Construction Management Plan at an appropriate level of detail to allow a robust assessment of the impact of the proposal on air quality and levels of pollution in addition to any noise, vibration or obstruction of the highway in the Plan area. The CMP should take into account the cumulative impact of development on the Plan area and demonstrate that the impact of any such vehicle journeys will be appropriately mitigated to minimise their impact on air quality and levels of pollution.
4. Any proposed mitigation measures necessary to comply with this Policy TT1 will be controlled through condition or Section 106 Agreement.

- 6.19 Comprehensive guidance on Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Delivery and Servicing Management Plans can be found in Camden Planning Guidance 7 – Transport. Guidance on Air Quality Assessments can be found in Camden’s Local Plan. Developments expected to generate an additional 100 or more person trips a day (as referenced in paragraph 6.6c) are regarded as "significant" for the application of Policy TT1. Exceptionally, some developments which generate smaller numbers of additional trips may also be expected to provide assessments, because of their site-specific circumstances.
- 6.20 Where a DSMP is required, the Plan strongly encourages the submission of a full DSMP during pre-planning to ensure that the practical impact of development is considered as early as possible. Where an outline DSMP is provided it should contain sufficient information to confirm that the material impacts of servicing and delivery on the transport system and on amenity have been appropriately considered and mitigated.
- 6.21 The depth of analysis required should reflect the scale of a development and the extent of its impact on local transport capacity and local amenity.
- 6.22 As with other planning matters, where a planning application is granted, the provisions of any associated DSMP will apply to future beneficial owners of the land or property described. The DSMP should reflect all reasonable expectations of the delivery and servicing requirements associated with the proposed land use at the time of the application and where a future owner wishes to go beyond the provisions set out in the relevant DSMP, a new planning consent will be necessary.
- 6.23 It should be noted that paragraph 1 of Policy TT1 is concerned with **additional** motor vehicle use and its objective is to prevent additional vehicle traffic and pollution. Therefore, if existing premises are refurbished or redeveloped in a way which does not increase motor vehicle use or pollution then paragraph 1 of this Policy will not apply. However, applicants should also have regard for the London Plan’s Policy T6: Parking. This states that existing parking provision should be reduced and not re-provided at previous levels where this would exceed the standards set out in this policy.
- 6.24 Further guidance on Construction Management Plans can be found in Camden Planning Guidance 6 – Amenity. To ensure that the practical impact of development is considered as early as possible the Plan strongly encourages the submission of a full CMP during pre-planning. Where an outline CMP is provided it should contain sufficient information to confirm that the material impacts of construction on the transport system and on amenity have been appropriately considered and mitigated. In line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 193), CMPs should not be burdensome,

should be proportionate to the scale of development and need only contain information which is relevant, necessary and material to the application in question.

- 6.25 Where a Transport Assessment, Transport Statement, DSMP or CMP is required, and in line with NPPF paragraph 189, the Council will take into account evidence provided to it that the applicant has consulted the local community affected by the development and has taken their reasonable concerns regarding any potential harm to the area into account. paragraph 44 refers to evidence more generally: “local planning authorities should only request supporting information that is relevant, necessary and material to the application in question.
- 6.26 The Plan encourages Camden Council to work with TfL and other organisations to discourage through traffic entering the Plan Area, particularly by promoting the following measures:
- a. Downgrading the A502 London Distributor Road given its unsuitability for heavy vehicles north of Hampstead village.
 - b. Use of signposting at key entry points to discourage traffic from entering the Plan Area where more appropriate choices, such as the A41 Finchley Road are available.

Policy TT2: Pedestrian environments

- 6.27 Hampstead Village and South End Green offer village and neighbourhood environments which attract large and growing numbers of visitors. The commercial, social and environmental health of these centres is heavily dependent on footfall and the maintenance of a pleasant and welcoming experience for pedestrians. Visitors do not follow linear paths and frequently wish to browse and move from one side of the road to the other.
- 6.28 However, traffic and pollution often makes walking unpleasant and unhealthy. The sustainability of Hampstead and South End Green centres depend on measures to maintain high levels of permeability, improve driver behaviour and avoid concentrations of pedestrians at specific crossing points, so that pedestrians and shoppers feel able to cross the streets freely and safely.
- 6.29 Applicants are therefore encouraged to consider solutions which support economic, social and environmental sustainability across the Plan Area by creating a more welcoming environment for pedestrians and cyclists while promoting their vibrancy and historic character.
- 6.30 Policy T1 of the Camden Local Plan seeks to ensure that developments improve the pedestrian environment by supporting “high quality public realm improvement works” and the provision of high quality safe road crossings where needed.

Policy TT2: Pedestrian environments

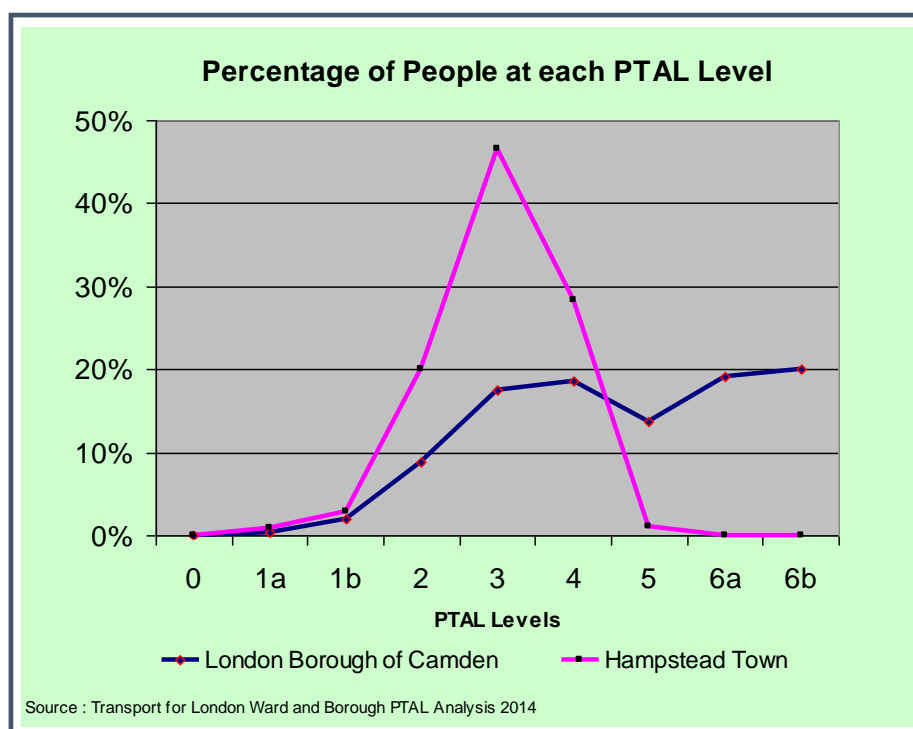
In the context of the Plan Area, public realm improvement works supported by development should be consistent with the following objectives to:

1. Promote the permeability of roads, alleys and courtyards (i.e. they are easy to walk or cycle through).
2. Protect or complement the historic character and charm of the area's streets, pavements and sightlines.
3. Support the borough-wide 20mph speed limit.
4. Avoid unnecessary street furniture, signage and segregation.
5. Provide increased numbers of crossing points, where necessary and viable, which are of good design, are pleasant for pedestrians to use and promote safety by encouraging road users to regard the street as a shared space and hence be vigilant of other road users.
6. Avoid unnecessary barriers, width restrictions, build-outs, islands and management measures, which detract from the area's historic character or are likely to worsen rather than reduce street congestion.
7. Provide opportunities, where needed and viable, for on-street cycle parking and, where appropriate street cycle rental.

- 6.31 Implementation of Camden Council's "Naked Streets Principle" set out in its Transport Strategy 2011, including removal of unnecessary street furniture, signs, signals and obstacles is strongly supported. This in turn can result in lower traffic speeds and a safer and more pedestrian-friendly environment.
- 6.32 Where it is necessary to introduce traffic calming, deployment of additional crossing points and enforcement of the 20mph speed limit should be considered as a first-line measure in preference to the use of barriers, signs, furniture and segregation.
- 6.33 Department for Transport statistics for 2014 show that serious injuries and deaths to pedestrians at zebra crossings in the UK are half those of "controlled" (pelican/puffin) crossing types, despite the fact that the numbers of zebra and controlled crossings are similar. TfL's report "Collision Levels in Greater London 2011-2013" shows that the numbers of zebra and controlled crossings in Greater London are equivalent. This safety benefit appears to result from two factors:
- a. Greater use of zebra crossings in areas where speed limits are 20mph or less.
 - b. The tendency for drivers at controlled crossings to look only at the traffic light (so that they are often unaware of pedestrians and cyclists) compared with the need to scan actively for other road users when approaching a zebra crossing.
- 6.34 In view of their safety and aesthetic benefits and given the enforcement of a 20mph zone throughout Camden, the use of zebra crossings is encouraged as the first-line option for pedestrian crossings within the Plan Area.
- 6.35 "Shared Use Road Schemes" (generally a kerb-free single surface, with pedestrian areas distinguished by visual and tactile lines) involve a high cost, but community engagement indicates such a scheme would be welcomed for South End Green provided implementation did not detract from the character of the area.
- 6.36 Measures to promote a similar awareness of shared space through additional crossing points and a reduction in street furniture are strongly supported, so that motorists are encouraged to be more vigilant. Responses received during community engagement indicated a desire to increase the number of pedestrian crossing points on various roads, including Fitzjohn's Avenue.

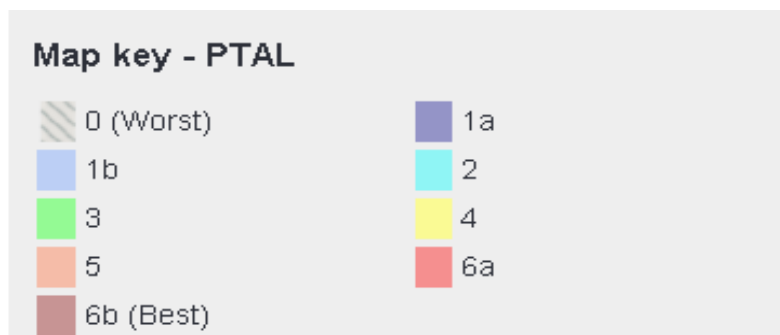
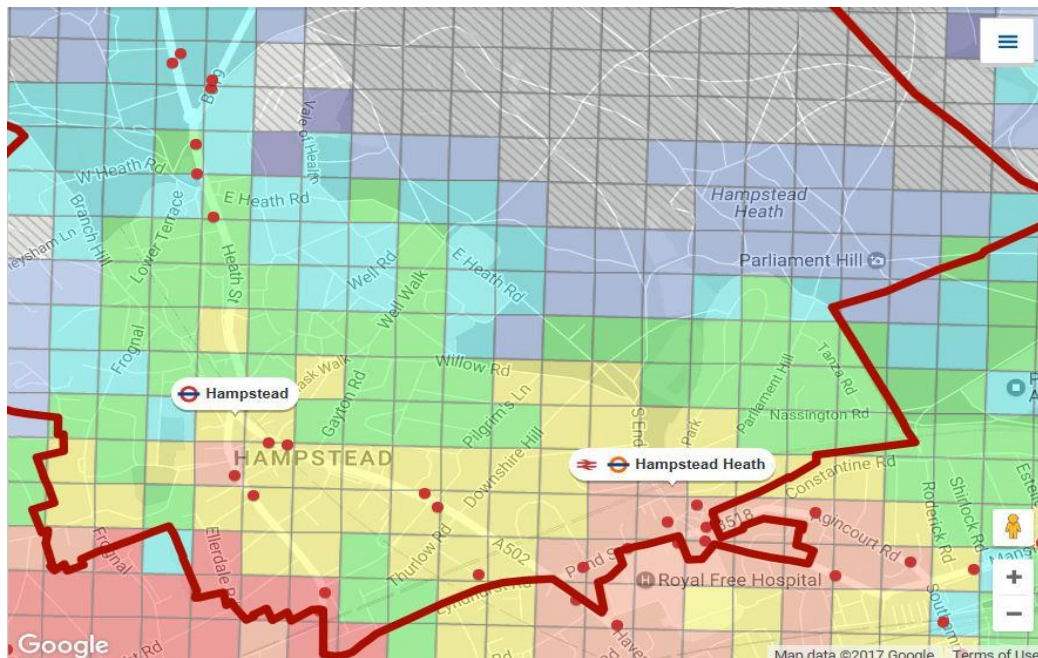
Policy TT3: Public transport

- 6.37 A widely recognised way to measure connectivity to the public transport network in London is the PTAL (Public Transport Accessibility Level) system, adopted by Transport for London as the standard method to calculate access to public transport. The PTAL value combines information about how close public transport is to a location and how frequent the service is. The highest level of connectivity has a PTAL of 6b (excellent) and the lowest has a PTAL of 0 (very poor).



- 6.38 Transport for London's 2014 analysis shows that the Hampstead Town ward has a relatively low PTAL score at 4.0, which is noticeably below the borough-wide score of 5.6 for Camden. The percentage of people in Hampstead Town ward living in areas with a PTAL score of 3 or less is 70% of the total population, compared to only 29% across the borough as a whole. **This needs updating – nine years old.**
- 6.39 The TfL map reproduced here shows that connectivity in the most populated part of the Plan Area is closely associated with bus provision. South End Green, at the extreme south of the HNF area is served by four regular bus routes, two of which pass through popular areas of the West End and central London on their way to their final destinations to the South or South-west of the city centre. However, both routes terminate at South End Green. The remaining 90% of the Plan Area (including Hampstead Town) is served by only two regular routes, one of which is a local service only, offering limited connectivity with journeys of less than 2km from Hampstead.

- 6.40 Sites located in areas of better connectivity permit residential development at higher densities together with the use of buildings for public or educational purposes. They also permit car-free development. Areas without good connectivity are not suited to these purposes unless development is made sustainable through corresponding improvements in public transport.



Map 8: PTAL scores

Source : Transport for London WebCAT Connectivity Assessment Toolkit

<https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/urban-planning-and-construction/planning-with-webcat/webcat>

- 6.41 The Forum considers TfL's PTAL calculation to be a cost-effective means of assessing public transport accessibility in connection with development proposals in view of its maturity, the simplicity of its calculation and the wide availability of calculation tools. A PTAL value can be quickly established for an individual address and TfL's PTAL Assessment Guide enables the benefits of proposed changes in public transport (for example the relocation of a bus stop) to be quantified in a simple and objective way.
- 6.42 Hampstead's chronic traffic problems mean that even relatively small increases in demand, particularly those associated with the many popular schools which lie within the Plan Area, can have a disproportionate impact and responses during Community Engagement indicated particular concern over schools which attract pupils from other parts of London, resulting in additional journeys into the Plan Area from outside.
- 6.43 Given the current conditions of traffic congestion and air quality, the Forum has concluded that new health and educational facilities (with heightened safeguarding needs and where a significant number of additional journeys will be generated) should be located in areas with a good PTAL score for existing or planned public transport connectivity. The Forum recognizes that some transitional arrangements will be needed and therefore expects a PTAL score of 4 for the first 5 years of the Plan to 2023 and 5 for the remainder of the Plan's lifespan. Due to the critical importance of promoting sustainable transport, including public transport usage, the responsibility will lie with developers to justify any exception to this approach: for example; by demonstrating that the travel patterns would not lead to increases in traffic at peak times, or that a Travel Plan could mitigate harmful effects of congestion and air pollution.
- 6.44 In line with Camden's Planning Guidance 7 – Transport, the Forum has concluded that the measure of 'person trips' should be used as the starting point to assess transport impact and for this purpose an expectation of 100 new person trips per day represents a significant threshold, given the specific context of the Plan Area, above which special care is required to ensure that public transport facilities are adequate.
- 6.45 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF paragraph 105) states that "Significant development should be focussed in locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes."

Policy TT3: Public transport

Due to the traffic congestion and air quality issues in the Plan Area there is disproportionate harm which small localised peaks in demand for travel can cause:

1. The following types of development will be supported where they are located on sites with a Transport for London PTAL score of 4 or over, up to 2023, and a score of 5 or over thereafter:
 - a. Sites used predominantly for medical, care or educational purposes.
 - b. Applications which can reasonably be expected to result in an average of 100 or more additional person-trips per day (including servicing) post completion.
2. In circumstances where a site's PTAL score is less than 4 or 5, paragraph 1 of this policy may be waived provided that public transport improvements necessary to elevate the site's PTAL score to 4 or 5 or over from completion are secured, or a Travel Plan produced which would provide good accessibility to the new development with measures to mitigate harm from congestion and air pollution. Planning obligations should be used to secure these results.

- 6.46 An example of a public transport improvement meeting the requirements of this policy is the development of a new health centre which is accompanied by improvements in bus frequency and the re-siting of bus stops to elevate the PTAL value of the health centre's site.

Policy TT4: Cycle and car ownership

- 6.47 While Policy T2 (Parking and Car-free Development) of the Camden Local Plan requires that all new developments are car free, the Plan Area contains no public cycle hire stands and lies some distance outside Transport for London's cycle hire area. Narrow roads and high volumes of traffic create an unpleasant environment for cyclists, particularly along Fitzjohn's Avenue and Heath Street.
- 6.48 The Plan's objectives to reduce motor traffic and improve pedestrian environments can be expected to promote an increase in cycling. TfL's Attitudes to Cycling 2014 report shows that 59% and 24% of respondents regarded safety concerns and traffic volumes respectively as the reasons why they had not taken up cycling. By contrast, age and poor cycling facilities (including lanes and street parking) were listed by only 10% of respondents.
- 6.49 As cycle use grows in the longer-term, and given the lack of a cycle hire scheme, it will become increasingly important that buildings offer safe, covered & convenient residential cycle storage sufficient to support all the occupants of a dwelling. This is especially important in the case of apartments, where the unsightly storage of bicycles on apartment balconies is a clear indication that residential cycle storage facilities are inadequate.
- 6.50 Provisions for covered street cycle storage in many parts of the Plan Area are limited or would conflict with the area's historic character. Therefore, to ensure that development in the Plan Area is sustainable, particularly for families, in the longer-term specific effort is needed to ensure that new homes are as cycle-friendly as possible.

Policy TT4: Cycle and car ownership

1. In addition to the cycle parking requirements set out in the London Plan, all residential developments with three or more bedrooms should include in their design (and within the curtilage of the building) at least three cycle parking spaces for long-stay use.
2. Each cycle parking space must be secure, under cover and accessible via step-free access from pavement or street level.
3. The requirements of this Policy should apply to the extent that they can be achieved in a manner both viable and sympathetic to the character of the surrounding area.

- 6.51 The northern extension of TfL's cycle hire area beyond Camden Lock is strongly supported.
- 6.52 Car ownership in the Plan Area is much higher than in the rest of Camden: 59% of households according to the last census had access to one or more vehicles, versus 39% elsewhere in the Borough. Hampstead Town ward achieved the fifth smallest reduction across all wards in Camden in the number of cars/vans per household between 2001 and 2011.
- 6.53 Of those wards achieving higher reductions, the improved availability of public transport appears to have been a factor. In Camden all 12 wards achieving reductions of 12% or more, benefited from PTAL scores of between 4.7 and 8.0, indicating that poor public transport produces greater reliance on cars.
- 6.54 Comments during community engagement indicated a desire to show sensitivity towards the needs of those who have no alternative but to use their cars, and of local businesses, who have strongly expressed the view that convenient short-stay parking is a factor in their survival. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that many regular public transport users maintain a car for longer journeys outside London.
- 6.55 Insensitive attempts to reduce street parking for local residents and businesses should therefore be rejected. As no material increase in the provision of street parking bays is possible the following alternative measures are strongly supported:
- a. More enlightened use of the street parking bays already available.
 - b. Reducing barriers to more active means of travel.
 - c. More efficient use of vehicles and car sharing schemes.
 - d. Improved public transport within the Plan Area.

7. Economy



Introduction

- 7.1 It is vital for Hampstead's future that it retains a flourishing local economy that attracts businesses and creates jobs. This section seeks to build policies that will nurture and protect the local economy.

- 7.2 A very important reason for assuring the future of businesses in Hampstead is to meet the varied needs of local residents. The NPPF, in section 7, urges local plans to promote competitive town centres that provide customer choice and a diverse retail offer and which reflect the individuality of town centres.

The Covid pandemic from 2020 onwards forced a shift of work to homes, which in many cases has yet to be reversed. This makes it more important to ensure that local residents' needs are being met. However, retailers face the old challenges of high business rents and rates, and the more recent advent of online shopping.

- 7.3 The Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum area contains two important retail centres: the centre of Hampstead itself, and the South End Green area. Each are briefly described below.

- 7.4 **Hampstead Town Centre** is the second smallest of Camden's six retail centres but one of the most attractive to visitors and residents alike. Many visitors come from outside the area, attracted by the "village feel", the proximity of the Heath and the many restaurants and cafes.



- 7.5 Visitors also come for essential shopping, and there are independent butchers, greengrocers, bakers and off-licences that offer a high-quality range of food and drink. Perhaps as a result of high rates and rents, the majority of retailers cater for the high end of the retail market.
- 7.6 In 2021, the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum carried out a survey intended to discover residents' attitudes to the high street areas in light of the Covid pandemic, as well as residents' views of these areas. At that time, a

significant number of businesses had closed, but there were also quite a number of new arrivals.

- 7.7 While there were some concerns about the make-up of the retail offering, the [survey found](#) a high level of satisfaction: “Those concerned about imbalances in the retail offering were far outweighed by those who commented positively on the range of shops, cafés, restaurants, food stores and pubs in Hampstead. Residents commended the village atmosphere, the sense of community and belonging, as well as the beauty, charm, leafiness and historic heritage. They appreciated having, with easy walking distance, independent shops selling fresh produce. They liked the buzz and liveliness, the easy availability of public transport and the proximity of Hampstead Heath.”
- 7.8 The chief concern of residents was traffic, with associated air pollution. There was also unhappiness about litter and uncollected rubbish. In addition, “the balance between chain and independent shops was seen by many as skewed too far towards the former.”
- 7.9 The pandemic seemed to accelerate the pace of change in the retail offering. Research by the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum found that in the two years after lockdown was imposed on 23 March 2020, 33 retail and hospitality businesses closed within the Forum area. In the same period, 28 businesses opened (including the Magdala and Old White Bear pubs, which reopened after long absences). Since March 2022, the rate of change has continued to be brisk, with a further 21 businesses closing by June 2023, more than balanced by the arrival of 23 businesses, with a few more known to be opening in the near future. These figures indicate the overall health of the high street areas remains quite robust, with departures broadly balanced by new arrivals. Many individual businesses found themselves in difficulties at the onset of the pandemic, and a number of sites have been empty for long periods, especially on Hampstead High Street. However, the pandemic did not precipitate a crisis for the Hampstead’s retail centres as a whole.
- 7.10 According to the Forum’s survey of residents, a further effect of the pandemic seemed likely be a permanent change in working patterns. Nearly a third of Hampstead residents were expecting to spend more time operating from home than they did before the pandemic. This led to a belief that the high street areas would need to provide services to support home working, such as places for meeting and co-working, and office supply and IT shops.
- 7.11 For the future, residents wanted a greener Hampstead, with curbs on car use and more pedestrianised streets. They wanted more spaces for community and cultural activities.
- 7.12 At the heart of the **South End Green Neighbourhood Centre** stands the impressive 1881 Gothic Revival drinking fountain located in part of what remains of the “green.” The parades of shops provide essential shopping and

services, especially to the nearby neighbourhoods of South Hill Park and the Mansfield area. They also service the thousands of workers and visitors brought to the area by the Royal Free Hospital and Hampstead Heath.

- 7.13 Small independent shops, delicatessens, convenience stores, pubs, cafes and restaurants make up the majority of the retail units, though a number of chains also have a presence. There is a broad range of retailers, such as hairdressers, dry cleaning, shoe repair shops, locksmiths and businesses such as undertakers, estate agents and a betting shop; however, there is no bank branch or post office.
- 7.14 The 2018 version of the Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan included a special section (paragraphs 6.57 to 6.61) presenting a vision of potential improvements to the South End Green area, including a reconfiguration of the bus stands, in light of heavy vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Camden now plans to enact changes along these lines.



Policy EC1: Encouraging a healthy retail mix

- 7.15 The Plan supports sustainable development that helps retain jobs and encourages a vibrant mix of shops and services.
- 7.16 Since the 2018 Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan took effect, new government regulations have removed distinctions between different classes of high street businesses (A1, A2 etc) and have placed most within a new Class E. Changes within this class are now considered permitted development and need no planning permission. However permission may still be required for changes from Class E to Class C3 (dwellinghouses) as Camden has introduced an Article 4 Direction withdrawing some permitted development rights.
- 7.17 Commercial premises, once converted to homes, are likely to stay in residential use. This is likely to reduce the economic dynamism of the area, reducing jobs and narrowing the commercial offering. For example, in both centres, many first floor premises are homes to dentists, gyms, solicitors' offices and other businesses.
- 7.18 Camden, alert to the dangers of a loss of dynamism in high street areas, has developed a [“Future High Streets” prospectus](#) with an agenda for building community hubs that promote cultural and other activities.

Policy EC1: Healthy retail mix

The Plan supports development that enhances the vitality and viability of Hampstead Town Centre and the South End Green Neighbourhood Centre by:

1. Providing office and retail units at first floor level.
2. Helping the Forum area to retain a widely varied retail offering, including small and locally-based shops, so as to enhance its village-like character and economic vibrancy.'
3. Resisting the change of use of space in Class E to residential occupation unless it can be shown that there is a long history of vacancy.
4. Helping to build hubs for community-related and cultural activities as envisioned in [Camden's “Future High Streets” prospectus](#).

- 7.19 The Forum supports the provision of opportunities to small/independent shops and businesses, which contribute positively to the vitality of the centres. Therefore, the Plan resists the aggregation of shop fronts that would result in the loss of viable small retail premises.
- 7.20 One factor in the health of Hampstead's retail businesses is the existence of businesses located in the spaces directly above shops. The people who work in businesses in Hampstead are customers for other businesses, such as restaurants and cafes.
- 7.21 South End Green lost its post office in 2008. Post offices – or sub post offices – provide easy public access to essential services including mailing, access to cash and retail goods. The Plan would support a business opening a sub post office in the SEG area.

Policy EC2: Retail centre environment

- 7.22 The appearance of a high street is one of the key factors in its vitality. Despite existing guidance, many inappropriate and poorly designed shopfronts have been inserted into existing frames. Some fascias use inappropriate materials and depths, resulting in a lack of harmony with the original buildings, quite a number of which are listed.
- 7.23 The Plan supports the development of shopfronts in the Hampstead Town Centre and South End Green Neighbourhood Centre that contribute positively to the character and visual quality of their surroundings.

Policy EC2: Contributing positively to the retail environment

1. New shop fronts or alterations to existing shop fronts will be supported where the proposals respect the proportions, rhythm and form of original frontages. Where possible, lost original features such as unpainted surfaces, pilasters, corbels, glazing bars, part-glazed doors and fascias should be restored.
2. The retention of any shop front that is noted in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy will be encouraged.
3. Any shop front of historical or architectural quality should be retained, even if its use has changed.
4. Security measures that do not detract from the streetscape, including toughened glass and the strengthening of shop fronts, will be supported. External security shutters, grilles or meshes will not be supported.
5. All “house-style” signage should be sensitively adapted to the streetscape.
6. Internally illuminated signs will not be supported. Signage should either be non-illuminated or externally illuminated, though “halo lit” or illuminated letters may be acceptable if subservient to the general design.
7. All lighting of shopfronts should minimise light pollution and harm to the natural environment. Excessive or bright lighting or 24-hour lighting of shopfronts that would cause harm to wildlife will not be supported.
8. Where possible timber fascias should be used on traditional shop fronts with either painted lettering or applied individual letters of another material.
9. Excessive signage will not be supported and generally signage should be limited to one fascia sign and one projecting sign at ground level.
10. The visual clutter of shop fronts should be minimised.

7.24 External illumination of signs is generally preferable; it should be discreetly fixed and the minimum to allow the sign to be seen at night. The colour and brightness of the illumination and its ability to distract or confuse passing drivers will be considered. The size of lettering and logos should be in proportion to the detailing of the building.

7.25 The house style of multiple stores will often not be acceptable as they generally involve the use of designs and materials not visually related to, or developed from, the conservation area context.

- 7.26 On 19th century buildings, a painted timber fascia with painted lettering or letters in another material would be the most appropriate.
- 7.27 Temporary banners should not be employed as a long-term substitute for permanent signage.
- 7.28 The Plan encourages shopkeepers to keep windows of shopfronts clear of posters and signs that create visual clutter. Camden Planning Guidance 1 and the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies provide further details on shopfront guidance.



Inappropriate use of materials and unsympathetic treatment of architectural details



Good examples respect the scale, style and materials appropriate to the architecture of the buildings and provide attractive settings for the display of goods

8. Housing and Community



Introduction

- 8.1 Hampstead's community is as diverse as its architecture.
- 8.2 Throughout our consultations, people talked about the importance of Hampstead's sense of community, of its rich cultural heritage and diversity and the value of its local amenities.
- 8.3 The Plan aims to enhance Hampstead's cherished village-like character by protecting important community assets and supporting developments that will improve the quality of life for all of its residents, including a wide range of cultural activities.
- 8.4 The value of local housing stock has risen greatly over recent decades and is beyond the means of most people. In 2014, the mean house price in Hampstead Town Ward was £1.75 million, an increase of 250% over 10 years (compared to an average Camden increase over the same period of 173.6%). Over the 12 months to April 2023, the average sale price of a terraced house in the NW3 postcode was about £2.2 million (using figures from the Rightmove and Zoopla websites). The average sale price of a flat was above £900,000.
- 8.5 Given the concomitant rise in the cost of living, the cohesiveness and diversity of the area may be suffering. Only a handful of social housing properties become available in any one year. The amount of social housing in the forum area is very low: it has fallen from 12% of the housing stock in 2001 to 9% in 2021. Camden's Local Plan Policy H7 identifies a shortage of large dwellings in the social affordable sector. In the Plan area, both the loss of small dwellings and the combination of large dwellings have resulted in more expensive housing.

Policy HC1: Housing mix

Policy HC1: Housing mix

1. In order to promote the mix of housing needed within the Neighbourhood Plan area, particularly for social affordable and smaller dwellings, the following proposals will be supported:
 - a. development that increases the provision of social affordable, intermediate and community-led housing in line with the Local Plan (Policy H4) and national planning policy;
 - b. the development of larger, 3 and 4 bedroom units, for social affordable dwellings;
 - c. the inclusion of small self-contained dwellings, either studio or 1 or 2 bedrooms, in all new non-social housing development.
 - d. provision of small units as intermediate affordable housing.
2. Except in exceptional circumstances, housing proposals will not be supported which would result in the loss of small self-contained dwellings, either studio or 1 or 2 bedrooms, in conversions.
3. The Plan supports the aims of Community Land Trusts in providing affordable homes and other community assets.

- 8.6 The Forum supports Camden's policy of limiting the loss of dwellings during conversions. However, exceptionally, as described in paragraph 3.132 of Camden Local Plan, older accommodation may not meet contemporary and future needs for living space. Exceptional circumstances must be clearly demonstrated with supporting evidence, and arrangements must be put in place to re-house all existing occupiers. Camden Planning Guidance on housing provides information as to what constitutes a small dwelling. Exceptions in Policy HC1 (2) would include cases where one of the properties fails to meet the government's minimum space standards.

Policy HC2: Community Facilities

- 8.7 Facilities servicing older residents are particularly important. Hampstead has a higher percentage of older residents than the rest of Camden and this age group is growing. In 2011, over-60s accounted for 22% of the population, versus 19% in 2001 (comparable figures for Camden were 15.1% and 14.2%). Those over 75, rose from 6.8% to 8.2% in the same period while residents aged 16-29 declined from 21.5% to 15.4%.
- 8.8 However, a number of facilities in the Plan Area serving older and vulnerable people have been sold off in recent years and have not been replaced locally.

Policy HC2: Community facilities

1. The Plan will resist the loss of facilities and sites listed in 8.11 and 8.12 below unless a replacement facility is provided that meets the needs of local residents or the specific community facility is no longer required in its current use.
2. Development proposals will contribute to the support of these community facilities through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and other agreements as appropriate.
3. The Plan will resist the further loss of facilities for older and vulnerable people unless alternative provision can be provided locally, or firm evidence can be provided to demonstrate that the facilities are unviable or no longer required.
4. The Plan supports proposals to facilitate cultural activities in the Plan area.

- 8.9 The area has a number of community facilities that are widely used, appreciated and which support the community's needs. These facilities, listed below, should be supported and their sites protected:
- The Hampstead Post Office
 - Hampstead Community Centre
 - Henderson Court Resource Centre
 - Keats Community Library
 - Burgh House and Museum
 - St Stephen's Rosslyn Hill
 - Queen's Mary's House
 - The Royal Mail Hampstead Delivery Office, Shepherd's Walk
 - Pentameters Theatre
 - Everyman Cinema

- Fenton House and Gardens (National Trust)
- 2 Willow Road (National Trust)
- Keats House (Corporation of London)
- The Armoury
- Monro House, Henderson Court
- Keat's Practice
- Park End Surgery
- The Hampstead Observatory
- One secondary and 10 primary schools

8.10 The area's places of worship are also important to the community and their sites should be protected:

- St Mary's, Hampstead
- St John's, Downshire Hill
- Christ Church, Hampstead
- Rosslyn Hill Unitarian Church (Hall on Local List)
- Heath Street Baptist Church
- Hampstead Meeting House
- The Village Shul

8.11 The Plan supports ways to increase the use and the availability of these assets to the wider community; for example, increasing the use of school facilities outside school time. Many of the area's places of worship offer diverse cultural programs and venues for community activities, which the Plan also supports.

8.12 The Plan encourages regular consultation with businesses and the local community to update the CIL priority lists for the Plan Area.

8.13 Should the Hampstead Post Office site be re-developed, the Plan would urge any developer to retain a facility for post office functions. According to a 2020 Post Office study, a post office in a high street is an important driver for local business and acts "as an important backstop for those that cannot access cash, mail or digital services elsewhere."

Strategic Sites



Camden's draft site allocation plan includes two locations in the Plan area: Queen Mary's House on East Heath Road and the Royal Mail Hampstead Delivery Office in Shepherd's Walk. In the event either of these sites comes forward for development, the Plan offers the following guidance for development or improvement of the sites.

Queen Mary's House

The Plan would support the redevelopment of the Queen Mary's site along the lines of Policies HC1 and DH1, DH2, DH3 and DH4 by requiring that any proposals:

- Will provide 10% biodiversity net gain
- Will provide net positive energy
- Be water efficient
- Continue to provide affordable housing on site
- Retrofit to the greatest extent possible
- Protect important views and the character area

The Plan strongly discourages significant demolition.

The view looking south from Whitestone Pond past the Queen Mary's site toward the village is identified as one of the Plan's important views, forming a visual "gate" to the village, offering a wide vista. The low-rise buildings of the hospital site are situated well back from the wall and are inconspicuous in the view. The Hampstead Whitestone Gardens opposite reinforce the sense of the Heath penetrating the build-up area of the village, blurring the edges of the two.

Strategic Sites, continued

Royal Mail Hampstead Delivery Office, Shepherds Walk

Redevelopment of the Delivery Office should also meet the Policies HC1 and DH1, DH2, DH3 and DH4.

Redeveloping could meet both the housing mix policies of the Plan and the Camden Local Plan while providing vibrant live/work units to replace the many traditional workshops and studios that have been lost through the re-development of Hampstead. Live/work spaces contribute vibrancy, jobs and economic stimulus to neighbourhoods.

Policy HC3: Enhancing street life

- 8.14 As articulated in the London Plan, the quality of the public realm significantly influences people's quality of life, affecting people's sense of place, security and belonging, as well as having an influence on a range of health and social factors.

Policy HC3: Enhancing street life through the public realm

1. The Plan supports development that creates accessible, well lit, welcoming public spaces with good environmental qualities. Examples of such areas include South End Green, Oriel Place Garden and the northern end of Heath Street.
2. The Plan, in accordance with the London Plan, expects buildings that frame these spaces to encourage the ease of movement and potential for public use.

- 8.15 The Plan encourages street life through better design of the public realm, which would facilitate community events such as festivals, fairs, street parties and other cultural activities.
- 8.16 The Plan also supports regular closure of selected streets and squares to traffic to facilitate markets, festivals, children's play, etc.

9. Appendices

These appendices can be found on www.camden.gov.uk

- 1 Evidence base
- 2 Character areas
- 3 List of designated and non-designated heritage assets
- 4 Open Spaces and Biodiversity Corridors
- 5 Hampstead Local Green Spaces evidence
- 6 List of veteran and important local trees
- 7 List of important local views