



London Borough of Camden Infrastructure Study

June 2019





London Borough of Camden Infrastructure Study baseline

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0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 Overview

As part of its plan-making process, the London Borough of Camden commissioned Troy Planning + Design to prepare an Infrastructure Study (IS) which provides a baseline assessment of the current level of infrastructure provision within the Borough, covering a mix of physical, social and green infrastructure.

It should be noted that this study is not a statement of Council policy. Rather, it is a technical document that comprises part of the evidence base assisting with the preparation of the emerging Site Allocation Local Plan (SALP). The study identifies the current level of infrastructure provision and is not intended to determine where development may or may not be appropriate. Rather, and alongside the suite of other studies comprising the evidence base, it is to help inform decisions. Future updates of the study will then provide more information of the infrastructure requirements for particular areas or sites.

The London Borough of Camden adopted their Local Plan in 2017. Whilst it contains a number of planning policies, including establishing the quantum of development required over the plan period, it does not include specific policies for the allocation of sites to meet the development requirements.

A review of the Site Allocations Plan (2013) is currently being prepared that will sit alongside the Local Plan. The Site Allocations Local Plan (SALP) will aid the Council in meeting the aims and objectives of the Local Plan, by setting out guidelines on land uses, design and infrastructure provision for key areas and sites. The area policies cover locations such as Camden Goods Yard, Camley Street and Kentish Town and are intended to complement the Council's adopted/emerging planning frameworks and neighbourhood plans prepared by community groups. Specific sites within these areas and stand-alone sites outside of these areas have individual detailed allocations setting out site specific development principles as necessary. Consultation on the draft SALP (Regulation 18) is anticipated to occur in February to March 2020.

This IS, and future updates to it, will form part of the evidence base that underpins the preparation of the SALP and will contain information about the specific infrastructure requirements of the sites and areas in the borough that are expected to experience significant development. The update will require infrastructure providers to think more strategically in terms of future provision and the challenges brought about by significant growth in the long term.

0.2 Report Structure

The report is structured across ten main sections:

Section 1 provides the introduction to the Study, details of the purpose and status of it and the approaches and assumptions that have been made.

Section 2 covers the policy context for the study, including National Planning Policy, the National Infrastructure Assessment, Camden Policy and the London Plan. All of these will play a role in the consideration of infrastructure requirements for the Borough.

Section 3 sets out the context of the Borough, include demography, economy and transport.

Section 4 considers the scale and location of growth, for both housing and employment. This is based on the figures included in the Local Plan (2017). In terms of housing need, a map has been included in this section to show the range of potential growth in the east, west and south of the Borough.

Section 5 provides an overview of a workshop held in January 2019, to which service providers were invited and initial conversations were had in regard to infrastructure provision.

Section 6 presents the findings for physical infrastructure, including previous work that has been undertaken, future investment where known and other relevant considerations. This section covers flooding, water supply, transport, electricity, gas, internet and waste.

Section 7 presents the findings for social infrastructure, including previous work that has been undertaken, future investment where known and other relevant considerations. This section covers education, healthcare, emergency services, community centres, libraries, play space, indoor sports and outdoor sports.

Section 8 presents the findings for green infrastructure, including previous work that has been undertaken, future investment where known and other relevant considerations. This section covers open space and allotments.

Section 9 provides a summary of report for each infrastructure type.

0.3 Engagement with Service Providers

In order to develop an understanding of the current level of infrastructure provision, an initial workshop (January 2019) was held to which a variety of infrastructure providers were invited, both from within the Council as well as external organisations. Following the workshop, stakeholders were invited to submit further information, which focused around the following questions:

- What level of infrastructure is currently provided?
- Are there any specific problem areas?
- What existing plans and proposals for new infrastructure are in place?
- What additional infrastructure will be needed as a result of the growth proposed in the Plan period?
- What are the trigger points for delivery of new infrastructure/ what scale of development can be accommodated before new facilities are required?
- What are the likely costs of new infrastructure?
- How will the above costs be funded?
- Are there any borough wide requirements unrelated to the particular areas of growth?
- Which of these pieces of infrastructure do you consider to be most critical?

Using the feedback obtained at the workshop and that provided in subsequent exchanges, as well as information contained in existing studies, strategies and plans, this Infrastructure Study has been prepared to reflect an as up-to-date position as possible.

0.4 Findings

Responses received from the service providers informed the findings in the study. In some instances service providers found it difficult to provide information in the absence of specific details regarding growth, such as location, housing size, phasing and tenure. Based on the information received, key findings from the Study are included below:

- There are not currently considered to be any major deficiencies in infrastructure provision.
- Some of the growth areas identified in the Local Plan are at risk of surface water flooding.
- Water supply and utility upgrades will be delivered at the time that phasing is more certain.
- As part of the focus on sustainable modes of transport, it will be important for walking and cycling to be promoted, as much of the public transport network in the Borough is operating at or near or capacity during peak times.
- Camden will need to contribute towards the London Plan target for London to manage all of its waste within the capital by 2026.
- The design of schemes needs to anticipate changes in technology for managing waste and ensure that developments remain accessible for refuse collection even when they are car-free.
- It has been suggested by providers that there is surplus provision of early years and childcare, primary and secondary education. Providers of further education are aware

of the current dip in 16+ population and are considering how to manage this going forward.

- It has been suggested by the North London Estates Plan 2018 that 76% of the built facilities which house the GP surgeries within the Borough are in need of replacement.
- All 34 GP practices are accepting patients.
- The focus of the Council for community centres will be to upgrade, extend or refurbish existing facilities.
- The Council acknowledge that the policy requirements for open space (including play space, allotments and open space) can be difficult to implement.. Therefore, viability permitting, it may be more appropriate to collect a payment in lieu.
- There is currently sufficient provision of indoor sports to support the existing population but there is a shortfall of outdoor artificial grass pitches.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Infrastructure covered in this report

This Infrastructure Study (IS) baseline has been prepared by Troy Planning + Design as part of the evidence base to support the preparation of the Site Allocations Local Plan (SALP) document, which forms part of the suite of documents known as the Local Plan for the London Borough of Camden (The 'Council').

The term infrastructure covers a wide range of services and facilities provided by public and private organisations. The definition of infrastructure is outlined in section 216(a) of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended). The Camden IS covers a mix of physical, social and green infrastructure, including:

Physical Infrastructure

- Flood and coastal defences
- Transport
- Water
- Utilities
- Waste

Social Infrastructure

- Schools and other educational facilities
- Health and social wellbeing
- Emergency services
- Social and community (including community halls and play and leisure facilities)

Green Infrastructure

- Parks and gardens
- Natural/ Semi-natural green space

1.2 Purpose of the report

This IS seeks to provide a baseline assessment of the current level of provision of each infrastructure type within the Borough as well as providing indicative commentary of future infrastructure considerations. Discussions, meetings and workshops have taken place with a variety of infrastructure providers, both within the Council and with external organisations, to develop an understanding of the current 'baseline' infrastructure position. Consideration has also been given to previous evidence base studies, strategies and plans. An update to this report to be produced at a later point in the plan making process will require infrastructure providers to think more strategically in terms of future provision and the challenges brought about by significant growth in the long term.

In so far as the information has been made available, this IS brings all these agencies' feedback and strategy review together in one document. This should encourage inter-

relationships between parties and provides an opportunity to share information and align/coordinate infrastructure.

It is often difficult to be certain about infrastructure requirements so far into the future, as the detail of many development schemes is not currently known. Therefore, this study is intended to be a document which is regularly updated given the uncertain and fluid nature of planning for infrastructure.

1.3 Status of the report

This study is a supporting document for the emerging SALP which will provide area and site-specific planning policies to complement the Camden Local Plan, adopted in 2017. The IS covers the plan period up to 2031, although as mentioned above, its content will be monitored and periodically reviewed.

This document includes details of the infrastructure baseline as it exists at the moment, acknowledging future plans where they exist. A subsequent document will be produced which will identify the infrastructure, as noted by the Council and other service providers, as being needed to support the delivery of the areas and sites identified in Camden's draft SALP. That document will explain the approach the Council has taken to identifying infrastructure, how it will be delivered, and an assessment of the potential opportunities and risks associated with doing so. The latter will be a 'living document' and will be updated and monitored over time, particularly as more detail and information on site specific proposals emerge.

In 2015, an IS Update¹ to an earlier 2012 study was published by the Council. It gave up-to-date evidence of infrastructure to support the Local Plan development, covering the period to 2031. In some instances, it has been appropriate to refer to the findings from the 2015 Study in this iteration of the IS.

1.4 Approach

There are certain important principles regarding the approach and issues that the IS must recognise:

- The IS does not seek to make up for historic deficits in infrastructure. However, there are instances where delivering the infrastructure needs of new growth might most effectively be achieved through the upgrading of existing facilities. This could include, for example, extending existing schools or enhancing current public transport services.
- Not all housing and employment growth planned for individual sites will attract specific additional infrastructure requirements that can be addressed through the

1

<https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/16025121/CD2.14+Infrastructure+Study+2015.pdf/e5568fa6-aab7-1f78-508b-497b4b504f44>

development of that site alone. In most cases, the infrastructure needs that have been identified reflect the cumulative impact of growth in a wider area e.g. based upon growth identified by the SALP's area policies and quantum of development anticipated on specific sites within these areas and standalone sites outside these areas. When space comes at a premium, particularly for a London Borough, there may be benefits to be had in co-locating services. Co-location can take many forms. Schools are increasingly looking to raise revenue by hiring out sports pitches and other facilities outside of school hours. Equally, the shift in primary healthcare provision to larger health hubs means larger buildings that could share facilities with other health providers – opticians, dentists, physiotherapists, etc – but also equally with a range of other uses, both commercial and community, e.g. retail, community centres, libraries, etc. Indeed, the limited resources available for provision of, for example, library and community services has spawned many excellent examples of alternative types of provision with different organisational/management structures to those traditionally used.

- Whilst it is important to recognise such changing ways of providing services, it is extremely difficult for an IS to be definitive about what these could be. There are many options open as to how this is provided and this could therefore have a significant impact on needs and costs. Commissioning of individual items of infrastructure may also be dependent on decisions by the Council and fund holding bodies.

2 POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 National Planning Policy

The context for the study is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, amended 2019). Achieving sustainable development is at the core of the NPPF. It states, at Paragraph 8, for example, that this includes *'identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure' and 'supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities... with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being.'*

The NPPF goes on to state, at Paragraph 20, that:

'Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for:

- a) housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development;*
- b) infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, waste water, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);*
- c) community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and*
- d) conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation'.*

Paragraph 72(d) of the NPPF states that local authorities should *"make a realistic assessment of likely rates of delivery, given the lead-in times for large scale sites, and identify opportunities for supporting rapid implementation (such as through joint ventures or locally led development corporations)".* A footnote (35) is included at this point which is very useful in the consideration of the IS and it states:

"the delivery of large scale developments may need to extend beyond an individual plan period, and the associated infrastructure requirements may not be capable of being identified fully at the outset. Anticipated rates of delivery and infrastructure requirements should, therefore, be kept under review and reflected as policies are updated."

2.2 National Infrastructure Assessment

In July 2018 the first 'National Infrastructure Assessment' was published. This sets out a long-term strategy for the UK's economic infrastructure from 2020 to 2050. It includes a number of recommendations to Government that could be implemented within the life of the Plan period covered by the Local Plan. These include:

- Nationwide full fibre broadband by 2033.
- Half of the UK's power to be provided by renewables by 2030.
- Three quarters of plastic packaging to be recycled by 2030.
- Preparing for 100 per cent electric vehicle sales by 2030.

Other recommendations include:

- £43 billion of stable long-term transport funding for regional cities.
- Ensuring resilience to extreme drought.
- A national standard of flood resilience for all communities by 2050.

The implication is that the Government, along with service providers and regulating bodies, need to begin delivering the necessary programmes to put the above in place. For London specifically, it is recognised that future growth of the transport networks will not be possible without substantial increases in capacity.

2.3 Camden Policy Context

The Development Plan for the London Borough of Camden consists of:

- The London Plan (adopted 2016, emerging revised Plan currently at examination)
- Euston Area Plan (adopted 2015)
- Fitzrovia Area Action Plan (adopted 2014)
- Site Allocations (adopted 2013)
- Local Plan (adopted 2017)
- Neighbourhood Plans (Kentish Town 2016, Fortune Green and West Hampstead 2015, Highgate 2017 and Hampstead 2018).
- North London Waste Plan (adoption expected 2020)

Following the adoption of the Local Plan 2017 it was decided that the Site Allocations 2013 needed to be reviewed in order to be able to identify and allocate sufficient sites to meet the objectively assessed housing need as well as employment and gypsy and traveller needs.

Between December 2017 and February 2018 the Council undertook a Call for Sites process. The suggested sites are being assessed for suitability, availability and deliverability, and will be included in the draft updated SALP. This is anticipated to be published in February 2020.

The Council has worked with communities to create a vision for the future of the Borough, Camden 2025 as well as the Camden Plan which sets out how the vision will be supported by the Council. The vision states a call for action that in 2025, everyone in Camden should

have a place they call home. This supports the need to deliver enough housing sites over the plan period to address that requirement. Additionally, a further call for action is that in 2025, Camden should be a clean, vibrant and sustainable place. Delivering sufficient infrastructure can help meet this vision.

Neighbourhood Forums have identified local infrastructure aspirations as part of their neighbourhood plans. Communities also have a role in identifying priorities for funding from the local element of CIL. Kentish Town Neighbourhood Forum, for example, included a CIL priority list as part of their appendices, setting out what they would like to spend CIL on to support development in the KTNF area.

2.4 London Plan

Camden Borough policies must be in 'general conformity' with the London Plan, which sets out the Mayor's general policies for development and land use in Greater London. Underpinning all infrastructure requirements is the idea that they should contribute to environmental sustainability. Whilst currently progressing through the examination process, it is important to give thought to the policies contained in the emerging London Plan.

Physical infrastructure priorities set out in the emerging London Plan include the strategic transport priorities for London as a whole and within the wider South East. Of relevance to Camden, Euston is identified as an area requiring large scale infrastructure improvements to improve the public realm around the station and also develop the transport interchange. HS1 and Crossrail 2 are key project considerations. As stated in Policy T9 Mayoral Community Infrastructure Levy (MCIL) will be charged on developments in order to secure funding towards transport infrastructure of strategic importance.

In Chapter 8 of the emerging London Plan, emphasis is placed on the social and economic importance of planning for green infrastructure. Green infrastructure is defined the network of green and blue spaces and features such as street trees and green roofs that is planned, designed and managed to deliver a range of benefits, including, but not exclusive of, promoting mental and physical health and wellbeing, adapting to the impacts of climate change and the urban heat island effect and supporting food growing.

The London Plan also emphasises the importance of planning for social infrastructure, defining it as including health provision, education, community, youth, recreation, sports, faith and emergency facilities. It stresses the importance of planning for these in Development Plans, especially in regard to Town Centres. The Town Centres in Camden are Kilburn High Road, West Hampstead, Finchley Road/ Swiss Cottage, Hampstead, Kentish Town and Camden Town. These uses are also likely to be appropriate within the Central London area given its mixed commercial and residential character and that significant growth is expected there.

3 CAMDEN CONTEXT

3.1 Overview

The Borough covers almost 22km² and borders the London Boroughs of Islington, Hackney, City of London, City of Westminster, Brent, Barnet and Haringey.

Latest estimates indicate that the population of Camden is 253,400 (2017) and it is projected to grow by 6% (14,600) between 2018 and 2028. Whilst only covering 1.4% of the area of London, it contains 2.9% of its population and 7% of its employment².

Camden is a diverse Borough, with areas including Holborn, Euston, Covent Garden, King's Cross and Hampstead Heath. There are 11 higher education institutions in the Borough and as such is home to the largest student population in London, some 26,500 students².

The population is also diverse in terms of educational attainment, with 51% of those over 16 being educated to degree level of equivalent, whilst 13% of the population have no qualifications².

32% of the household live in private rented accommodation whilst 32% of household owns their home either outright or with a mortgage or loan².

61% of households in Camden do not have access to a car or van, indicating a reliance upon public transport².

There is a presence of relative deprivation in the Borough, with Gospel Oak ward among the most 5% deprived wards in England, whereas in Hampstead Town ward, 5 out of the 7 lower super output areas in that ward are among the 35% least deprived LSOAs in England².

There are 99,127 dwellings in the Borough, with 85% of these being flats, maisonettes or apartments. The average house price in Camden is £858,738 and the average price of a flat is £773,026².

3.2 Economy

Camden has one of the most successful economies in the country, with over 24,000 businesses and 300,000 jobs. The success of the economy is owed largely to the variety of employment sectors ranging from professional services, to healthcare, to leisure and night-time economy.

Many thousand people commute to the Borough to work everyday, yet a number of residents do not possess the right qualifications to access much of the job market.

² <https://opendata.camden.gov.uk/download/9m7e-5qyt/application/pdf>

Projections in the Local Plan 2017 suggest that the total number of jobs in Camden could grow from 286,000 in 2011 to 375,000 by 2031.

3.3 Transport and Highways

The highest priority for the Borough is active travel as a mode of transport, due to the Healthy Streets approach and constraints on capacity. The walking and cycling network in the Borough is extensive, with Cycle Superhighway 6 offering a cycle route from King's Cross to Elephant & Castle. Quietway 1 offers a quieter cycling route between Covent Garden and Kentish Town, with parts of Quietway 2 and 3 also passing through Camden. Cycle Superhighway 11 has been designed but a Court ruling has prevented development starting. This route would have included safety improvements for cyclist and pedestrians at Swiss Cottage and Regents Park.

Public transport provision in Camden is high, with three major railway termini and extensive bus and tube provision.

The London Borough of Camden is very well connected to other parts of London and beyond. There is connectivity with the Thameslink (Brighton/Kent to Peterborough/Cambridge and Bedford) and London Overground networks (parts of the 'North London Railway', Gospel Oak-Barking line and local services out of Euston). Key stations on these lines include Kentish Town, West Hampstead, Hampstead Heath and Gospel Oak. . In addition, there are 18 tube stations, running on the Central, Circle, Victoria, Hammersmith & City, Metropolitan, Northern and Piccadilly lines. There are also over 63 London bus routes that pass through the Borough.

Two A roads run through part of the Borough. The A41, Finchley Road runs north to south in the western part of the Borough, linking Marylebone with Brent Cross. The A501 runs east to west in the southern part of the Borough, which extends from Paddington to Moorgate and forms part of the inner London ring road.

A key role of the Borough's transport infrastructure network is to improve safety and reduce the chances of death or injury. Between 2004 and 2014 the number of people killed or seriously injured in the Borough reduced from 148 to 70³.

The number of total road casualties in the Borough, causing fatal, serious or slight injury was 1,174 in 2004 and 1,037 in 2014. For the 2014 figure, this represents 4.4 casualties per 1,000 population.

³ <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/road-casualties-severity-borough>

4 SCALE AND LOCATION OF GROWTH

4.1 Housing needs

The adopted housing need figure in the Local Plan 2017 is 16,800 to 2031, equating to 1,120 homes per annum. This is referred to as the Objectively Assessed Need (OAN). The Local Plan suggests that this need can be accommodated through existing permissions plus new allocations and a windfall allowance (for small sites). Whilst the SALP will go a significant way towards identifying sites for development, non-allocated sites will contribute towards future housing supply.

The Local Plan expects much of the development to take place in:

- the growth areas: King's Cross; Euston; Tottenham Court Road; Holborn; West Hampstead Interchange and Kentish Town Regis Road;
- other highly accessible locations, in particular Central London and the town centres of Camden Town, Finchley Road/ Swiss Cottage, Kentish Town, Kilburn High Road and West Hampstead; and
- the Council's Community Investment Programme (CIP)

Whilst the Local Plan sets the housing figure for the area and identifies broad areas for growth, it did not prescribe allocations. The emerging SALP will fulfil this requirement and allocate sites for development, including for housing and employment.

In relation to the identified OAN, some of this need has already been delivered through development that has taken place since the beginning of the plan period (2016), known as 'completions'. In addition, there are planning applications for which permission has been granted and are likely to see further homes delivered before the SALP is adopted.

Beyond completions and commitments, new site allocations make provision for further housing development as part of the Local Plan and these will come through the updated SALP, although non-allocated sites, particularly small sites will be expected to form part of the housing supply too. As outlined above, it is likely that some of the sites may come forward for development ahead of the adoption of the SALP, but most sites will be phased for the duration of the Plan period (2016-2031).

For the purposes of this IS, the Borough has been split into three broad areas- East, West and South (as shown in). The indicative figures for growth, which are currently subject to refinement and further testing, are:

- East- between 6,400 and 9,600 dwellings
- West- between 2,800 and 4,200 dwellings
- South- between 3,600 and 5,400 dwellings.

It is the infrastructure requirements arising from the scale and spatial distribution of the allocations that will be explored through the final iteration of the IS. Where relevant,

infrastructure providers have been asked to consider this emerging range for the purposes of this baseline report.

In addition to permanent self-contained residential housing, there is a high pressure in Camden for additional student housing and other forms of specialist housing.

4.2 Employment Growth

The Local Plan 2017 identifies a forecasted demand of 695,000sqm of office floorspace between 2014 and 2031. To meet this demand, the Council will primarily direct development to the growth areas, Central London and town centres, identified through the Local Plan 2017⁴. Much of this growth will be delivered through the scheme at King's Cross Central, where there is permission for 444,000sqm of office space, which has substantially been implemented. Euston and Central London are likely to be key locations for employment growth for the rest of the Plan period. The Local Plan promotes a number of growth sectors recognising their potential contribution to Camden's economy and beyond. These are: Professional and business administration (legal, financial, management consultancy etc.); Creative industries (visual and performing arts, music, film and video etc.) and the 'Knowledge Quarter' around Euston and King's Cross based around cultural, research, scientific and media organisations.

The Plan looks to protect existing industrial and warehousing sites. The Council will support proposals for intensification where it can be demonstrated that additional employment benefits will be delivered.

It is important to note the de-designation of part of the industry area in Kentish Town and the Council's proposals for a comprehensive, employment-led development in Regis Road, as set out in Policy G1 of the Local Plan. Camley Street is another area for significant change and the Council will produce a vision for the area to ensure that growth takes place in a sustainable way and fits in with the wider area.

⁴ King's Cross, Euston, Tottenham Court Road, Holborn, West Hampstead Interchange and Kentish Town Regis Road

<https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/4820180/Local+Plan.pdf/ce6e992a-91f9-3a60-720c-70290fab78a6>

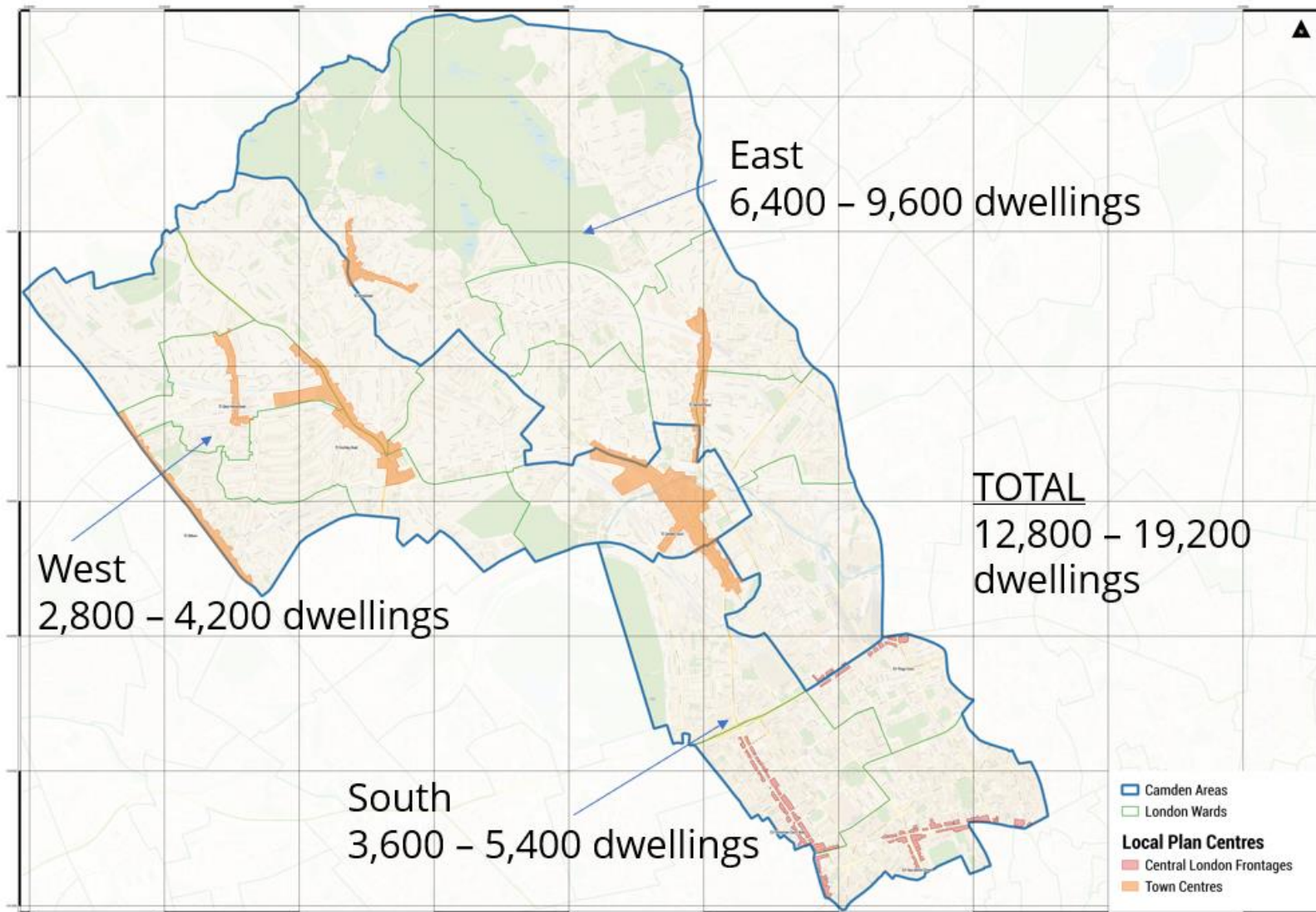


Figure 1 Potential growth figures in the three broad areas

5 ENGAGEMENT EXERCISE

5.1 Overview

A workshop was held in January 2019 with internal (Camden Council) and external infrastructure service providers. Discussions were focused around the existing levels of infrastructure, their functionality and what will be needed in the future to support the proposed scale of growth. Headline messages from the workshop are outlined below and further information about many of the discussions is included in the main body of the report.

5.2 Physical Infrastructure

Water

- If surface water could be removed from the combined sewerage network, which currently handles both surface and foul water, it could dramatically increase the capacity of the water pipe network.
- Thames Water anticipate that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate growth but that, if this does not transpire to be the case, upgrades would be possible. Phasing will need to be known however, if upgrades are to be provided.
- Given that site allocations are likely to be on brownfield sites, it is more likely that upgrades to the water network will be required rather than new infrastructure.

Transport

- There are opportunities, such as permanent or temporary road closures, to allow play in streets, for example at Phoenix Road – being provided by HS2.
- Trips across the Borough need to switch from public transport to active travel, especially cycling, so new infrastructure is required in the form of improved street environments and public highway which prioritise active travel.
- Many existing public transport services running through the Borough are crowded, especially at peak times, with limited scope for improvements to the network infrastructure due to a mix of financial and engineering constraints. This relates both to individual stations as well as the lines themselves. This reinforces the need to focus mainly on active travel infrastructure and treat walking and cycling as strategic transport modes.
- Less busy stations, such as Chalk Farm and Mornington Crescent, should be strongly promoted.
- Green space and active travel routes to and from green space, should be treated as part of transport infrastructure, to encourage more walking and cycling.
- Despite some reorganisation in response to patronage trends and funding cuts, buses should continue to receive strong support and frequent infrastructure.

investment, for example to create new services and routes where necessary, create new bus lanes on existing highways and implement bus priority schemes.

- Camden should continue to give priority to public transport and active travel over private vehicles in its infrastructure investment and all planning decision making.

Utilities

- There is a diminishing support for gas as a power source, owing to the increased preference of cleaner and/or renewable energy.
- There are opportunities for innovation for electricity, such as the decentralised energy projects elsewhere in the Borough at Somers Town, Gospel Oak etc.

Waste

- Concern regarding the location of bins stores coupled with the availability of onsite turning areas can make the collection of waste difficult.
- Development allowed through change of use, particularly through permitted development of offices to residential, presents problems for waste collection and storage.
- Developers need to innovate in terms of waste management- particularly for developments of 250+ homes, which would place an emphasis of self-waste management.
- It is hard to regulate recycling that operate with shared waste facilities, such as flatted developments.
- Car free development makes waste collection can lead to difficulties due to lack of access

Internet

- Infrastructure providers keep information private, so it is hard to know where fibre/ broadband infrastructure is on the ground.
- Delivery is site specific but does not need to be of a significant scale to warrant upgrades, for example, a scheme of 20 dwellings can be sufficient for the installation of fibre and this trigger number is decreasing.
- Increase internet usage also has an impact on road usage, such as for deliveries, and this is often overlooked.

5.3 Social Infrastructure

Education

- School places planning analysis and forecasting is revised annually, and the authority has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places in the Borough for every child who wants one. There has been a drop in actual registered births from 2013, impacting the primary sector now. Camden's falling fertility rate is very low compared to Greater London and England.
- Local authorities are no longer able to put forward proposals for new community schools but retain the duty to ensure sufficient school places.
- LB Camden has addressed need in recent years through expanding existing provision.
- Early years provision is currently thought to be running at a surplus although an updated study is presently being undertaken.
- There is an increasing surplus from reception within the primary sector (YR-Y6), and additional school organisational planning will recommend ways to manage this moving forward. Forecasts to 2027/28 anticipate sufficient school places and no further expansions are planned. The proposed regeneration at Kentish Town will need to take this changing education landscape into consideration.
- The greatest net capacity for primary places is located in the south of the Borough. During 2019, the Council announced the closure of St Aloysius Roman Catholic Primary School, Somers Town due to falling numbers/birth rate. The Council anticipates the majority of children will attend neighbouring schools, notably Our Lady's and St Michael's.
- Temporary 'capping' arrangements (2FE) are now in place for Carlton and Rhyl primary schools (both in Kentish Town) to address surplus in these specific areas.
- There is 1FE of unused primary school provision at Kingsgate West Hampstead.
- There are a number of 1-form-entry primary schools in the Borough, when 3-4FE is more efficient. Generally the education estate is Victorian era and this presents maintenance issues.
- Abacus Belsize free school submitted a revised planning application to LB Camden during 2019 for a 1FE permanent school at Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, to replace their temporary accommodation in King's Cross.
- Secondary school provision (Y7-Y11) – the surplus has been decreasing and is anticipated to fall over the next few years as the actual registered birth rate for secondary remains high. School rolls from year to year are significantly influenced by parental/student preference with Camden schools benefitting from recent Ofsted ratings.
- As with primary, the changing education landscape will continue to be closely reviewed, especially as the impact from primary rolls forward to the future. The proposed regeneration at Kentish Town will need to take this into consideration.
- There are no 'bulge'/temporary classes currently, or planned, in Camden.
- UCL Academy (Swiss Cottage) is expected to provide 12 additional secondary school places from 2020/21.

- Unused provision of 2FE is available at Regent High, Chalton Street for secondary provision and 1FE at Haverstock if there are insufficient places.
- There is a high Special Educational Need (SEN). The approach is to try and get as many SEN children into mainstream schools rather than specialist schools. The Council is currently looking to build 2 autism units, one on a primary school site and one on a secondary school site.

Other community facilities

- There is felt to be a lack of public conveniences in the Borough.
- There is a need for burial space within the Borough as provision is currently in the London Borough of Barnet.

5.4 Green Infrastructure

Open Space

- There are deficiencies in most types of green infrastructure. However, given that most greenspace standards are set at a national level, they have limited applicability to London.
- There is poor permeability into Hampstead Heath and Regents Park.
- Some psychological barriers exist, for example Regents Park feels like a 'tourist park' rather than a park for locals.
- There can be barriers/constraints to the use of public open space on roofs, e.g. people do not know they are there and can feel uncomfortable going there. They may also be limited in the range of open space benefits they can accommodate
- Maintenance of green spaces is a concern as LBC doesn't have the budget to take on more spaces. As a result, it doesn't adopt spaces anymore; they are managed by the developer/management company.
- Developers may seek to provide hard surfaced civic space when the Council's priority will normally be green space, but there may be opportunities for a hybrid approach.

Play, Sport and Leisure

- It can be difficult to provide additional pitches in parks because of lack of space.
- It is also difficult to share school facilities, mainly due to need for physical separation of access and staffing.
- There are a lack of alternatives to football to engage wider population in physical activity.
- Real lack of youth provision (excluding MUGAs) – only 1 skate park, which closes at dusk.
- Lack of sports opportunities for girls and women.
- There is currently a 60-year waiting list for LBC allotments.

6 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This section of the IS presents the infrastructure requirements associated with 'physical infrastructure' covering:

- Flooding
- Water supply (drinking and waste water)
- Transport (highways, bus, rail and cycling)
- Utilities (electricity, gas and communications)
- Waste



6.1 Flooding

Introduction

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2014) identifies Camden as distinctive in terms of the lack of main rivers and the resultant findings that the Borough is entirely within Fluvial Flood Zone 1. All main rivers historically located within the Borough are culverted and incorporated into the sewer network. This means that all areas have a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of flooding from fluvial sources. There are however risks of flooding from sources such as surface water, groundwater, sewers and artificial sources such as reservoirs and canals.

Camden is a Lead Local Flood Authority, which means that the Council has responsibility for managing flood risk in the Borough.

There have been two significant surface water flooding events in Camden in the past 40 years. The first occurred on 14th August 1975 and the second on 7th August 2002. Both events were caused by sudden extreme downpours. The areas at risk of surface water flooding are shown in figures 2-6, although the latest situation should be checked using the Environment Agency website

Current Situation

The Camden Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013- due to be renewed in 2021)⁵ identified that surface water flooding is most likely in the north of the Borough, most notably Gospel Oak, Hampstead Town and Highgate. There are currently no viable flood alleviation schemes at Gospel Oak or Highgate, however developments should incorporate flood resilient measures and utilise SuDS in line with the drainage hierarchy to achieve greenfield run-off rates where feasible; and methods that could be employed to improve the control of water in the sewerage system have been proposed in the Hampstead Town area. The risk of flooding mentioned above would be due to surface water run-off in an extreme rainfall event, or to a lesser extent, the overtopping or breaching of Hampstead Heath Ponds and hence the areas at risk are therefore situated in the north of the Borough. However, there has been the recent delivery of the Hampstead Heath Ponds project, discussed in Section 9 of this report.

The SFRA 2014 stated that, in relation to surface water,

"The majority of the borough is located within a CDA [Critical Drainage Area] identified in the SWMP [Surface Water Management Plan] with the exception of a narrow strip of land along the northern boundary of the borough, the western section of Hampstead Heath including the Hampstead Pond chain and an area around Royal Free Hospital. Any development in areas of previously undeveloped land in LBC is likely to have a negative impact on surface water flood risk in LBC by reducing the potential for infiltration of runoff, unless appropriate surface water management is incorporated into the development to reduce the runoff from the site post-development."

5

https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/1458280/Camden_Flood_Risk_Management_Strategy.pdf/9e739029-02e5-59c7-e9a4-64d3622f2475

The Royal Free Hospital is at risk of flooding and this is a key piece of infrastructure that needs to be protected.

After the last significant surface water floods in 2002, Thames Water invested in significant new flood risk infrastructure for Camden West. There are twelve Local Flood Risk zones in Camden (see Figure 7) which are defined as discrete areas of flooding that can affect housing, businesses and/or infrastructure. Flood defences in Camden are the responsibility of Thames Water, Canal and River Trust and the London Borough of Camden.

Another source of flood risk comes from sewer flooding, although incidents have been declining across the Thames Water area. To maintain this declining trend, investment has been made to controls on the network, including sewer depth monitors, to help locate and clear blockages before they cause flooding. Significant funding has been invested into marketing campaigns and education to encourage customers to dispose of waste responsibly (so that it does not cause blockages).

The IS Update 2015 identified that schemes are proposed at West Hampstead to mitigate flood risk and that £150,000 of funding had been secured at that time. The current status of this project is unknown at this time. Camden south does not have the same level of risk as the rest of the Borough.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

As can be seen on the maps included at , , , and , there are a number of areas within the Borough that are at risk of surface water flooding. These include locations identified in the Local Plan as growth areas including Tottenham Court Road and King's Cross.

The SFRA states that *"current climate change predications suggest that intense rainfall events are likely to become more frequent, thereby putting a greater strain on the local drainage network and increasing the potential for surface water flooding. It is not possible for the drainage network to be upgraded to accommodate extreme rainfall events and consequently there remains a risk that sewer and surface water flooding can occur"* (para 6.5.1).

Further discussion will be required with Thames Water, to understand where this will prove as a barrier to development.

The Local Plan 2017 requires developments to utilise SuDS to achieve a greenfield run-off rate, where feasible. The Council is committed to delivering on actions identified in the Flood Risk Management Strategy and the anticipated update of this in 2021, which will inform future spending of infrastructure contributions.

The implementation of SuDs is a key measure to manage surface water and wastewater flooding. On site measures will be required by new developments. Off-site measures can be included as part of other public realm works.

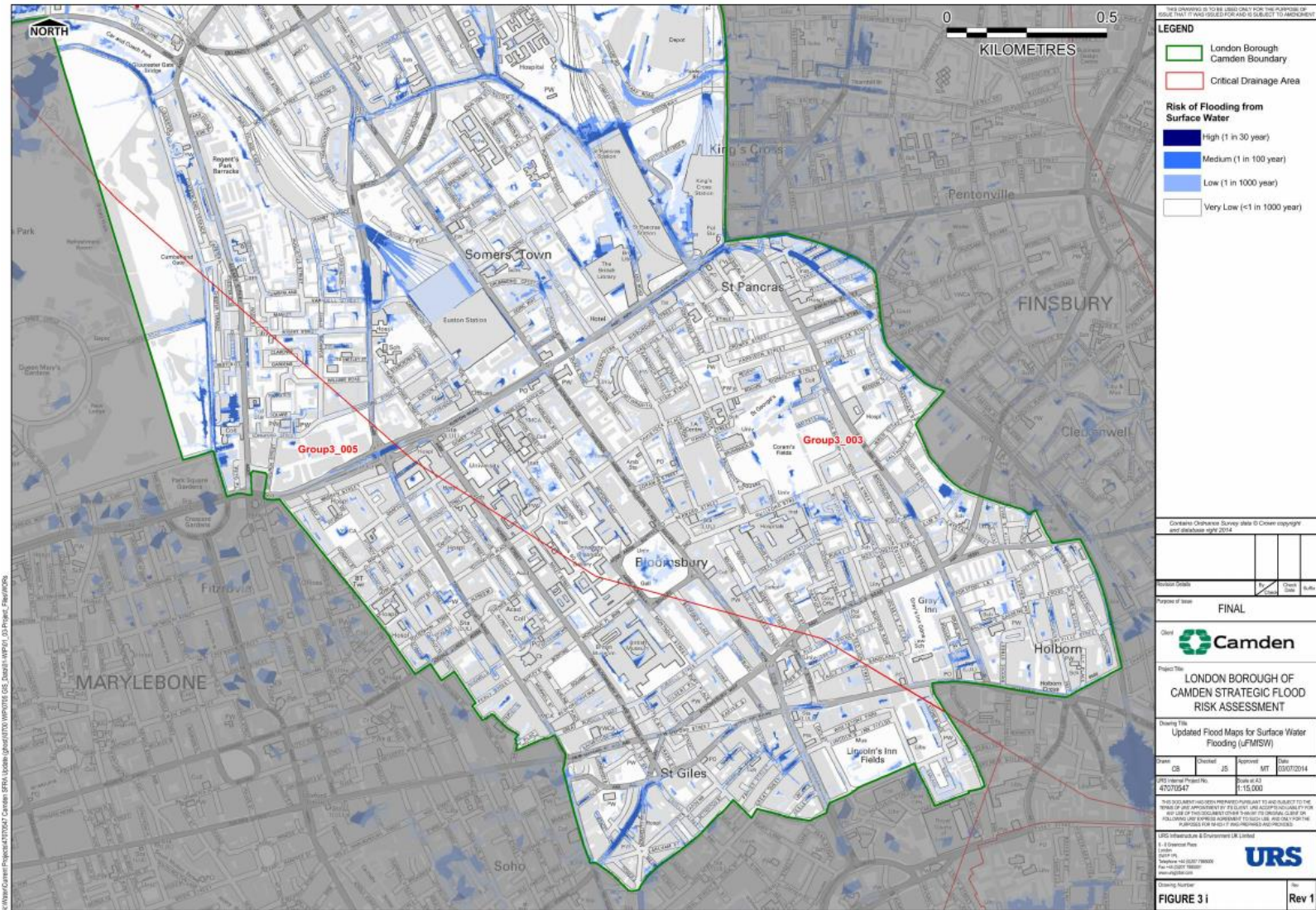


Figure 2 SFRA 2014 Surface Water Flood Risk Map 1



Figure 3 SFRA 2014 Surface Water Flood Risk Map 2

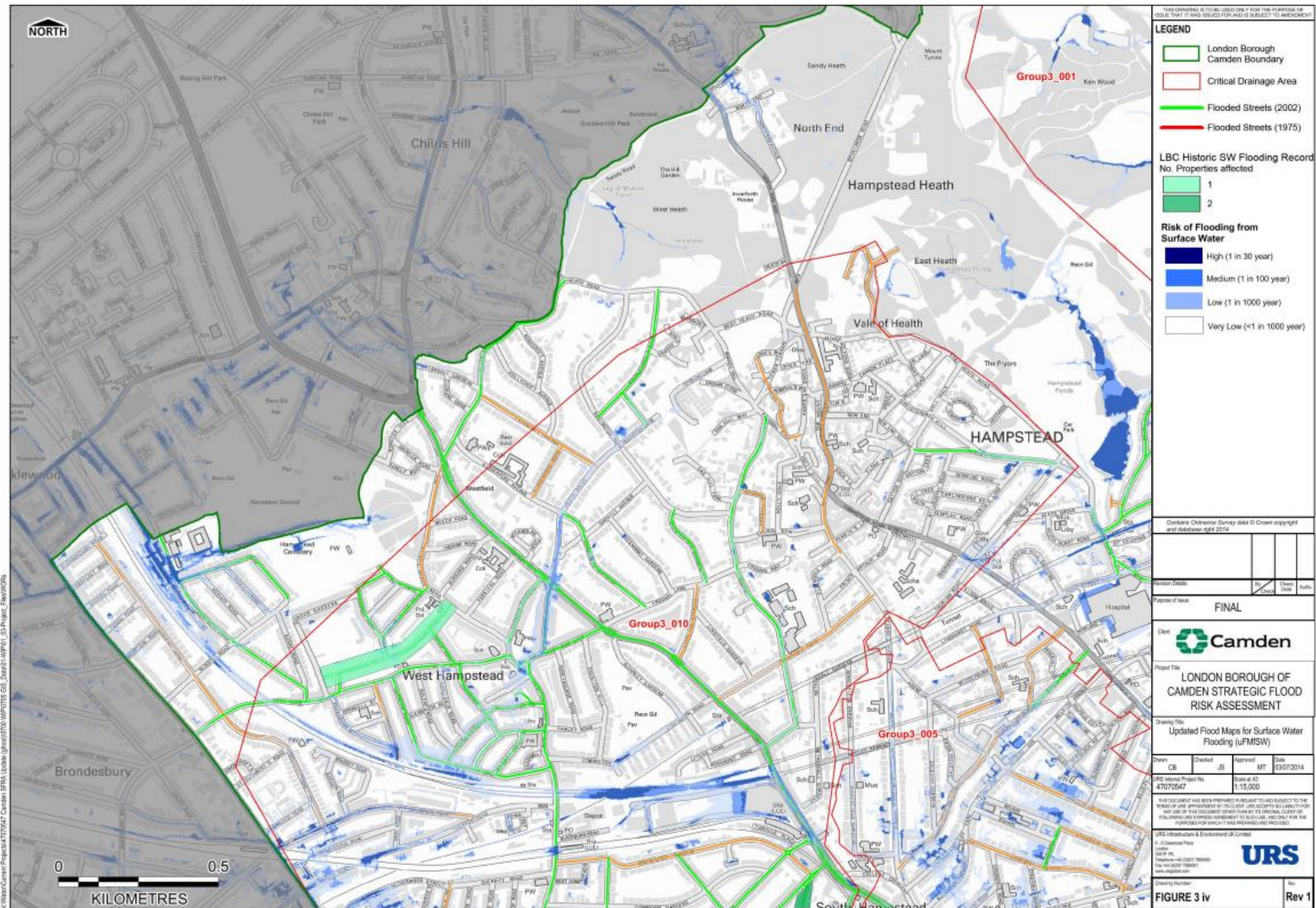


Figure 5 SFRA 2014 Surface Water Flood Risk Map 4

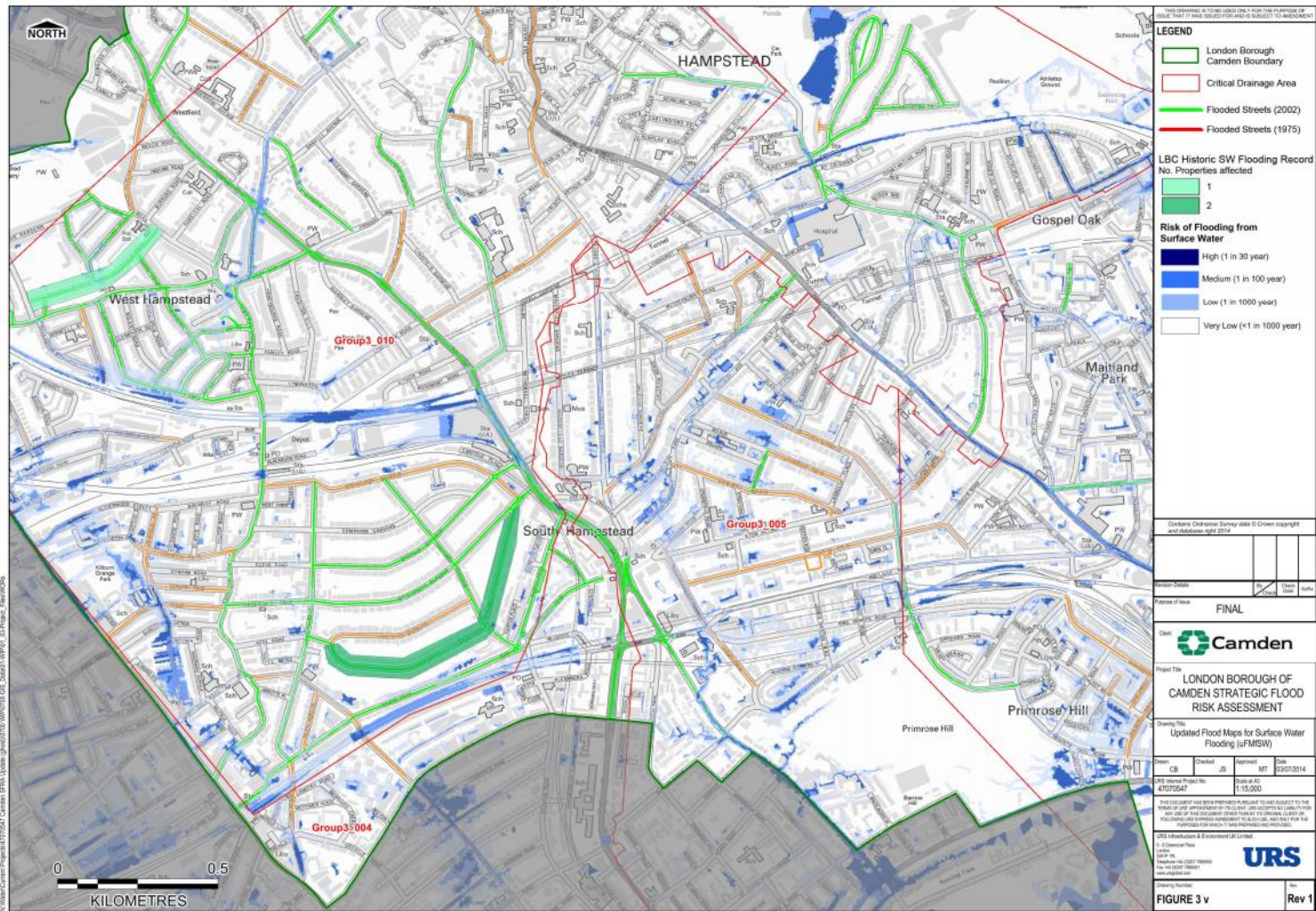


Figure 6 SFRA 2014 Surface Water Flood Risk Map 5

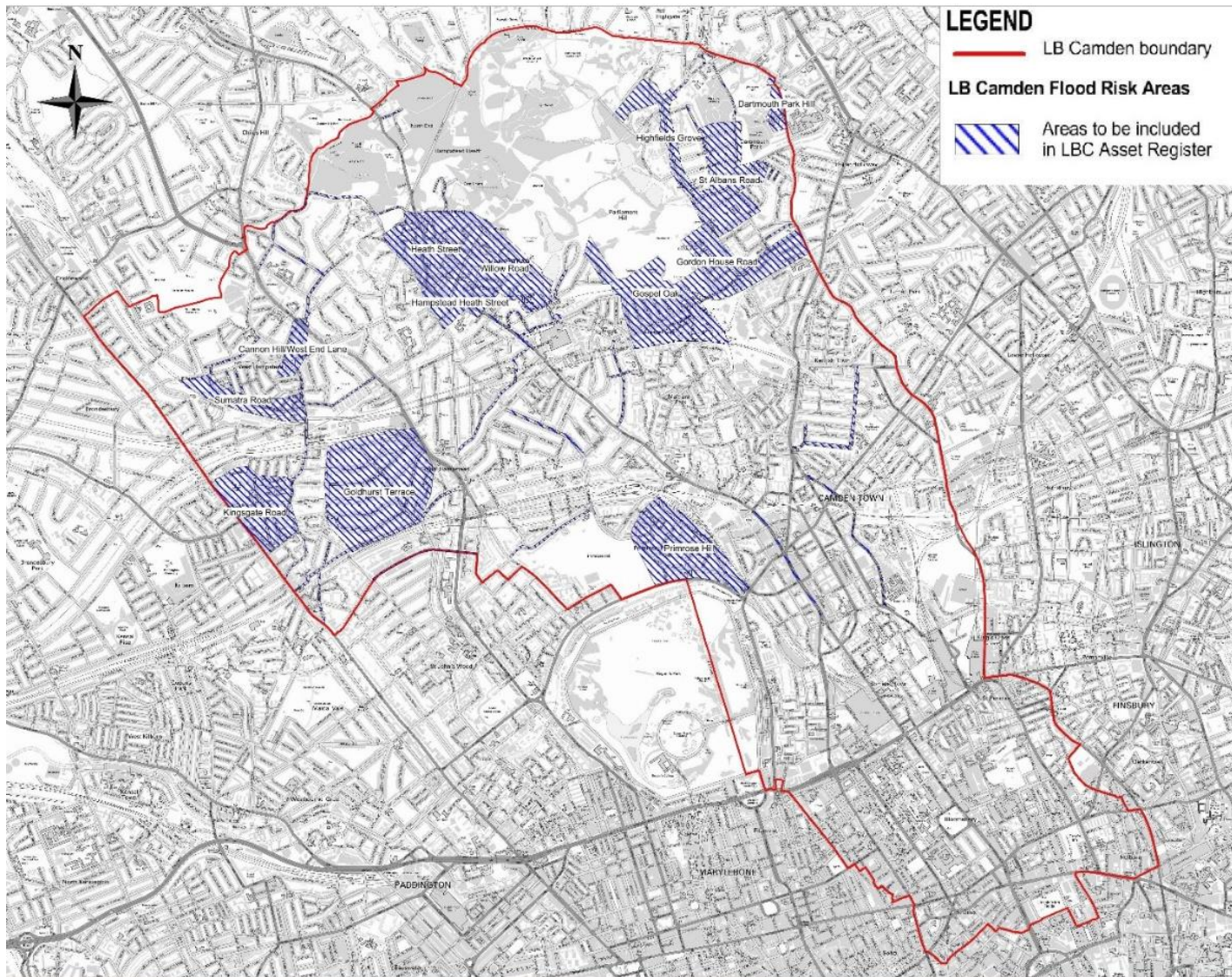


Figure 7 Assets to be included in LBC Asset Register

6.2 Water supply

Introduction

Thames Water is responsible for foul and drinking water in the London Borough of Camden. They produce a Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) every five years. This sets out how they plan to provide a secure and sustainable supply of water for their customers for the next 80 years. Thames Water has recently consulted upon a revised WRMP⁶ (2019), setting out how they plan to maintain the balance between water supply and demand, whilst providing customers with safe, reliable and efficiently delivered water supplies. A WRMP must cover a planning period of at least 25 years, but the currently drafted WRMP covers an 80-year period to take a longer-term view.

Thames Water supplies an area covering 13,000 square km, providing approximately 2.6 billion litres of water to around 10 million people and 215,000 businesses. Provision is split into six water resource zones (WRZs) of which Camden falls into the 'London' WRZ.

Current Provision

The Council has stated through the Local Plan that it will protect the Borough's existing drinking water and foul water infrastructure, including the reservoirs at Barrow Hill, Hampstead Heath, Highgate and Kidderpore. Developments will be required to be water efficient, using measures such as the installation of water efficient fittings and appliances, and capturing and re-using rain water. Thames Water has stated that there are no specific plans or programmes for new infrastructure currently in place for Camden.

Thames Water has committed to reduce leakage to 606 million litres a day by 2020, however, the leakage targets have been missed for the last two years. There was an initial plan to install 441,000 smart meters by 2020 but this has been reduced to 300,000.

A London wide issue is the frequent discharge of storm sewage into the River Thames. The upgrade and extension of Sewage Treatment Works, and the construction of the Lee Tunnel and Thames Tideway Tunnel, are projects included within the London Tideway Improvement scheme designed to address storm sewage issues. The Thames Tunnel is expected to be complete by 2023.

As the Borough is served by a combined sewer system, capacity can be created by controlling surface water discharge rates. The Local Plan and Thames Water seek surface water attenuation to Greenfield run-off rates.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

The current WRMP (2014-2040) focuses heavily on demand reduction, supported by longer term supply resilience.

The IS Update 2015 notes that due to climate change and requirements from legislation, such as the Water Framework Directive, there is currently some uncertainty over the amount

⁶ <https://corporate.thameswater.co.uk/about-us/our-strategies-and-plans/water-resources>

of water that will be available to supply London in the future. It may be necessary to revoke water abstraction licenses to protect the environment, although of the five recently consulted upon, none were in London⁷. However, investigations are likely to continue.

The network within Camden drains into the highly flood sensitive area of the Counter's Creek (⁸) catchment and as such extra consideration of surface water discharge from developments needs to be applied. Water and waste water capacity would need to be assessed to fully understand any requirements. To make this assessment, Thames Water would require further information on the scale, location and phasing of the development/s proposed. Two main data sources can help to identify problem areas: the Critical Drainage Areas (defined in the Council's Surface Water Management Plan) and Thames Water postcode data of where reported sewer flooding is high.

There are some key drainage assets passing through the Borough. They include branches of the Fleet Trunk Sewer and high level storm relief sewer and these assets will need to be safeguarded.



Figure 8 Counter's Creek: Counters Creek was originally a stream that flowed from Kensal Green south to Chelsea Creek. It formed an important part of the natural drainage in the area but over the years has been filled in, covered and diverted and only small sections remain visible

Surface water attenuation on development sites should be funded as part of the scheme (as it is a planning requirement). Additional water and wastewater infrastructure are funded through Infrastructure Charges that developers pay to Thames Water on occupation of the development.

Further information about connection charges is available at the link below.

<https://developers.thameswater.co.uk/New-connection-charging>

The requirements for any additional water and wastewater infrastructure will be determined at the time of individual planning applications. Thames Water require an element of certainty of an application coming to fruition before they will commit to any changes to their infrastructure provision.

7

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/772484/Unused_s52_Notice.pdf

⁸ <https://londonist.com/2016/02/counter-s-creek-probably-london-s-most-unknown-and-unloved-river>

6.3 Transport

Introduction

The responsibility for transport infrastructure within the Borough varies. The majority of highways are managed by the Council, with some major routes managed by Transport for London, which form part of the Transport for London Road Network (TRLN). Public transport services are generally the responsibility of Transport for London, Network Rail and the private rail operators. Delivery of schemes and infrastructure improvements are identified and planned for by those organisations, taking a strategic view of future growth and use.

The Mayor's Transport Strategy (2018) identifies that the success of London's future transport systems is reliant upon changing the travel behaviour of Londoners and achieving a mode shift away from car use to walking, cycling and public transport. The increased use of public transport plus increased walking and cycling is critical. The aim is that by 2041, 80% of all trips in London are to be made on foot, by bicycle or by public transport.

Streets are important for Londoners; they make up over 80% of the public space and 80% of Londoners trips rely on streets for travel. It is therefore important that streets provide a good experience to encourage the further use of sustainable modes of transport.

The 'Healthy Streets' approach puts health and experience at the top of the agenda for planning in the city. There are ten Healthy Streets indicators, shown below in . In summary, Healthy Streets will increase physical activity, make more efficient use of the street network and improve the air quality and the environment. 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' will be created to improve the experience of walking, cycling and using public transport and to encourage fewer trips to be made by cars. This will help to address the pollution issues currently experienced within London. Liveable Neighbourhoods will be made possible through the delivery of Healthy Streets.

TfL has ambitious targets to make 40% of the tube network step-free by 2022, with further delivery of proposals post 2022. However, there are key stations within LB Camden which still do not provide step-free access, such as at Kentish Town and West Hampstead. This is important for realising the benefits of inter-change with the Thameslink and Overground services/stations and with the wider public transport network (e.g. at St Pancras-King's Cross). This is a strategic issue for the Borough. It is important that Network Rail also ensure that stations have step-free access, so that ultimately entire journeys can be completed with step-free access.

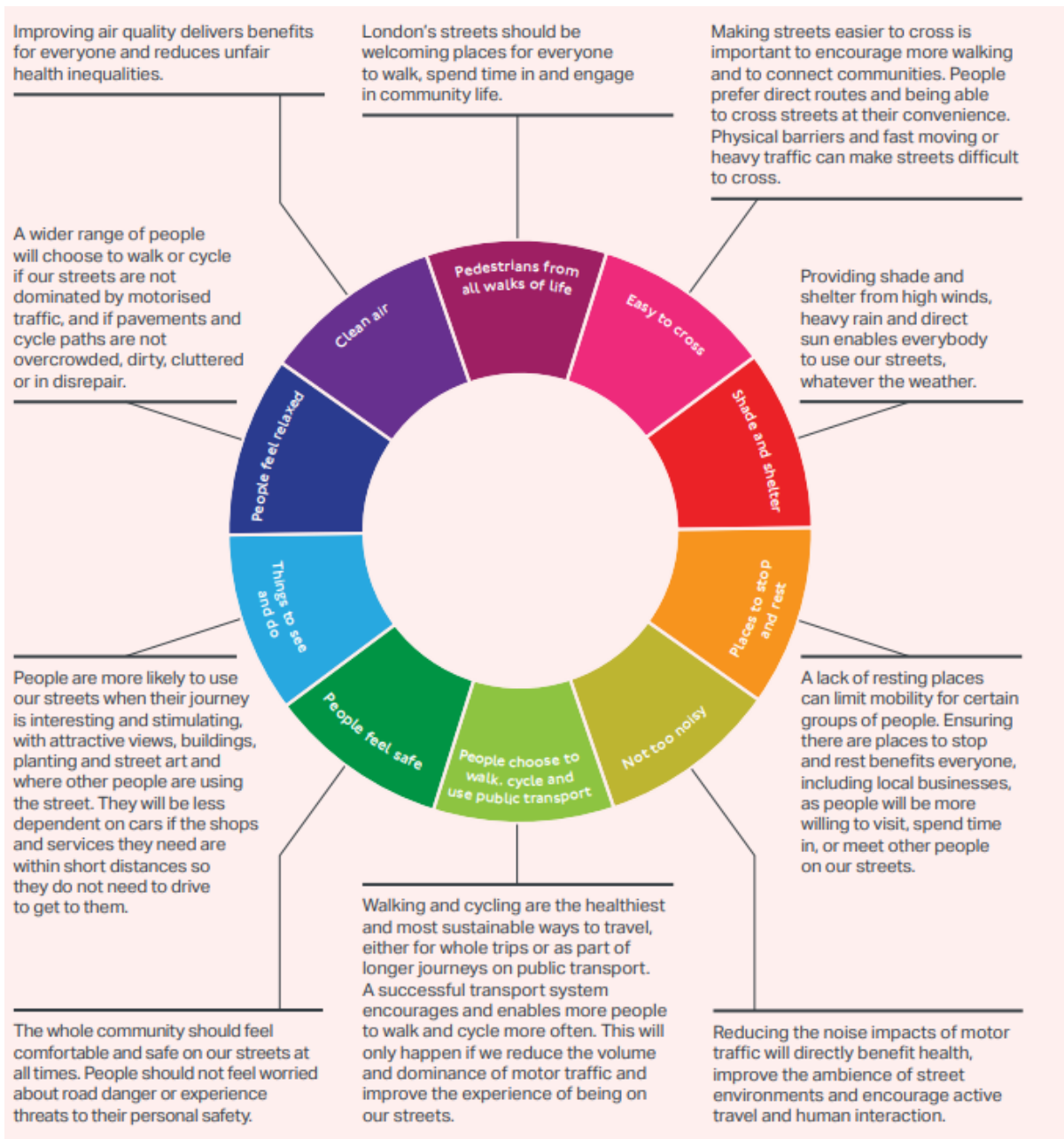


Figure 9 The Ten Healthy Streets Indicators⁹

Between 2006 and 2014, journeys made by car in Camden reduced by 31%¹⁰. The Council wishes to see this trend continue. The Council has recently adopted a new Camden Transport Strategy/CTS (2019-2041)¹¹ for the Borough. The Council recognise that the central location of the Borough in an international city means that transport schemes and projects are crucial for residents, workers and visitors alike. The provision of accessible, joined-up and safe

⁹ <https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mayors-transport-strategy-2018.pdf>

¹⁰ Paragraph 10.1, Camden Local Plan 2017

¹¹

http://democracy.camden.gov.uk/documents/s79064/Appendix%20A_Camden%20Transport%20Strategy_FinalVersion_150219.pdf

methods of public transport is key in achieving the Council's vision of enabling people to travel and goods to be transported healthily and sustainably.

For a number of years, the approach of the Council has been to promote and deliver 'Healthy Streets'. TfL data shows that 85% of resident's trips in Camden are made on foot, by bike or on public transport. This is the highest level amongst all London Boroughs for trips made by active, sustainable healthy modes. Walking is the primary mode of transport for Camden residents and the Borough has achieved 83% of its walking potential, i.e. a large proportion of the trips that could be walked are being walked¹².

Current Provision

Public transport serves the Borough of Camden very well. There are three main railway stations, eight London Overground, three Thameslink, 18 Tube stations, with four further tube stations on Borough boundaries. There are 63 bus routes with an additional 23 night routes. Most of these services are operating at or near capacity during peak times¹³.

Camden has been involved in key innovations to deliver London's cycle networks. These include segregated stepped cycle tracks, light segregation and early release cycle signals at junctions. Future plans include additional cycle superhighways and cycle quietways and further stepped track cycle provision. However, only 4% of trips are made by bike, around three times less than those journeys made by car. The north of the Borough has particularly low levels of cycling activity, owing perhaps to the varying topography, distance from high quality cycling infrastructure and the high car ownership levels.

The Camden Transport Strategy identified that there is a diverse and often conflicting demand for carriageway, footway and kerbside space. A road user hierarchy is currently in place which prioritises the most efficient, sustainable and healthy modes of travel and this is used to manage the demand for carriageway. These are walking, cycling and public transport.

The London Overground Capacity Improvement Project has now been implemented. Five car trains are now operating on most Overground Lines, of which there are six stations on the North London line within the Borough. The Thameslink upgrade has now been delivered and this provides frequent journeys in both a north and south direction and connections from St Pancras station.

TfL is looking to improve tube stations within the Borough, subject to funding. These include:

- Station upgrade at Camden Town Underground station to increase capacity and provide step free access from street to platforms. To note, this capacity upgrade has been put back due to funding constraints and its status is 'on hold'¹⁴.

¹² Analysis of Walking Potential page 31 (2017, TfL)

¹³ https://consultations.wearecamden.org/supporting-communities/camden-transport-strategy/supporting_documents/Draft%20Camden%20Transport%20Strategy_Main%20Document_FV_191018%20FOR%20CONSULTATION.pdf

¹⁴ <https://consultations.tfl.gov.uk/tube/camden-town-station-upgrade/?cid=camden-town-upgrade>

- Station upgrade at Holborn Underground station to increase capacity and provide step free access from street to platforms

Funding has been secured for enhanced accessibility and station facilities at West Hampstead Overground station and this project is due for completion in 2019.

There are a number of more strategic projects which have implications for LB Camden. These include Crossrail 1 ('the Elizabeth line'), Crossrail 2 (a strategic NE/SW London connection which will pass through the Borough) and High Speed 2 (with the planned terminus at Euston). Crossrail 1¹⁵'s Central London services are expected to be running by mid-2021, with the other projects scheduled for the longer term.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

Given the promotion of sustainable modes of transport within the Borough, infrastructure improvements will primarily be focused on these modes. This is emphasised further by the Council's inclusion of Policy T2 in the Local Plan, which expects all new developments to be car free. In support of climate change mitigation, the Council states through Policy CC1 that they will ensure that the location of development and mix of land uses minimises the need to travel by car.

HS2 and the transformation of Euston as a strategic transport interchange could provide opportunities to increase the provision of walking and cycling infrastructure in the local area, so that streets get better for active travel.

Physical road space will need to be reallocated to limit or completely restrict access by private vehicles, including taxis, when infrastructure spending decisions are made.

Funding will be dedicated to further delivery of Healthy Streets, including walking, cycling and public transport plus initiatives to reduce the continued dominance of motor vehicles on the streets.

The Camden Transport Strategy, includes a three year programme of investment (2019/20 to 2021/22), using Local Implementation Plan funding (only). Table 1 below summarises the key policies and measures of the CTS.

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering transformational, area-wide transport and public realm improvements that prioritise and enable active travel modes, and reduce the dominance of motor vehicles; • A series of measures identified via a 'Walking & Accessibility Action Plan' including: new and improved crossing points for pedestrians and the promotion and development of high quality leisure walking facilities, such as the towpath along the Regent's Canal and the proposed Camden High Line; • The development and implementation of a high quality, Borough-wide cycle network that provides safe and attractive routes for all ages and abilities, as well as supporting measures such as secure cycle parking and cycle training; |
|--|

¹⁵ <http://www.crossrail.co.uk/>

- Implementation of a robust and ambitious set of parking policies including reviews and amendments to LBC parking permit charges/structures, and investigate the feasibility of a 'Workplace Parking Levy' to reduce motor traffic levels;
- A range of measures to restrict traffic 'rat-running' on residential streets and around schools, including timed/permanent restrictions on non-exempt vehicles on individual streets/areas;
- For essential trips that still require motor vehicles, provision of an expanded network of Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCPs) to enable a shift towards the least polluting vehicles;
- Provision of high quality alternatives to private motor vehicle use – from supporting important public transport infrastructure improvements such as Crossrail 2 to car clubs and cycle hire systems;
- Delivering bus priority improvements, and the provision of suitable on-demand bus services (particularly in the north of the Borough), which are of benefit to those other excluded from such networks;
- An evidence-led approach to road safety that targets implementation of measures where they will have the most effect at reducing collisions, and a rolling programme of actions to reduce speeds in line with our Borough wide 20mph limit;
- Lobbying Network Rail and TfL to (i) improve step-free access at underground, Overground and mainline stations and (ii) deliver public transport schemes, such as Crossrail, Crossrail 2 and improvements to underground and Overground networks, to support growth and regeneration;
- Enabling, and mitigating impacts of, development sites across the Borough – from High Speed Two to growth areas – via the robust application of our planning policies, effective monitoring and provision of sustainable transport options.

The Camden Highline¹⁶ is a key opportunity to increase walking. It is a 1.2km long elevated railway, that could link Camden Town to King's Cross by a ten-minute walk. Feasibility work has been completed, with cost of scheme estimated at between £30-£35m. The railway may be needed for rail use by TfL and Network Rail again in future, so the project is currently expected to be time-limited.

¹⁶ <https://www.camdenhighline.com/>

6.4 Electricity

Introduction

Electricity is supplied from major power stations within the UK and passed through the transmission network by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET). Within London, the South East and the East of England electricity is distributed from National Grid sites and local energy generators to customers through the distribution network owned and operated by UK Power Networks.

Camden is supplied by a robust electrical network, supplied by major substations within and surrounding the Borough. UK Power Networks are the electricity distribution network operator for the London Borough of Camden.

Current Provision

Specific development proposals within the Camden area are unlikely to have a significant direct effect upon the national network operated by National Grid. Generally, it is the impact of demand across the region, rather than from individual sites, that triggers the requirement for improvements to the network.

The local distribution network operator, UK Power Networks, is responsible for operating the local electricity distribution network which supplies electricity from the national electricity transmission system direct to households and businesses. If new infrastructure is required in response to an increase in demand across the local electricity distribution network the operator (UK Power Networks) may request improvements to an existing National Grid substation or a new grid supply point.

UKPN has two main funding mechanisms for capital investments- Load Related Expenditure and Non-Load Related Expenditure. Both of these have an allowance for works identified through the regulatory period. This would mean that if UKPN identified a need for work on the network that was not as a result of increased demand, they would be able to continue and replace the equipment as required. The work at the Camden Town site mentioned below is a good example of a project giving both benefits in terms of condition based replacement and additional capacity for the area.

A number of significant investment projects are underway by UK Power Networks to provide for future reliability of the network and to ensure sufficient capacity of the area. As part of these projects £6.7m is being invested in a site in Camden Town (Georgiana Street) and £7.7m in a site in Islington (Hornsey Street).

There are four new substations proposed by UKPN within the central London area. This includes one proposed at Grafton Way, Fitzrovia and another just beyond the Borough boundary in Westminster. The four substations have been proposed at locations where demand is expected to rise in the coming years, and they are part of the plan to increase capacity to support growth. Construction work is complete at Grafton Way. This will provide additional power capacity to serve University College Hospital and the wider King's Cross area.

UKPN is committed to enabling low carbon technologies, such as electric vehicles, renewable energy and energy storage. Their website states that *'projects are facilitating a low carbon system by improving network access through reducing time and cost to connect low carbon load, generation and storage technologies'*. To improve reliability of supply and resilience, UKPN have also established a dedicated operational depot for the Central London area and are implementing a range of measures focussing on linkbox and substation inspections and introducing high-tech control systems and network designs (see UKPN- Central London Plan Update 2019).

There are targets within the Camden Local Plan for 40% CO₂ savings by 2020¹⁷, with one fifth of this to come from decentralised energy. Decentralised energy takes the form of a central energy centre and a series of underground pipes which provide heating and hot water to homes more efficiently with a lower carbon footprint. The website for The Association of Decentralised Energy provides some useful information on decentralised energy within Camden. In 2013, a district heating system was developed in the Gospel Oak area using surplus heat from the Combined Heat and Power at the Royal Free Hospital. Following the success of that project another network was constructed in Somers Town. The Somers Town project provides heating and hot water to 339 homes on four Camden Council estates. The pipework has been future proofed to allow for future demand and expansions.

There are five Decentralised Energy Networks (DEN) in the Borough. These are:

- Gospel Oak (council owned) - energy centre at the Royal Free Hospital,
- Somers Town Energy (council owned) – Purchase Street,
- King's Cross network (private) – King's Cross site,
- UCL (private) - UCL Campus, Bloomsbury and
- Bloomsbury (private) - Various university buildings

Whilst there is high upfront investment linked to DEN, it is commercially viable as they are operated, and heat is sold to customers.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

Following consultation, UK Power Networks has confirmed there is no requirement for additional projects to meet the expected level of growth. As the proposed developments occur developers will apply to UK Power Networks for a new connection and at this time a further detailed analysis will be undertaken.

This assessment will consider the anticipated power requirements of individual homes, taking account of electric heating and electric vehicle charging. In all cases, investments will be made to ensure that existing and new customers are provided a safe and reliable electricity supply. Costs will be confirmed at an application stage once further information is known. Costs for new connections will either be funded wholly by the developer or apportioned to both the developer and UK Power Networks following the Common Connection Charging

¹⁷ Camden Local Plan 2017, paragraph 8.2

Methodology¹⁸.

The Council requires all new major developments to assess the feasibility of connecting to an existing decentralised energy network, or where this is not possible, establishing a new network.

Whilst there are no specific DEN plans in place currently, if any proposed development sites are near the existing networks, the Council would be looking at opportunities for interconnection and expansion.

Any new development will need to install low-carbon heat infrastructure in response to Camden and GLA planning policy. Larger sites should be looking at on-site DENs with potential to connect neighbouring sites.

The King's Cross Central development is a 67 acre site, providing office space, public buildings and 2,000 new homes, powered by its own DEN. Vital Energi¹⁹ installed 2,000 metres of pipe to connect a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) fuelled energy centre to all the new homes and buildings on the development. The contract value was £9m and enabled the development to be provided with 95% of the heating and hot water and 79% of the electricity from the energy centre. Whilst acknowledging that this scheme is far larger than any proposed through the Plan period, if calculated at a reduced scale, this provides an indication of the potential cost of employing different forms of energy for a new development.

It has been suggested by providers of electricity as well as other utilities, that it will be advantageous going forward if utility ducts can be shared and therefore be technologically agnostic. This will mean that as trends for the most common forms of utilities change, the infrastructure is already in place to adapt more readily to these changes.

¹⁸ <https://www.ukpowernetworks.co.uk/internet/en/about-us/regulatory-information/documents/UKPN%20CCCMS%20-%20July%202018%20v1.0%20PXM%202018-06-27.pdf>

¹⁹ <https://www.vitalenergi.co.uk/casestudies/kings-cross/>

6.5 Gas

Introduction

National Grid Gas plc (NGG) owns and operates the high-pressure gas transmission system in England, Scotland and Wales. This consists of around 4,300 miles of pipelines and 26 compressor stations connecting to eight distribution networks.

In the UK, gas leaves the transmission system and enters the distribution networks at high pressure. It is then transported through a number of reducing pressure tiers until it is finally delivered to consumers. There are eight regional distribution networks, operated by four owners. Cadent Gas Ltd is the network operator for the North London network, within which Camden falls. The following link shows the distribution networks and their regions:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/key-term-explained/map-who-operates-gas-distribution-network>

Current Provision

Cadent Gas acknowledge that timely support for network reinforcements is needed so that economic development is not impinged by energy infrastructure. The Long Term Development Plan²⁰ produced by Cadent Gas states:

The current regulatory regime is low risk, to protect consumers from funding speculative investments that become stranded. This results in reinforcement works being undertaken when there is absolute certainty over the longer-term demand. This can be much later than desirable.

New gas transmission infrastructure (for example pipelines and associated installations) is periodically required to meet increases in regional demand and changes in patterns of supply. Developments to the network occur as a result of specific connection requests, for example power stations, and requests for additional capacity on the network from gas shippers. Generally, it is the impact of demand across the region, rather than from individual sites, that triggers the requirement for improvements to the network.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

Gas supplies are funded by developers and Cadent Gas. When a request for a supply is received, developers are quoted a connection charge. If the connection requires reinforcement of the network then a Reinforcement Charge may also be applied. The apportioning of reinforcement costs is split between the developer and Cadent Gas, depending on the results of a costing exercise internally. These are site-specific costs so there would be no call on external funding sources.

²⁰ https://cadentgas.com/getattachment/Business-with-us/Long-term-development-plan/Promo-downloads/P2710-Cadent-LTDP-Report_3110_2.pdf

6.6 Internet

Introduction

In July 2018, the Mayor of London published a document called 'Smarter London Together'²¹, with the intention to transform London into the smartest city in the world. It includes five missions which are: more user-designed services; strike a new deal for city data; world-class connectivity and smarter streets; enhance digital leadership and skills; and improve city-wide collaboration. The document calls for London's *"local authorities and public services to work and collaborate better with data and digital technologies to help realise the Mayoral statutory strategies"*.

Camden Council produced a Digital Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document²² in 2018. The key messages in this state that the Council will support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high-speed broadband; building regulations require physical infrastructure to support high-speed broadband in all new building developments and major renovation projects; and the Camden Local Plan specifically requires high speed digital infrastructure in all employment developments. The SPD also states that the Council expects *"the provision of on-site infrastructure, including open access to ducting to industry standards, to enable all premises to be directly served by fibre optic broadband technology"*.

Current Provision

Public accessibility to Wi-Fi is growing and evolving and there are 110 access points, fully free to use, covering the main commercial areas in Camden. BT and InLinkUK launched their nationwide rollout of next generation kiosks in Camden in June 2017. The kiosks offer free ultra-fast Wi-Fi, free calls, charging points, access to maps, directions and local services. However permitted development rights for these kiosks have recently been removed, meaning that full permission will be required. Therefore, the installation of such kiosks may start to slow down.

Broadband coverage and speed is very good in Camden²³, as shown in below. The green areas shows that for Holborn and St Pancras, 96.5% of residential and business properties have superfast fibre coverage. For Hampstead and Kilburn, this rises to 99.6%. In the yellow area, which comprises the City of London and City of Westminster, this figure drops to 72.9%. For the Borough as a whole, superfast coverage is at 97.7% (shown in).

²¹ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/smarter_london_together_v1.66_-_published.pdf

²² <https://beta.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/4833316/CPG+Digital+Infrastructure.pdf/8daacfe4-99c7-67f5-a0e7-4d9219c68d5a>

²³ <https://labs.thinkbroadband.com/local/broadband-map#14/51.5068/-0.1222/con/>

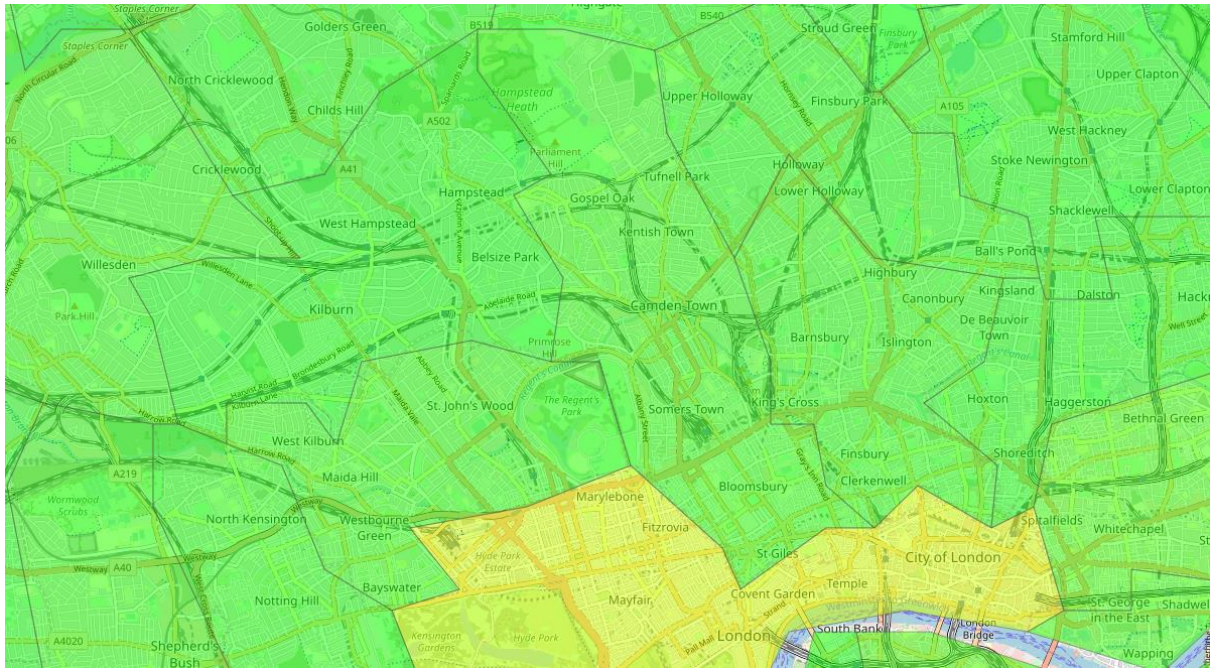
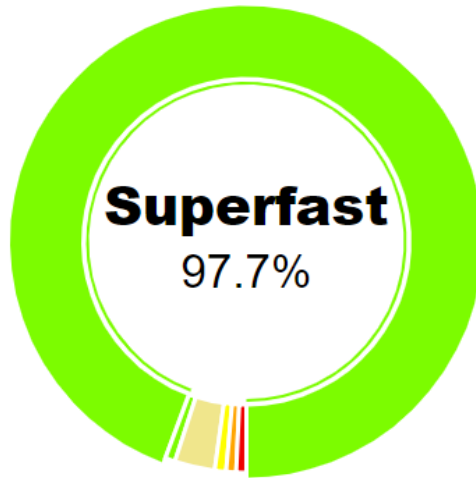


Figure 10 Broadband Coverage and Speed Details

Camden Superfast and Fibre Coverage

Latest Figures History ?



Authority classified as Major Urban (MU) ?

Superfast UK (>24 Mbps):	97.74%	Below 2 Mbps down:	0.00%
Superfast EU (>30 Mbps):	97.74%	Below 10 Mbps down:	0.04%
Ultrafast (>100 Mbps):	92.28%	Below 10 Mbps, 1 Mbps up: (Legal USO)	2.24%
Openreach (>30 Mbps):	78.60%	Below 15 Mbps: (High Speed Broadband)	0.11%
Openreach FTTP:	0.47%	Virgin Media Cable:	88.11%
Openreach G.fast:	0.00%	Full Fibre (FTTP or FTTH):	4.17%
'Fibre' partial/full at any speed: (FTTC/VDSL/G.fast/Cable/FTTP)	97.76%		

Figure 11 Camden Superfast and Fibre Coverage

However, whilst coverage is good, many businesses within Camden are 'data hungry' and the quality of digital connectivity needs to be seen in the context of world-wide trends, as many businesses will share information/data globally. The Mayor runs a connectivity rating scheme²⁴ which is a commercial real estate rating system so that landlords can understand their buildings' digital infrastructure.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

Any new development over 30 homes will be provided with FTTP ('Fibre to the Premises'), free of charge by the large network operators, including Openreach.

The IS Update 2015 recognised that the increase in technological advancements in home entertainment has put demand on greater bandwidth in residential areas and this is likely to continue.

A scheme has been introduced which offers a Gigabit Broadband Voucher, which can be used to support the cost of a new broadband connection, which doubles the current broadband speed²⁵. The scheme is due to end on 31 March 2021. The maximum voucher for an SME is £2,500 and residential vouchers will have a value of £500.

A representative from the broadband industry attended the workshop held in January 2019 and gave insight into the emerging technologies for digital infrastructure.

During discussions at workshop, the point was made that technologies are rapidly evolving and that it will be important for developments to be designed in such a way that these technologies can be incorporated and implemented in the future. This also links to the design of streets and spaces and promotion of common service ducts to allow for ongoing ease of maintenance.

²⁴ <https://wiredscore.com/uk/>

²⁵ <https://gigabitvoucher.culture.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/GBVS-Beneficiary-Terms-and-Conditions-v4.1.pdf>

6.7 Waste

Introduction

Camden is part of the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) and is therefore influenced by policy established by the Mayor for meeting waste targets. NLWA plans for all principal waste streams including local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste. The North London Waste Plan²⁶ (NLWP) has been recently subject to consultation before it will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government for examination. The NLWP includes eight strategic objectives, one of which is to support the movement of waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable and this is key in understanding the preferred options for dealing with waste.

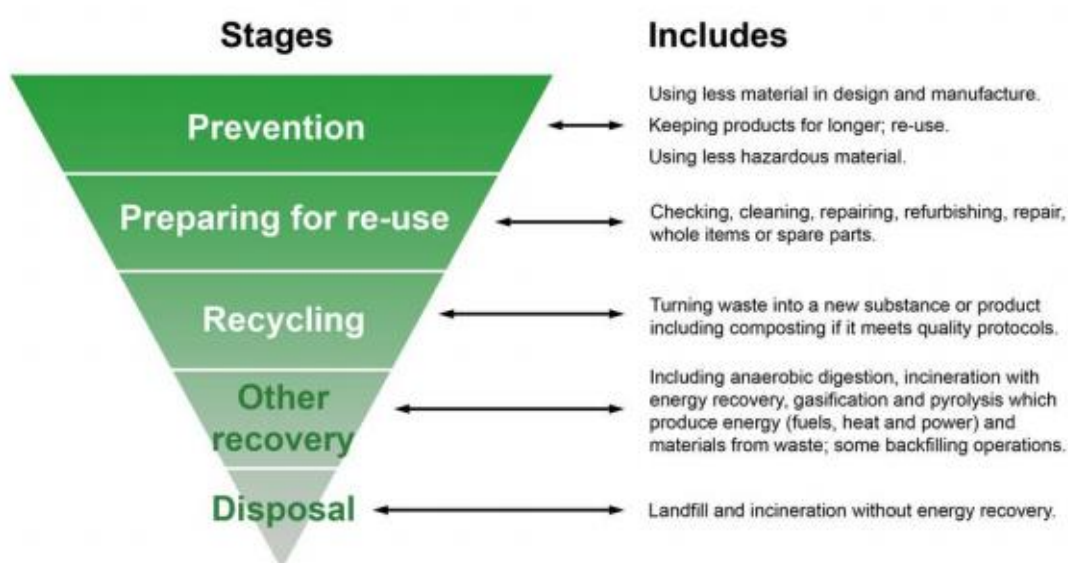


Figure 12 Waste Hierarchy (NLWP 2019)

The NLWP acknowledges that *"whilst it is desirable for waste to be treated as close as possible to its source, in line with the proximity principle, the complexity of the waste management business poses challenges"*. Therefore, facilities within North London will continue to manage waste from outside the area and similarly the most suitable facility for waste arising from North London may well be outside of the area.

In North London, around 850,000 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) was collected in 2016/17. Of this, approximately 26% was recycled, reused or composted. Of the remaining LACW, 60% was sent to NLWA's energy-from-waste facility at Edmonton and 12% was sent to landfill outside of North London²⁶.

NLWA manages the local authority collected waste and recycling services, using facilities located outside Camden. Commercial operators collect waste and recycling from businesses

²⁶ <https://www.nlwp.net/download/north-london-waste-plan-proposed-submission-plan-january-2019/?wpdmdl=1349>

and transfer to their own depots. Their services include the collection of construction, demolition and excavation waste.

Veolia were awarded an eight-year contract in 2017 to maintain a portfolio of services that help to manage the street scene environment, including the collection and transportation of waste to locations outside the Borough. Residential properties are provided with at least a fortnightly collection.

The Council, and Veolia, has a target to recycle 40% of all waste by 2020.

The emerging London Plan Policy SI8 requires London to manage all of its waste within the capital by 2026 (i.e.: it will not export waste outside London). The London Plan forecasts Camden's arising of Household and Commercial & Industrial Waste between 2021-2041 to be 360,000 tonnes and 374,000 tonnes respectively.

Current Provision

There is currently only one existing safeguarded waste site in Camden, which is Regis Road Reuse and Recycling Centre. Its role should be considered via the Site Allocations Plan. The existing waste facilities within NLWA are shown at .

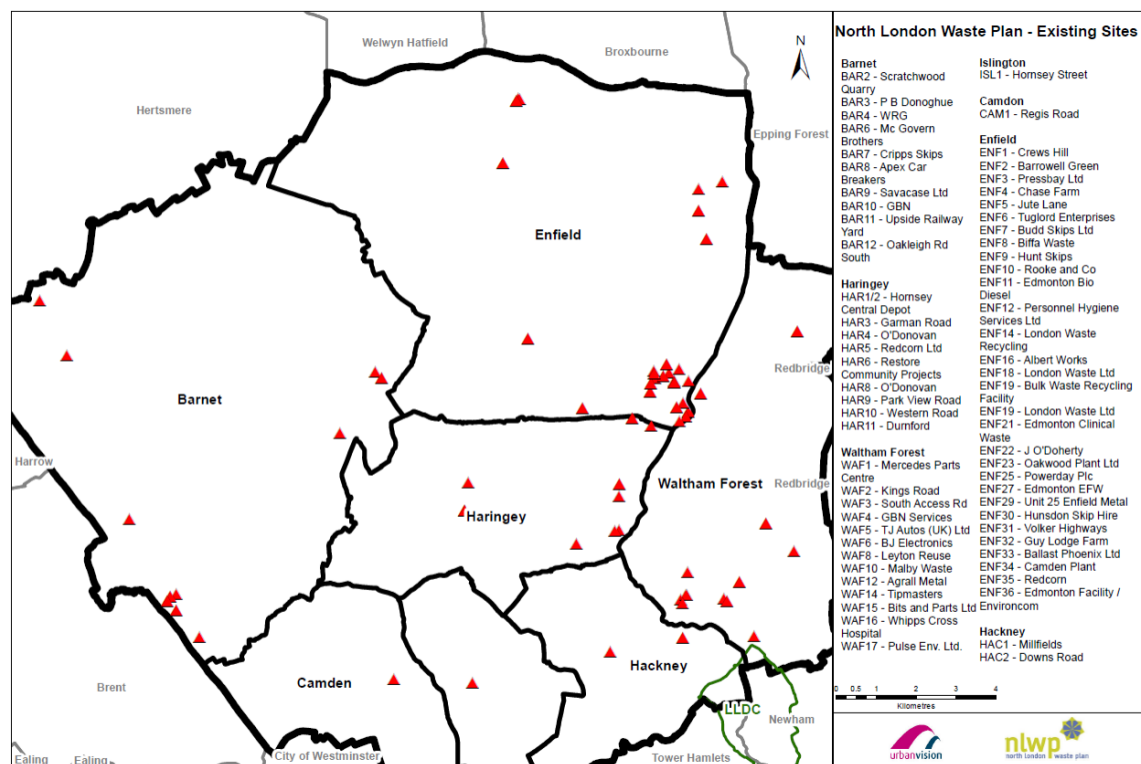


Figure 13 Existing waste facilities

Commercial and industrial wastes are managed by DeFRA under the Environment Agency and managed by producers, manufacturers and businesses. Commercial operators collect construction, demolition and excavation waste using their own depots.

The Secretary of State has granted a Development Consent Order to the North London Waste Authority for the North London Heat and Power Project. The project will provide an Energy Recovery Facility, capable of electrical output of around 70 megawatts at the Edmonton EcoPark, North London²⁷. The energy recovery facility uses residual waste (waste that cannot be recycled) as a fuel to generate energy, which can be in the form of electricity or heat. During 2017/18, various tenders were awarded to contractors for the project ahead of works beginning on-site and construction is under way. The facility is expected to open by 2025.

The NLWP sets out the recycling and recovery targets with a 2016 baseline and the North London Boroughs have statutory duties to meet these.

Waste Stream	Target	2016 Baseline
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	50% recycling for LACW by 2025 (contributing to 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030)	29%
Commercial and Industrial (C&I)	75% recycling by 2030 (contributing to 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2030)	52%
Construction and Demolition (C&D)	95% recycling by 2020	50-60%
Biodegradable or recyclable waste	Zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026	Not known

The chosen approach for managing North London’s waste can be summarised as follows:

Chosen Approach for planning for North London’s waste

Population/Economic Growth in line with London Plan forecasts
 + Maximising Recycling
 + Net self-sufficiency for LACW and C&I by 2026 and C&D by 2035
 = Quantity of waste to be managed

There are currently issues regarding transport and accessibility mapping when it comes to the planning of waste collection routes. The process of collecting waste in the Borough relies upon using the roads in Camden. As new development comes forward, new collection routes need to be planned. This can prove difficult to keep pace with and, as a result of intensification, may require multiple journeys to and from waste depots.

²⁷ https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN010071/EN010071-000349-AD01.01_Cover_Letter.pdf

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

Consideration must be given to the impact of changes to infrastructure and built environment on the existing waste services. For example, a poorly designed car free development, that does not include sufficient access or turning points for service vehicles, are difficult for waste collection vehicles to navigate, due to the lack of access and poor manoeuvrability.

As mentioned previously, Regis Road plays a pivotal role in waste and recycling services in Camden and therefore any proposals affecting its future role will need to be thoroughly considered, not least in accordance with the emerging Policy 1 in the NWLP.

There is a shortage of depot facilities within the Borough, resulting in environmental and logistical impacts owing to contractor vehicles travelling into and out of the Borough via extended supply lines. Given that there are no additional waste facilities proposed within Camden, this is an issue that is unlikely to be improved, particularly given the proposed level of growth. However, the North London Waste Authority is building new and replacement facilities which will change operating patterns and it will be for the Council to assess the benefits this brings over time. This includes projects such as the Edmonton EcoPark.

The NLWP identifies the estimated waste arising for each waste stream and this is something that will need be considered by each of the authorities ().

Waste Stream		2018 (tonnes)	2022 (tonnes)	2027 (tonnes)	2032 (tonnes)	2035
Estimated Waste arising		2,773,054	2,880,209	2,952,840	3,028,636	3,357,725
Net self-sufficiency	LACW	967,755	991,619	1,004,001	1,017,548	1,026,176
	C&I	774,768	800,321	833,451	867,949	889,332
	C&D	450,429	465,284	484,544	504,601	517,032
	Hazardous	53,421	53,421	53,421	53,421	53,421
Excavation		353,831	365,501	380,631	396,386	406,151
Agricultural		9,223	9,223	9,223	9,223	9,223

Figure 14 Amount of waste to be managed within North London 2018-2035

North London has no landfill sites and therefore landfill waste has to be exported out of the area. There are eight main destinations for waste exports which are East London, Hertfordshire, Thurrock, West London, Buckinghamshire, Greenwich, Essex, Milton Keynes and all other Waste Planning Authorities. However, the NLWA intends to reduce the amount of LACW sent directly to landfill and therefore the amount to be exported will reduce and by 2026, it is expected to a minimal amount of LACW that will go to landfill.

Officers from Environmental Services at the Council stated that there needs to be innovative waste solutions for large scale developments to responsibly manage the waste produced, particularly from the reuse of previously developed sites and the waste outputs from that. Developers are responsible, under planning guidance and building control, to manage construction and demolition waste.

New policies could introduce new approaches to managing types of waste (e.g. general, recycling, food) in the public realm including changes to Producer Responsibilities and Recycling on the Go schemes i.e. Deposit return vending etc. A greater focus on waste prevention could reduce the volumes of waste that need to be collected and processed, as per the waste hierarchy

The cost associated with infrastructure improvements related to waste are unknown at this time. However, when it comes to the renewal of the waste contract, either with Veolia or another contractor, Environmental Services will carry out a risk and impact assessment which will consider the delivery of all publicly procured goods and services over the contract term.

There are potential issues regarding reducing space for waste management, for example depots, and the changing responsibilities through the waste management pipeline.

7 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This section of the IS presents the infrastructure requirements associated with 'social infrastructure' covering:

- Early years' and childcare provision
- Education (primary, secondary, higher and further education)
- Healthcare (Hospitals, community and primary care services, including general practice)
- Emergency services (Ambulance, Fire and Police)
- Community Centres
- Sports and Leisure (Children's play, sports halls and swimming pools, and grass pitches)



7.1 Early years' and childcare provision

Introduction

LB Camden delivers Early Years' and Childcare (EY&C) provision through a mixed model of school based, council maintained and private voluntary and community led provision. The Council is responsible for administering the Government funded Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) for vulnerable 2-year olds ,all 3- and 4-year olds, and for supporting settings to provide high quality early education through the provision of advice, support, and training. The Council advises on the requirement for new facilities based on the places generated by new development.

In April 2017, a new funding formula was introduced for EY&C-dedicated schools grant. This required LB Camden to make significant changes to its local delivery model. As a result, after Summer 2017 it was no longer possible for the Council to fund full-time nursery places for all 3- and 4-year-olds in school- and Council-maintained nurseries. What is now offered is the statutory entitlement and an additional, more targeted offer for children that meet certain criteria of need. LB Camden subsidises the operational and childcare costs in nine maintained nurseries.

Current Provision

LB Camden's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2018/19 recorded 259 childcare providers in the Borough, offering approximately 4,786 early years' childcare places. Of these, 35 providers were nursery classes and 9 providers were maintained nurseries. The Assessment recorded that, at the time, there were sufficient childcare places in the Borough to meet demand.

As part of the engagement with the Council to inform the IS work, it was advised that there is currently a surplus of provision for 3 and 4 year olds. There are two principal causes of the over-supply:

- The new national funding formula for nursery places introduced in 2017. The new funding regulations meant that Camden had to withdraw its offer of 25 hours early education for all 3 and 4 year olds in school and council maintained nurseries. All providers now offer a mix of full and part time places. This has led to a significant number of 'unfunded' places in school nurseries, as families need to meet a range of criteria to qualify for full day provision. Because places are funded on a 'per pupil' basis, the spare capacity creates a significant pressure on school budgets, threatening the financial sustainability of some nurseries. Camden's maintained nurseries are also providing for fewer children than previously with demand having reduced by approximately 150 children.
- Population change: the number of 3 and 4 year olds in Camden has decreased by about 500, with some wards having seen a 20% or more reduction. Population projections suggest that the number of 2, 3 and 4 year olds is unlikely to grow significantly between now and 2028.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

At the end of 2019 to address the over-supply of places, the Council was considering the introduction of a new approach for Camden's Early Years service. This would involve a higher proportion of resources being allocated to Sure Start services for children in their earliest years. At the same time, the number of nursery places provided by the Council would be reduced.

A paper taken to Camden's Cabinet in November 2019 proposed that four of the nine Council maintained nurseries would cease to provide nursery places – Konstam (Highgate), Gospel Oak and Hampden (Polygon Road), and one within an existing Sure Start centre at Kilburn Grange. These facilities would instead offer a range of preventative services supporting children's development from conception to age 2, in addition to the comprehensive range of services available at a Sure Start Centre. The additional space will also provide accommodation for midwifery clinics, Health visiting hubs and services provided by partner organisations. Parents whose children attend the nurseries proposed for re-development as Sure Start Centres would be encouraged to take up alternative provision in nearby Primary School nurseries.

7.2 Primary Education

Introduction

Camden Local Authority is responsible for school places planning in the Borough. Camden has 42 primary schools, all of which have reception classes and all of which are mixed gender. 20 are voluntary aided, 19 are community schools, two are free schools and one is an academy. They range in size from having admission numbers of 15 pupils per year to 90 pupils per year.

Free Schools and Academies are outside local authority control, but they are included in pupil place planning analysis as part of the Borough offer. Of relevance to infrastructure planning is that despite the changes in Local Authority powers to open new schools, the Authority, in its role as commissioner of new school places, has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places in the Borough for every child who wants one. Local Authorities are open to legal challenge in the courts if they fail to provide them sufficiently.

As part of the provision of new schools and associated sports facilities (indoor and outdoor), it is expected that such spaces will increasingly need to be available for use by the community outside of school hours. However, this will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis for both new and existing school facilities and therefore it is not assumed that this will happen in all cases. The assessment of leisure and recreation needs in later sections therefore reflects the overall need and cost which may ultimately be reduced if facilities can be shared.

Current Provision

As at the start of the 2018/19 academic year, LB Camden had 42 primary schools, all of which are mixed gender:

- 20 are voluntary aided schools (13 Church of England and 7 Roman Catholic schools)
- 19 are community schools
- 2 are free schools (St Luke's and Abacus Belsize)
- 1 is an academy (King's Cross Academy).

Primary school place planning covers the five primary planning areas (PAs) shown in . It should be noted that these do not align with the three planning areas in the Local Plan (as shown in).

LB Camden's Annual School Places Planning Report (2018) records 10,905 pupils on the rolls of primary schools in the Borough (Reception to Year 6) in May 2018. The net capacity of the Borough's schools is 12,387 places which indicates a surplus of 1,482 places (12.0%). This measure is based on Property school layout plans, and submitted to the DfE as part of the School Capacity Survey (SCAP) return each year. A breakdown by planning area is presented in . This shows a surplus of places in all PAs.

The greatest net capacity for primary places is located in the south of the Borough. During 2019, the Council announced the closure of St Aloysius Roman Catholic Primary School, Somers Town due to falling numbers/birth rate. The Council anticipates the majority of children will attend neighbouring schools, notably Our Lady's and St Michael's.

Temporary 'capping' arrangements (2FE) are also now in place for Carlton and Rhyl primary schools (both in Kentish Town) to address surplus in these specific areas.

Table 1 Net capacity of LB Camden Primary Schools, May 2018

Planning Area	Actual roll	Capacity	% capacity
PA1	2,751	3,029	9.2
PA2	2,556	2,837	9.9
PA3	2,290	2,554	10.3
PA4	2,201	2,708	18.7
PA5	1,107	1,259	12.1
Total	10,905	12,387	12.0

Source: LB Camden (2018) *Annual School Places Planning Report*

All previous planned and additional permanent primary capacity has been provided. There is 1 form of entry (FE) unused at Kingsgate Primary School.

Special Education Needs (SEN) provision for primary school-aged children is made through the Capital Spending Programme and is currently under review. In addition to annual school place planning analysis, there is an ongoing review of Early Years, Primary and Secondary provision and SEN provision will feed into this.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

As with the IS Update 2015, the demand assessment in this iteration of the IS is based on the 2018 Annual School Places Planning Report which provides a forecast of possible school places required to 2027/28. Though this time period does not cover the complete Local Plan period (to 2031) the majority of the SALP planning period is considered.

Following years of unprecedented growth, ONS actual registered births in Camden fell considerably in 2013, latest 2017 figures have fallen further, and births are now at similar levels to the late 1990's. Births are anticipated to remain low over the next ten years, although continue to be monitored very closely as part of annual school places planning analysis. This trend is consistent across London as a whole. For this reason, no further expansions of Camden schools are currently planned, and a review of primary provision and increasing surplus is underway.

Based on 2018 Annual School Places Planning reporting, up to 2027/28, there is anticipated to be approximately just under 7FE of surplus reception school capacity, including additional 1FE unused provision at Kingsgate. Across the Borough:

- Comparing the north (PA1 and PA2) and central (PA3) areas together, shows school rolls could decline from 2021 onwards to the end of the planning period. PA2 in the far

north-east is forecast the highest surplus capacity in the Borough, with over 2FE by 2027/28.

- In the south, school rolls are forecast to increase, showing PA4 could be full from 2026/27, whilst PA5 could be close to capacity by 2027/28. This is being monitored very closely as new data is received.

- Abacus Belsize free school submitted a revised planning application to LB Camden during 2019 for a 1FE permanent school at Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, to replace their temporary accommodation in King's Cross.

Over the period 2028/29 to 2030/31, i.e. the end of the Local Plan period, the 2018 Annual School Places Planning Report states that there could be a requirement for further school expansion to address the needs of the Local Plan, based on development data from 2018. Although given the rising surplus from reception following the actual birth fall from 2013, this is looking less likely. The Annual School Places Planning analysis will fully review, and revise all data streams for 2019. Reporting will continue to be monitored closely, as will any academy or free school developments inside or outside the Borough, including any school expansions.

A project for SEN provision at Primrose Hill Primary School is being designed and consulted on and will form part of the 2019/20 Capital Review. Feasibility studies for other projects are being undertaken and will report back in 2019. In total, £6.7m of spending is planned through the Capital Spending Programme for primary and secondary SEN provision.

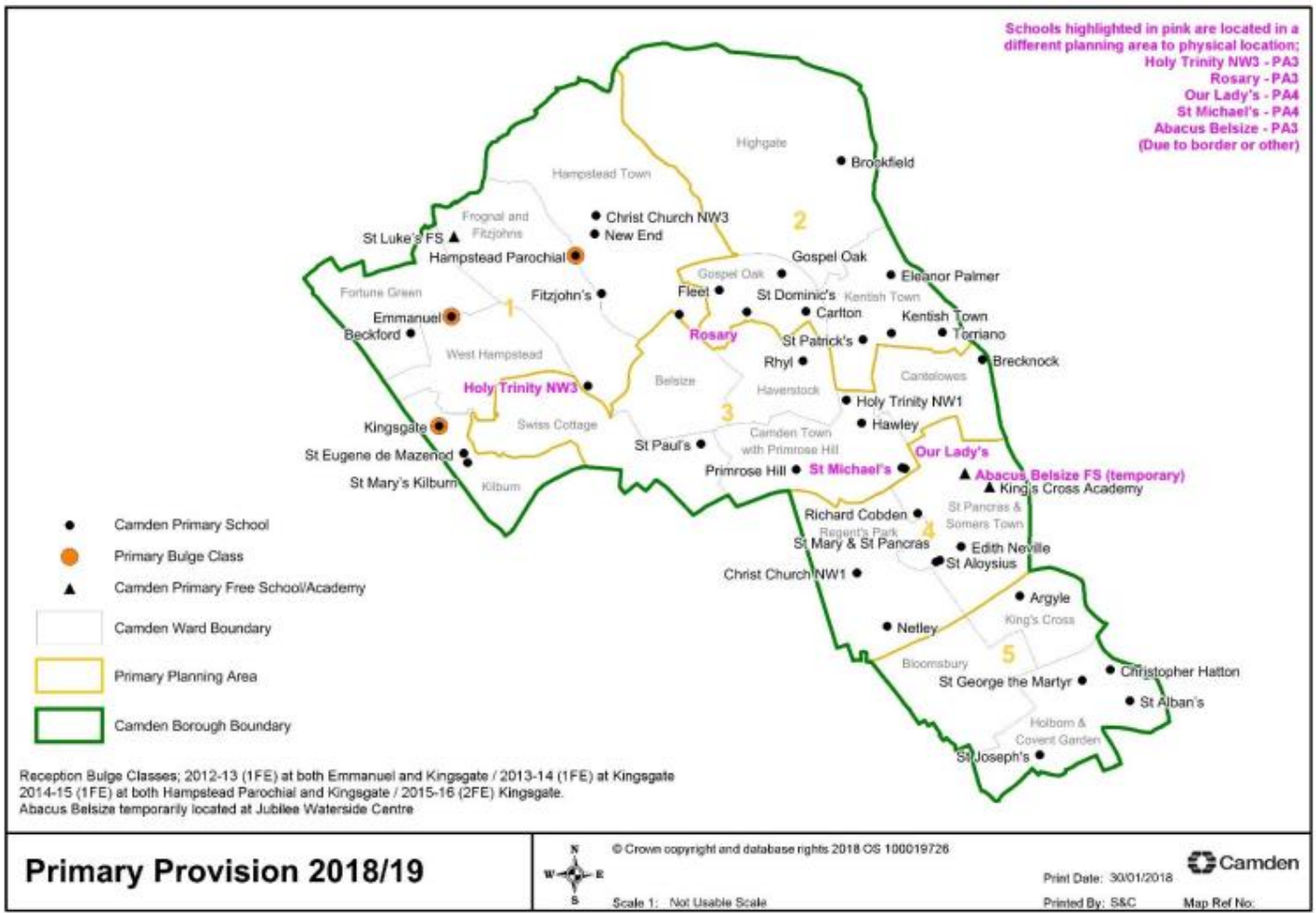


Figure 15 Primary school place planning areas

Source: LB Camden (2018) Annual School Places Planning Report

7.3 Secondary Education

Introduction

As with primary, Camden Local Authority is responsible for school places planning in the Borough for secondary, and has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places for every child who wants one. School policy context relating to academies and free schools applies equally to secondary schools.

Current Provision

Secondary school places planning operates across a single planning area covering the whole Borough, similar to other London Boroughs of a similar size. LB Camden's Annual School Places Planning Report (2018) records 10,004 pupils on the rolls of secondary schools in the Borough (Year 7 to post-16) in May 2018. The net capacity of the Borough's schools is 11,889 places which indicates a surplus of 1,885 places (15.9%), this measure is based on Property school layout plans, and submitted to the DfE as part of the SCAP return each year. In 2018/19 there is 3FE of unused capacity in the Borough's secondary schools.

Special Education Needs (SEN) provision for secondary school-aged children is made through the Capital Spending Programme and is currently under review. In addition to annual school place planning analysis, there is an ongoing review of Early Years, Primary and Secondary provision and SEN provision will feed into this.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

The 2018 Annual School Places Planning Report identifies that there is generally sufficient surplus (3FE of available or already built and unused) capacity across the Borough, to address most forecast need for secondary school places to 2028/29. This equates to nearly 100 places.

There is a small potential need over and above all Year 7 places in 2021/22 (0.2FE) and 2022/23 (0.5FE) but this could be provided for through an expanded Published Admission Number (PAN)²⁸ or a small 'bulge class' (although none are currently planned).

UCL Academy (Swiss Cottage) is expected to provide 12 additional secondary school places from 2020/21.

Unused provision of 2FE is available at Regent High, Chalton Street for secondary provision and 1FE at Haverstock if there are insufficient places.

²⁸ The Published Admission Number (PAN) is the maximum number of pupils that the education authority (LB Camden) will admit into each year group in a school.

As with primary education, Local Plan growth between 2028/29 and 2030/31 could require further provision and this can be monitored on an ongoing basis. A feasibility study is ongoing in respect of autism provision in secondary schools. Its recommendations are expected in Summer 2019. In total, £6.7m of spending is planned through the Capital Spending Programme for primary and secondary SEN provision.

7.4 Further education

Introduction

Further Education (FE) is typically taken up by young people and adults aged 16 to 19, although it can also include people aged 19+ with regards to vocational learners and employers.

Individual colleges supported by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) are the traditional providers of FE courses. In 2013 the Department for Education (DfE) changed the statutory leaving age within schools from 16 years to 17 years of age and then in 2015, increased it further to 18 years of age. This legislative change has impacted on demand for FE places.

Funding responsibilities for 16 to 19 year old learners rest with the ESFA. The responsibilities for FE learning within LB Camden can be separated into two strands. First, the ESFA plays an important role in the delivery of apprenticeships and classroom learning (i.e. vocational learning) for post-16 learners. Second, the ESFA in conjunction with the Local Authority are responsible for the delivery of academic pathways including FE provision in colleges and schools (i.e. A-levels).

There has also been further devolution of power to Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) which has seen LEPs taking a new strategic role in the delivery of FE. LEPs are now encouraged to develop skills strategies for their areas and to work closely with colleges and FE providers through initiatives such as City Deals, and Whole Place Community Budgets to ensure that skills provision is responsive to employer demand. LEPs will now also take responsibility for capital expenditure decisions with regards to investment in colleges and premises. Previously these decisions were made by the ESFA.

Current Provision

LB Camden currently has one FE College within its administrative boundaries, Westminster Kingsway College (WKC) which has sites in both LB Camden and LB Westminster. WKC has three sites within the LB Camden which are at Kings' Cross, Regents Park and the Alexandra Centre. WKC runs classes in community centres throughout LB Camden, further supplementing its presence in the Borough. Approximately 12% of the students who attend WKC are residents from the LB Camden, equating to roughly 350 16-18 year olds.

The WKC King's Cross campus is a relatively modern campus which was rebuilt on a site in King's Cross as part of a £52.5m investment completed under the Government's former Building Colleges for the Future programme. The college is running at approximately 70-80% capacity. WKC are aware that the current levels of 16+ students is at its lowest, and therefore want to ensure there is sufficient capacity moving forward, once the dip in population has passed. Therefore, WKC have had initial thoughts to a potential extension to the site.

The Regents Park centre is relatively small and largely operates as an adult learning centre but it does also offer nursery provision. It is currently operating at approximately 80% capacity but this includes the evening classes.

In 2013 a successful bid was submitted for the new Alexandra Centre on the former Jack Taylor school site in Ainsworth Way. In total £8.5m of funding was provided for the provision of a new college to deliver local specialist provision for young people aged 16-25 who have severe and complex needs. The Alexandra Centre now provides 50 FE places together with short breaks residential support and is currently operating at almost 100% capacity.

The UCL Academy opened in 2012 providing capacity for an additional 125 sixth form pupils per year. Demand has been high, and it is currently oversubscribed.

Leighton College (Kentish Town) provides FE learning for up to 20 students aged 16-25 with mild or moderate learning disabilities. It is run by Elfrida Rathbone Camden.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

WKC have not been able to provide a figure to indicate what the future requirement for FE provision might be. This requirement is dependent on the size and tenure of any housing development and as such cannot be calculated at this time. Of equal importance is that the majority of students that attend WKC are residents outside of Camden and therefore it cannot be accurately calculated how many spaces might be needed.

However, there are some assumptions included in the IS Update 2015, that once the housing mix and tenure are known, can be used in calculations regarding FE provision.

An assumption was made that 81% of Camden residents undertaking post-16 education were engaged in sixth form education whilst 19% were engaged in learning at FE colleges or work-based learning (WBL) providers.

Information gathered to inform the IS Update 2015, showed that 90% of Camden residents attending sixth forms do so within the Borough. However, of those attending FE colleges only 30% attend college within LB Camden. Furthermore only 5% of work based learners are based within the Borough. This is not too dissimilar to the information provided by WKC and can be applied to any future calculations.

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7.5 Adult learning

Introduction

Adult Learning (AL) caters for people aged 19 and over wishing to take below degree-level classes across a wide range of subjects to obtain both formal qualifications and informal learning.

The provision of AL is managed by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). Within LB Camden, Adult Community Learning (ACL) provision is funded by the ESFA through the Adult Education Budget (AEB). The ACL service aims to encourage and support adults to make their first steps back into learning and increasing economic activity, in their families and communities, and maintain better health.

Current Provision

The ACL service targets adults aged 19 years and over who may have low skills, barriers to access of education including disability and learning difficulties and those seeking employment. The service also aims to provide for parents with low skills and low incomes whose children are at risk of underachieving.

In addition to Westminster Kingsway College (WKC) there are three specialist adult learning colleges in LB Camden:

- City Lit
- The Mary Ward Centre
- The Working Mens College

WKC provides both FE and Adult Learning. These colleges offer both open access to the public, as well as in conjunction with the ACL service. Adult Learning courses are also provided in association with other community groups and organisations, through community centres, school buildings, and even sometimes utilising space in galleries or museums. One such project completed in 2014 is the provision of an adult learning centre as part of the Netley Education Campus development.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

Most of the colleges are based in the south of the Borough. However, with the excellent transport links across the Borough, there is no known issues of deficiency of adult learning centres in any part of the Borough. The wide range of college courses, and in particular the specialist courses at City Lit, encourage active take up of services with people willing to travel across the Borough to participate in the courses on offer.

There is an issue of space for future expansion; currently the courses are full in terms of usage, so there is not a lot of spare capacity for an increase in users. The buildings currently

used are well run to exploit available spare capacity and community centres are used where they offer educational facilities. There is a possibility of increasing the amount of space used within university campus buildings and halls of residence at evenings and weekends.

The IS Update 2015 used the same standards with regards to AL services as used in 2009. Similar to further education, once information on housing mix and tenure is known and population projections can be estimated, and the following standards can be applied:

- 10% of LB Camden's working age (16-65 years old) population will require AL provision; and
- A conversion rate of 9.4 learners per FTE should be applied to calculate demand for FTE places.

Learners are likely to be prepared to travel outside of their local neighbourhoods and across the Borough, particularly for specialist classes. Therefore, not all provision need be located within LB Camden.

Demand for space is likely to be dependent on the ability to share facilities with other types of community infrastructure such as community facilities, secondary schools, and university campus buildings. The opportunity to make use of community centres, schools and university campus buildings should be maximised.

Provision of AL services usually occurs in existing buildings, e.g. schools and the facilities of the specialist colleges, so capital spending is not required.

The London Borough of Camden require developer contributions to employment opportunities through CIL. A recent example²⁹ includes contributions to a feasibility study for Argyle Community Centre, which would provide facilities including an IT room offering community learning. Another example includes £1m towards employment and training initiatives, including £358,000 to the King's Cross constructions skills centre.

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<https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/1263165/Appendix+1+CIL+and+Section+106+Annual+Report+2017-18.pdf/8fe8f27c-9101-3594-9f86-8b2a1b0e7377>

7.6 Healthcare

Introduction

For the purposes of the IS, health and social wellbeing consists of the following:

- Primary care services
- Social care
- Public health
- Ambulance Services (addressed separately)

The provision of services to address health needs are complex. Matters such as workforce requirements, technology infrastructure and advanced technology accessibility for the community, changes in service model provision, prevention and self-care is an incomplete list of matters which need to be considered.

Moreover, these complexities need to be considered within the context of a changing system of service provision. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 has radically changed the way in which health care services are planned and organised. These are overseen nationally by Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) , who are responsible for planning and buying ('commissioning') local health care services from provider organisations including NHS Trusts and private operators. NHS Camden Clinical Commissioning Group commissions such services in the London Borough of Camden.

Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships (STPs) have been created across wider areas that incorporate several CCG areas. Camden CCG falls within the North London STP along with Islington, Haringey, Barnet and Enfield. Following a constitutional vote by member practices, from 1st April 2020, it will transition to become part of the North Central London CCG, coterminous with the STP.

Nationally, following the publishing of the NHS Long Term Plan these partnerships are now working towards becoming Integrated Care Systems (ICS). In an ICS, NHS organisations, in partnership with local councils, the NHS Provider Trusts and other system partners (including e.g. primary care, voluntary and community sector), take collective responsibility for managing resources, delivering NHS standards, and improving the health of the population they serve.

A draft strategic plan was published by the North Central London STP in June 2017, summarising the work to date and outlining how system-wide plans can be delivered across organisations. This is an iterative document and will be reviewed periodically with the next update planned for 2020..

The focus of the NCL STP is to improve population health outcomes, to more effectively manage system demand and to improve the quality of services. It identifies four enablers for

this – digital, estates, workforce and new commissioning and delivery models. The expected outcomes in terms of estates is set out below in .

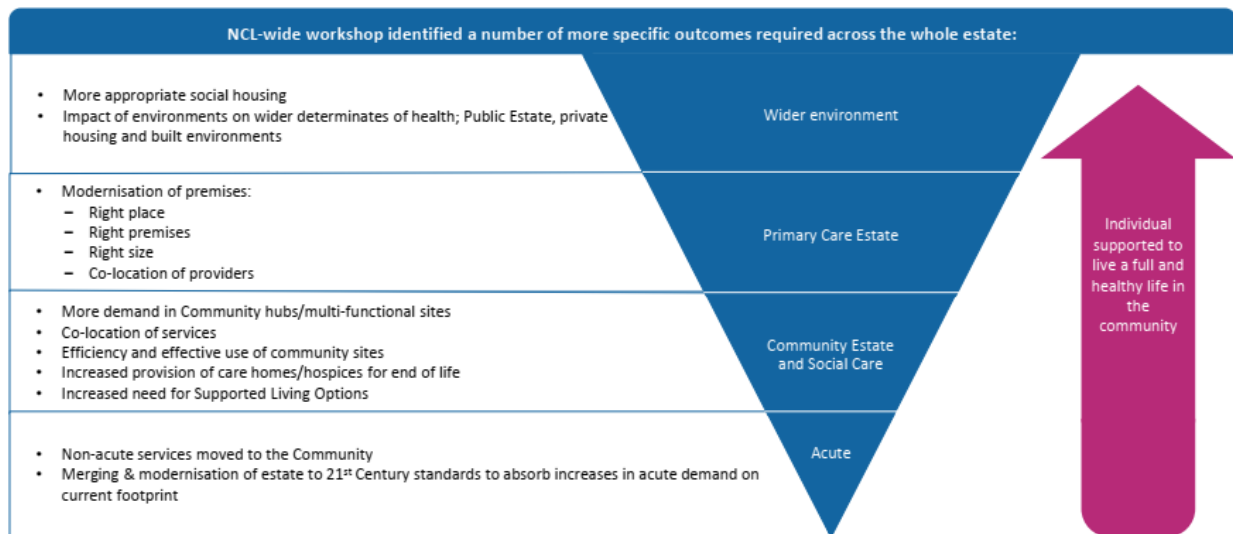


Figure 16 North Central London-wide required outcomes across its estate

Source: NCL Estates Plan 2018

The Camden Local Care Strategy is Camden CCG's strategy for delivering the North Central London Sustainability and Transformation Plan. It aims to work with local people to bring health and care services together, to provide coordinated, proactive, accessible, good quality care that will improve the health and wellbeing of people in Camden. The Local Care Strategy focuses on the following key areas:

- Adult health and care
- Children and young people health and care
- Mental health, wellbeing and learning disabilities
- Primary care.

Adult Social Care covers care services for people aged between the ages of 18 to 64 including people with physical and sensory disabilities, mental ill health, and people with learning difficulties as well as care for older people (65+ years). It is a part of LB Camden's responsibilities.

As part of Camden 2025, adult social care has become focused on enabling people to be as independent as possible, to have more choice and control over their support, and to be more central to decision making.

Also a part of LB Camden's responsibilities is public health, provided jointly across Camden and Islington. In particular this focuses on the health and wellbeing of local residents and to

reduce health inequalities. It is on the Camden Health and Wellbeing Board³⁰, whose members work together to understand the health and wellbeing needs of the Camden population, agree priorities and encourage the commissioners who buy health and care services to work in a more joined-up way. As a result, patients and the public should experience more joined-up services from the NHS and local councils.

In respect of public health, the Camden Health and Wellbeing Board published the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy Refresh in March 2019. This builds on the Board's 2016 Strategy which covered the period 2016 to 2018 and set ambitions and priorities for improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities with a focus on five areas:

- Healthy weight, healthy lives
- Reducing alcohol-related harm
- Resilient families – helping to reduce dependency on public services
- The first 1,001 days – support from pregnancy through the first two years of life
- Ensuring good mental health for all

The Strategy is informed by the Camden Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) which gathers a wide range of information about the health and wellbeing needs of Camden. The most recent versions of Camden Factsheets, which inform the JSNA, are published on the Camden Data site.³¹

The 2019 Health and Wellbeing Strategy Refresh establishes that the Board will look in depth at two particular areas:

- Tackling obesity across Camden
- Developing a citizen-led approach to health and wellbeing in the west of the Borough (across Kilburn, West Hampstead, Fortune Green and Swiss Cottage).

Current Provision

Camden CCG comprises 34 GP practice members serving over 300,000 registered patients. The location and size of each is shown in . They operate from a mixture of purpose built facilities, health centres and converted units, the majority of primary care sites are in leasehold premises. Most of the premises have little or no potential to expand and several practices have less than the recommended number of clinical rooms for their list size. Some spaces are operating at sub-optimal levels of space utilisation, which means for significant periods of time, rooms can be left empty.

³⁰ <http://democracy.camden.gov.uk/mgCommitteeDetails.aspx?ID=598>

³¹ <https://opendata.camden.gov.uk/>

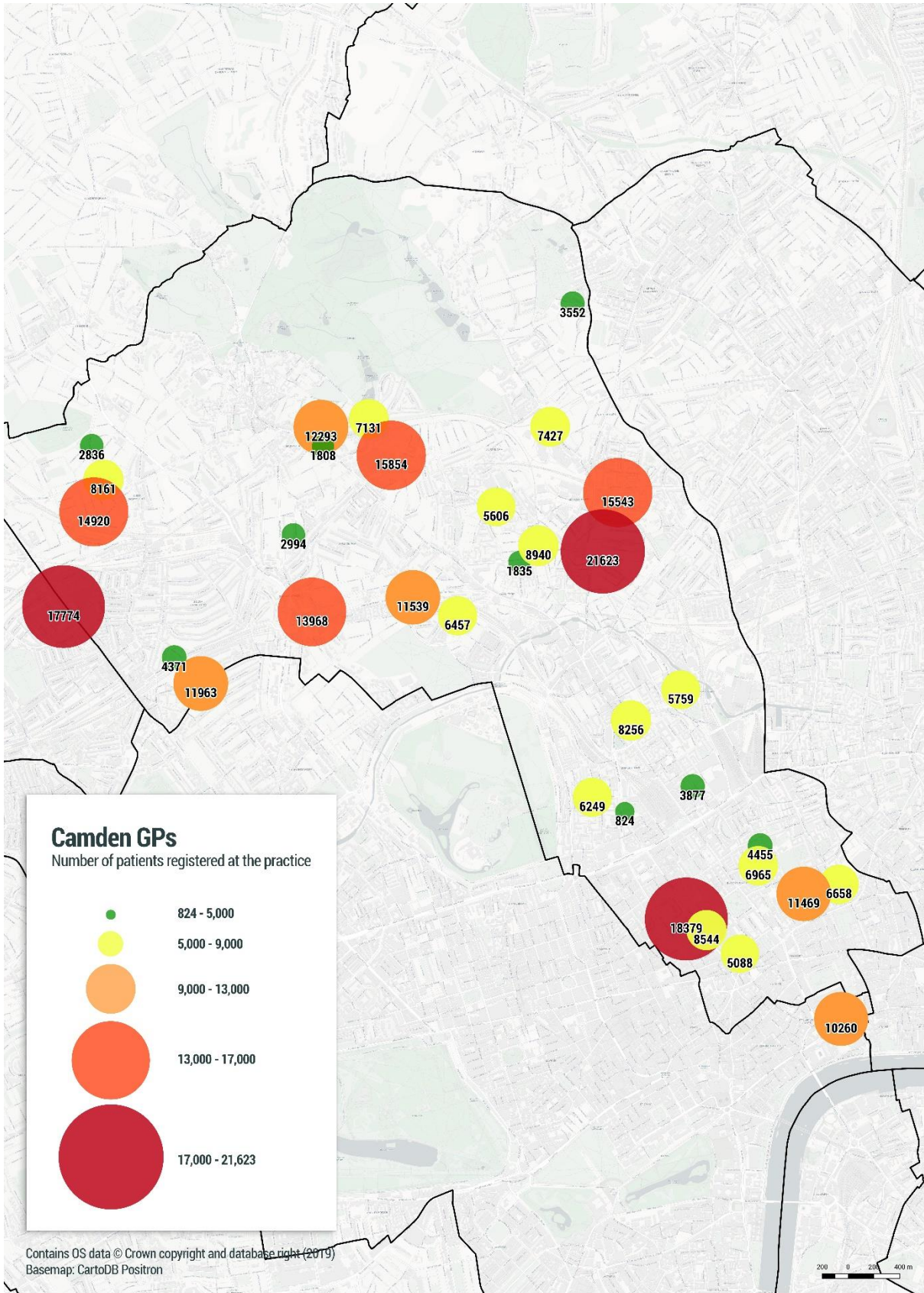


Figure 17 Location of existing GP surgeries and patient list sizes in LB Camden, April 2019 (source: NHS Digital)

Since July 2019, Camden's GP practices are organised into seven primary care networks (PCNs) in line with the ambitions of the NHS Long Term Plan and the new GP contract. PCNs are provider collaboratives comprising GP practices currently, and which are expected to evolve to include other partners (e.g. community health services, community pharmacy, local authority teams) over time. PCNs are resourced to hold an integrated workforce, in order to deliver a range of additional enhanced primary care services for the whole population.

In Camden, significant population growth is anticipated across several major growth areas. While all 34 member practice registered lists are currently open to accepting new patients, capacity is already constrained and placing pressure on operational delivery. Medium to long term planning is required to ensure the primary care estate is fit for purpose and has the capacity to support the projected population growth.

Without action, list size growth will compromise primary care delivery and limit plans to add enhanced services in the community alongside core general practice.

Within LB Camden there are currently ten care homes as well as a further two located in LB Barnet which are available for Camden residents. These are operated by a number of different providers.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

A variety of projects are identified across Camden, ranging from large multi-million pound redevelopment schemes to small surgery expansions and refurbishments. Proposals for a St Pancras Community Hub are part of the St Pancras Transformation Programme. This programme proposes a number of hubs that will co-locate mental health services along with primary and community services to deliver care closer to home. One proposed location is Greenland Road, Camden Town.

As part of the development of the St Pancras Community Hub, the existing St Pancras Hospital Site is to be redeveloped, with some services transferred to a site to be purchased from Whittington Health which is adjacent to the Highgate Mental Health Centre.

Moorfields Eye Hospital and the UCL Institute of Ophthalmology are seeking to move to part of the St Pancras site from its existing premises at City Road in Islington. This is called Project Oriol and would deliver a purpose-built facility. The project is currently expected to be completed in late-2026.

In 2019 the UCLH Eastman Dental Hospital relocated to Huntley Street in the heart of Bloomsbury, becoming part of the largest hospital in Europe specialising in complex oral health care and advanced ear, nose and throat treatments. Following redevelopment of some parts of the existing Eastman Dental Hospital facility, the site will become home to the UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology (ION) and the national headquarters of the recently formed UK Dementia Research Institute (UK DRI), along with its researchers already

based at UCL. It will also house the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery's (NHNN's) NHS outpatient and imaging suites.

The Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust has a relocation programme to be financed by receipts from the sale of Tavistock Centre Belsize Lane, Portman Clinic, Fitzjohns Avenue and Gloucester House, Daleham Gardens.

NHS funding has been secured to create capacity across the primary care estate. In addition, a pipeline of projects has been identified including the Hampstead Group Practice which is looking to expand its premises, located within the footprint of the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead. The proposed building will provide continuation to the practice's core requirements, and additionally ambulatory out-of-hospital services, integrated care, social care and prevention.

The North Central London Estates Strategy also identifies Belsize Priory, Gospel Oak, Bloomsbury and King's Cross as high growth areas potentially requiring capital investment for health infrastructure. These are all included on a 'long list' and the detail on each scheme is being worked up.

There is a shortage of healthcare accommodation in the West of the Borough, and any opportunities to secure capacity in this area, should be explored.

New estates opportunities are being explored to:

1. Create capacity to support population growth;
2. Renew and rejuvenate the estate;
3. Facilitate primary care at scale to deliver more effective integrated out of hospital care;
4. Realise efficiencies from economies of scale.

One of the primary mechanisms by which improvements in Adult Social Care services are being delivered is through Camden Council's Community Investment Programme (CIP). Since 2015, four CIP projects have been (or are being) delivered which have increased and/or improved Adult Social Care services:

- Community Resource Centre, Greenwood Place
- New residential care home, Wellesley Road
- Replacement of Charlie Ratchford Resource Centre in Belmont Street with a new facility in Crogsland Road
- Holmes Road Hostel

The Council seeks to secure floorspace for healthcare (Use Class D1) on development sites where there is an identified need and potential. This is dependent on the scale of development, its location, and the floorspace requirements of the intended healthcare

provider. Where floorspace is provided in a development this has been secured in S106 at equivalent Class D1 rents.

Recent experience indicates that where the Council has secured on-site space for community-based facilities, this often has not resulted in provision on the ground. The main reasons for this are:

- **Affordability of rents:** Until now, on-site provision was offered at equivalent D1 market rates, which are no longer affordable to health providers in the current financial climate. This is a particularly acute issue in central London where market rents are extremely high, so is not unique to Camden. Rental costs have been the key barrier to the take up of facilities on offer at 21-31 New Oxford Street, Abbey Estate and King's Cross Central.
- **Roles and responsibilities of the CCG and member practices:** under the core GP contract, practices are responsible for providing care from appropriate, and effectively maintained, premises. The CCG is responsible for reimbursing the costs of the estate used in providing this care. While the CCG operates as a system facilitator, practices cannot be mandated to make changes (e.g. site consolidation), with the result that potential opportunities may not be progressed in the event that practices do not wish to participate.
- **Fragmented opportunities:** Individual developments have not to date met key strategic objectives, i.e, delivering better value through new models of care within the constrained financial envelope. Access to CIL financial contributions may be a more appropriate mechanism to address this.

Any new on-site health facilities provided by developers would normally need to be provided at affordable rates. Given the implications of this on development finances – and the potential knock-on effects for other developer contributions such as affordable housing there would need to be clear evidence of need for a facility to support this. Provision should also be made as part of s106 agreements to ensure that alternative benefits (e.g. affordable housing/workspace) are provided in the event that a health facility is not taken up.

Camden CCG has facilitated a series of Locality Planning Workshops which will refine the long list of projects and work up detail on priority projects. This information will feed into the Estate Strategy refresh.

Camden CCG and its partner NHS organisations will look for CIL funding and S106 opportunities to help secure the capacity and rejuvenate the estate to support the forecast population growth. The detailed NHS locality planning is intended to address the issues previously encountered in securing such funding.

LB Camden will continue to work with the CCG on its Estates Strategy via the monthly Local Estates Forum to ensure that all opportunities are explored and fully developed.

7.7 Emergency services

Introduction

The emergency services include the needs of the police, ambulance and fire services.

Policy C2 (Community facilities) in the Camden Local Plan states that the Council will work with its partners to ensure that community facilities (which includes those used by the emergency services) are developed and modernised to meet the changing needs of the community and reflect new approaches to the delivery of services. Whilst it will facilitate multi-purpose community facilities and the secure sharing and extended use of facilities, it excludes facilities occupied by the emergency services from this due to their distinct operational needs, i.e. much of the floorspace will be used for storage of equipment and operational uses and is not publicly accessible. Policy C2 states that the Council will consider strategic plans by public and voluntary sector bodies when considering whether the use of such sites should be retained. If the facility is surplus to requirements, then alternative land uses - such as housing - may be considered for the site/building.

7.7.1 Police

Current Provision

Information has been provided by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) regarding planned and committed investment, strategic plans and likely future demand.

The MPS run the policing services in LB Camden and are scrutinised by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). MOPAC has a strategic managing role, while the MPS run the day-to-day operations. The local Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) act as an additional force to the MPS, acting towards a specific community's safety rather than policing within the wider Borough. It works closely with the MPS and its partners to secure an efficient police service for London.

In November 2018, staff numbers within the MPS and serving Camden were as shown in :

Table 2 Staff numbers in the Metropolitan Police Service, November 2018

<i>(% change since May 2016)</i>	Metropolitan Police Service Area	Central North Command Unit (Camden, Islington)
Police officers	29,869 (-5.5%)	1,139 (-7.0%)
Metropolitan Special Constables (MSCs)	1,883 (-41.2%)	154 (-33.6%)
Police staff	8,868 (-5.8%)	25 (+31.6%)
Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs)	1,228 (-21.6%)	35 (-37.5%)

As shows, there has been a variation in the change in staffing levels since 2016 between the MPS as a whole and the Central North Command Unit which covers Camden as well as Islington. However, both have seen a fall in police officers and MSCs.

Within the Borough there are two police stations - Holborn and Kentish Town. West Hampstead also has a police station but does not offer a front counter service like the other two stations. The only station which provides full 24/7 front counter service is the Kentish Town police station. This station now operates as a single patrol base for the entire Borough accommodating all Emergency Response police officers for the Borough.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

There is no clear guidance available at either national or local level which indicates how to translate an increase in development (residential and / or commercial) into additional demand for police services, and thereby into demand for new infrastructure to support the activities of the police service.

To support the levels of growth identified in the Local Plan, the MPS has reported that it is seeking to secure a small number of 'district ward offices' across the Borough. The function of these offices would be as a place for officers on patrol to come and spend time when on a break. This will generally only require a small, simple space with tables and chairs but also possibly bathroom/shower facilities. At the current time the MPS has not indicated the number of these offices that would be required or any specific locations. However, the preference is for them to be located in new developments whereby their ongoing use by the MPS could be secured as part of the planning permission.

In addition, the MPS has stated that it will have a need to provide additional CCTV cameras and also for additional police vehicles. The specific level of provision required has not been identified.

Funding for police services is currently given out by the Home Office and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). The funding mechanisms are the police grant, revenue support grant, redistributed business rates and specific grants. The

MPS's Estates Strategy is to raise capital and lower costs by selling part of the MPS estate. This includes using current offices more efficiently by increasing employee density. New investments to help modernise infrastructure will largely be addressed through revenue raised by these means.

7.7.2 Fire Service

Current provision

The London Fire Safety Plan³² outlines the aims and objectives of the London Fire Brigade (LFB) and includes target response times for fire brigades within all the London Boroughs. Response time is measured from when the first and second fire engines reach the emergency. The Plan includes proposals for how to maintain good response times and quality of service in the face of cuts to the resources that the LFB has available to it.

Fire provision in LB Camden is run by the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA) which manages the LFB. The main duty of the LFEPA is to respond to fires and emergency situations, but in recent years it has also become increasingly involved in fire prevention and community safety. The LFB is also part of the LB Camden Community Safety Partnership, reinforcing the goal of improving community safety.

In LB Camden there are three fire stations - Kentish Town, Euston and West Hampstead.

The London Fire Safety Plan outlines that the number of incidents has steadily decreased, while the size of London's population has grown, suggesting there is no correlation between population density and growth and the number of fires. However, the LFB aims to maintain and improve the service provided. Investment has been put into new fire engines and improved personal protective equipment, along with an additional training centre.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

The specific requirements of the fire service are not known at this time.

7.7.3 Ambulance Service

Current provision

The provider of ambulance services in LB Camden is the NHS London Ambulance Service (LAS) NHS Trust. The LAS are a member of the Camden Community Safety Partnership and works closely with the MPS and the London Fire Brigade (LFB) to prepare for large scale and major incidents within London. The LAS are a pan London organisation and ambulance services within LB Camden are commissioned by the North West London Commissioning Support Unit.

³² London Fire Brigade (2017) *Sixth London Safety Plan 2017*

There are currently two ambulance stations located in the Borough. One is located in the North East (known as Camden but located in Gospel Oak) and a satellite station to the Waterloo Complex in the south (Bloomsbury) sub-area. The main station includes offices where managers and administrative staff are based whilst the satellite station is predominantly a parking base and staff rest stop for ambulance crews. In the event of an incident the nearest available ambulance will be sent.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

The level of calls the LAS currently receives goes up on average 6% per year and the number of incidents increases at an average rate of 3%. The LAS's future goals are to improve the quality of care, deliver care with a highly skilled and representative work force and spend money wisely.

The LAS Strategy 2018-2023³³ seeks to develop the estate, recognising that modern provision needs to adopt 'smart' working principles which require fewer built facilities. The focus is on a more intensive use of a better quality estate. Investment will therefore be focused on improving the effectiveness of the control centres. This will partly be funded by a rationalisation of the corporate estate by reducing the number of headquarters annex buildings by relocating teams into existing core buildings.

Changes in the provision of ambulance services and associated infrastructure are driven predominantly by a calculation of the likelihood of incidents requiring ambulance intervention. As such, an increase in population as a result of growth within the Borough is not considered to directly result in an increased demand for ambulance facilities.

The LAS is now predominantly funded through annually approved NHS Service Level Agreements made with each of London's CCGs (including the Camden CCG). For patient transport services additional resources are available on a contractual basis from foundation trusts (secondary healthcare).

The specific requirements of the LAS are not known at this time.

³³ London Ambulance Service NHS Trust (2018) *A World Class Ambulance Service for a World Class City: Strategy 2018/19-2022/23*

7.8 Community centres

Introduction

Community buildings in Camden can have either a single purpose or they can be multi-purpose facilities providing for a range of different services.

Policy C2 (Community facilities) in the Camden Local Plan states that the Council will work with its partners to ensure that community facilities are developed and modernised to meet the changing needs of the community and reflect new approaches to the delivery of services. In particular the Council will facilitate multi-purpose community facilities and the secure sharing and extended use of facilities.

Current Provision

There is a total of 41 council owned community buildings within Camden offering a wide range of services and facilities catering to all age groups.

Since the 2015 IS was published, most community facilities funding has been secured through Section 106. Between 2015/16 and 2017/18, a total of £2,955,500 of secured Section 106 money has been spent on improving community centres and facilities across the Borough.

CIL is also spent on improving community facilities and since 2016/17, a total of £106,071 has been spent on making improvements to existing community centres.

The Camden Community Investment Programme (CIP) sets out the planned investment into Camden's community centres. The following projects are in the process of being implemented or have recently been completed:

- Relocation of the St Pancras Community Centre to a new site. This project – consisting of relocating the community centre to the Richard Cobden School former changing room site – has been completed. The centre includes a small sports hall, recording studios, café, meeting spaces and changing rooms.
- Improvements to Highgate Newtown Community Centre. The proposals including building a high ceiling community hall with sprung floor and other features for multi-purpose use including sports and games activities with new flats above. The construction work is expected to commence shortly.
- Improvements to the Surma Community Centre. Over £100,000 of funding was recently provided by LB Camden to undertake repairs and building alterations.
- Relocation of Abbey Community Centre, Kilburn. As part of the Abbey Estate regeneration scheme, the existing community centre will be demolished and a new community centre will be built at an adjacent location. The new community centre will be larger than the current premises and is anticipated to include a GP surgery.

- Greenwood Resource Centre, Kentish Town. Completed in late-2018, this a new community resource centre for people with a range of care needs to access high-quality services that promote wellbeing, good quality of life and independence. It provides day centre facilities as well as rooms for music, IT, art, a training kitchen and flat and meeting rooms.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

At the end of the 2017/18 financial year, a total of £1.71m of Section 106 was committed towards community centre improvements and improvements to related community facilities, e.g. play spaces. This is shown in below:

Table 3 Planned expenditure of S106 monies on community facilities

Ward	Amount	Organisation	Activity / Progress
Bloomsbury	£130,000	Fitzrovia Youth in Action	Towards building works to new premises. The Council's pledge is towards match-funding being achieved.
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	£187,620	The Pirate Castle	To improve facilities and increase opportunities for increased use
Cantelowes	£232,500	Maiden Lane Community Centre	For capital works, maintenance and support of existing projects
Fortune Green (joint process with West Hampstead)	£235,000	Sidings Community Centre	A range of improvements and refurbishments are planned
Frognaal & Fitzjohns	£186,200	Hampstead School of Art (HSoA)	New allocation agreed December 2016 to enable HSoA to purchase a 999 year lease
Frognaal & Fitzjohns	£17,325	Camden Arts Centre	Towards repairs, enhancements and maintenance of the Camden Arts Centre building
Haverstock	£27,596	Rhyl Primary School	For a food technology classroom with roof garden
Holborn & Covent Garden	£377,297	Holborn Community Association - Bedford House	Preparation for building a new Bedford House. Continued fundraising to match the Council's pledge to enable the build
King's Cross	£35,650	Age UK Camden	Towards extending their facility at Great Croft
King's Cross	£28,000	King's Cross Brunswick Neighbourhood Association	New allocation agreed December 2016 (lift repairs)
King's Cross	£109,350	Coram's Fields Replacement Play Tower	To fund new play equipment
St. Pancras & Somers Town	£76,829	Plot 10	New allocation agreed September 2018 to purchase equipment for Plot 10's new premises
Swiss Cottage	£13,000	The Hive	Committed to funding a Portakabin to expand the current offer for mental health and wellbeing activities
West Hampstead	£50,000	St James Church Post Office	West Hampstead
Total	£1,706,367		

Source: Camden Council (2019) *Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 Annual Report 2017/18*, Table 9

There is a focus on extending (where possible) or refurbishing existing provision, which is often funded through CIL. There is an ongoing need to upgrade and improve facilities. In October and November 2018, the Council carried out a public consultation to establish priorities for the spending of the 'local' portion of CIL. Out of 550 responses (including from 84 community groups), 16% of respondents wanted to see investment in community facilities.

7.9 Libraries

Introduction

Camden recognises that there has been a shift to new models of service provision in libraries. Libraries are no longer solely a place to borrow books but also function as a community hub offering services and facilities to cater for a range of community needs including those of children, students and job seekers.

Policy C2 (Community facilities) in the Camden Local Plan states that the Council will work with its partners to ensure that community facilities are developed and modernised to meet the changing needs of the community and reflect new approaches to the delivery of services. In particular the Council will facilitate multi-purpose community facilities and the secure sharing and extended use of facilities.

Current Provision

Within the Borough there are 9 libraries that are run by LB Camden – Camden Town, Highgate, Holborn, Kentish Town, Kilburn, Pancras Square, Queen’s Crescent, Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead. There are a further 3 community-run libraries – Belsize, Keats and Primrose Hill.

In addition to LB Camden’s local libraries there are also home, mobile and school library services. There is also a local studies and archives service and the Borough benefits from having the British Library within its borders. The British Library is however primarily a national facility and does not aim to provide facilities and services for the LB Camden community in the same way that the Borough’s other libraries do.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

£1.2m has been committed in the Camden Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) for digital library services, i.e. better IT infrastructure in and serving libraries and digital check in and out of library resources. Since the decision in 2015 to ensure that all public libraries remain open, £220,000 has been spent on introducing Open Access technologies across all these libraries, with the exception of Swiss Cottage Library. In addition, improvements to self-service facilities have been made.

Section 106 and CIL monies have also been used to make improvements to community libraries:

- Since 2015/16, a total of £309,293 of CIL funding has been used to support the development and running of the Primrose Hill Community Library. This has covered set up costs, maintenance and utilities, personnel costs, library stock and office costs including IT and events expenses.

- In 2016/17, a total of £12,850 of local CIL money was used to fund the Keats Community Library '5th Year Revival'.
- 7,529 of local CIL money has been used to pay for chairs and an extractor fan for the Belsize Community Library.

In February 2016 approval was given for a development agreement to refurbish Holborn Library as part of a larger redevelopment scheme. To date however, this scheme has not been taken forward.

No other specific improvements to local libraries have been identified.

7.10 Children's play and youth facilities

Introduction

Policy A2 (Open Space) in the Camden Local Plan states that priority will be given to play facilities and the provision of amenity space which meets the needs of residents where a development creates a need for a different type of open space.

Supplementary Planning Guidance supporting the London Plan³⁴ recommends that development schemes that are likely to be used by children and young people should incorporate at least 10m² per child of good quality, accessible play provision for all ages. This should be delivered in a safe and stimulating environment. However, in recognition of the fact that 10m² per child is often not achievable on larger schemes in the Borough, the Camden Public Open Space SPD accepts 6.5m² per child on schemes of more than 100 dwellings.

Current Provision

shows the existing provision of play spaces by type in Camden. The distribution of children's play space across the Borough is not even and there are areas that do not have access to dedicated children's play space.

³⁴ GLA (2012) *Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation*

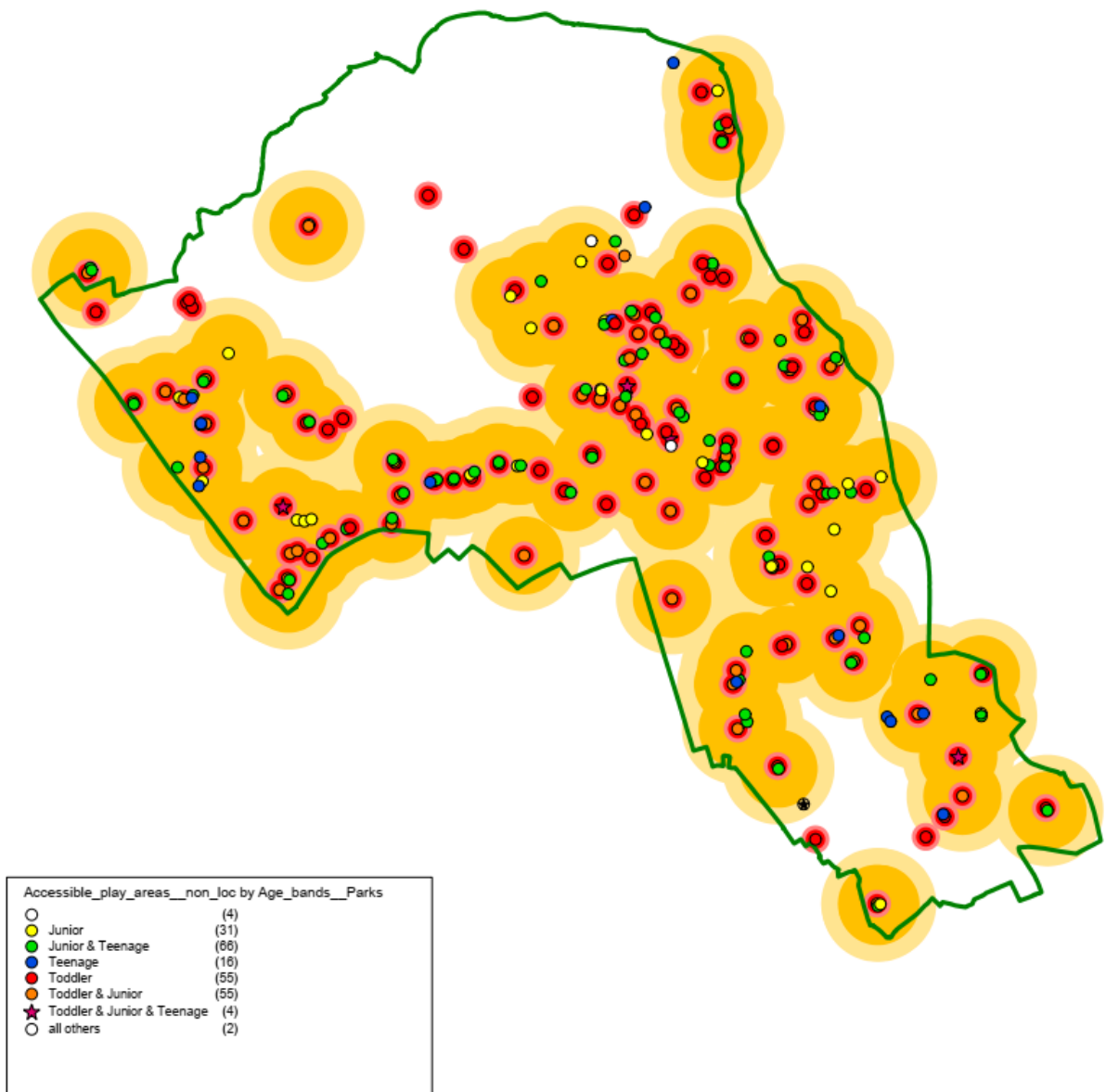


Figure 18 Play provision in Camden, 2019

It is reported by officers at LB Camden that, excluding Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs), there is a significant lack of appropriate youth provision. At present there is only one skatepark in the whole Borough.

The Camden Community Investment Programme (CIP) sets out the planned investment into Camden’s community facilities, including play equipment. The CIP programme includes the following:

- Improvements to the children’s playground at Kiln Place in Gospel Oak. This is currently under construction.
- New playgrounds as part of development at Barrington and Lamble in Gospel Oak. This is now complete.

- Play facilities will be included as part of the Maitland Park regeneration scheme in Haverstock ward. This has been granted planning permission.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

Whilst the distribution of children's play space across the Borough is not even and there are areas that do not have access to dedicated children's play space, the potential exists however to upgrade existing children's play space within areas of deficiency to meet Locally Equipped Areas of Play (LEAP) and Neighbourhood Equipped Areas of Play (NEAP) standards and therefore alleviate access deficiencies.

The Council has committed £109,350 from Section 106 monies towards the cost of replacing the play tower at Coram's Field in King's Cross.

From local CIL monies, £88,701 has been allocated towards the refurbishment of the Holy Trinity and St Silas School playground, Camden Town.

7.11 Indoor Sports

Introduction

This section considers publicly accessible sports courts, swimming pools and sports pitches. In assessing the need for such facilities, it is important to be aware that some people may choose to use privately operated facilities within LB Camden.

Policy C3 (Cultural and leisure facilities) in the Camden Local Plan states that the Council will seek to protect leisure facilities and their loss will only be permitted where there is no longer a demand for that use and alternative leisure uses have been considered.

Current Provision

The Sport England Active Place Power database provides an estimate of the level of indoor sport provision required at the current time. Based on the current population of 253,400, calculations show that there would need to be 19 sports halls and 13 swimming pools. There are currently 25 swimming pools and 30 sports halls, suggesting sufficient capacity. In addition, there are 17 squash courts and 61 studios.

Officers noted that it is difficult to share school facilities, mainly due to need for physical separation of access and also of staffing of such facilities.

Camden's leisure centres operate in a broader physical activity system which comprises:

- physical activity delivered by the Council (Sport and Physical Activity Service, Public Health, Adult Social Care and Parks and Open Spaces);
- third sector/community-led physical activity provision; and
- the private sector offer comprising budget gyms to high end yoga / pilates venues.

The Council's leisure centres are part of a wider community physical activity system in Camden in which the Council's Sport and Physical Activity Service (SPA) in-house team plays a significant enabling role in the delivery of targeted interventions. The enabling function involves supporting development of a community led physical activity offer. Targeted interventions for complex needs such as people with long term medical conditions and young people not in education, employment or training, are delivered by the team or where possible community partners. Other directly delivered services target people that face multiple barriers to physical activity, including women and girls, disabled residents and certain minority ethnic groups.

Improved health and wellbeing for independent living is the primary measure of effectiveness for leisure centres. Increasing participation in physical activity and other health improving activities (including mental, dietary, and social health) for a 'whole health' approach will be a key focus for new provision.

In 2018, research was undertaken to inform future service design and procurement strategy for the Council's leisure services. A physical activity needs assessment (PANA) explored

barriers inactive citizens face to being physically active in Camden. It found that despite being valued by Camden's diverse population and meeting significant need, there are some citizens not using the Borough's leisure centres.

The Council's intention therefore is that in the future, the local leisure centres will proactively reach out more into communities and develop relationships with organisations (large and small, community and others) that provide access to inactive residents. Developing alternative local 'door step' physical activity opportunities is one way of achieving this.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

Based on the Sport England Active Power Places Database, calculations made at this stage are based on very high level information and will need to be refined but show that 2.65 sports halls would be required as a result of the anticipated population increase. This would have an approximate cost of £8m. There would also need to be 7 lanes worth of swimming pool facility, at a cost of approximately £8.5m.

The Handyside Sports Pitch in King's Cross opened during 2017/18. This is a free indoor facility located in the Tapestry Building. It can be used for badminton, netball, basketball and 5-a-side football.

A reserved matters application was granted in October 2016 for the provision of a two-storey building at King's Cross Central that will include a sports hall and gym.

The aspiration of the Council in terms of indoor leisure provision is for a more accessible mainstream leisure centre service aligned to the developmental and more targeted work of SPA. This should ensure financially viable coverage across the spectrum of need for physical activity in Camden and the basis for achieving the Council's aspiration for a 'whole health' approach.

7.12 Outdoor Sports

Introduction

This section considers outdoor sports pitches and other outdoor sports activities. As with indoor sports, some people may choose to use private facilities.

Policy A2 (Open Space) in the Camden Local Plan states that the Council will protect designated public open spaces. However, in respect of sports and recreation activities, alternative provision will be considered where the needs outweigh the loss and where this is supported by an up-to-date needs assessment.

Camden's Open space, Sport and Recreation study update 2014 provides an assessment of open space, sport and recreation provision and demand in the Borough. The study noted increasing pressure on existing open space in line with changes in demand and supply. The quality of outdoor sports provision was predominantly assessed as being good.

The study carried out an analysis of different types of urban green space – quantity, quality and accessibility through site surveys. The study highlighted a number of areas where open space enhancement should be prioritised due to the lack of access to public open space and private gardens (in areas of flatted development).

Current Provision

There are currently 55 tennis courts, 18 artificial grass pitches, 13 grass pitches, 78 MUGAs and 1 athletics track, all providing access to outdoor sport facilities. Of the artificial grass pitches, one is full-sized for football (at Coram's Field) and a further six (Warren Sport Pitch, Camden Centre for Learning, Fairfield Play Centre, Fountain Mews, Kajima Community at Haverstock School and Castlehaven Community Centre) provide for either 5v5 or 7v7 football. A further six facilities are sand-based artificial grass pitches – 1 is for 9v9 use, 2 are for 7v7 and 3 are for 5v5).

Officers considered that there are a lack of alternatives to football that can help to engage the wider population in physical activity.

The physical activity needs assessment, mentioned in the Indoor Sports section too, considered the barriers that inactive citizens face to being physically active in Camden. As an outcome of the study, it was found that the physical activity ought to be more tailored to better meet the community needs and in locations that are welcoming, at times that work for people with complex lives and competing demands. Also identified was the scope for physical activity to offer the opportunity for building social connections and friendships. There is currently a shift towards greater outreach and community-based sports support, sometimes referred to as local 'doorstep' physical activity opportunities.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

Based on the Sport England Active Power Places Database, calculations made at this stage are based on very high level information and will need to be refined but show that an additional 1.24 artificial grass pitches would be required to support the proposed growth, with an approximate cost of £1.4m, which varies depending on whether the pitch is sand or 3G.

Emerging work on a Local Football Facility Plan for Camden recommends improvements to existing MUGA provision and new provision, making the most of small spaces on new developments and innovating where possible.

8 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

This section of the IS presents the infrastructure requirements associated with 'green infrastructure' covering:

- Parks and gardens
- Amenity, natural and semi-natural green space
- Allotments



8.1 Open space including public, private, amenity, natural and semi-natural greenspace

Introduction

The revised NPPF outlines the relevance of Green infrastructure (GI) to the development of a Local Plan:

- Paragraph 20 highlights that 'Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for...conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure.'
- Paragraph 91 requires that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places; referencing safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities and high-quality public space as a means to achieving this.
- Paragraph 150 states that 'New development should be planned for in ways that avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change...including through the planning of green infrastructure.'
- Paragraph 171 states that 'Plans should...take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure.'
- Paragraph 181 links the requirement for the identification of green infrastructure provision and enhancement at the plan making stage to the improvement of air quality or mitigation of impacts relating to this issue. The NPPF also provides a mechanism by which local authorities can protect some open spaces under a 'Local Green Space' designation (paras. 99 and 100).

The London Plan and its emerging replacement contain numerous policies relating to the provision, safeguarding and management of green infrastructure. Chapter 7 contains the most significant policies relating to this.

The All London Green Grid (ALGG) is a set of supplementary planning guidance published by the Mayor in 2012 that comprises London Plan policies on green infrastructure and urban greening. Camden Borough falls into two of the eleven ALGG Area Frameworks: the Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau (GGA11) and Central London (GGA12). The SPG identifies two strategically important landscape corridors partly in Camden: the Regent's Canal Link and the Nash Ramblas Link.

The Mayor's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) was published in 2002 as the first statutory biodiversity strategy at the regional level. It sets out targets for 2020 for each habitat type, as referenced in the London Plan (Policy 7.19).

The Green Infrastructure & Open Environments: Preparing Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies (February 2013) supplementary planning guidance (SPG) is a joint publication with the Forestry Commission, which gives guidance on the London Plan policies regarding trees and woodland. It builds on policies set out in Policy 7.21 of the London plan.

The Mayor of London has set out requirements for the provision of private amenity space in the Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2016), which seeks a minimum of 5sqm of private outdoor space for 1-2 person dwellings and an extra 1sqm for each additional occupant.

Camden's Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update 2014 provides an assessment of open space, sport and recreation provision and demand in the Borough. The study noted increasing pressure on existing open space in line with changes in demand and supply. The study carried out an analysis of different types of urban green space – quantity, quality and accessibility through site surveys. Furthermore, the Borough's Planning Guidance on Public Open Space was published in March 2018, in order to support the policies in the 2017 Local Plan. It forms a 'material consideration' in planning decisions, and relates to policies A2 and A3 of the Local Plan, setting out the amount and type of open space provision expected from development. The document sets out the threshold for which development should make a contribution to the provision of open space, and the quantity that should be provided.

Ownership and the responsibility for open space management in Camden rests with a number of public and private bodies. This includes:

- London Borough of Camden;
- Other public sector owned and managed;
- Publicly owned and private sector managed;
- Private sector owned and managed;
- Publicly owned and voluntary sector managed; and
- Voluntary sector owned and managed.

The majority of the 'district parks', 'local parks' and 'pocket parks' are owned and managed by the London Borough of Camden. A small number of these parks are private sector owned and managed.

There are a number of areas of designated Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) which are protected in accordance with Policy G3 of the London Plan. MOL follows the principles of national Green Belt policy. The four areas of MOL in Camden are: Hampstead Heath and adjoining areas, Regent's Park, Primrose Hill/Barrow Hill Reservoir and Highgate Cemetery/Waterlow Park/Fairseat. The MOL is of very long standing and of strategic importance as an open space resource in London.

There is only one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Camden - this is Hampstead Heath Woods, made up of two parts, North Wood and Kenwood. There are also four Local Nature Reserves in the Borough; Adelaide, Belsize Woods and Westbere Copse are managed by Camden Council and Camley Street Natural Park, which is managed by London Wildlife Trust. The Borough has 36 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) which are owned and managed by a variety of organisations including LB Camden, City of London, British Waterways, The Royal Parks, The London Wildlife Trust and Network Rail: the majority of these designated sites fall within parks or natural green spaces.

There are of course a number of private green spaces, including private parks and gardens, which are managed by their respective owners / management organisations.

An additional important element of the Borough's green and blue infrastructure is the Regent's Canal, which is also a metropolitan grade SINIC.

Also important to note are the areas of Local Green Spaces which have been designated in a number of the adopted Neighbourhood Plans within Camden. Within these spaces, development should be managed in a way that is consistent with national Green Belt policy (paragraph 101 of NPPF 2019³⁵).

8.1.1 Fitzrovia Area Action Plan³⁶

The purpose of the Plan is to help shape the future of Fitzrovia and ensure development proposals bring benefits to the area, particularly in terms of public open space.

The Plan states that the coordinated development of opportunity sites could provide a number of new open spaces, pedestrian links and widened footways for seating and planting. Bedford Passage, a new pedestrian link with public open space within the block between Howland Street, Charlotte Street, Tottenham Street and Cleveland Street has been part delivered and a new play space at The Warren has been delivered and the MUGA resurfaced.

Furthermore, the plan sets out the Council's expectation that development in Fitzrovia will increase the use of open space and provide new on-site open space. As the Plan was adopted five years ago, many of the sites and infrastructure projects have now been delivered. These help to increase and enhance the availability of public open space, with particular priority given to green spaces. Future needs in the Fitzrovia area will be considered as part of the Council's new SALP.

8.1.2 West End Project

The West End Project³⁷ is being delivered by Camden in partnership with Transport for London to deliver major public realm, as well as transport improvements in Camden's part of the West End.

The project will deliver new and improved public spaces and current schemes include:

35

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779764/NPPF_Feb_2019_web.pdf

36

<https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/4820180/Fitzrovia+Area+Action+Plan+Adopted+March+2014.pdf/2472d8e9-6157-f4a4-cf93-09e5e4148335>

³⁷ <https://www3.camden.gov.uk/westendproject/>

- Alfred Place: The road will be transformed into a green space with places for children to play, lawn to relax and a meandering pathway. The space will include a variety of different plants which are biodiverse, to attract birds, bees and butterflies.
- Whitfield Gardens: The social square will be improved with planting and improved accessibility. The existing mature trees will be incorporated into the scheme with new raised planting and seating areas.

8.1.3 Camden High Line

The Camden highline is a project to transform an existing, but no longer used, high level railway that runs between Camden Gardens in Camden Town, to York Road near its junction with Vale Royal³⁸.

This is proposed to be a linear city park, acting as a transport link and recreational asset, much like the famous New York High Line.

This scheme is being promoted by Camden Town Unlimited and aims to be funded by the Business Improvement District Levy.

8.1.4 Regent's Canal improvements

A project to improve the Regent's Canal Towpath between Camden Town and to the east of the Camden boundary seeks to improve the condition of the towpath, in order to enhance walking and cycling opportunities in the area, building on the potential of the canal and its transport history³⁹. In addition, the project seeks to increase footfall in the area, by providing new lighting, increased greening, and opening up connections to surrounding communities. The project also sets out an ambition to create significant new active frontage along the canal.

Current Provision

Camden's Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update 2014 provides an assessment of open space, sport and recreation provision and demand in the Borough, and identified a total of 293 open space sites within the Borough.

sets out the open space provision in the Borough by type, according to the 2014 study. In terms of total area, public parks are the most abundant form (67% of the total). This is largely due to the coverage of Hampstead Heath, which is designated as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) and accounts for 46% of open space area. In terms of numbers, amenity green spaces (83 sites) are the dominant type of space.

³⁸ <https://www.camdenhighline.com/>

³⁹ <https://kland.co.uk/projects/regents-canal/#info>

Table 4 Open Space Provision by Type (from 2014 Open space, sport and recreation study)

Type	No. of sites	Area (ha)	% Open Space area
Regional Park	0	0	0%
Metropolitan Parks	1	272.9	46%
District Park	2	54.2	9%
Local Park	6	23.9	4%
Small local park / open space	34	26.4	4%
Pocket Park	33	4.9	1%
Linear open space / green corridors	22	14.1	2%
Public Park Total	98	396.3	67%
Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	12	3.4	1%
Amenity green space	83	41.0	7%
Cemeteries and church yards	8	25.6	4%
Civic spaces / pedestrianised areas	15	3.3	1%
Greenspaces within grounds of institution	20	55.8	9%
Natural or semi-natural urban greenspaces	31	49.4	8%
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (education)	4	1.3	0%
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (private)	6	6.1	1%
Outdoor sports facilities / playing fields (public)	5	1.6	0%
Other	11	5.0	1%
Other Open Space Total	195	192.6	33%
Total Open Space	293	588.8	100%

shows open space across wards within the Borough. While there is no provision at all within Frognal and Fitzjohns ward, the wards with above-average provision are Highgate, Camden Town with Primrose Hill, and Regent's Park – this is largely due to the influence of Hampstead Heath and Regent's Park/Primrose Hill.

Table 5 Open space by ward (from 2014 Open space, sport and recreation study)

Ward	Total area of public parks (ha)	Total public open space (ha)	Population 2011	Public Park area per 1,000 population (ha)	Total Public Open Space Area per 1,000 population (Ha)
Belsize	0.2	1.3	12,702	0.0	0.1
Bloomsbury	5.0	9.3	10,892	0.5	0.9
Camden Town with Primrose Hill	34.2	36.1	12,613	2.7	2.9
Cantelowes	3.7	5.3	11,925	0.3	0.4
Fortune Green	4.0	16.9	11,740	0.3	1.4
Frognaal and Fitzjohns	0	7.6	11,986	0	0.6
Gospel Oak	2.3	8.1	11,264	0.2	0.7
Hampstead Town	0.2	12.4	11,270	0.0	1.1
Haverstock	1.9	2.4	12,364	0.2	0.2
Highgate	287.7	407.5	10,955	26.3	37.2
Holborn and Covent Garden	4.5	9.4	13,023	0.3	0.7
Kentish Town	2.5	3.1	13,417	0.2	0.2
Kilburn	5.2	7.3	12,038	0.4	0.6
King's Cross	6.0	8.4	11,843	0.5	0.7
Regent's Park	33.2	35.4	13,528	2.5	2.6
St Pancras and Somers Town	4.1	7.9	13,818	0.3	0.6
Swiss Cottage	0.9	3.6	12,900	0.1	0.3
West Hampstead	0.7	6.8	12,060	0.1	0.6
Grand Total	396.3	588.8	220,338	1.8	2.7

The study found that the parks reviewed were broadly consistent with GLA size parameters.

As identified in , the current level of provision is 2.7ha of public open space per 1,000 population including 1.8ha of public park provision per 1,000 population in LB Camden. However, it is important to note that this level of provision is heavily weighted to the north of the Borough, particularly Highgate, due to the presence of Hampstead Heath. The Open Space, Sport and Recreation study sets out that Hampstead Heath is an outlier that significantly skews the figures and therefore should not be taken into account in assessing the amount of open space per 1,000 population. Without Hampstead Heath public open space per 1,000 population drops to 1.4ha and public park space to 0.6ha.

The 2014 Open Space Study identified deficiency areas based on a distance of being further than 400m from any form of public park provision. Deficient areas are located in the western sub-area of the Borough - within the wards of Fortune Green, Frognal and Fitzjohns, Kilburn and the north of Swiss Cottage - as well as smaller pockets of deficiency in the south (Holborn and Covent Garden) and central (Kentish Town and Haverstock). It is worth noting that sometimes deficiency areas can fail to identify all deficiencies, as the presence of one small open space can appear to form provision of open space, when in reality this space may be over capacity. They are also somewhat crude, being unable to take into account local barriers to permeability such as railway lines. The bullet points below identify the areas of deficiency and recommended ways to address these from the 2014 Study:

- Belsize / Primrose Hill: The additional provision of one pocket park would redress deficiencies in park provision. Minor improvements could also be made to the quality of sites.
- Central London: The additional provision of two pocket parks in Holborn and Covent Garden would redress deficiencies in this area.
- Gospel Oak: The provision of one pocket park in Haverstock would redress deficiencies.
- Hampstead and Highgate: The additional provision of approximately two small local parks in Frognal and Fitzjohns and Highgate would redress deficiencies.
- Kentish Town: The provision of one small local park in Highgate ward would redress deficiencies in the area.
- Regent's Park: Targeted minor improvements should be made to the quality of sites.
- Somers Town: Additional provision of one pocket park would redress deficiencies.
- West: Additional provision of one small local park in Fortune Green and one in Kilburn would redress deficiencies. Allotment provision should be sought.

8.1.5 Camden SINC Review (2014)

The review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) in the London Borough of Camden sets out that there are 36 SINC in the Borough. Following this review, it was recommended that:

- 1x Borough Grade II SINC is upgraded to Borough Grade I SINC;
- 1x current non-SINC site is proposed to be graded as a Borough Grade II SINC;
- 2x current non-SINC sites are proposed to be graded as Local Grade SINC;
- 14x SINC require boundary changes with 3.04ha of former SINC area to be removed and 1.19ha of area to be added;
- 34x SINC require updates to citations.

These changes have been adopted in the local plan policies map.

In total, data provided by Camden Council identifies 5,041,241 square metres (504.1 Ha) of SINC within Camden. Based on 2011 population estimates, which is the equivalent of 0.002 Ha per person (2.2 Ha per 1,000 persons). This is over double the recommended provision set out in the London Plan of 1Ha per 1,000 persons.

Mid 2017 population estimates from the ONS (the latest available) demonstrate the population of Camden was 253,361. Based on this population, the provision is 1.9Ha per 1000 persons, still almost double the recommended level.

The Council's Greenspace Investment Programme

This sets out the approach to spending development contributions including those relating to parks and green spaces. It is regularly reviewed to respond to emerging investment needs. Open space contributions are mainly used to deliver improvements to existing public open spaces, assessing any increased demands placed on them from development.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

The Camden Planning Guidance on Public Open Space (2018) sets out how new open space will be provided within the Borough. There are currently three ways in which developers can make contributions to open space:

- On-site provision of new open space;
- Off-site provision of new open space;
- Providing a financial contribution in lieu of direct provision.

As stated in the 2014 Open Space Study, the London Borough of Camden has a number of mechanisms that can be used to secure funding for the improvement of existing open spaces and the creation of new open space in areas of deficiency.

The Council uses the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - a source of funding from development which supports the delivery of infrastructure, to help fund open space projects. Similarly, the Council also uses Section 106 legal agreements, where the developer enters into a legal agreement with the Council to provide contributions to off-set negative impacts of development and ensure sufficient access to high quality public open space for occupants of future schemes. These contributions are the primary source of funding for the delivery of the Camden Greenspace Investment Programme.

The guidance makes it clear that the Council's priority is for provision of public open space on-site, rather than off-site or as a payment in lieu, and that new open space is expected to provide equality of access. Maintenance arrangements are also required to be clarified and secured for new open space provided within developments.

The guidance sets out that, due to the amount of hard open space in the Borough, new open space should be provided as green space. New open space should be multifunctional. Although natural greenspace is required, it will only be counted as open space if it is publicly accessible.

below sets out the standards contained in the Camden Planning Guidance on Public Open Space (2018) in relation to the provision of open space to support development.

Table 6 Camden Requirements for open space to support new development

Development Type	Formula
Residential (11 dwellings and above or over 1000 sqm GIA) [#]	(9 sq m per resident x number of additional dwellings x average residential occupancy for the ward where the development is located*) MULTIPLIED by the total cost of providing public open space per sq m
Commercial development (over 1000sqm B use floor space or over 1 Ha)	(0.74 sq m per worker x employment density of development*) MULTIPLIED by the total cost of providing public open space per sq m
Where public open space is provided on-site or nearby	(i) Calculate the total additional amount of public open space required using the standards above. (ii) Calculate the total additional amount of public open space that will actually be delivered. (iii) Adjust the residential or commercial requirement, e.g. if 50% of the open space is to be provided on site, the payment in lieu should be multiplied by 0.5.
<p>*The guidance provides occupancy rates based on wards and employment density information based on employment type. [#]Student accommodation is also expected to fund open space in accordance with these quantities, however the student quantum is multiplied by 0.75 in recognition that students are not within the accommodation for the full year.</p>	

On many sites it will not be possible to provide open space, therefore a payment in lieu is sought to undertake improvements to open spaces that serve the development site.

The SPD states that where applicants make a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision, they will be expected to contribute to maintenance costs for ten years.

A review of previous s106 contributions towards open space (which may include expenditure on play facilities) demonstrates that these have increased significantly since 2001⁴⁰ (). On average, approximately £1.1 million for open space was collected annually between 2014 and 2016. This demonstrates that significant sums are being collected by the council for open space provision, and it is important to note that this does not account for on-site provision.

⁴⁰ Information from Camden Sustainability & Environment Cabinet Member Briefing report of 24 January 2017.

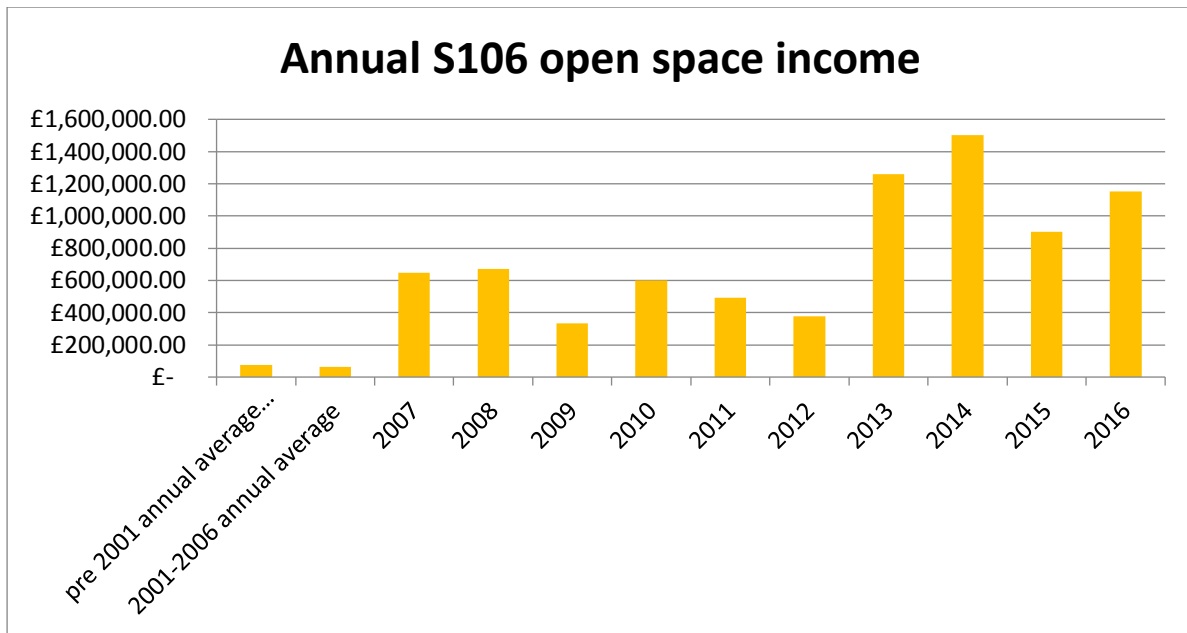


Figure 19 Annual S106 open space income

Further to this, it can be seen that there is significant expenditure by the Council of open space contributions. The CIL and Section 106 annual report 2017/18 sets out that in the financial year 2016/17 just over £2m was spent on parks and open space improvements or transferred for committed delivery in 2017/18. A further £260,000 was spent or transferred in 2017/18. The projects included:

- Camley Street Natural Park;
- Camden Green Gyms;
- West Hampstead Green Gym

A further £130,000 was spent on scheme development which will be reflected in expenditure on parks and open spaces in future years.

The document also sets out planned future S106 expenditure. £4.2m of this will be allocated to Greenspace Investment Programme projects to deliver improvements to existing public open spaces.

Due to spending constraints it is becoming more common for public open space to be managed by private management companies. Camden Council expects the management arrangements for these spaces to be equivalent to those maintained by the Council and so a draft management plan would be expected to set out these arrangements.

8.2 Allotments

Introduction

The grouping of allotments includes allotments, community gardens and city farms. Demand for growing space within Camden is likely to be exacerbated by the high proportion of flats and terraced housing which reduces the potential for residents to 'grow their own' within private open space.

Policy A2 (Open Space) in the Camden Local Plan protects the Council's existing open spaces – including allotments unless equivalent or better provision is made in terms of quality and quantity within the local catchment area.

Camden's Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Update 2014 provides an assessment of open space, sport and recreation provision and demand in the Borough. The study noted increasing pressure on existing open space in line with changes in demand and supply. The study carried out an analysis of different types of urban green space – quantity, quality and accessibility through site surveys.

The study produced a recommended set of locally-based standards based on the findings, taking into account 2025 population projections, as summarised in .

Table 7 Recommended locally based open space standards (from Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, 2014)

Open space categorisation	Standards for provision	Distance standards from home of residents
Allotments	0.02 ha per 1,000 population	< 800m from home

Camden Planning Guidance on Public Open Space (2018)

The Borough's Planning Guidance on Public Open Space (March 2018), supports the policies in the 2017 Local Plan. It forms a 'material consideration' in planning decisions, and relates to policies A2 and A3 of the Local Plan, setting out the amount and type of open space provision expected from development.

The guidance is more recent than, and therefore supersedes, the information set out in the 2014 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study. It set out that 0.9 square metres of allotment provision per person should be delivered by new development.

Current Provision

Within the Borough there are 3 Council-owned and managed allotment sites - Antrim Grove, Fitzroy Park and Branch Hill allotments. In addition, LB Camden manages the Westcroft Estate allotments and there are a further three privately managed allotments - Augustus and Redhill, Railway Embankment (Oak Village) and Railway Embankments (Hampstead Heath). There are also two community gardens – the Adelaide Community Garden and the Calthorpe Project - which provide food growing areas.

In addition, the Camden Community Investment Programme (CIP) has provided funding for a wild meadow and food growing containers as part of the Barrington and Lamble development in Gospel Oak.

The four Council owned/managed allotment sites include a total of 194 allotment plots with a total area of 1.6ha whilst there are approximately 145 privately managed plots with a total area of 1.8ha. As at January 2019, LB Camden officers reported that there is a 60 year waiting list for an allotment and the waiting list itself is therefore closed and those interested in an allotment are advised to look in neighbouring Boroughs.

The spatial distribution of allotment provision is uneven, and only six wards within the Borough have access to council or privately managed allotment including Belsize, Fortune Green, Frognal and Fitzjohns, Gospel Oak, Highgate and Regent's Park wards. Borough wide it is estimated that 49% of households are not well provided for with regards to allotment space based on a catchment of 800m (walking distance) from the existing plots within the Borough. Within the Borough, deficiencies are concentrated in Bloomsbury, Camden Town with Primrose Hill, Holborn and Covent Garden, Kentish Town, Kilburn, King's Cross, Swiss Cottage and West Hampstead.

Infrastructure Planning Considerations

The average provision of allotment space within LB Camden is currently 0.29ha per 1,000 population. However, by 2025 this is estimated to decrease to 0.27ha per 1,000 population demonstrating the impacts of population growth on allotment supply.

The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2014 estimates that, based on demographic change and existing shortfalls in provision, there could be demand for an additional 41 allotment plots by 2025 in addition to the plots currently needed.

It should be noted that there would be a requirement for between 0.55 and 0.83ha of allotment space, dependent on the scale of growth.

As per the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study, an assumption of 3 plots per 1,000 households has been applied resulting in a net requirement for an additional 17 and 25 allotment plots to meet demand arising from new development up to 2031.

SUMMARY

Physical Infrastructure

Flooding

Camden Borough is not deemed to be at risk of flooding from open river sources but there is a growing risk of flooding owing to groundwater and surface water flooding plus sewer flooding. Sustainable Drainage Systems are an important mitigation measure and will be secured where appropriate for relevant sites.

There are several areas within the Borough that are at risk of flooding. These include locations identified in the Local Plan as growth areas including Tottenham Court Road and King's Cross. Therefore, development in some cases is likely to depend on works to upgrade existing water mains or on-site.

Water Supply

Thames Water is the provider for foul and drinking water within the Borough and have stated that there are no specific plans or programmes for new infrastructure currently in place for Camden. To plan for future development efficiently, Thames Water require information regarding phasing, scale and location of development, but it would be funded by Thames Water primarily.

The requirements for any additional water and wastewater infrastructure will be determined at the time of individual planning applications. Thames Water require an element of certainty of an application coming to fruition before they will commit to any changes to their infrastructure provision.

Transport

The Mayor's Transport Strategy identifies the changing travel behaviour of Londoners as being key in the success of London's future transport systems.

The Healthy Streets approach puts health and experience at the top of the agenda for planning in the city. In summary, Healthy Streets will increase physical activity, make more efficient use of the street network and improve the air quality and the environment.

Camden's Transport Strategy recognises that provision of accessible, joined-up and safe methods of public transport is key in achieving the Council's vision of enabling people to travel and goods to be transported healthily and sustainably.

Many public transport options are at or over capacity during peak hours. Camden Council does not have a great deal of influence over the train or bus network but can encourage the use of cycling and walking as safe and efficient modes of transport.

Funding is crucial in order to implement improvements to public transport. Some public transport infrastructure will be the responsibility of Network Rail and Transport for London funding programmes. It is also important to acknowledge the role of the Local

Implementation Plans which will fund a wide range of Borough transport schemes and projects.

Electricity

UKPN supply electricity to the Borough of Camden. If new infrastructure is required in response to an increase in demand, then UKPN may request improvements to an existing substation or require a new grid supply point. UKPN are committed to enabling low carbon technologies and this will aid the Council in meeting the targets included in the Local Plan for 40% CO₂ savings by 2020.

One fifth of this target is to come from decentralised energy, of which there are five networks already within the Borough.

UKPN have confirmed that there is no requirement for additional projects to meet the expected level of growth. As any development comes forward, developers will apply to UKPN for a new connection and at this time, further capacity analysis can be undertaken.

Gas

Cadent Gas supply the Borough of Camden with gas. Cadent Gas acknowledge that timely support for network reinforcements is needed so that growth is not impinged by energy infrastructure.

Developments to the network occur as a result of specific connection requests and generally it is the impact of demand across a region, rather than from individual sites, that triggers the requirement for improvements to the network.

Internet

Camden Council is clear, through the Digital Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document, that they support the expansion of the electronic communication network. Large network operators will provide fibre to the premises connections free of charge to developments over 30 homes.

The internet connectivity within Camden has a role to play in assisting the Mayor of London with the aims in the Smarter London Together roadmap, particularly in terms of laying the foundations for future innovations. The connectivity for both residents and businesses will be crucial to ensure that the development can react to innovation in the future.

There are emerging mechanisms which can support the increased availability of faster Wi-Fi connections and these were suggested at the workshop in January. They include shared cable ductwork and the provision of telecommunications equipment on the side or roofs of buildings.

Waste

Veolia are the current waste contractors for the Borough. Concern has been raised over the impact of car free developments and the issues with access for the collection of waste.

Innovative solutions, such as underground collection systems, need to be considered during the application stage of developments.

The Council have a target of recycling 40% of waste by 2020 and the London Plan requires London to manage all of its waste within its own boundaries by 2026.

The storage and location of waste disposal/transfer sites for the various waste streams will need to be considered going forward, even if these are located outside of the Borough, such as is proposed in the North London Waste Plan. Particularly, consideration will need to be given to waste disposal if any future development proposals include changes to the Regis Road RRC.

There are currently issues regarding transport and accessibility mapping when it comes to the planning of waste collection routes. The process of collecting waste in the Borough relies upon using the roads in Camden. As new development comes forward, new collection routes need to be planned. This can prove difficult to keep pace with and, as a result of intensification, may require multiple journeys to and from waste depots.

Social Infrastructure

Education

Camden Council's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2018/19 recorded that there are sufficient childcare places in the Borough to meet demand.

Primary school provision was also found to have a surplus of approximately 12%. No further expansions are currently planned.

Secondary school provision also currently has a surplus of just over 15%, equivalent to 3 form entry of unused capacity in the Borough's secondary schools.

Westminster Kingsway College is the only further education college in the Borough, but it operates at three locations. The King's Cross and Regents Park campuses are running at approximately 70-80% capacity but WKC acknowledge that the current dip in 16+ students is at its lowest and will need to ensure there is sufficient capacity moving forward, once the dip in population has passed.

For all types of education, it is difficult for the providers to be able to calculate how many school places might be needed until there are some assumptions regarding housing mix, tenure and size. Therefore, this information will need to be updated when more details are available.

Health

It is likely that increases in population within the Borough will place increased strain on existing primary health services and will require the provision of additional GP services.

Given the number of privately-owned GP premises within LB Camden there is also a concern that single-handed GPs nearing retirement will further decrease the supply of Primary Health

care within the Borough. There is currently limited capacity amongst remaining practices to absorb these additional patients.

The 2015 IS adopted a GP/patient ratio of 1,700 patients per GP. whilst it is acknowledged that a GP/patient ratio does not fully account for the complexities of primary health care provision it is assumed to be a reasonable basis to project primary health care infrastructure needs. It is not known what the generated demand for additional FTE GPs will be.

There is some potential investment in health care including the expansion of Hampstead Group Practice, redevelopment of St Pancras Hospital site and the provision of St Pancras Community Hub and moving of Moorfields Eye Hospital and the UCL Institute of Ophthalmology to St Pancras.

The Council will seek to secure D1 floorspace for healthcare use on development sites where there is an identified need and there is the potential to do so. A financial contribution may also be appropriate as an alternative. However, the NHS has indicated the need for this accommodation to be provided at affordable rates.

For Adult Social Care, there is currently a move away from institutional provision to home focused models of provision which provide people with greater opportunities for improving their own wellbeing. As part of Camden 2025, adult social care has become focused on enabling people to be as independent as possible, to have more choice and control over their support, and to be more central to decision making.

LB Camden is forecast to have the largest growth in figures for those members of the population aged 85 and over. It is therefore expected that demand will increase over the plan period and new care services will need to be provided.

Addressing public health can be something as simple as increasing activity such as walking. In order to achieve this, it is vital to address perceptions of safety and time. This could be through a programme of education, better signposting of routes or the use of mobile apps to provide effective information. Many of these types of activities and opportunities need to be delivered through effective design and layout of development. As such, no specific infrastructure needs have been identified.

Emergency Services

There are two police stations within the Borough, at Holborn and Kentish Town. West Hampstead also has a police station but does not offer a front counter service. It will be important for the Metropolitan Police service to be able to secure district ward offices across the Borough to support operations.

Fire provision in Camden is run by the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (who manage the London Fire Brigade). There are three fire stations, in Kentish Town, Euston and West Hampstead. Whilst it has been found that fire related incidents are decreasing, even

when population is increasing, the London Fire Brigade still aim to maintain and improve their service.

There are currently two ambulance stations in the Borough, one in the North East (in Gospel Oak) and one in Bloomsbury. They are managed by the NHS.

Community Centres

There is a total of 41 council owned community buildings within Camden offering a wide range of services and facilities catering to all age groups.

The Camden Community Investment Programme (CIP) has been supporting investment into Camden's community centres.

There is a focus on extending (where possible) or refurbishing existing provision of community services. Only large major developments are required to provide on site community centres.

Libraries

Libraries now often function as a multi-purpose facility, offering community hub services and catering for the needs of the community, as well as being a place to borrow books. The Local Plan includes a policy which states that Council will work with partners to ensure facilities are developed and modernised to meet changing community needs.

There are 9 libraries run by the Council and a further 3 community run libraries. There are also home, mobile and school libraries which cater for some of the need.

In 2015, a decision was made to keep all libraries in the Borough open, and £220,000 has been spent on introducing Open Access technologies across all but one library. Section 106 and CIL monies have also been used to make improvements to facilities.

Children's play and youth facilities

There is an uneven distribution of children's play space.

It is reported by officers at LB Camden that, excluding Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs), there is a significant lack of appropriate youth provision. At present there is only one skatepark in the whole Borough.

Indoor Sports

Research by the Council has found that although the leisure centres are valued by the residents of Camden, some citizens do not use them.

The Local Plan seeks to protect leisure facilities and their loss will only be permitted where there is no longer a demand for that use, and alternative leisure uses have been considered.

It is considered that there is sufficient provision of indoor sports facilities within the Borough, although additional sports halls/swimming facilities may be required in areas of growth.

Outdoor Sports

It is considered that there is a lack of alternatives to football that can help to engage the wider population in physical activity. A recent study by the Football Association found that there is a shortfall of 9 full sized artificial grass pitches.

To support the proposed growth in the Local Plan, the Sport England Active Power Places Database calculates a need for an additional 1.24 artificial grass pitches.

There is also an identified move toward 'doorstep' physical activity opportunity which would look to provide outreach and community-based sports.

Green Infrastructure

Open Space (including public, private, amenity, natural and semi-natural greenspace)

Ownership and management for open space within Camden is split across a number of public and private bodies and there are 293 designated open space sites within the Borough.

There is an identified current level of provision of 2.7ha of public open space per 1,000 population, but this is heavily weighted to the north of the Borough, due to the presence of Hampstead Heath.

The 2014 Open Space Study identified areas with a deficiency of open space and recommended ways to address these.

The Local Plan includes requirements for open space to support new development, this includes seeking a payment in lieu when on-site provision is not feasible. . The relevant section of this IS includes the amount of provision that would be expected if policy requirements were met.

Section 106 monies make a significant contribution to open space provision, averaging approximately £1.1million annually between 2014 and 2016. This is in addition to on-site provision.

The cost of new open space is charged at £200 per square metre. A maintenance sum of £7 per square metre is also charged over ten years.

Allotments

There are four Council owned/managed allotment sites which include a total of 194 allotment plots with a total area of 1.6ha whilst there are approximately 145 privately managed plots with a total area of 1.8ha. It was reported in January 2019, that there is a 60 year waiting list for an allotment and the waiting list is therefore closed.

The spatial distribution of allotment provision is uneven, with only six wards in the Borough having access to an allotment.

As with other types of open space, provision can be difficult due to competition for the use of land. Therefore, it can be useful to consider alternative types of allotment provision, such as on roofs of buildings.

