

HAMPSTEAD NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN 2025-2040



Foreword

This is the second version of the Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan. It results from revising and updating the previous Plan, which had been in effect since 2018. The new Plan will have effect from 2025 until 2040 unless it is again revised during that time.

Decision makers must have regard to its policies when determining planning applications within the Plan area.

In 2022, the committee of the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum decided that it was time to make sure that the 2018 Plan was up to date and still reflected the wishes of people living in Hampstead. In particular, we thought that it should reflect the intensification of climate change, which makes it even more essential to reduce the use of fossil fuels and to encourage sustainable development.

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

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

The Forum would like to thank everyone who has helped produce this new Plan, including committee members and advisers past and present, and our local Councillors. Deborah McCann and Clare Hamman made important contributions. We are very grateful to Andrew Triggs, Brian O'Donnell and Nicola Tulley at Camden for their guidance and support.

Alexander Nicoll
Chair, Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum

www.hampsteadforum.org

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Supporting documentation

The following documents are submitted alongside the Neighbourhood Plan:

- Statement on modifications from 2018 Plan
- Appendices
- Consultation statement
- Basic conditions statement

List of Appendices

- 1: Evidence Base
- 2: Open Spaces, Biodiversity Corridors and Ecological Networks
- 3: Hampstead Local Green Spaces Evidence
- 4: List of Important Local Views
- 5: Additional Evidence for Local Green Spaces and Biodiversity Corridors

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

Design and Heritage

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

Natural Environment

- b) The Plan supports development that fosters strong ecological networks, biodiversity and the environment, helping to mitigate the impact of climate change. Development on the fringes of the Heath must be sensitive to the setting of the Heath.

Basements

- c) The Plan requires basement proposals to demonstrate that neighbours and the local environment will be protected from harm.

Traffic and Transport

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

Economy

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

Housing and Community

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

1.4

This plan contains 20 policies on the following topics:

Policy DH1

Design

Policy DH2

Conservation areas and listed buildings

Policy DH3

Sustainable development

Policy DH4

Clean and considerate construction

Policy DH5

The urban realm

Policy NE1

Supporting biodiversity

Policy NE2

Ecological networks and biodiversity corridors

Policy NE3

Local Green Spaces

Policy NE4

Trees

Policy BA1

Basement Development

Policy BA2

Construction Management Plans

Policy TT1

Traffic volumes and vehicle size

Policy TT2

Pedestrian environments

Policy TT3

Public transport

Policy TT4

Cycle and car ownership

Policy EC1

Healthy retail mix

Policy EC2

Contributing positively to the retail environment

Policy HC1

Housing mix

Policy HC2

Community facilities

Policy HC3

Enhancing street life through the public realm

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INTRODUCTION



2. INTRODUCTION

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

What is a Neighbourhood Plan?

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



figs 2.1 - 2.4
Launch consultation
meeting, January 2023

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

What is the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum?

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

Why did we need a Neighbourhood Plan for Hampstead?

- 2.6 Hampstead is an attractive place to live in and to visit. Its centre retains the character of a historic village even though it is just a few miles from the centre of London. The area's extensive development since the 17th century has managed to retain harmony with the beautiful landscape of Hampstead Heath. In short, Hampstead is flourishing, and is loved by its residents.
- 2.7 However, it faces a number of pressures. A strong property market brings constant demand for development, which requires careful management if the aspects that residents love about Hampstead are to be maintained. As in other parts of London, property owners wish to expand available space and enhance values. This can challenge preservation of the area's unique heritage. Excessive traffic is a concern, especially because it worsens air quality in an area with many schools and green spaces. So too is the lack of facilities for cyclists. Residents are keen to protect green spaces, and especially Hampstead Heath itself. They want to be sure that their area has a strong sense of community, in particular ensuring that there are proper services for all, including senior residents.
- 2.8 Meanwhile, the need for sustainability and energy efficiency has intensified significantly as government and local planning policies have put increasing emphasis on ways of mitigating and adapting to climate change. The urgency of reducing dependence on fossil fuels was highlighted by the 2022 jump in energy prices following the invasion of Ukraine. Flooding has occurred more frequently within the Forum area and to areas that receive both surface run-off and groundwater from the Plan Area.
- 2.9 All these priorities are reflected in the development policies in this revised Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan.
- 2.10 The area is fortunate to be supported by a network of planning controls that help it to flourish while keeping its unique nature. It has strong Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies. Hampstead Heath itself is well cared for by the Corporation of London and is safeguarded by Metropolitan

Open Land legislation. A vigilant community has done its best over more than 200 years to ward off efforts by developers to encroach upon the Heath. Camden itself has strong planning rules and the London Plan sets forth a vision for the whole of the metropolitan area. Underpinning all these plans is a robust National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF).

- 2.11 However, the Forum's public consultations since 2014 have revealed particular concerns that this Neighbourhood Plan seeks to address in the policies set out in the sections that follow. They revolve around the demands created by climate change, and the need to combat, mitigate and adapt to it. While traffic is not in itself within the remit of a Neighbourhood Plan, it should be noted that consultations have consistently shown that it is top concern of Hampstead residents. The Plan therefore needs to take into account public desire to reduce car traffic and promote alternatives.

How was the Neighbourhood Plan prepared?

- 2.12 The Neighbourhood Forum held a series of public meetings in 2014. Clear themes emerged in the opinions that residents expressed. These views helped the Forum's committee to draft a widely distributed vision statement including broad aims and objectives. The hundreds of responses that we received helped shape the first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan. Further consultations continued over the next three years. The Plan was supported by 91% of voters in a public referendum in June 2018 and was then adopted, or 'made', by Camden. The Plan proved effective in influencing planning applications and decisions. Since 2022, the Forum has engaged in further consultations and held public meetings to ensure that the Plan still reflected the wishes of residents. The result in this revised Plan was the strengthening of policies to put greater emphasis on sustainable building design, energy efficiency and biodiversity networks.

fig. 2.5
Year 6 children at Christ Church school in a 2023 workshop on what they do and don't like about their area



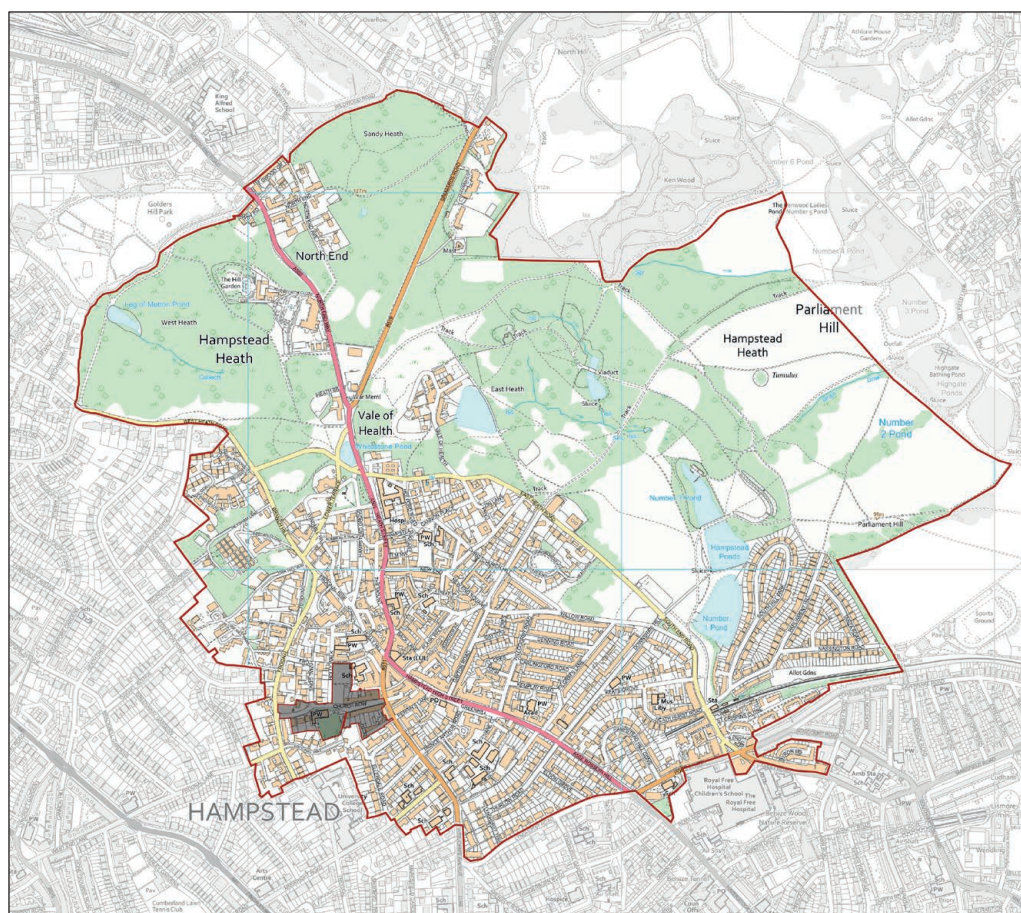
What force does the Plan have?

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

Our neighbourhood: what area does the Plan cover?

- 2.14 The area covered by this Plan (see Map 1) includes Hampstead Town ward and a significant part of Frognal ward. It includes most of Hampstead Heath and a small part of Gospel Oak ward. It does not include Church Row and Perrin's Walk.

Map 1: Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan Area



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

- 2.15 The Plan Area contains about 10,600 residents in about 4,800 households. About 8,700 residents are over 16, of whom about 3,350 are over 60. About 66% of residents are economically active, and about 15% are retired. About 45% of households have no car. About three-quarters have gas-fired central heating. About half of residences are owned, about 40% privately rented and about 9% are social rented. (Note: These figures are not directly comparable to those in the Neighbourhood Plan of 2018. They are derived from the 2021 Census. However, they represent the addition of figures for Hampstead Town ward to an estimate by the Forum of households in other wards that are within the Plan area – essentially, about one-third of Frognal ward.)

What must the Plan do?

- 2.16 A Neighbourhood Plan's policies must address the development and use of land. A Neighbourhood Plan can also include a vision, priorities, recommendations and information aimed at improving the neighbourhood going beyond development and land use issues, but these will lack the statutory force of the Plan's policies.
- 2.17 Neighbourhood Plans must meet basic conditions set by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. They must:
- Have regard to national policy and guidance issued by the Secretary of State.
 - Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
 - Be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained within the development plan for the area.
 - In our Basic Conditions Statement, as well as in our Evidence Base (Appendix 1), we have outlined how each policy meets these basic conditions and conforms to the NPPF, the Camden Local Plan and other relevant strategic policies.

What have we changed from the existing Plan?

- 2.18 Government guidance requires the Forum to make a statement about the modifications to a Neighbourhood Plan that is already in force. The Forum must state whether it believes on the one hand that the modifications are significant but do not substantially alter its nature – and therefore require inspection by an independent examiner; or alternatively, that the changes are large enough to alter the fundamental nature of the Plan – and therefore require both inspection and a public referendum. The Forum is required to state reasons for its opinion. The Forum's statement on modifications is submitted as an accompanying document.

DESIGN AND HERITAGE



3. DESIGN AND HERITAGE

Overview

- 3.1 The hills on which Hampstead is located have shaped the character of its streets and buildings over the centuries. The dense cluster of streets and alleys around the High Street and Heath Street developed in an informal pattern and feature an eclectic mix of fine houses, cottages, and modern infill developments, while the grid-like later neighbourhoods, with more uniform terraces, were carved out of old estates by Victorian developers.



figs 3.1 - 3.2
Hampstead's history
is legible in its many
buildings and features



- 3.2 The Plan area contains few opportunities for large-scale development. The last of Hampstead's manorial and private estates were developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and considerable infill development has taken place ever since. The Camden Local Plan does not identify Hampstead as an area of significant growth. However, there are always opportunities for development to satisfy local housing and other needs. The Plan outlines ways that this can occur while protecting the area's high level of amenity.
- 3.3 It is particularly important that development is carried out in a manner that both enhances the environment and keeps environmental damage to a minimum. Older housing, particularly that built before 1900, is particularly energy inefficient. London's homes and workplaces produce approximately 78% of the city's greenhouse gas emissions, according to the Mayor of London. The UK has a legally binding target to reach net zero by 2050, and at COP26 in 2021 the government committed to achieving a 68% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This Plan seeks to reduce emissions from housing and construction to contribute to achievement of this target.
- 3.4 According to the House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee's 2022 report, *Building to Net Zero: Costing carbon in construction*, retrofitting and reuse of existing buildings should be prioritised over new build to "conserve resources, minimise embodied carbon emissions, reduce demolition waste and deliver cost-effective solutions to delivering on housing demand".

- 3.5 Air quality is also an important environmental concern. Fine particulates, the main pollutant emitted by burning solid fuels like wood, are widely acknowledged as being the air pollutant that has greatest impact on health. Development must not worsen air quality.

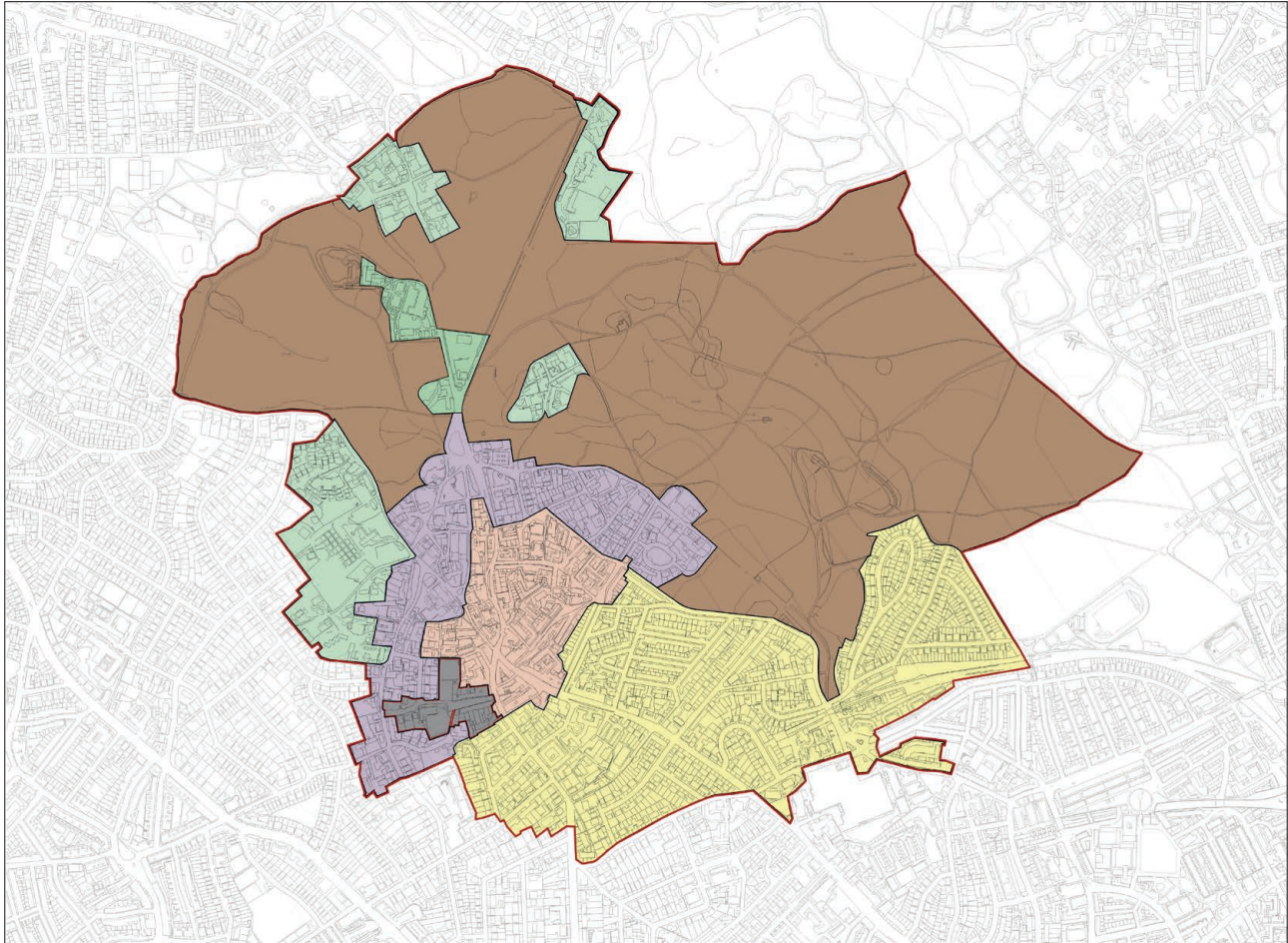


figs 3.3 - 3.6
Much of Hampstead's
housing stock dates
from the Victorian era







Conservation areas, character areas and important views

- 3.6 The Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan includes Hampstead and South Hill Park Conservation Areas, part of Fitzjohn's/Netherhall Conservation Area and a very small part of Mansfield Conservation Area. (See Map 2 below). It is an area of immense historic interest and visual appeal, with diverse architecture, public spaces, outstanding natural beauty and wonderful views. The Forum area contains seven Grade I-listed properties (Burgh House, Fenton House, St Stephen's Rosslyn Hill, St John's Church Downshire Hill, Romney House, 6 Ellerdale Road and Keats House), as well as more than 20 Grade II* listed and hundreds of Grade II-listed properties and features.
- 3.7 The Plan asks developers to further consider the "character areas", described below, which are distinguished not only by history and topography, but also by the "public aspect" of the buildings – the way that built form relates to landscape, open spaces and streets. These are outlined below.

Map 2: Hampstead Character Areas



Hampstead Character areas

-  1 – Village Core
-  2 – Outer Village
-  3 – 19th Century Expansion
-  4 – Outlying areas
-  5 – Hampstead Heath
-  Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan Area Boundary

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

These are brief descriptions of the five character areas:

**Character Area 1:
Village Core**

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

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

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

**Character Area 2:
The Village**

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

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

**Character Area 3:
19thC Expansion**

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

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

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

**Character Area 4:
Outlying Areas**

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

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

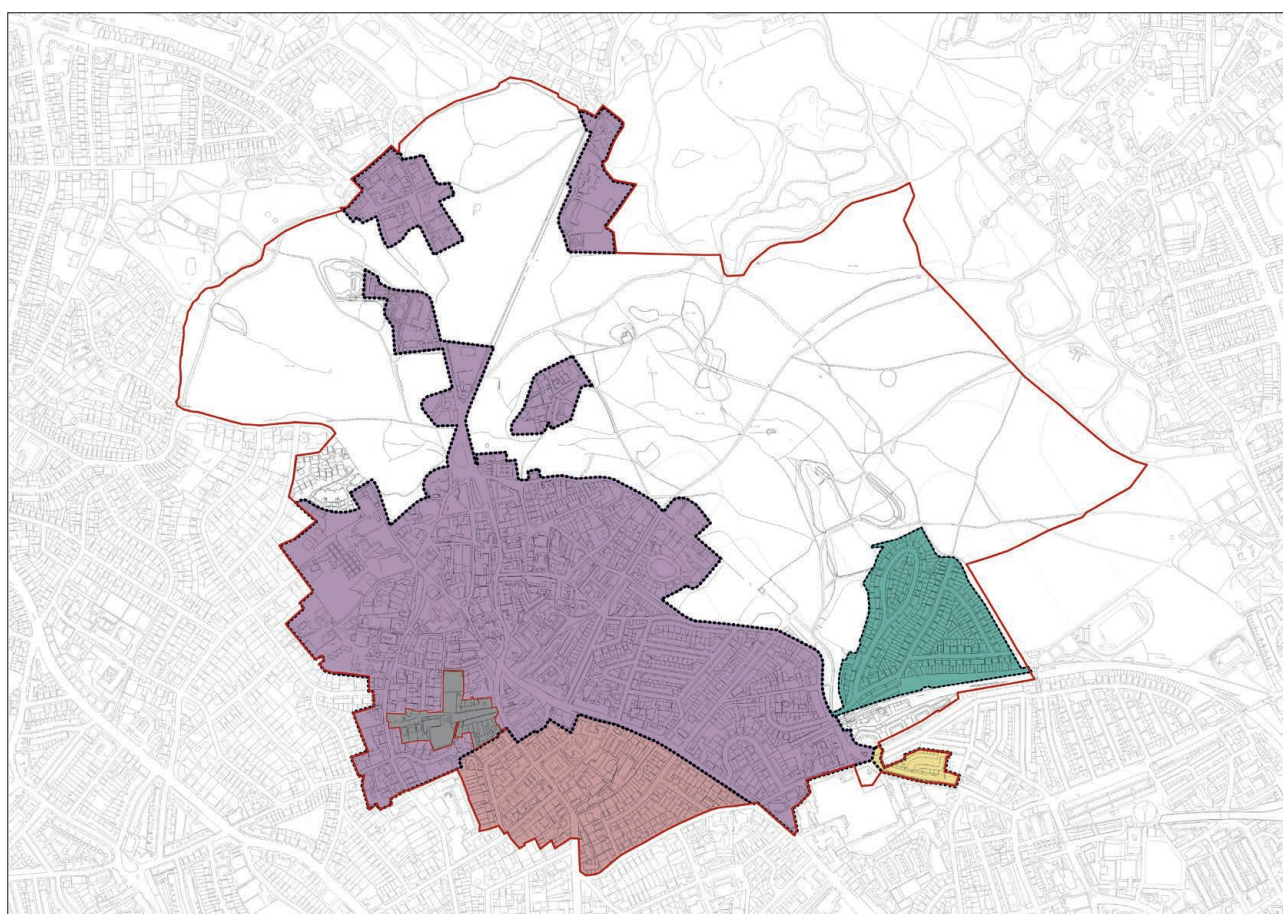
**Character Area 5:
Hampstead Heath**

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

fig 3.7
Lime Avenue on
Hampstead Heath



Map 3: Hampstead Conservation Areas



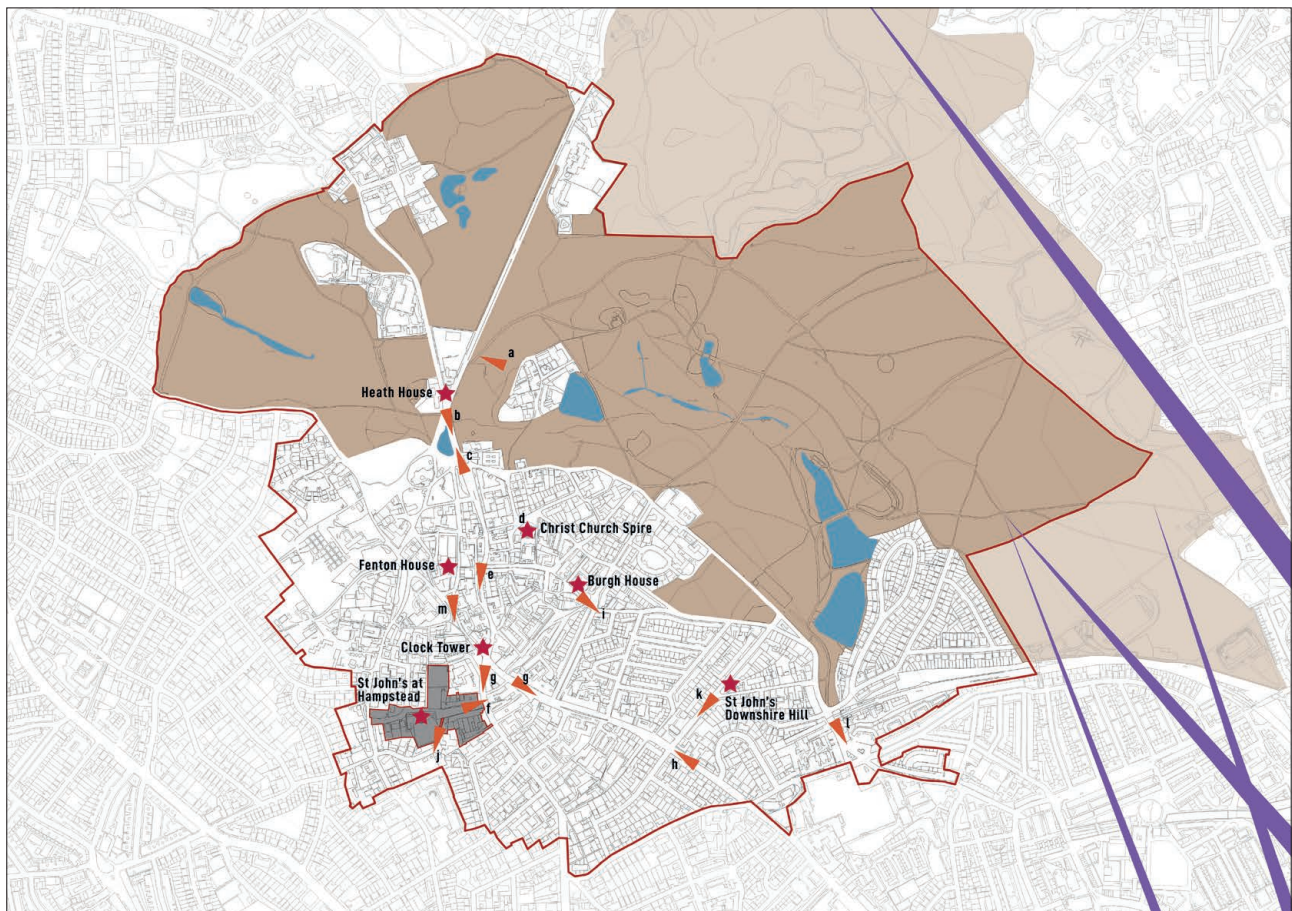
Hampstead Conservation Areas

- Hampstead Conservation Area
- Fitzjohns and Netherhall Conservation Area
- Mansfield Conservation Area
- South Hill Park Conservation Area
- Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan Area Boundary

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

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

Map 4: Hampstead Views



- ★ Landmarks
- London View Corridors
- Important Views

Important views labelled:

- a) Below Spaniards Road near Northern Fairgrounds, across Vale of Health
- b) From Whitestone Pond north toward War Memorial, Jack Straw's Castle, Heath House
- c) From Whitestone Pond south down Heath Street
- d) Christchurch spire from various points in area
- e) Up Heath Street toward the Mount
- f) From Heath Street to St John's, Church Row
- g) Toward Clock Tower from High Street and Heath Street
- h) Down High Street toward Rosslyn Hill
- i) Burgh House from Well Walk
- j) Back of Church Row from Frogna Way
- k) Down Downshire Hill toward the Heath
- l) South End Green toward South End Road and entrance to Heath
- m) View from Holly Bush/Frogna Rise toward Fenton House

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

Policy DH1: Design

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

Policy DH1: Design

1. Development proposals that contribute positively to the distinctiveness and history of the character areas and help to mitigate climate change (see DH3) through high quality design and landscaping will be supported where:
 - a) they are sympathetic to established building lines and arrangements of front gardens, walls, railings, or hedges;
 - b) they incorporate and enhance permeability – the ability to be walked or cycled through – in and around new developments to secure safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists;
 - c) for extensions, they are subservient to the original footprint and mass of the house, contribute positively to the character of the area and enhance biodiversity;
 - d) for new dormer windows, they do not dominate or detract from the building or terrace being subsidiary to the main roof form (preserving sufficient areas of plain, uninterrupted slope), are modestly proportioned and positioned sensitively (preferable on the rear elevation), set back from the eaves and ridge, and smaller than ground floor windows using materials that complement the existing roof. Any new dormers should preserve architectural heritage and character;
 - e) they avoid lockable gates and fencing that restricts through access;
 - f) they respond positively and sympathetically to the existing rhythm, proportion, height, scale, massing, materials, rooflines and storey heights of surrounding buildings and to the gaps between buildings;
 - g) they protect the residential amenity and visual privacy of neighbouring properties;
 - h) they demonstrate how the proposal protects and enhances views, including those shown on Map 4 and maintain gaps between buildings where they provide glimpses of back gardens wherever possible;
 - i) they provide enclosures for wheelie bins that are visually unobtrusive and screened by soft landscaping wherever possible.
2. Development proposals that are required to produce a design and access statement will need to produce information on how the proposal conserves and/or enhances the relevant character area(s) relating to that proposal.
3. Development proposals that fail to respect and enhance the character of the area and the way it functions will not be supported.

- 3.11 Where applicable, the design and access statement and the plans and elevations submitted as part of any planning application must explain and illustrate:
- a) how the design considers the defined special character of the vicinity as described in the Plan and in relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies;
 - b) provide justification for the size and massing of the proposal including elevational elements (doors, windows, etc.) and the relationship to neighbouring buildings;
 - c) what factors led to a decision either to contrast with or, alternatively, to relate carefully to the surrounding buildings and urban character;
 - d) how the proposal relates to the surrounding roads, alleys etc. and contributes to the local urban character (see the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies and the Neighbourhood Plan);
 - e) the choice of materials, textures and colour;
 - f) how the proposal is designed to avoid loss or damage to trees and vegetation or relevant features;
 - g) in relevant schemes, provide justification for the boundary treatment and planting, particularly where this is visible from the street; and
 - h) how the design has considered access for those who might experience difficulties in using the space.
 - i) how the proposal will protect and enhance neighbour amenity. Amenity refers to the desirable or useful features and facilities of a property or neighbourhood that support day-to-day living. This includes access to daylight, sunlight, privacy, and outlook.



fig. 3.8
Burgh House is
a Grade I listed
building and an
important cultural
centre

- 3.12 Permeability (the ability for an area to be walked or cycled through) is a desirable feature of all the character areas, especially within larger developments. It is important that these character areas remain permeable to support safe and secure walking and, where feasible, cycling. To help promote a more inclusive and sustainable community, gated forms of housing development will not be supported.

- 3.13 Boundary walls are an important feature of the character areas and treatment of boundary walls, identifying materials and design, should be included in any planning application where changes are planned.
- 3.14 The Plan supports proposals that protect the amenity and privacy of neighbours. Proposals must demonstrate that the loss of light to neighbours will be acceptable according to Camden guidance.
- 3.15 Enclosures for wheelie bins should be sited in an unobtrusive area and screened from the street, if possible. Screen planting such as bushy shrubs or climbing plants is an excellent method that also increases biodiversity.

Policy DH2: Conservation areas and listed buildings

- 3.16 National planning policies require local plans to set forth a positive strategy for the “conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.” The effect of a planning application on a listed asset (designated heritage asset) or an asset noted as making a positive contribution in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals or are in Camden’s Local List (non-designated heritage asset) should be considered.
- 3.17 Harm to a designated or non-designated heritage asset would include development that through its height, mass, or quality, obstructs or degrades that asset or its setting.

Policy DH2: Conservation areas and listed buildings

Development proposals within a Conservation Area should have regard to the guidelines in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisal(s) and Management Strategies and:

1. Take advantage of opportunities to enhance the Conservation Areas by protecting and, where appropriate, restoring original architectural features, including walls, windows, doors, etc., that would make a positive contribution to the appearance and character of Conservation Areas.
2. Seek to protect and/or enhance buildings (or other elements such as boundary walls) that make a positive contribution to the Conservation Area.

- 3.18 Historic features are easily lost or compromised through development but development can prove positive by restoring historic features, particularly windows, doors, railings and gardens and, where appropriate, restoring painted brickwork to its original state. Development should follow the guidance given in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies and Camden Streetscape Design Manual.

- 3.19 Where there is potential for archaeological interest, measures should be put in place to cease work if the developer finds any archaeological artefacts during construction.
- 3.20 Development should maintain and enhance the historic street character of the immediate context through choice of façade materials, provision of setbacks where appropriate, boundary conditions, building entrances and plantings.
- 3.21 New buildings should relate to the scale, density, mass and detail of the local character and use the highest quality materials. All development should contribute positively to the public realm and respond sympathetically to character of its immediate surroundings. This may be achieved through either traditional or contemporary architecture or a blend of the two.

Policy DH3: Sustainable development

- 3.22 The NPPF mandates that all plans must promote ‘a sustainable pattern of development’, including improving the environment and mitigating climate change. The NPPF also includes an environmental objective, which is to ‘protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.’ Section 14 of the NPPF states that ‘the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change’.
- 3.23 According to the Mayor of London, housing and workplaces are responsible for approximately 78% of London’s carbon emissions. Improving the energy efficiency of all homes by minimising heat loss and maximising air tightness, combined with adequate ventilation, is critical to mitigating and being resilient to climate change.
- 3.24 Historic England, in its guidance document *Adapting Historic Buildings for Energy and Carbon Efficiency (2024)*, sets out a ‘whole building approach’ which includes an understanding of a building and how it performs and prioritises interventions that are proportionate, effective, and sustainable. ‘As a general rule, small-scale interventions should be considered before more substantial ones and should be reversible where possible.’
- 3.25 Furthermore, Camden’s Clean Air Action Plan 2023–2026 highlights the extent to which construction sites contribute to air pollution, especially by particulates. This is one reason why retrofitting of existing buildings in energy-efficient ways can contribute to sustainable building design while directly reducing pollution.
- 3.26 The energy hierarchy (“Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green”) prioritises energy efficiency, followed by renewable energy sources and sustainable practices, to minimise environmental impact and promote a cleaner and more sustainable energy system.

Policy DH3: Sustainable development

1. Circular Economy Principles: The Plan supports circular economy principles such as reuse and refurbishment in preference to demolition and new construction. The Plan supports retrofitting existing buildings over new build by:
 - a) the sensitive retrofitting of energy efficiency measures and use of micro renewables. This includes listed buildings, where sited and designed to minimise impact on amenity and does not result in the loss of historic fabric or otherwise affect the significance of the building or its setting;
 - b) use of low embodied carbon materials and technologies, such as timber, timber products, lime, etc.
2. Net Zero Carbon Development: The Plan supports net zero carbon development and expects all development to meet the highest environmental standards, while preserving the significance of any heritage asset:
 - a) development should reduce greenhouse gas emissions through minimising both annual and peak energy demand by following the steps of the Energy Hierarchy. The Plan requires major development to demonstrate how it achieves greenhouse-gas reduction targets at least equal to the New London Plan 2021 targets under Policy SI 2. Where this is not feasible after maximizing on-site reductions, developers will be required to make a cash-in-lieu contribution to Camden's carbon offsetting fund, in line with the London Plan requirements;
 - b) all new build in major development schemes should achieve at least net zero carbon and will be encouraged to be net energy positive;
 - c) conversions or extensions of 250sqm should aim to achieve operational net zero, i.e., no fossil fuels are used and all energy use has been minimised and generated by renewables.
3. Sustainable Materials and Practices: The Plan expects the use of sustainable and local materials and water efficiency measure through:
 - a) prioritising sustainable materials (e.g. reused, recycled, and sustainably managed) to minimise the carbon footprint associated with transportation and ensuring responsible sourcing practices;
 - b) major new build should include a whole-life carbon assessment;
 - c) maintaining, restoring, and where possible, increasing permeable – in the sense of porous – surface areas. Applicants should slow water run-off, using a sustainable drainage system where appropriate, such as storm attenuation tanks;
 - d) aiming to exceed the Local Plan requirements to be water efficient by such measures as grey-water recycling, permeable paving, drought-resistant landscaping, and rainwater harvesting.
4. Sustainable Design:
 - a) development should prioritise passive measures for managing solar gain such as window design, external shading, dual aspect units and layouts to provide natural ventilation;
 - b) cutting down trees or reducing tree canopy to facilitate renewable energy would not be supported;
 - c) the Plan supports sustainable and active travel over private car use;
 - d) where permission for a new flue is required, the Plan will not support the installation of wood burning stoves.

fig. 3.9
New End Hospital was
saved from demolition in
the 1990s.



- 3.27 Retrofitting measures could include steps to reduce heat loss such as using energy efficient glazing in Conservation Areas or secondary or thermally efficient mono glazing in listed buildings with wooden windows that meet the latest relevant British standard. Other measures could include roof and sensitive interior wall insulation and the replacement of fossil fuel burning energy sources with electric power from renewable sources with zero air emissions locally, such as heat pumps.

- 3.28 Net zero carbon development is development that reduces greenhouse gas emissions through minimising both annual and peak energy demand by following the steps of the Energy Hierarchy. This should be at least equal to targets set out in the London Plan or Local Plan (whichever is the most recent).

- 3.29 Net energy positive means that over an average year, a development would produce more energy from renewable energy sources than it imports from elsewhere.

- 3.30 Exceptions to DH3 (1) would include cases where the building to be demolished is considered negative to the conservation area and where demolition has been justified in line with the Camden Local Plan.

- 3.31 Planning applications for new build should be supported where appropriate by a whole life carbon assessment. See the London Local Authority Toolkit 2023/2024, which provides more detail on how developers can reduce the carbon intensity of their schemes. Whole Life Carbon Assessments will be required in line with the Local Plan and relevant Camden planning guidance.

- 3.32 Examples of low-carbon homes include, but are not limited to, construction to Passivhaus standards and conversion to EnerPHit standards. Passivhaus/ EnerPHit standards, as well as similar standards (e.g., AECB standards), are recommended over point-based systems such as BREEAM and Home Quality Mark standards.
- 3.33 Major development, according to the London Borough of Camden, would include 10 or more houses or flats or buildings where the floor space to be created is 1,000 square metres or greater. Minor development is anything less than this.
- 3.34 New-build development is new construction as opposed to the renovation or refurbishment of existing structures. Retaining only a small fraction of the existing building, such as a façade, will be considered new-build development.
- 3.35 Trees play an important part in reducing carbon emissions. Cutting down trees or reducing tree canopies to facilitate cleaner energy would be counterproductive.



figs 3.10 - 3.11
Trees play a vital role in
our built environment



- 3.36 The green heating and cooling hierarchy emphasises energy conservation, followed by the utilisation of renewable energy sources and efficient technologies, to achieve environmentally friendly and sustainable heating and cooling systems. Heat pumps and solar collectors will be supported.

Policy DH4: Clean and considerate construction

- 3.37 Construction contributes considerably to air pollution, being responsible for 24% of PM10 emissions and 9% of PM2.5 emissions in the London Borough of Camden, according to the borough's Clean Air Action Plan. Development activity also results in additional traffic, vibration, noise, light and dust that adversely affect both humans and domestic and wild animals.

- 3.38 To conserve the environment and promote the objectives of sustainable development a number of local planning authorities in London have established Codes of Construction Practice or Construction Management Templates that require contractors and landowners to register sites with the Considerate Constructors Scheme (“CCS”). Compliance is secured by planning obligation.
- 3.39 In London, Camden Council expects CCS registration as part of all Construction Management Plans. The Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea requires CCS registration in a range of circumstances, including developments adjacent to care homes, where pneumatic tools are to be used or on streets where ambient noise levels are low.

Policy DH4: Clean and considerate construction

The Plan seeks to reduce the negative impact of construction activities on neighbours and the environment through the following policies:

1. Construction methods that facilitate efficient and timely completion are encouraged, such as off-site fabrication, modular construction or other methods that help expedite the construction method.
2. Construction sites should minimise disruption to neighbouring properties, ensuring that noise, vibration, light pollution and working hours are kept within acceptable limits.
3. Developers must include in any Construction Management Plan (CMP):
 - a) a noise management plan; and
 - b) provisions for employing vehicles of no more than 7.5 tonnes unladen weight (see Policy TT1 (4)).
4. Developer and contractors must engage with the local community and stakeholders throughout the construction process, providing regular updates and responding to concerns promptly.
5. Sites where development is reasonably expected to last for more than three months shall be registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme, and registration details displayed on the site before work starts. This requirement shall be a pre-commencement planning condition.
6. Sites where development is unfinished three months after the start of work are encouraged to be registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme, and registration details displayed on the site.
7. At the end of the working day, all rubbish must be cleared from the highway, leaving it in a clean and tidy condition.

- 3.40 Contractors should be encouraged to use electric or hybrid vehicles on construction sites whenever possible.
- 3.41 For large, complex projects, developers are encouraged to consider measures that ensure timely project completion and minimise disruption to the community. While the planning system cannot mandate specific completion timelines, developers are urged to implement robust project management practices and maintain open communication with affected residents throughout the construction process.

Policy DH5: The urban realm

1. The Plan supports development that responds positively to the character areas and complies with the relevant streetscape design guidance produced by Camden Council, including in the choice of:
 - a) paving materials;
 - b) lighting;
 - c) location and design of telecommunication cabinets and mobile phone masts;
 - d) design of street furniture such as benches.
2. Advertisements on street furniture, including benches, lighting, bus shelters, guardrails, traffic lights or signals and other objects placed on the street (see Camden Planning Guidance 1, 8.10) will be resisted. Such advertisements contribute to visual clutter, harm the character areas or may hinder accessibility.
3. Visual clutter that harms the character areas or may hinder accessibility will not be supported.
4. Small-scale enhancements to the public realm to provide more greenery, trees, and measures to support biodiversity that improve the environmental sustainability of the Plan area will be supported including:
 - a) increasing planting and greenery to help reduce urban heat island effects and enhance public health;
 - b) incorporating building-scale renewable energy generation such as solar panels where compatible with design and heritage policies, such as DH3 (1);
 - c) implementing sustainable urban drainage systems and rainwater harvesting;
 - d) choosing sustainable and locally sourced materials for paving and street furniture;
 - e) designing a circular system whereby waste outputs become inputs for other processes.

Policy DH5: The urban realm

- 3.42 Planning condition model text for projects expected to last three months or more: “No work shall commence until evidence of the site’s registration with the Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) is visible on the site to members of the public.”
- 3.43 Planning condition model text for all other applications: “Work on the site shall not continue beyond three months without evidence of the site’s registration with the Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) being visible on the site to members of the public.”
- 3.44 The Plan supports guidance provided in the Camden Streetscape Design Manual for maintaining and improving the local street environment. The manual outlines the following design principles for street works:
- Respecting and enhancing the local streetscape.
 - Using a simplified palette of quality materials.
 - Providing a clutter-free environment on our streets.
 - Enabling equal and inclusive access for all road users.
 - Considered, yet innovative complementary design.
 - Making the street environment safer.
- 3.45 Designs for elements belonging to the urban realm should enhance the character areas described in the Plan and conform to guidance contained in the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies.
- 3.46 The Plan supports efforts to reduce visual street clutter by removing any unnecessary street furniture.
- 3.47 Poorly designed and obtrusively sited telecommunication cabinets and mobile phone masts are detrimental to the Forum area. The manual “Streets for All”, issued by Historic England and TfL’s Streetscape Guidance 2022 or any future updates provide guidelines for the colour, design and siting of utility boxes to minimise the visual clutter they create.
- 3.48 Where there is an exceptional need for new street furniture or where furniture needs to be replaced, it should be of high-quality design and construction, and placed carefully to relate well to the character and function of the street.

Strategic Sites

Camden's Draft New Local Plan includes two locations in the Plan area: Queen Mary's House on East Heath Road (Policy N3) and the Royal Mail Hampstead Delivery Office in Shepherd's Walk (Policy N4). This Neighbourhood Plan does not make site allocations; however, in the event either of these sites comes forward for development, the Plan offers the following guidance for development or improvement of the sites.

Queen Mary's House

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

- a) will enhance biodiversity;
- b) will provide net positive energy;
- c) be water efficient;
- d) continue to provide affordable housing on site without re-provisioning this elsewhere in the borough;
- e) retrofit to the greatest extent possible;
- f) protect important views and the character area;
- g) be car free.



The Plan strongly discourages significant demolition. Hampstead has lost much affordable housing over the years, undermining social cohesion and diversity. As noted earlier, affordable housing has fallen from 12% of the housing stock in 2001 to 9% in 2021.

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

Royal Mail Hampstead Delivery Office, Shepherds Walk

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



Redeveloping could meet the housing requirements of the draft Camden Local Plan (45 additional homes) while providing vibrant live/work units to replace the many traditional workshops and studios that have been lost through the re-development of Hampstead. Live/work spaces contribute vibrancy, jobs and economic stimulus to neighbourhoods.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



4. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

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

Policy NE1: Supporting Biodiversity

- 4.5 The Environment Act of 2021 and the Cop 15 agreement of 2022 (Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework), to which the UK was a signatory, set forth ambitious goals for increasing biodiversity by insuring that habitats are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development (Biodiversity Net Gain or BNG).
- 4.6 In England, BNG is mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021) with exceptions depending on the size and type of development.
- 4.7 Biodiversity in Hampstead is supported not only by the Heath and identified corridors but traditionally by individual gardens and green spaces in almost all of this Plan's character areas.
- 4.8 Paragraph 180 (d) of the NPPF states that planning policies should minimise impacts on and provide net gains for 'biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.'

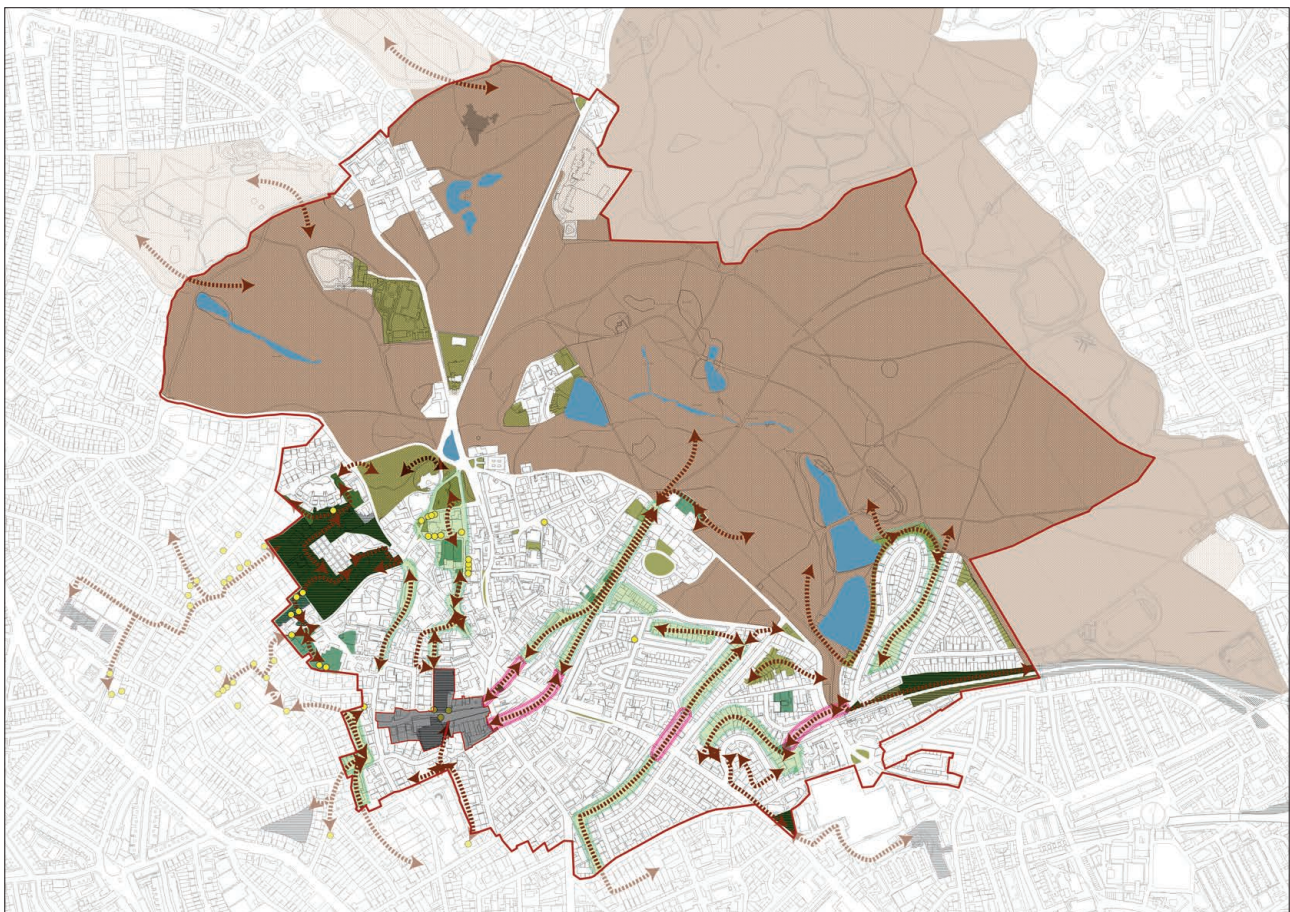
Policy NE1: Supporting biodiversity and mitigating climate change

1. The Plan supports development that provides a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). The following should be included as part of the design of the scheme where feasible:
 - a) increasing canopy cover and volume as part of any landscaping scheme;
 - b) increasing biomass through the planting of hedges and shrubs and necromass through establishing wood piles and other dead plant life;
 - c) living green roofs and walls;
 - d) using restrained lighting in low blue content white or yellow light to minimise impact on humans and wildlife and to reduce light pollution;
 - e) the protection or enhancement of the status or population of priority habitats, species, and wildlife movement;
 - f) increasing the area of permeable surfaces, particularly those that include biodiversity-enhancing features, and reducing the area of impermeable surfaces, including artificial grass.
2. The Plan encourages all residential development, including garden buildings, to explore opportunities to provide a 1-metre gap at the end of the rear (or main) garden to provide space for planting and the movement of wildlife. Where development is occurring within a Biodiversity Corridor, a 2-metre gap should be left and within an Historic Tree Line, a 3-metre gap should be retained.

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

Policy NE2: Ecological Networks and Biodiversity Corridors

Map 5: Biodiversity Corridors



See Appendix 2, Open Spaces and Biodiversity Corridors, for detailed maps and list of open spaces and biodiversity corridors.

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

- 4.11 An ecological network refers to a system of interconnected habitats, landscapes, and biodiversity corridors (defined below) that are designed to support free movement of wildlife.
- 4.12 Hampstead Heath, along with other Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, supports a remarkable diversity of plants and wildlife. But these islands of diversity cannot exist in isolation. To fulfil their potential for nature, they must connect through ecological networks. The Plan outlines priority areas between these green islands as opportunities to enhance connectivity and reduce fragmentation.
- 4.13 Every garden has a part to play in supporting biodiversity. The Plan area contains certain unique characteristics: an important number of veteran trees, wet areas and ponds and the large number of forest-type trees interspersed in large gardens.

figs 4.1 - 4.2
Biodiversity corridor:
Well Walk and Flask
Walk



- 4.14 Some features such as tree lines or boundary hedges however are shared by several gardens. Many wildlife species need to be able to travel to reach other areas of habitat for food or refuge or to balance their population. Ecological corridors and stepping stones are defined in the government white paper *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*, page 18, as areas “enabling species to move between core areas. These can be made up of a number of small sites acting as ‘stepping stones’ or a mosaic of habitats that allows species to move and supports ecosystem functions.” To ensure that such networks are maintained, protected and promoted, those submitting development proposals may be required to carry out ecological appraisals and species surveys. *Camden Planning Guidance - Biodiversity* provides guidance as to when these should be undertaken and what they should comprise.
- 4.15 Tree canopy lines, veteran trees, ancient hedgerows and our network of green spaces form an important habitat for birds, bats and other species.
- 4.16 Some of the biodiversity corridors are also historic tree lines. The Plan identifies six historic tree lines that appear on the 1866 Ordnance Survey Map (see Map 5 above and Appendix 4 for further information). These tree lines support tall trees of the type mentioned in 4.11, which will become the veteran trees of the future. Veteran trees are of particular ecological value, supporting a wide range fauna and fungi, many of which depend on extended periods of continuity of this habitat. Trees will be considered separately and specifically in Policy NE4: Trees.

Policy NE2: Ecological Networks and Biodiversity Corridors

1. The following sites are designated Biodiversity Corridors. Corridors indicated with an asterisk (*) contain historic tree lines. Please refer to Map 5 above and Appendix 4.
 - 1) Well and Flask Walks + NW Gayton Road*
 - 2) Rear gardens 5-41 Christchurch Hill
 - 3) Rear gardens between Denning and Willow Roads*
 - 4) Rear gardens between Downshire Hill and Pilgrims Lane*
 - 5) Heath Edge Gardens, Parliament Hill & South Hill Park*
 - 6) Rear gardens Hampstead Hill Gardens*
 - 7) North-western Frognal
 - 8) To boundary with Church Row/Perrin's Walk area*
 - 9) Holly Hill to CR&PW boundary
 - 10) Shepherds Walk, Spring Walk and Spring Path
 - 11) To boundary with Redington Frognal Plan area
2. Development proposals, where appropriate, should:
 - a) include measures to protect and assist in the restoration of Hampstead's tree lines and biodiversity corridors, reducing the incidence of breaks and the length of gaps;
 - b) where possible, consider ways to improve connectivity in Network Priority Areas (refer to Map 5 above) between the Biodiversity Corridors;
 - c) improve networking of biodiversity and tree lines linking to green areas outside the Plan, identified by Map 5;
 - d) establish the quality of the existing biodiversity through relevant ecological appraisal and species surveys. Applicants should show in their proposals how they plan to enhance both biodiversity and habitats.
3. Trees should only be removed if there is strong justification.
4. Acceptable garden buildings should be constructed on piled foundations or point supports (i.e., not reinforced concrete slab foundations).

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



fig. 4.3
Biodiversity: a heron
at Whitestone Pond

Policy NE3: Local Green Spaces

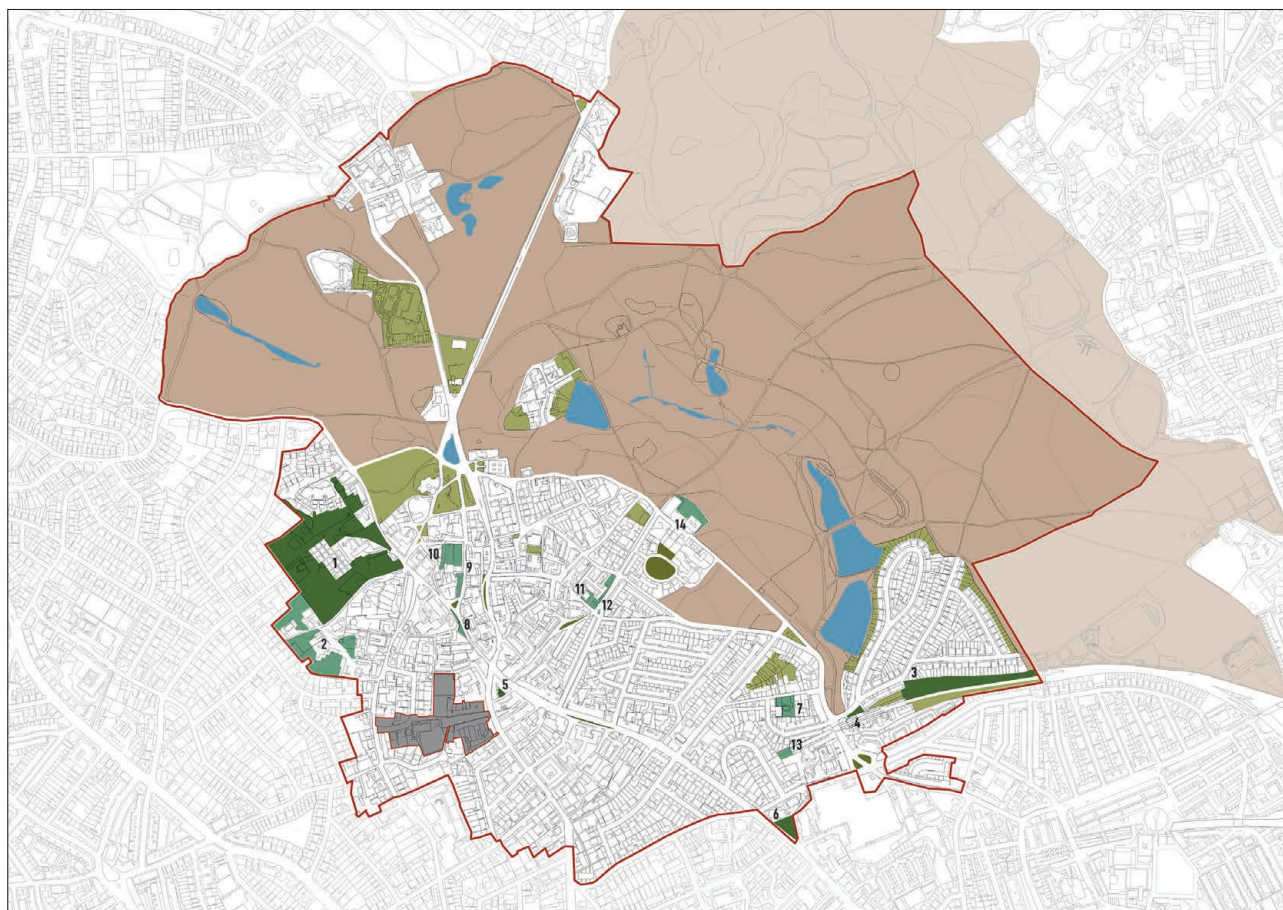
- 4.20 The NPPF states that local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, should be able to identify green areas for special protection, introducing a new Local Green Space (LGS) designation. These will be of particular importance to the community for their beauty, historical importance,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

Policy NE3: Local Green Spaces

1. The areas listed below, and shown on Map 6, are designated Local Green Spaces:
 - 1) Branch Hill House Site of Importance for Nature Conservation and two additional areas
 - 2) Oak Hill Park
 - 3) South End Green and Mansfield Allotments
 - 4) World Peace Garden, South Hill Park
 - 5) Oriel Place Garden
 - 6) Hampstead Green
 - 7) Keats House and Garden
 - 8) Holly Hill Bank
 - 9) Fenton House Gardens
 - 10) Pedestrian walk from Admirals Walk to Windmill Hill
 - 11) Burgh House Gardens
 - 12) Gertrude Jekyll's Garden and Communal Gardens of Wells House
 - 13) Heath Hurst Gardens
 - 14) Garden of The Pryors
2. Inappropriate development (see paragraphs 107 and 152 of the NPPF 2023) on any of the areas listed above will not be supported except in very special circumstances.
3. Development adjacent to Hampstead's areas of major open space, which includes fringes of the Heath, must not harm protected views and/or the setting of the open space by maintaining the rural feel.

- 4.21 The sites in the Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan Area, listed above, (see Map 6, and Appendices 2, 3, and 5) have been designated as Local Green Spaces as defined in the NPPF.
- 4.22 The Plan recognises the value of existing green and open spaces on social housing and private estates and for residential blocks in the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum Area and wishes to ensure adequate provision of open space for residents. The Plan acknowledges that benefits can be gained through estate regeneration schemes, but suggests these benefits be weighed against any loss of open space when planning applications are assessed.
- 4.23 As part of any planning application for development within or immediately adjacent to an LGS, developers should demonstrate how the LGS will be protected from the impact of the proposed development and its construction, and how the landscaping, amenity and biodiversity of the area will be preserved or enhanced (see also Policy NE2).

Map 6: Local Green Spaces



See Appendices 2, 3 and 5 for details and illustration

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



- 4.24 The Hampstead Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy (Hampstead Conservation Area Statement 2002) sets forth policies concerning areas that fringe the Heath. The Plan supports Heath Fringe policy HF3 which “seeks to control development along roads leading to the Heath and in the gardens and trees adjacent to the Heath so as to safeguard their present contribution to the setting of the Heath”.
- 4.25 Overgrown greenery and mature landscapes are typical of the areas surrounding the buildings and suit the character for fringes of the Heath. Development on the fringes must seek to preserve their character.

Policy NE4: Trees

- 4.26 The UK has a goal of increasing tree cover from 14.5% to 17.5% by 2050. Included in this goal are groups of trees and individual trees.

- 4.27 Urban trees provide numerous environmental, health, social, biodiversity and economic benefits. Trees provide shade in summer and help mitigate climate change by absorbing CO₂, reducing air pollution, promoting biodiversity, and naturally cooling the built environment in summer and warming it in winter.
- 4.28 Trees have an important role to play in climate change mitigation. Tree canopies slow the movement of rain to the ground thus reducing surface run-off and sharp increases in groundwater flow during and following intense storms. This is especially important in Hampstead because of its hydrogeology and the risk of flooding from surface run-off, particularly for houses located towards the bottom of slopes.
- 4.29 The main tree species that define our area include the taller limes, London planes, oaks, willows, black and Lombardy poplars, beech, horse chestnut and Scots pine, most of which take several decades to reach maturity.
- 4.30 Importantly, the Hampstead and neighbouring Plan Areas are home to numerous veteran trees, shown as significant trees on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1866: Hampstead Heath has over 500; some oaks are more than 500 years old. Others can be found in front and rear gardens around the Heath despite 19th-21st century development. Ninety trees on the 1866 OS map of Hampstead have been found to still exist within the town (see Chapter 9 Veteran Trees). The origin of many of these can be traced back to historic hedges and boundaries. It is vital for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity that they continue to retain physical links to the veteran hedgerow trees on the Heath. BNG can be increased by contributing towards the network of ‘stepping stone’ veteran wood piles that are being established within Hampstead.
- 4.31 Other important trees were planted for aesthetic reasons, to line streets for example, or for practical purposes such as to soak up water in boggy gardens or to assist with stabilising slopes with a recent history of landslip. The Important Tree List, Chapter 9, is a list of trees chosen by local people for their aesthetic and/or environmental or historic value. It is considered these trees make a significant contribution to public amenity for the purposes of The Town & Country Planning Act 1990.
- 4.32 The main tree species that define our area (as identified by paragraph 4.29 above) would be appropriate choices for replacement trees, though sufficient space for the mature trees, the neighbouring trees and other factors must be taken into consideration following the principle of “right tree for right place”.

figs 4.4 - 4.6
Important trees can
be integrated into
development



Policy NE4: Trees

1. Development proposals that have the potential to affect trees should be supported by tree protection details in accordance with the most recent version of BS 5837 and landscaping details that demonstrate:
 - a) how trees retained on site, and neighbouring sites where appropriate, will be protected and;
 - b) how any trees removed to facilitate development will be replaced by trees of a size appropriate to the location where the site allows; and
 - c) provide for the new planting of trees unless this is unfeasible.
2. Any development that proposes removal of a tree on the Important Tree List (see Chapter 9) should include, within the application, justification for the removal(s) and details of replacement tree planting to mitigate against the loss of canopy cover where site constraints allow.
3. The planting of street trees and trees within the public realm will be supported.

Veteran trees

4. Proposals that have the potential to affect Ancient or Veteran Trees must ensure that they are fully protected in accordance with Natural England's "Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees", giving particular regard to buffer zone recommendations. Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland (and ancient or veteran trees) will not be supported unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and suitable compensation strategy exists.

- 4.33 For most species, a "large" tree would be in the range of 15 metres tall or higher at maturity.
- 4.34 Development proposals where trees > 7.5cm in trunk diameter are present (on-site or off-site) which have root protection areas or canopies that encroach onto the application site or could be affected by development, its plant or vehicles in any other way, are to be accompanied by a tree survey, arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan and an arboricultural method statement in accordance with the latest version of BS 5837.
- 4.35 The Plan encourages the planting of trees that will produce a large canopy for shade, where appropriate.

Veteran trees

- 4.36 Tree protection guidance is provided in BS5837. The 2012 version of BS5837 (British Standard for Trees) is currently being reviewed, and a revised version is expected to be in place in 2025.

- 4.37 The construction protection zones of veteran trees will be protected as specified on the UK government website in ‘standing advice’ for ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees, produced by Natural England and the Forestry Commission; and as determined in the British Standards Institution’s ‘Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction to Construction – Recommendations’ (BS 5837: 2012). A growing body of expert opinion suggests that the construction protection zone for such trees should be increased beyond the 15m radius recommended in the British Standard – see Shropshire Council guidance on ‘Trees and Development’, and David Lonsdale: ‘Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management’, Ancient Tree Forum, 2013.
- 4.38 Where veteran trees are present on site or within 15 metres of the site boundary, development or demolition proposals will be required to be implemented in accordance with specialist guidance provided by an arboriculturalist with veteran tree expertise and VetCert trained in order to ensure the protection and survival of the trees, unless it is demonstrated to the Council’s satisfaction that less than 15m is justified having regard to site conditions. Guidance could also be sought from veteran tree experts of the Corporation of London responsible for Hampstead Heath, who have agreed to provide such guidance.
- 4.39 Protection for veteran trees, particularly where compaction is a risk, must include a ground protection system that takes into account the weight of construction vehicles when under full load, up-dated by agreement with Camden Tree Officers if vehicles of greater loaded weights are ultimately required. The roots of veteran trees are particularly vulnerable to compaction. Ground protection should not be used to allow parking of vehicles over the RPA of a veteran tree. The location of how and where materials will be stored on-site should be included in the tree protection plan.
- 4.40 Landscaping proposals should have regard to the prevailing and historic pattern and extent of tree cover and landscaping and avoid hard standing within 15m of a veteran tree.
- 4.41 The Plan recommends that planning officers complete Natural England’s ‘Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees: Assessment Guide’ when considering applications that may impact a veteran tree.

Site protection of trees during construction

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

BASEMENTS



5. BASEMENTS

Introduction

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

Geography, topography, geology and hydrology

- 5.4 Hampstead is set on one of the largest and highest hills in London, with the highest rainfall of the Greater London area, and much of it located on the flank of that large hill. As a consequence, a significant number of Hampstead streets are downward sloping, where hard standing or building footprint enlargement produces additional surface run-off and drainage requirements, increasing flood risk in storm periods to vulnerable lower areas such as South End Green/Fleet Road, South Hampstead and West Hampstead.
- 5.5 Hampstead is a complex layering of Bagshot Sand, Claygate Member and band D of the London Clay Formation. The top two layers have a high silt and sand component rendering them susceptible to high water conductivity and silt erosion, as well as being potentially less stable.
- 5.6 Much of the area has been identified as an area of significant landslide potential, with variable susceptibility from the pressure changes of cutting into the hillside. Constraint and diversion of ground water and the local underground streams by basement construction can contribute to the lubrication of landslip on even gentle slopes. Adequate testing is particularly vital in Hampstead to inform the Basement Impact Assessment (BIA) and reduce the risk of unexpected and serious damage to development projects and to the neighbouring properties.

Other factors

- 5.7 A substantial part of the Neighbourhood Plan area constitutes rows of terraced Victorian or earlier townhouses with shallow foundations, “one of the riskiest situations in which to construct a basement,” according to Arup in the Eatherley vs London Borough of Camden decision of 2016, “because the property shares its existing foundations with its neighbours and also because it provides lateral support to its neighbours, any movement of the existing house resulting from the works will directly impact on its neighbours.” There are also a significant number of narrow streets in some areas.

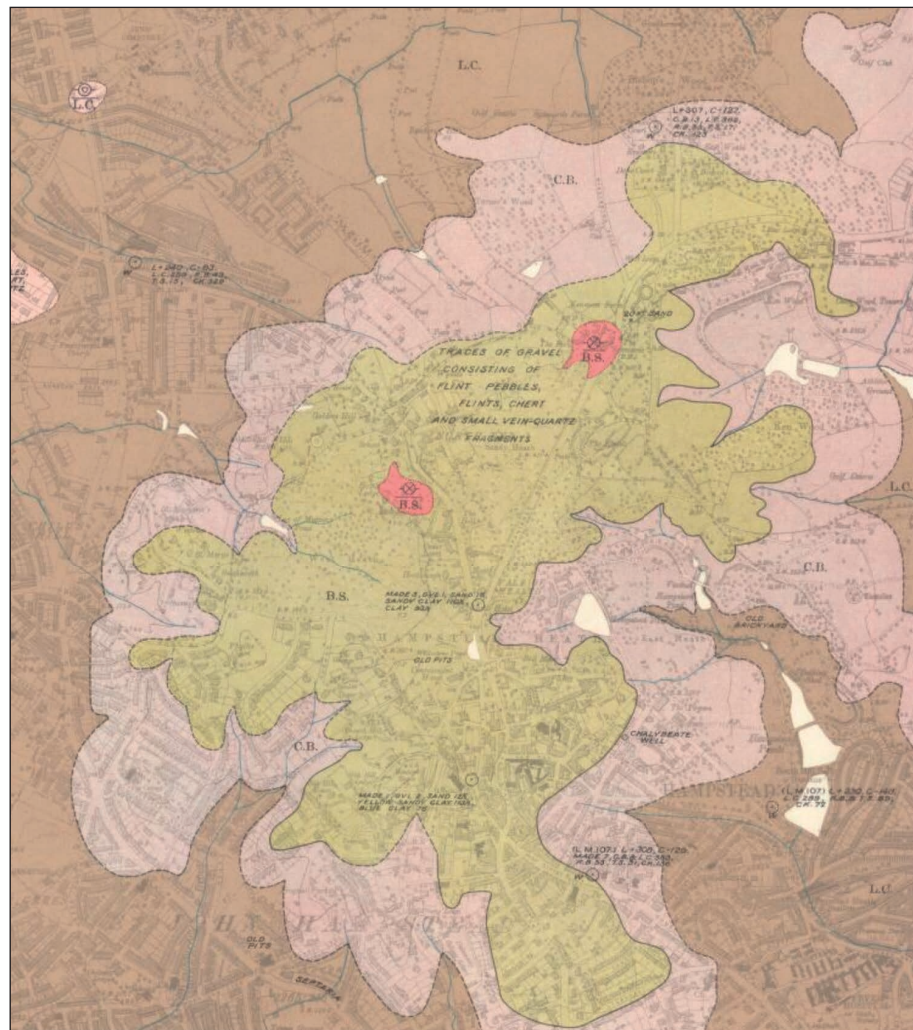
- 5.8 Further, the construction of basements can give rise to noise and disturbance during construction, and the management of traffic, plant and equipment. The policies set out below seek to address these concerns and provide a clear policy framework for proposals for basement development within the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- 5.9 Basement construction, when it involves the severing of roots, can be damaging to trees, especially veteran trees. Basements can also reduce the capacity of historic tree lines to support the growth of future veteran trees by altering the ground water flow and diverting water towards or away from root systems.

Map 7: Bedrock geology and past river courses of Plan area



Hampstead is made of a hill of complex layering of Bagshot Sand (very permeable and erodible) at the top, Claygate Member (relatively & variably permeable) beneath the Bagshot and then the layer of Band D of the London Clay Formation. Band D of the LCF is an upper more silty/sandy clay band that has more permeable and erodible partings within it. These are where past rivers & streams flowed through, and groundwater still can, particularly during and following storms, eroding fines (silts and anything 'fine' – very small particles that can get eroded from coarser materials/ground) as it goes into where a void has been formed.

Map: British Geological Survey,
1920



Policy BA1: Basement Development

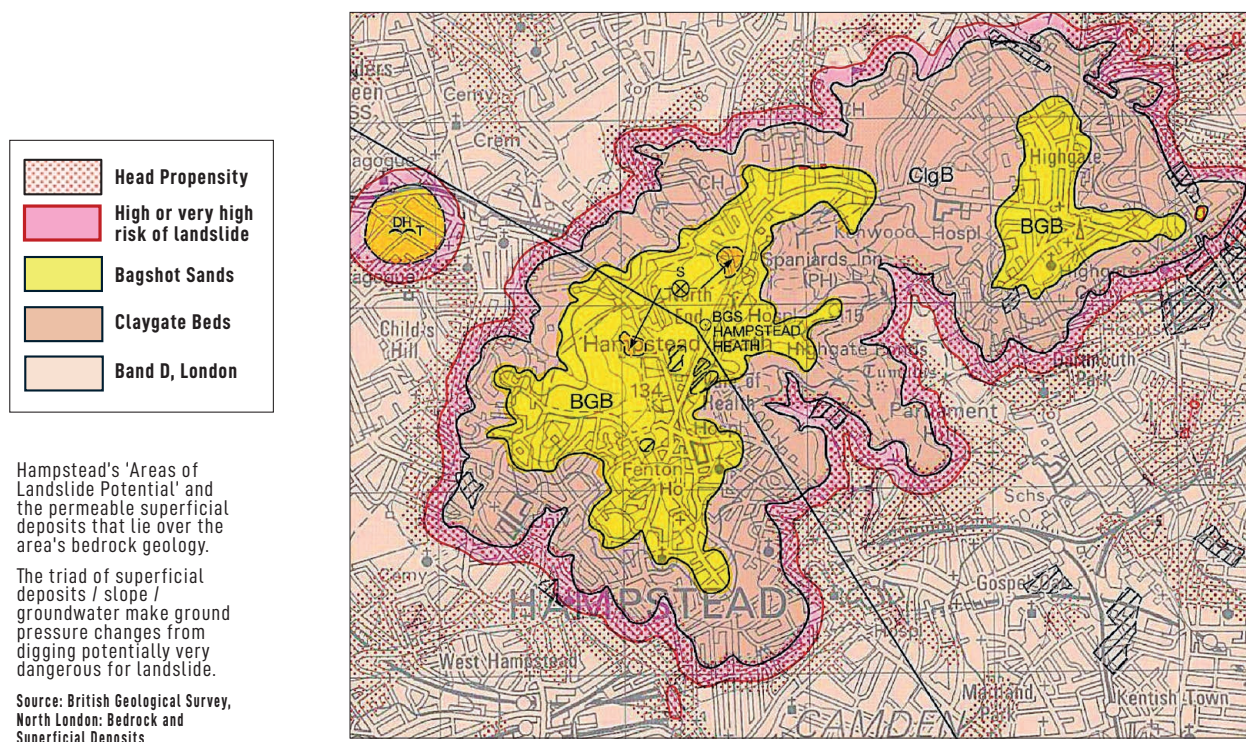
- 5.10 As a result of the conditions found in Hampstead, basements in Hampstead may pose a particular risk to neighbouring properties and require close investigations, as required by Policy A5 of the Local Borough of Camden Local Plan and its supporting Camden Planning Guidance - Basements, to ensure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

Policy BA1: Basement Development

1. In order to assess the impact of applications for basement development, proposals should:
 - a) be accompanied by a basement impact assessment (BIA). For those developments whose site conditions require investigations beyond the screening stage, attention should be given to the additional steps outlined in 5.12;
 - b) include details of a construction methodology that considers site-specific conditions and will pose a risk of damage to neighbouring properties no higher than Burland Scale 1 "very slight";
 - c) ensure that assessment of the ground movement impact and the hydrogeological assessment (groundwater flooding) have considered the cumulative effect;and will only be supported where:
 - d) there is evidence that damage to neighbouring properties would not exceed Burland Scale 1;
 - e) the proposal is accompanied by a detailed landscaping scheme that demonstrates how existing trees on site will be retained and protected during the course of construction and deliver Biodiversity Net Gain in accordance with the requirements of National Policy. Proposals that would result in the loss or deterioration of ancient or veteran trees will not be supported unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.
2. New basement development connected to the sewer network shall be fitted with a positive pumped device or similar to protect against sewer flooding.
3. A Basement Construction Plan should be submitted when demonstrated as necessary by the BIA for a basement proposal and should include:
 - a) a construction methodology that considers site-specific conditions, and will pose a risk of damage to neighbouring properties no higher than Burland Scale 1 'very slight';
 - b) daily movement and vibration monitoring during excavation should take place (dropping to weekly once structural box is completed).

- 5.11 Applications for basements where the involvement of an engineer and/or geotechnical professional and/or geologist has been commissioned or is expected to be commissioned by the applicant, the neighbour(s) or Camden, must involve suitably qualified professional experts as defined in Camden Planning Guidance (CPG) – Basements.

Map 8: Hampstead landslide potential



5.12 When a Basement Impact Assessment shows that additional steps need to be taken, those proposing basement development are encouraged to consider the following, where appropriate:

- a) CPG – Basements and the Camden Geological, Hydrogeological and Hydrological Study (paragraphs 285-294) should be studied whenever hydrological borehole measurements are to be carried out. Soil samples, including those near boundaries with neighbours should be taken to a depth below the footing of the proposed base of the basement. The boreholes' measurements may need to be conducted in periods of contrasting rainfall and over a period of several months covering wet and dry seasons or suitably conservative assumptions made.
- b) In some cases, when boreholes measurements show groundwater, an automatic log water measurements recorder may need to be left activated in the boreholes over a sustained period of contrasting rain cycles to demonstrate local groundwater and water table levels and the local extent of groundwater surges during and immediately following storms. In such instances, the amount of rainwater immediately preceding the borehole measurements on that day and in the prior days should be clearly documented in a report for all to see.
- c) An assessment should demonstrate that the predicted damage resulting from basement construction is no more than Burland Scale 1 and each neighbouring building that has any part within the zone of influence (typically a distance of approximately twice the depth of the basement from the point of excavation). The assessment must show the location of the predicted impact and also demonstrate that the assumptions made, methodology and supporting engineering calculations are all submitted and stand up to scrutiny.

- d) An assessment of current ground and geology conditions, topography and groundwater levels. The BIA should identify the structure and foundations of the existing building and of neighbouring properties where possible. Where there is uncertainty about the presence of subterranean development or insufficient data about building foundations, the applicant must make conservative assumptions when considering matters such as structural stability and groundwater flows.
 - e) If flooding and ground reports of both the applicant's and the neighbouring properties are required, both the Landmark Information Group and the Conveyancing Data Services can provide such reports.
 - f) Clarity over geology and groundwater conditions can sometimes best be explained through comprehensive cross sections, reports and graphs.
 - g) Hydrological modelling to show whether it will be possible through the inclusion of drainage systems to prevent any significant harm from changes to groundwater levels or flow, without resorting to diverting water to the sewer system. Hydrological modelling only needs to be done if it cannot be demonstrated through screening and scoping that there is no risk.
 - h) In order to protect from flooding if the sewer becomes full, Thames Water recommends the installation of a positive pumping device. This should be installed in each new basement development unless a strong case for alternative measures can be made.
 - i) A basement search radius of 50m around a development (100m in the case of large, detached villas) is recommended for the Plan area as advised in Camden's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2014).
- 5.13 The Basement Construction Plan should be prepared to a Detailed Proposals Stage (equivalent to RIBA stage 4, RIBA Plan of Work 2020). Development proposals close to London Underground tunnels or other infrastructure which might interact or conflict with them must be referred to Transport for London, with details of all construction proposals and methodology.
- 5.14 Applicants are encouraged to submit a consultation statement providing evidence of consultation with neighbours prior to the application, any comments received, and any changes made to the application in light of those comments.
- 5.15 The Basement Construction Plan will be produced by a suitably qualified engineer and include the relationship between permanent and temporary works and how vertical and lateral loads are to be supported.

Policy BA2: Construction Management Plans

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

Policy BA2: Local Requirements for Construction Management Plans (CMP)

Where a Construction Management Plan (CMP) is required by the Council, the CMP should include information on how:

1. The disturbance arising from construction and demolition such as noise, vibration and dust will be kept to acceptable levels, under the relevant acts and guidance, for the duration of the works, taking the cumulative impacts of other development proposals into account.
2. Traffic and construction activity will be managed to protect the residential amenity of adjoining occupiers, the integrity of public structures and buildings and the safety of pedestrians, cyclists and other road users. The CMP should, include details of the routing of demolition, excavation and construction vehicles, details of access, including deliveries, storage, location of nearby trees, footways and carriageways.
3. Consideration of how the construction and demolition might impact the elderly and disabled.
4. The Plan recommends that work on basements should be limited to 8am-6pm on Mondays to Fridays only. High impact activities will be restricted 9am-noon and 2pm-5.30pm on weekdays. At no times should there be any works on Saturdays, Sundays, or public holidays. High impact activities include:
 - a) demolition, ground-breaking and excavation works using percussive equipment;
 - b) percussive piling operations and percussive pile reduction and pile break-out works;
 - c) percussive and grinding power tools on party walls/floors of adjoining occupied properties;
 - d) removal of clay and subsoil during excavation by means of conveyor belts, lorries, etc.

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

- 5.18 Applicants should address all the processes involved in the construction of their basement and describe mitigation measures to be used to keep noise, vibration and dust to acceptable levels under the relevant Acts and guidance (including the Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974, the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001, and BS5228-1 2: 2009: Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open site). The more complex the proposed basements, the more detailed the levels of information which should be provided at the application stage.
- 5.19 Sharing emerging proposals related to traffic and construction with residents and businesses in the vicinity is beneficial as their local knowledge and needs can be more readily taken into account.
- 5.20 The Construction Management Plan (CMP) should include limits on hours of construction as per paragraph BA2 (4) above.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT



6. TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

Introduction

- 6.1 Sustainable, clean transport is important in mitigating climate change and improving air quality.
- 6.2 Traffic congestion and associated vehicle emissions are key concerns in the Plan Area, with levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO²) pollution in many of our residential roads reaching levels which are substantially above national & EU objectives. In view of the risk to the public, the London Borough of Camden has been designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). To tackle the problem of air quality, the borough has established an Air Quality Partnership and developed an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).
- 6.3 The AQAP 2023-2026 encapsulates the Mayor's Transport Strategy and Camden's Transport Strategy 2019-2041, whose first objective is to improve air quality and reduce transport's impact on climate change. In Camden, road traffic is responsible for about half of all NO² pollution.
- 6.4 The strength of local feeling on matters of congestion and pollution is reflected in the fact that these issues received the third largest number of written comments during community consultation.
- 6.5 To tackle these issues, London Plan Policy T1 sets an ambitious aim that 80% of all trips in London will be by foot, cycle or public transport by 2041. Policy T1 of the Camden Local Plan encourages developments to prioritise sustainable travel modes. While the community's ability to control traffic congestion and vehicle emissions through the planning process is limited, the NPPF (paragraph 192) requires planning policies to contribute towards compliance with national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the cumulative impact of development, and to seek opportunities to improve air quality through traffic and travel management.
- 6.6 The Neighbourhood Plan therefore provides development policies to guide the implementation of these objectives in the specific context of the Plan area followed by guidance on relevant strategies that lie outside the remit of planning policy, but which are nevertheless important to the local community and to the sustainability of the neighbourhood.
- 6.7 In line with the NPPF (paragraphs 28 and 29), the Neighbourhood Plan is designed to provide clear policies that support or supplement the strategic elements of the Local Plan. In addition to supporting individual developments, neighbourhood policies also need to take into account the cumulative impact of multiple developments on the local area, meaning that area-wide policies dealing with the transport impacts of development are required. The Forum considers that clear definitions and policies can play an important role in supporting development by giving both developers and the community the confidence to make appropriate decisions. To this end the Plan's transport policies incorporate the following simple definitions to guide development, and which are described more fully in this section:

- a) Heavy goods vehicles which carry a high risk of causing disruption to traffic movement or damage to pavements in the Plan Area are defined as vehicles over 7.5 tonnes of unladen weight in line with Camden's Planning Guidance, Transport, 2021, paragraph 4.23.
- b) Sites for large developments, schools and education institutions in the Plan Area should be selected with full regard for their accessibility and connectivity. Sites with a public transport accessibility level (PTAL) score over 5 should be considered favourably, as could those which demonstrate good accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists.
- c) In the context of the Plan area, developments involving a reasonable expectation of an additional 100 or more person trips per day (equivalent to the total number of trips generated by two single-practitioner dental surgeries) are defined as requiring special care to ensure that their transport impact is assessed and appropriately managed.

Traffic and pollution

- 6.8 Hampstead village is dominated by the A502 London Distributor Road, which runs through its centre and along a narrow and frequently congested section towards Whitestone Pond. The B511 and B519 Borough Distributor roads running along Fitzjohn's Avenue and Spaniards Road suffer frequent congestion. Roads leading to South End Green are heavily used and Fleet Road suffers from stationary or slow-moving traffic during most daytime hours. The community has expressed particular concern about the wide catchment areas of some local schools, resulting in high volumes of traffic coming from outside the Plan Area, causing chronic congestion at peak times.
- 6.9 Community responses indicate a high level of support for measures to reduce traffic congestion and encourage the use of sustainable transport.
- 6.10 The Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum has conducted two studies of air pollution in the Plan area. The 2015 study revealed high levels of air pollution. Only in a few areas, such as the middle of Hampstead Heath, did the level of nitrogen dioxide (NO²) fall well below limits set by the EU. The highest level of NO², more than twice the EU limit, was recorded at the junction of Arkwright Road/Fitzjohn's Avenue and at Spaniards Inn.



fig. 6.1
School day afternoons
see lengthy traffic
queues into the centre
of Hampstead

- 6.11 The second study, carried out over a 12-month period in 2021/22, revealed that NO₂ levels were still close to or above the UK legal limit in a number of locations, namely the main traffic arteries of South End Green, Pond Street, Heath Street and Rosslyn Hill. They also exceeded the World Health Organisation limit in all surveyed locations, even on Hampstead Heath. The measurements were of average pollution levels, and therefore the NO₂ levels during rush hour/school run times were likely to be much higher.
- 6.12 Responses during community engagement indicate particular concern over the harm done by large construction and delivery vehicles. In addition to noise, these vehicles cause physical damage to the surfaces of roads and pavements, and clog up narrow streets, impeding the free movement of traffic and frustrating pedestrians and other road users. The Forum considers a development size of 300m² gross internal area to be a reasonable threshold, above which special care is required to manage service and construction vehicles so as to avoid undue impact on the Plan Area. Having reviewed the various vehicle categories, the Forum has concluded that a vehicle size of 7.5 tonnes unladen weight is the maximum which is desirable, given the Area's complex street pattern and many width restrictions.



figs 6.2 - 6.3
Congestion on Heath Street.

- 6.13 The Plan recognises that the area immediately surrounding a development site is not the sole consideration in assessing transport impact because additional vehicle traffic will necessarily have to move across other streets in the Plan Area (the vast majority of which are narrow and residential) in addition to the street on which development is taking place. The Plan also needs to take account of the cumulative impacts on the local area of the use of very large construction and delivery vehicles and in these circumstances, the Forum has concluded that an area-wide policy is appropriate.
- 6.14 The need for a Delivery and Servicing Plan (DSP) should be identified in the Transport Assessment. DSPs can be used to manage and mitigate the potential impacts of deliveries and servicing on the amenity and safety of the general public. They must be structured around the themes/issues identified in paragraph 4.11 of Camden Planning Guidance: Transport 2021.

- 6.15 As road capacity cannot be increased within the Plan Area and as traffic congestion and vehicle emissions are already well above acceptable levels, the transport sustainability objectives set out in the NPPF and the AQAP can only be achieved by a net year-on-year decrease in the use of motor vehicles. Policy T2 of Camden's Local Plan proposes that all new development in the Borough will be car-free.
- 6.16 All applicants are therefore encouraged to consider creative solutions that will avoid increases in motor vehicle traffic and thereby promote economic, social and environmental sustainability.
- 6.17 Inevitably, some developments which offer overriding benefits on other grounds may have the effect of increasing motor traffic at a specific location. Given the critical importance of reducing pollution and congestion levels (and in line with the NPPF paragraph 32) where adverse impacts are unavoidable, and all reasonable mitigation has been provided, it may be necessary to offset any increase through other measures so that a development does not lead to an overall increase in traffic volumes within the Plan Area.
- 6.18 To this end, where an increase in vehicle traffic is unavoidable and cannot otherwise be mitigated, then public realm or public transport improvements to achieve corresponding reductions in vehicle usage elsewhere in the Plan Area should be delivered through the use of planning obligations, so that development does not lead to a net increase in motor vehicle usage.
- 6.19 In line with Camden's Planning Guidance – Transport 2021, the Forum has concluded that the measure of 'person trips' should be used as the starting point to assess transport impact.



fig. 6.4
Buses and delivery
vehicles compete with
school run cars

Policy TT1: Traffic volumes and vehicle size

Policy TT1: Traffic volumes and vehicle size

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

1. Planning proposals that can reasonably be expected to result in a significant number of additional journeys to and from a proposed site post-completion should provide the following information at an appropriate level of detail to allow a robust assessment of the impact of the proposal on air quality, levels of pollution, and the local transport network:
 - a) a Transport Assessment (or Statement);
 - b) a full or outline Delivery and Servicing Management Plan (DSMP);
 - c) an Air Quality Assessment.

Together this information should demonstrate (if necessary, through mitigation measures) that the impact of any such journeys will be offset so that approval will not lead to an overall reduction in air quality in the Plan Area or have a significant adverse impact on the local transport network.

2. Where a Travel Plan is approved in connection with an application it should include provision for an annual monitoring report to be submitted to Camden Council in years 1, 3 and 5 following occupation.
3. Planning applications which can reasonably be expected to result in significant additional motor vehicle journeys in the Plan Area during construction should provide a full or outline Construction Management Plan at an appropriate level of detail to allow a robust assessment of the impact of the proposal on air quality and levels of pollution in addition to any noise, vibration or obstruction of the highway in the Plan Area. The CMP should take into account the cumulative impact of development on the Plan Area and demonstrate that the impact of any such vehicle journeys will be appropriately mitigated to minimise their impact on air quality and levels of pollution.
4. A DSMP or CMP should be implemented using vehicles of no more than 7.5 tonnes unladen weight within the Plan Area, other than in circumstances where this is not feasible, in which case such exceptions must be documented within the relevant plan.
5. Any proposed mitigation measures necessary to comply with this Policy TT1 will be controlled through condition or Section 106 Agreement.

- 6.20 Comprehensive guidance on Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Delivery and Servicing Management Plans can be found in Camden Planning Guidance – Transport 2021 and via TfL's website. Guidance on Air Quality Assessments can be found in Camden's Local Plan. Developments expected to generate an additional 100 or more person trips a day (as referenced in paragraph 6.7c) are regarded as "significant" for the application of Policy TT1. Exceptionally, some developments which generate smaller numbers of additional trips may also be expected to provide assessments, because of site-specific circumstances.

- 6.21 It should be noted that Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Delivery & Servicing Management Plans (DSMPs), while being essential planning tools, should not be burdensome and need only be proportionate to the scale of development. They are a tool to ensure that potential transport impacts of a planning application are given appropriate consideration. In line with the NPPF they need only contain information which is relevant, necessary and material to the application in question. Applicants should discuss, and agree, the need for and content or scope of these documents with the local planning authority and, for major developments, Transport for London, at the pre-application stage. This helps to avoid abortive work by applicants and planning officers, and the need for later revisions to the documents or development proposals.
- 6.22 Where a DSMP is required, the Plan strongly encourages the submission of a full DSMP during pre-planning to ensure that the practical impact of development is considered as early as possible. Where an outline DSMP is provided it should contain sufficient information to confirm that the material impacts of servicing and delivery on the transport system and on amenity have been appropriately considered and mitigated.
- 6.23 The depth of analysis required should reflect the scale of a development and the extent of its impact on local transport capacity and local amenity.
- 6.24 Where a planning application is granted, the provisions of any associated DSMP will apply to future beneficial owners of the land or property described. The DSMP should reflect all reasonable expectations of the delivery and servicing requirements associated with the proposed land use at the time of the application and where a future owner wishes to go beyond the provisions set out in the relevant DSMP, the Council's prior agreement to vary those provisions may be necessary.
- 6.25 It should be noted that paragraph 1 of Policy TT1 is concerned with additional journeys and its objective is to prevent additional vehicle traffic, pollution, and adverse impacts on the local transport network. For redevelopment or refurbishment of existing premises, applicants should assess whether the proposal is likely to generate additional journeys or change travel patterns compared to the existing use. If there is no significant increase in journeys or change in travel patterns, then paragraph 1 of this Policy may not apply.
- 6.26 Further guidance on Construction Management Plans can be found in Camden Planning Guidance 6 – Amenity, and TfL's guidance on Construction Logistics Plans. To ensure that the practical impact of development is considered as early as possible the Plan strongly encourages the submission of a full CMP during pre-planning. Where an outline CMP is provided it should contain sufficient information to confirm that the material impacts of construction on the transport system and on amenity have been appropriately considered and mitigated. In line with the NPPF, CMPs should not be burdensome, should be proportionate to the scale of development and need only contain information, which is relevant, necessary and material to the application in question.

- 6.27 Where a Transport Assessment, Transport Statement, DSMP or CMP is required, and in line with NPPF paragraph 40, the Council will take into account evidence provided to it that the applicant has consulted the local community affected by the development and has taken their reasonable concerns regarding any potential harm to the area into account
- 6.28 The Plan encourages Camden Council to work with TfL and other organisations to manage traffic flow through the Plan Area, particularly by promoting the following measures:
- a) Reviewing the classification of the A502 north of Hampstead village, considering its suitability for different vehicle types while preserving its function as a bus route.
 - b) Use of signposting at key entry points to discourage traffic from entering the Plan Area where more appropriate choices, such as the A41 Finchley Road are available.

Policy TT2: Pedestrian environments

- 6.29 Hampstead Village and South End Green offer village and neighbourhood environments that attract large and growing numbers of visitors, children attending the many local schools and their parents. The commercial, social and environmental health of these centres is heavily dependent on footfall and the maintenance of a pleasant and welcoming experience for pedestrians. Visitors do not follow linear paths and frequently wish to browse and move from one side of the road to the other.
- 6.30 The sustainability of Hampstead and South End Green centres depend on measures that maintain high levels of permeability, improve driver behaviour and avoid concentrations of pedestrians at specific crossing points, so that pedestrians and shoppers feel able to cross the streets freely and safely.
- 6.31 Yet, substantial traffic volumes not only affect air quality, but result in vehicle dominance, making Hampstead's streets less pleasant and frustrating the Mayor's objective to encourage more sustainable forms of travel. Our 2023 survey showed that far from diminishing, traffic through Hampstead High Street during peak hours increased by up to 7% compared with 2019.



figs 6.5 - 6.6
Widened pavements and
zebra crossings improve
pedestrian movement

- 6.32 To make streets more welcoming for pedestrians, Policies T2, GG3 and D8 of the London Plan (which incorporate the Mayor's Healthy Streets approach) require development to reduce the dominance of vehicles, to increase the permeability of streets, remove unnecessary street clutter and avoid barriers to movement that create severance for pedestrians and cyclists so that pedestrians can cross the street more easily. The Camden Transport Strategy 2019-2041 establishes a hierarchy of road users, giving priority to pedestrians ahead of all other modes of travel, while Policy T1 of the Camden Local Plan seeks to ensure that developments improve the pedestrian environment.
- 6.33 The Plan Area benefits from a network of traditional zebra crossings, which comprise the majority of crossing points and which make an important contribution to the character of the Plan Area. In addition to being less visually intrusive than other crossing types, they work together, alongside Camden's 20mph speed limit, to modify driver behaviour in the neighbourhood, requiring greater awareness of pedestrians and pavement activity.
- 6.34 This zebra crossing network has proved effective in reducing vehicle dominance and promoting pedestrian permeability. It is resilient to increases in pedestrian volumes, minimising delays road users taken as a whole. Our 2019 and 2023 High Street surveys showed that the Oriel Place zebra crossing proved highly responsive, supporting up to 1,385 pedestrians per hour without affecting vehicle flows.
- 6.35 Where possible, development should promote the existing pedestrian crossing network and should seek to create a more welcoming environment for pedestrians and cyclists, while promoting the area's vibrancy and historic character.

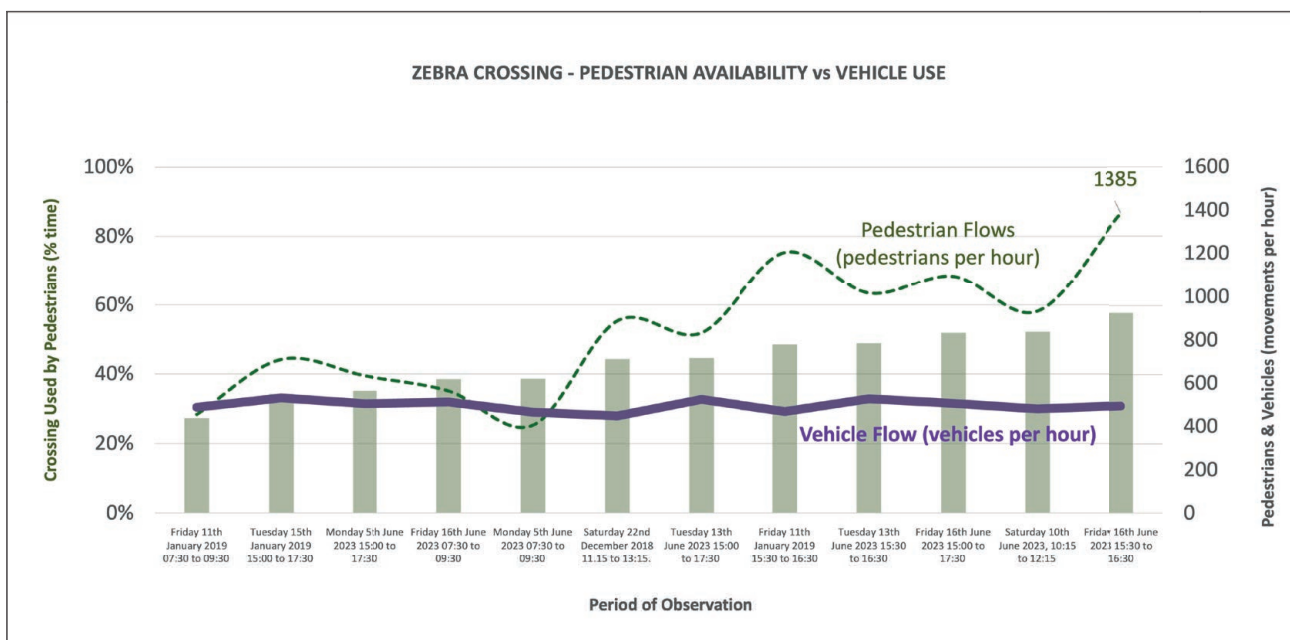
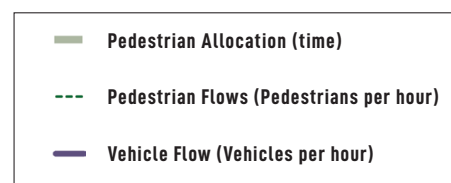


fig. 6.7
Oriel Place
zebra crossing,
observed on
dates from 2018
to 2023, dealt
with pedestrian
volumes ranging
from 455 to 1,385
per hour without
affecting vehicle
flows.

Source: Research by Hampstead
Neighbourhood Forum



- 6.36 Department for Transport statistics published in 2015 showed that serious injuries and deaths to pedestrians at zebra crossings in the UK are half those of “controlled” (pelican/puffin) crossing types, despite the fact that the numbers of zebra and controlled crossings are similar. TfL’s report “Collision Levels in Greater London 2011-2013” showed that the numbers of zebra and controlled crossings in Greater London are equivalent. This safety benefit appears to result from two factors:
- a) Greater use of zebra crossings in areas where speed limits are 20mph or less.
 - b) The tendency for drivers at controlled crossings to look only at the traffic light (so that they are often unaware of pedestrians and cyclists) compared with the need to be more aware of pavement activity when approaching a zebra crossing.
- 6.37 Where it is necessary to introduce traffic calming, deployment of additional crossing points and enforcement of the 20mph speed limit should be considered as a first-line measure in preference to the use of barriers, signs, furniture and segregation.
- 6.38 In view of their safety and aesthetic benefits and given the enforcement of a 20mph zone throughout Camden, the use of zebra crossings is encouraged as the first-line option for pedestrian crossings within the Plan Area.
- 6.39 “Shared Use Road Schemes” (generally a kerb-free single surface, with pedestrian areas distinguished by visual and tactile lines) involve a high cost, but community engagement indicates such a scheme would be welcomed for South End Green provided implementation did not detract from the character of the area.

Policy TT2: Pedestrian environments

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

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

- 6.40 Measures to promote a similar awareness of shared space through additional crossing points and a reduction in street furniture are strongly supported, so that motorists are encouraged to be more vigilant. Responses received during community engagement indicated a desire to increase the number of pedestrian crossing points on various roads, including Fitzjohn's Avenue.



fig. 6.8
Use of the Oriel Place crossing on Hampstead High Street is very high at end of the school day and at weekends

Policy TT3: Public transport

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

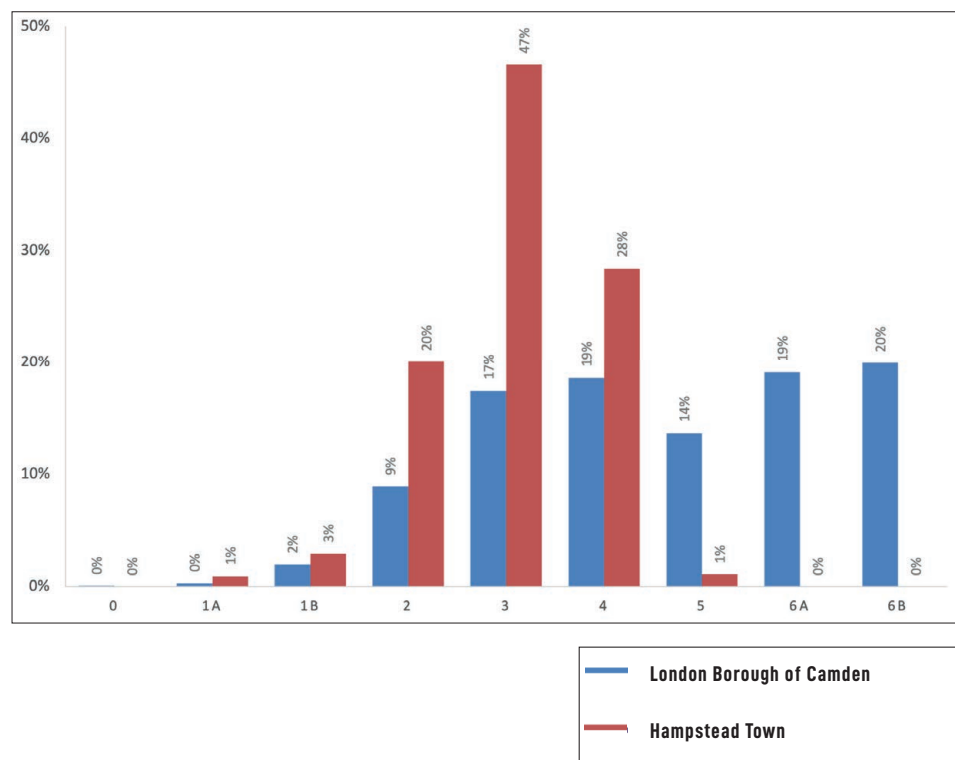
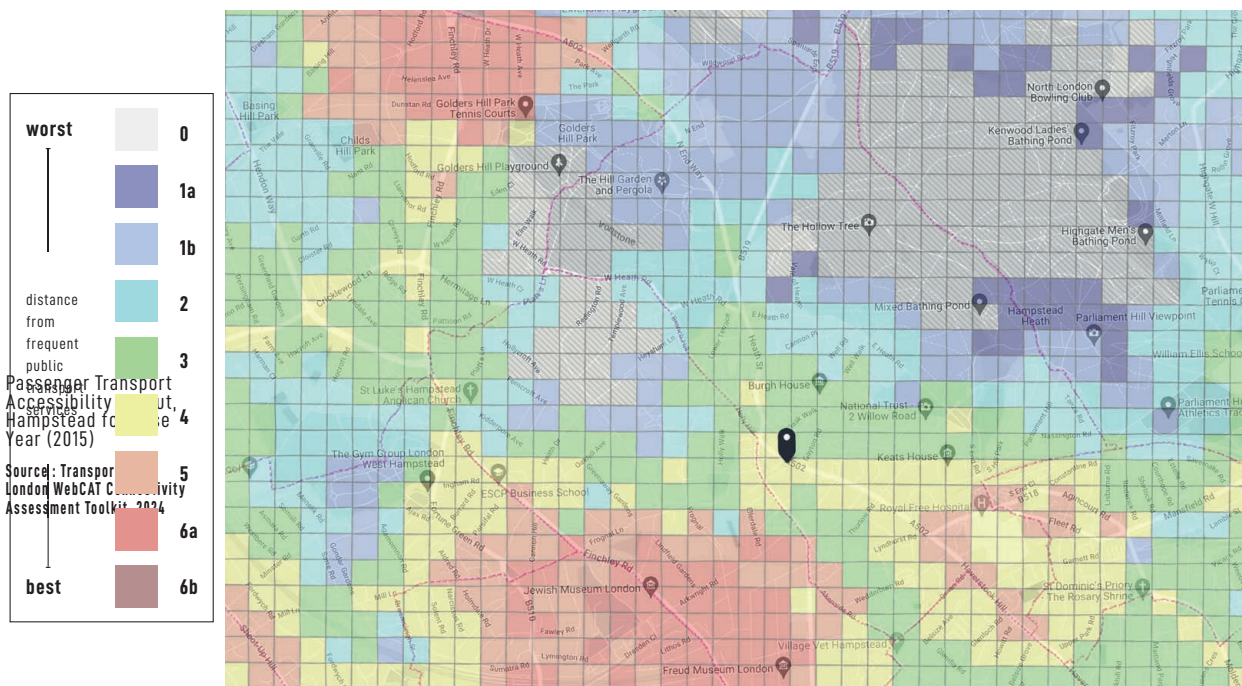


fig. 6.9
Graph detailing the percentage of people at each PTAL level
Source: Transport for London Ward and Borough PTAL Analysis 2014

- 6.42 Transport for London's 2014 analysis (the latest published) shows that Hampstead Town ward has relatively low PTAL scores compared with other inner suburban areas, and with Camden as a whole. Of the population of Hampstead Town Ward, 71% live at locations with PTAL scores of 0-3, compared with the average for the whole of Camden of only 29%. Overall, Hampstead has a PTAL score of 4.0, below the score of 5.6 for the whole borough.
- 6.43 The TfL map reproduced as Map 9 shows that connectivity in the most populated part of the Plan Area is closely associated with bus provision, despite the Underground and Overground stations at the western and southern boundaries of the Plan area. South End Green, at the extreme south of the HNF area is served by four regular bus routes, two of which pass through popular areas of the West End and central London on their way to their final destinations to the South or South-west of the city centre. However, both routes terminate at South End Green. The remaining 90% of the Plan Area (including Hampstead Town) is served by only two regular routes, one of which is a local service only, offering limited connectivity with journeys of less than 2km from Hampstead.

Map 9: PTAL Scores



- 6.44 Sites located in areas of better connectivity permit residential development at higher densities together with the use of buildings for public or educational purposes. Areas without good connectivity are not suited to these purposes unless development is made sustainable through corresponding improvements in public transport.
- 6.45 The Forum considers TfL's PTAL calculation to be a cost-effective means of assessing public transport accessibility in connection with development proposals in view of its maturity, the simplicity of its calculation and the wide availability of calculation tools. A PTAL value can be quickly established for an individual address and TfL's PTAL Assessment Guide enables the benefits of proposed changes in public transport (for example the relocation of a bus stop) to be quantified in a simple and objective way.

- 6.46 Hampstead's chronic traffic problems mean that even relatively small increases in demand, particularly those associated with the many popular schools which lie within the Plan Area, can have a disproportionate impact and responses during community engagement indicated particular concern over schools that attract pupils from other parts of London, resulting in additional journeys into the Plan Area from outside.
- 6.47 Given the critical importance attached to reducing traffic congestion and improving air quality, the Forum has concluded that new health and educational facilities should be located in areas with a good PTAL score for existing or planned public transport connectivity. It is these facilities that involve heightened safeguarding needs and where a significant number of additional journeys are likely to be generated). The Forum recognised that some transitional arrangements were needed and the Hampstead Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2033 Plan set a minimum PTAL score of 4 for its first 5 years to 2023 and 5 for the remainder of the Plan's lifespan. The responsibility will lie with developers to justify any exception to this approach: for example; by demonstrating that the travel patterns would not lead to increases in traffic at peak times, or that a Travel Plan could mitigate harmful effects of congestion and air pollution.

Policy TT3: Public transport

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

1. The following types of development will be supported where they are located on sites with a Transport for London PTAL score of 4 or over, up to 2030, and a score of 5 or over thereafter:
 - a) sites used predominantly for medical, care or educational purposes;
 - b) applications which can reasonably be expected to result in an average of 100 or more additional person-trips per day (including servicing) post completion.
2. In circumstances where a site's PTAL score is less than 4 or 5, paragraph 1 of this policy may be waived provided that public transport improvements necessary to elevate the site's PTAL score to 5 or over from completion are secured, or a Travel Plan produced which would provide good accessibility to the new development with measures to mitigate harm from congestion and air pollution. Planning obligations should be used to secure these results.

- 6.48 In line with Camden's Planning Guidance – Transport 2021, the Forum has concluded that the measure of 'person trips' should be used as the starting point to assess transport impact and for this purpose an expectation of 100 new person trips per day represents a significant threshold, given the specific context of the Plan Area, above which special care is required to ensure that public transport facilities are adequate.
- 6.49 An example of a public transport improvement meeting the requirements of this policy is the development of a new health centre which is accompanied by improvements in bus frequency and the re-siting of bus stops to elevate the PTAL value of the health centre's site.

Policy TT4: Cycle and car ownership

- 6.50 Policy T2 (Parking and Car-free Development) of the Camden Local Plan requires that all new developments are car free. In the draft Camden Local Plan 2024, Policy T2 would require development to “provide for high quality, accessible, inclusive, convenient, and safe cycle parking facilities, exceeding the minimum standards outlined in the London Plan”.



figs 6.10 - 6.11
Bicycling and public
transport: two ways to
improve sustainability

- 6.51 The Plan’s objectives to reduce motor traffic and improve pedestrian environments are designed to promote an increase in cycling. TfL’s Attitudes to Cycling 2014 report shows that 59% and 24% of respondents regarded safety concerns and traffic volumes respectively as the reasons why they had not taken up cycling. By contrast, age and poor cycling facilities (including lanes and street parking) were listed by only 10% of respondents.
- 6.52 As cycle use grows in the longer-term, it will become increasingly important that buildings offer safe, covered and convenient residential cycle storage sufficient to support all the occupants of a dwelling. This is especially important in the case of apartments, where the unsightly storage of bicycles on apartment balconies is a clear indication that residential cycle storage facilities are inadequate.
- 6.53 Provisions for covered street cycle storage in many parts of the Plan Area are limited or would conflict with the area’s historic character. Therefore, to ensure that development in the Plan Area is sustainable, particularly for families, in the longer-term a specific effort is needed to ensure that new homes are as cycle-friendly as possible.

Policy TT4: Cycle and car ownership

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

- 6.54 Car ownership in the Plan Area is much higher than in the rest of Camden. In 2021, 54% of households in Hampstead Town ward had access to one or more vehicles, compared with 35% elsewhere in the borough. Moreover the rate of decline is decreasing, with the ratio of households having access to vehicles in Hampstead Town dropping from 60% to 55% between 2001 and 2011, but only from 55% to 54% between 2011 and 2021.
- 6.55 Of those wards achieving higher reductions, the improved availability of public transport appears to have been a factor. In Camden all 12 wards achieving reductions of 12% or more between 2001 and 2011 benefited from PTAL scores of between 4.7 and 8.0, indicating that poor public transport produces greater reliance on cars.
- 6.56 Comments during community engagement indicated a desire to show sensitivity towards the needs of those who have no alternative but to use their cars, and of local businesses, who have strongly expressed the view that convenient short-stay parking is a factor in their survival. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that many regular public transport users maintain a car for longer journeys outside London.

The vision for South End Green

- 6.57 The road system in South End Green poses particular problems for pedestrians who must negotiate busy lanes of traffic to get from one side to another. The Green itself is an isolated traffic island, with traffic and bus stands all around it, substantially diminishing the pedestrian experience and destroying visual sightlines of what could otherwise be a pleasant and vibrant neighbourhood centre. Nearby streets suffer from traffic congestion, poor air quality and, in some stretches, a lack of street trees and planting.

fig. 6.12
Bus stands still surround
South End Green



- 6.58 Improvements to the London Overground service have led to substantial volumes of passengers using Hampstead Heath station. The Office of Rail Regulator's report for 2022/23 records the annual number of journeys to and from Hampstead Heath at 2.9 million (3.3 million in 2014/2015), only 700,000 less than Hampstead Underground Station at 3.6 million (4.3 million in 2015). Many passengers commute to work at the Royal Free Hospital. Others make use of Hampstead Heath station to visit the Heath and surrounding open spaces. The introduction of a large M&S foodstore has drawn yet more people to this centre.
- 6.59 Substantial public realm investment is therefore required to enable South End Green to cope with these large pedestrian movements, to ensure spaces are permeable and to remove the barriers that make the pedestrian experience an unhealthy and frustrating one.
- 6.60 While South End Green has for many years been a transport hub, significant problems are being caused by its use also a bus terminus/standing area and the volumes of buses and people have now reached such levels that this model is unsustainable.
- 6.61 Community engagement confirms that a shared use scheme and the reconfiguration of bus stands would be welcomed for South End Green. The Plan encourages Camden Council to work with partner organisations and Transport for London to help realise the community's vision for the area.

ECONOMY



7. ECONOMY

Introduction

- 7.1 It is vital for Hampstead's future that it retains a flourishing local economy that attracts businesses and creates jobs. This section seeks to build policies that will nurture and protect the local economy.
- 7.2 A very important reason for assuring the future of businesses in Hampstead is to meet the varied needs of local residents. The NPPF, in section 7, urges local plans to promote competitive town centres that provide customer choice and which reflect the individuality of town centres.
- 7.3 The Covid pandemic from 2020 onwards forced a shift of work to homes, which in many cases has yet to be reversed. This makes it more important to ensure that local residents' needs are being met. However, retailers face the old challenges of high business rents and rates, and the more recent advent of online shopping.
- 7.4 The Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum area contains two important retail centres: the centre of Hampstead itself, and the South End Green area. Each are briefly described below.
- 7.5 Hampstead Town Centre is the second smallest of Camden's six retail centres but one of the most attractive to visitors and residents alike. Many visitors come from outside the area, attracted by the "village feel", the proximity of the Heath and the many restaurants and cafes.
- 7.6 Visitors also come for essential shopping, and there are independent butchers, greengrocers, bakers and off-licences that offer a high-quality range of food and drink. Perhaps as a result of high rates and rents, the majority of retailers cater for the high end of the retail market.
- 7.7 In 2021, the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum carried out a survey intended to discover residents' attitudes to the high street areas in light of the Covid pandemic, as well as residents' views of these areas. At that time, a significant number of businesses had closed, but there were also quite a number of new arrivals.

figs 7.1 - 7.2
Hampstead has a strong commercial centre



- 7.8 While there were some concerns about the make-up of the retail offering, the survey found a high level of satisfaction: "Those concerned about imbalances in the retail offering were far outweighed by those who commented positively on the range of shops, cafés, restaurants, food stores and pubs in Hampstead. Residents commended the village atmosphere, the sense of community and belonging, as well as the beauty, charm, leafiness and historic heritage. They

appreciated having, with easy walking distance, independent shops selling fresh produce. They liked the buzz and liveliness, the easy availability of public transport and the proximity of Hampstead Heath.”

- 7.9 The chief concern of residents was traffic, with associated air pollution. There was also unhappiness about litter and uncollected rubbish. In addition, “the balance between chain and independent shops was seen by many as skewed too far towards the former.”
- 7.10 The pandemic seemed to accelerate the pace of change in the retail offering. Research by the Hampstead Neighbourhood Forum found that in the two years after lockdown was imposed on 23 March 2020, 33 retail and hospitality businesses closed within the Forum area. In the same period, 28 businesses opened (including the Magdala and Old White Bear pubs, which reopened after long absences). Since March 2022, the rate of change has continued to be brisk, with a further 21 businesses closing by June 2023, more than balanced by the arrival of 23 businesses, with a few more known to be opening in the near future. These figures indicate the overall health of the high street areas remains quite robust, with departures broadly balanced by new arrivals. Many individual businesses found themselves in difficulties at the onset of the pandemic, and a number of sites have been empty for long periods, especially on Hampstead High Street. However, the pandemic did not precipitate a crisis for the Hampstead’s retail centres as a whole.
- 7.11 According to the Forum’s survey of residents, a further effect of the pandemic seemed likely be a permanent change in working patterns. Nearly a third of Hampstead residents were expecting to spend more time operating from home than they did before the pandemic. This led to a belief that the high street areas would need to provide services to support home working, such as places for meeting and co-working, and office supply and IT shops.
- 7.12 For the future, residents wanted a greener Hampstead, with curbs on car use and more pedestrianised streets. They wanted more spaces for community and cultural activities.

figs 7.3 - 7.4
South End Green offers
a pleasant shopping
environment



- 7.13 At the heart of the South End Green Neighbourhood Centre stands the impressive 1881 Gothic Revival drinking fountain located in part of what remains of the “green.” The parades of shops provide essential shopping and services, especially to the nearby neighbourhoods of South Hill Park and the Mansfield area. They also service the thousands of workers and visitors brought to the area by the Royal Free Hospital and Hampstead Heath.

- 7.14 Small independent shops, delicatessens, convenience stores, pubs, cafes and restaurants make up the majority of the retail units, though a number of chains also have a presence. There is a broad range of retailers, such as hairdressers, dry cleaning, shoe repair shops, locksmiths and businesses such as undertakers, estate agents and a betting shop; however, there is no bank branch or post office.

Policy EC1: Encouraging a healthy retail mix

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

Policy EC1: Healthy retail mix

1. Development that enhances the vitality and viability of Hampstead Town Centre and the South End Green Neighbourhood Centre will be supported where it:
 - a) provides office and retail units at first floor level;
 - b) provides a widely varied retail offering, including small and locally based shops, to enhance its village-like character and economic vibrancy;
 - c) provides hubs for community-related and cultural activities as envisioned in Camden's "Future High Streets" prospectus;
 - d) provides opportunities for small/independent shops and businesses, which contribute positively to the vitality of the centres.
2. Where planning permission is required, the change of use of space in Class E to residential occupation will not be supported unless it can be shown that there is a long history of vacancy.
3. The aggregation of shop fronts that would result in the loss of viable small retail premises will not be supported.

- 7.19 One factor in the health of Hampstead's retail businesses is the existence of businesses located in the spaces directly above shops. The people who work in businesses in Hampstead are customers for other businesses, such as restaurants and cafes.
- 7.20 South End Green lost its post office in 2008. Post offices – or sub post offices – provide easy public access to essential services including mailing, access to cash and retail goods. The Plan would support a business opening a sub post office in the SEG area.

Policy EC2: Retail centre environment

- 7.21 The appearance of a high street is one of the key factors in its vitality. Despite existing guidance, many inappropriate and poorly designed shopfronts have been inserted into existing frames. Some fascias use inappropriate materials and depths, resulting in a lack of harmony with the original buildings, quite a number of which are listed.

Policy EC2: Contributing positively to the retail environment

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



figs 7.5 - 7.6

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

- 7.22 The Plan supports the development of shopfronts in the Hampstead Town Centre and South End Green Neighbourhood Centre that contribute positively to the character and visual quality of their surroundings.
- 7.23 External illumination of signs is generally preferable; it should be discreetly fixed and the minimum to allow the sign to be seen at night. The colour and brightness of the illumination and its ability to distract or confuse passing drivers will be considered. The size of lettering and logos should be in proportion to the detailing of the building.
- 7.24 The house style of multiple stores will often not be acceptable as they generally involve the use of designs and materials not visually related to, or developed from, the conservation area context.
- 7.25 On 19th century buildings, a painted timber fascia with painted lettering or letters in another material would be the most appropriate.
- 7.26 Temporary banners should not be employed as a long-term substitute for permanent signage.
- 7.27 The Plan encourages shopkeepers to keep windows of shopfronts clear of posters and signs that create visual clutter. Camden Planning Guidance 1 and the Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies provide further details on shopfront guidance.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY



8. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY

Introduction

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

figs 8.1 - 8.3
Various housing types exist across the area including large dwellings, converted flats, cottages and council housing



Policy HC1: Housing mix

- 8.6 The Plan supports Camden's policy aimed at minimising dwelling loss during conversions. Paragraphs 3.75–3.78 of the Camden Local Plan outline when such losses may be acceptable.

Policy HC1: Housing mix

1. To promote the mix of housing needed within the Neighbourhood Plan area, particularly for affordable housing, the Plan supports the following:
 - a) development that increases the provision of affordable housing in line with the Local Plan and national planning policy;
 - b) the development of larger, three or more bedroom units, for social rented housing;
 - c) the inclusion of small self-contained dwellings, either studio or 1 or 2 bedrooms, in market housing development.
2. Housing conversions will not be supported which would result in the loss of dwellings except in certain circumstances mentioned in 8.6 above. Small self-contained dwellings, either studio or 1 or 2 bedrooms are particularly crucial in the Plan area for providing more affordable housing.
3. The Plan supports the community-led housing in providing affordable homes and other community assets.

Policy HC2: Community facilities

- 8.7 Facilities servicing older residents are particularly important. Hampstead has a higher percentage of older residents than the rest of Camden and this age group is growing. In 2011, over-60s accounted for 22% of the population, versus 19% in 2001 (comparable figures for Camden were 15.1% and 14.2%). Those over 75, rose from 6.8% to 8.2% in the same period while residents aged 16–29 declined from 21.5% to 15.4%.
- 8.8 However, a number of facilities in the Plan Area serving older and vulnerable people have been sold off in recent years and have not been replaced locally.
- 8.9 The area has a number of community facilities that are widely used, appreciated and which support the community's needs. Development of these facilities to improve access, accommodation and range of services will generally be supported.
- 8.10 The Plan supports ways to increase the use and the availability of the assets listed below to the wider community; for example, increasing the use of school facilities outside school time. Many of the area's places of worship offer diverse cultural programmes and venues for community activities, which the Plan also supports.
- 8.11 The Plan encourages regular consultation with businesses and the local community to update the CIL priority lists for the Plan Area.
- 8.12 Should the Hampstead Post Office site be re-developed, the Plan would urge any developer to retain a facility for post office functions. According to a 2020 Post Office study, a post office in a high street is an important driver for local business and acts "as an important backstop for those that cannot access cash, mail or digital services elsewhere".

Policy HC2: Community facilities

1. The Plan will resist the loss of facilities, sites and functions listed below unless a replacement facility that meets the needs of local residents is provided or the specific community facility is no longer required in its current use:
 - a) Community activities & support (charities, local authority, and health)
 - Burgh House
 - Hampstead Community Centre & Market
 - Henderson Court and Munro House
 - Queen Mary's House
 - The Armoury Gym
 - Park End Surgery (NHS)
 - Keats Group Practice (NHS)
 - b) Arts, libraries, facilities, and museums
 - Keats Community Library
 - Fenton House (National Trust)
 - Keats House
 - Pentameters Theatre
 - Well Walk Theatre
 - Everyman Cinema
 - 2 Willow Road (National Trust)
 - Hampstead Observatory
 - St Stephen's, Rosslyn Hill
 - c) Schools
 - One secondary and 10 primary schools
 - d) Pubs
 - including the Magdala, The Garden Gate, The Roebuck, The Freemasons Arms, The Wells Tavern, King William IV, The Duke of Hamilton, The Old White Bear, The Holly Bush, and The Old Bull and Bush.
 - e) Places of worship
 - St Mary's, Hampstead
 - St John's, Downshire Hill
 - Christ Church, Hampstead
 - Rosslyn Hill Unitarian Church (Hall on Local List)
 - Heath Street Baptist Church
 - Hampstead Meeting House
 - The Village Shul
2. Development proposals will contribute to the support of these community facilities through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and other agreements as appropriate.
3. The Plan will resist the further loss of facilities for older and vulnerable people unless alternative provision can be provided locally, or firm evidence can be provided to demonstrate that the facilities are unviable or no longer required.
4. The Plan supports proposals to facilitate cultural activities in the Plan area.
5. While recognising that the Council cannot compel the provision of postal or banking services, the Plan supports efforts to maintain convenient access to these essential services for residents. These may include:
 - a) encouraging the integration of postal and banking services within existing community facilities or new developments where feasible);
 - b) supporting community-led initiatives to provide alternative solutions for accessing postal and banking services;
 - c) promoting dialogue between the community, service providers, and the Council to explore innovative ways to maintain these services in the area.

Policy HC3: Enhancing street life

- 8.13 As articulated in the London Plan, the quality of the public realm significantly influences people's quality of life, affecting people's sense of place, security and belonging, as well as having an influence on a range of health and social factors.
- 8.14 The London Plan (7.16) states that buildings that frame public and private open spaces "should contribute to the highest standards of comfort, security and ease of movement."
- 8.15 The Plan encourages street life through better design of the public realm, which would facilitate community events such as festivals, fairs, street parties and other cultural activities.
- 8.16 The Plan also supports regular closure of selected streets and squares to traffic to facilitate markets, festivals, children's play, etc.

Policy HC3: Enhancing street life through the public realm

1. The Plan supports development that creates accessible, well lit, welcoming public spaces with good environmental qualities.
2. Buildings surrounding public spaces can enhance them through thoughtful architectural design. The Plan would support such approaches as:
 - a) framing and enclosing the space to establish scale and definition;
 - b) providing first floor shops to generate vibrancy and pedestrian activity;
 - c) promoting permeability and visual/physical connections between interior and exterior;
 - d) incorporating features that provide environmental comfort, such as shelter and greenery;
 - e) orienting the building to provide natural surveillance and improve safety.

VETERAN TREES AND LOCALLY IMPORTANT TREES













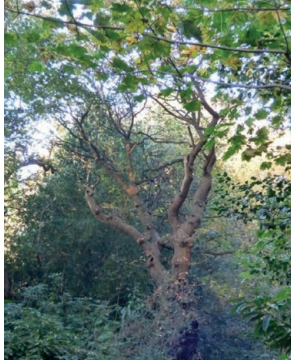

9. VETERAN TREES AND LOCALLY IMPORTANT TREES

Introduction





- 9.1 List of trees marked as significant on the 1866 OS map in the Plan Area. This list does not include the many veteran trees located in Hampstead Heath.

Trees with veteran features, indicated on the 1866 OS map






LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
Firecrest Drive / Heysham Lane south of Regis Heights 51.33364, -0.11028	veteran oak		
Old Oak Place, 65 Frognal front garden 51.33204, -0.10596	veteran oak		
Oak Hill Park on edge of tennis court at rear of Merlin House (above basement under tennis court owned by 22 Redington Road) 51.557249, -0.185563	veteran oak		



LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
Oak Hill Park End of open grassed area with trees behind, backing onto the vicarage, Redington Rd 51.556590, -0.184324; 51.556657, -0.184733	2 veteran oaks		
Oak Hill House, Oak Hill Way east side garden 51.557729, -0.185432; 51.557899, -0.185584	2 veteran oaks (+ wild bees nest in hole).		
Oak Hill Lodge Oak Hill Way rear garden 51.558300, -0.185674 (on boundary with rear gardens of Redington Gardens) & 51.558200, -0.185585	2 veteran oaks		
1, Oak Hill Way on bank in front of house 51.558637, -0.182679; 51.558600, -0.182835.	2 oaks with veteran features 2 of the original 8 individual trees marked lining the roadway on 1866 OS map (not hedgerow trees) - for surveying.		






Trees with veteran features, indicated on the 1866 OS map


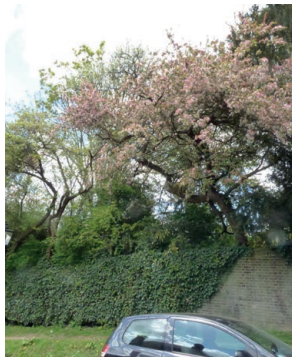




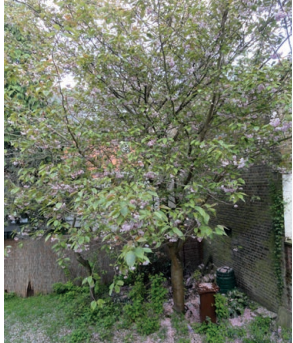
LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
Oak Hill Wood	<p>6 veteran sweet chestnut trees;</p> <p>2 sweet lime trees with veteran features;</p> <p>2 oaks with veteran features</p> <p>sweet chestnut trees with veteran features and large trunks, possibly represented on the 1866 OS map within a field - these are not hedgerow trees. At least six sweet chestnuts are still alive, some fallen, all of great habitat value.</p> <p>Two small-leaved lime trees with veteran features;</p> <p>and two oaks, previously hedgerow trees with veteran features. This whole area requires further surveying.</p>		
Branch Hill House	<p>Standing deadwood oak tree</p> <p>Standing dead wood of a former veteran oak tree in the grounds. An immensely important habitat 'bridging the gaps' for an area with other veteran trees.</p>		
Willoughby Road	<p>Lime tree with veteran features</p> <p>Lime tree present as a younger tree on the 1866 OS map, and now showing some signs of veteranisation</p>		
72 South Hill Park rear garden	<p>Oak with veteran features</p>		



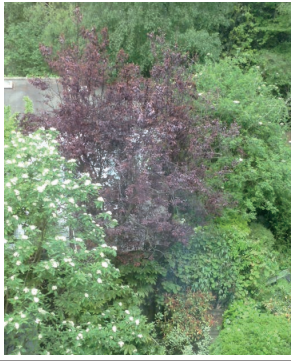
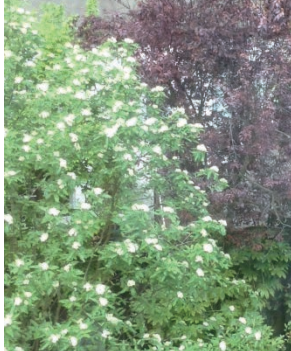
Trees designated as locally important following nominations by residents




LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
Branch Hill allotments	Sycamore		
1 Christchurch Hill Street Tree	Horse chestnut 'Magnificent tree, marking the junction at Christchurch Hill and Willow Road.'		
6 Downshire Hill front garden	Horse chestnut		
12 Downshire Hill front garden	2 Magnolias		





LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
14 Downshire Hill rear	A Robinia (mock acacia) <p>'The <i>Robinia</i> is a very elegant and beautiful tree and - when in leaf - hides our view of The Royal Free!'</p>		
15 Downshire Hill rear	Ancient pear tree <p>'The blossom on the pear tree is an annual delight. We understand that the area used to be orchards... probably in Keats' time. The pear tree is very large and gnarled so it must go back some time...'</p>		
Fitzjohns Avenue to the right of Munro House	Cherry <p>'Beautiful cherry - its bountiful bloom each Spring is very uplifting, and in the setting with the House behind it, looks particularly special, and lifts up the whole street'.</p>		
22 Frognal Way	Wisteria		
9a Gainsborough Gardens	Ginkgo		








LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
Hampstead Grove Heath Mansions	Copper beech		
South Villa, Heathside front garden	Copper beech 'Has an important and beneficial effect on our streetscape, and lifts my spirits around the year'.		
Old Brewery Mews	Sycamore Maple Ash		
Moreton House, Holly Walk front garden	Horse Chestnut 'This is a magnificent specimen and provides an important feature of the street landscape'.		
6 Holly Place front garden	Pine tree 'A great specimen which also adds a unique feature to the streetscape and complements the almost Mediterranean style of the Grade 2* listed Roman Catholic Church, St Mary's, next door but one'.		

LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
1 Lower Terrace	Plum and Malus (crab apple)		
Burgh House, New End front garden	Wisteria 'Beautiful wisteria'.		
Oriel Place	London Plane		
8 Pilgrims Lane	Thuja		
8 Pilgrims Lane	Cherry		

LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
44 Pilgrim's Lane front garden	Crab apple		
35 Pond Street, front garden	Lime trees 'Lime trees here form a wonderful screen, hiding the huge Royal Free Hospital building. If they are used as a screen, rather than a freestanding tree in the street or a park, they have to be cut in such a way, that the branches on two opposite sides are kept and inter-connected to each other with some green wire, whilst the ones towards my house and towards the opposite Royal Free side are cut back. This is how you train them to form a perfect screen giving you privacy'.		
22 South Hill Park rear	Black plum '...we planted in 1970 to celebrate the birth of our son'.		
22 South Hill Park rear	Rowan '...we planted a few years later (post 1970)'.		

LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
18 South Hill Park rear garden	Horse chestnut 'Lovely, huge, magnificent old chestnut which was very large when we moved in to no. 22 SHP 47 years ago'.		
Upper Terrace street tree	Veteran sweet chestnut		
Wellside, Well Walk	3 x Lombardy Poplar		
Well Walk	Cherry		
15 Well Walk communal garden at rear	Lime tree 'This is a beautiful 50ft Lime Tree'.		

LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES
Well Passage	Trees	
30 Willoughby Road front garden, at corner of Carlingford and Willoughby Road	Weeping willow 'This used to be much more beautiful before it was hacked about. Still has a lovely weeping habit.'	 
23 Willoughby Road front garden	Lime (Tilia Cordata) The tree appears on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map. 'The tree surgeon who looks after it estimates that it is over 200 hundred years old and while I would never nominate the Lime Tree as a favoured ornamental tree, the truth is that our tree provides not just a large green canopy that can be seen from both Willoughby Road and Denning Road and beautifies the street scene - the tree also helps absorb a huge amount of ground water that has been diverted by development of homes and through the loss of front gardens in the area to driveways.' 'This tree is very well tended by the owners of 23.'	

LOCATION & COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION	IMAGES	
35 Willow Road front garden	Camelia, williamsii		
53 Willow Road path behind houses in Willow Road and Christchurch Hill, adjacent to 53 Willow Road	London Plane 'Has a massive trunk. This view shows an 'elbow' branch that hangs over the road. Is seen better in the afternoon'.		
Windmill Hill	Weeping willow		
14 Windmill Hill front garden	Copper beech		
Volta House, Windmill Hill	Horse chestnuts		



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