

Appendix 1: Glossary and acronyms

Glossary:

Active frontages	A building front that promotes activity and encourages cross-movement between the building at ground level and the adjacent public realm by the way the building is designed or orientated. A building provides active frontage if the ground floor avoids blank walls or obscured frontages, includes windows and openings, provides a variety of uses all of which also contribute to natural surveillance and support the visual and physical relationship between building and ground level.
Affordable Housing	Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and the council's housing allocation policy.
Affordable Housing Commission	A panel established by the Mayor of Tower Hamlets to promote the delivery of genuinely affordable housing across the borough.
Amenity Space	An area within the curtilage of a residential development that is used for recreation and provides visual amenity, e.g. gardens or landscaped space. This includes both 'private' and 'communal' amenity space.
Archaeological Priority Area	Areas identified by the Council to help protect archaeological remains that might be affected by development.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	A type of Development Plan Document that is used when there is a need to provide the planning framework for areas where significant change or conservation is needed (for example key regeneration areas).
Blue Grid	A network consisting of the River Thames and the rivers, streams, canals, docks and other open water spaces throughout the borough and the land alongside them.
Building for Life	The national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods, made up of various assessment criteria.
Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)	A widely used method to assess the sustainability of non-residential developments.

Car-free development	Car-free developments do not have parking on-site and there is no entitlement to on-street parking permits for residents.
Central Activities Zone	The Central Activities Zone forms London's "vibrant centre and one of the world's most attractive and competitive business locations". It contains key areas for employment, retail, leisure, culture, tourism as well as housing.
Clear Zone	An integrated area initiative comprising an incremental package of measures to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions by lowering motor traffic levels, improving the public realm, together with encouraging a shift to walking, cycling and public transport to make our streets and spaces better, more livable places.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A charge on larger planning applications to help fund new infrastructure required to support the development.
Connectivity	Refers to the number of connections and their integration, layout and relationship to one another and the impact this has on getting from A to B, by foot, bicycle and vehicle.
Defensible Space	An environment whose building layout, design features and site plan discourages crime and anti-social behavior through increasing visibility and positive activity in the space.
Development Management	Development management is the term used to "include the range of activities and interactions that together transform the 'control of development and the use of land' into a more positive and proactive process which fits better with the ethos of spatial planning and better supports local authorities in their role as place shapers."
Development Plan	The borough's Development Plan is comprised of the London Plan (produced by the Mayor of London), the Local Plan and any Neighbourhood Plans that may come forward. This set of documents is used to manage development by helping to assess planning applications. It is guided by national guidance and supported by other supplementary guidance.

Development Plan Document	Statutory required spatial planning documents comprising the Local Plan which includes Spatial policies and Development Management policies, and any Area Action Plans as prepared by the Local Planning Authority. These are subject to independent examination and together with the London Plan form the development plan for the borough.
District centre	These town centres have been given this designation because they are centres that serve local communities, have a present or future residential and/or employment density to support their designation, have at least one supermarket and a variety of non-retail functions, contain a number of civic functions and are close to major transport nodes and the strategic road network. These centres should be the focuses for the future investment in civic functions given their role and accessibility.
District Heating Facility	A district heating facility provides a supply of heat, generated by sustainable energy sources, to a number of buildings within an area through a system of pre-insulated underground pipes.
Duty to cooperate	The duties on the council and other public bodies to proactively engage with each other on an on-going basis to ensure any strategic cross boundary issues are addressed through the plan making process.
Dwelling	Also referred to as a 'residential unit' is a self-contained unit of residential accommodation.
Early years settings (EYS)	Facilities and services for children of pre-school age (0-4), which include childcare providers, Children's Centres and nurseries.
Easily adaptable	Easily adaptable requires adjustable level kitchen units to be installed to replace the standard units provided; that a level access shower is provided in one bathroom with "wet-room" drainage and that all parts of the dwelling must be suitably sized as defined in the GLA's "Wheelchair Accessible Housing Guidance" and that walls are strengthened for the installation of additional mobility aids, as required in the Lifetime Homes standard.
Enclosure	Enclosure refers to the design and scale of buildings to create a sense of defined space. Development should create streets and spaces with a degree of enclosure by assisting in defining the edges of the public realm.

Energy Opportunity Areas	Areas of new development where more energy efficient solutions can be applied by considering potential sites together. It is in these areas that the principles of Mayor of London's Energy Action Areas will be best applied.
Evening and night time economy	Uses and activities including bars, cafes, nightclubs, restaurants and leisure activities which provide opportunities for people to enjoy and socialise in the evening and night time.
Evidence base	Policies contained in the Local Plan must be supported and justified by appropriate, up-to-date and relevant evidence in terms of the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area and must meet identified needs. This makes up the evidence base for the Local Plan. A wide range of evidence base studies is listed in Appendix 4 of the document.
Family Housing	Houses and flats which contain three or more bedrooms.
FAT Walk	A proposed continuous riverside walkway along the River Lea.
Flood Risk Zone	Areas within the borough which are at risk from flooding. The flood risk zones consist of zones 1, 2 and 3 (the higher the number the greater the risk of flooding) and are based on the Environment Agency's Flood Map for England and Wales.
Gated communities	Walled or fenced housing developments to which public access is restricted, often guarded using CCTV and/or security personnel.
Green Grid	A network of interlinked high quality and multi-functional open spaces, waterways and other corridors.
Hamlets	Refers to the 24 places consisting of historic as well as more recently established places within Tower Hamlets, as set out in Chapter 2: Setting the Scene, of the Local Plan.
Health facilities	For the purposes of the Local Plan, health facilities can include hospitals, walk in health centres, local health centres, doctors surgeries, health and wellbeing centres and community health services.
Home Quality Mark	A national quality mark assessing the quality and sustainability of a new residential unit.

Housing Strategy	The Council's Housing Strategy is a plan to meet the housing needs of the borough's growing population until 2021. The Council has to ensure that its housing strategy is in general conformity with the Mayor of London's Housing Strategy.
Housing zone	An initiative of the Mayor of London to accelerate new housing development in specific areas of London, including Poplar Riverside in Tower Hamlets.
Human Scale	The size and scale of buildings and structures which relate well in size to an individual human being and arranged in a way which makes people feel comfortable rather than overwhelmed.
Idea Stores	Owned and run by Tower Hamlets Council, Idea Stores provide traditional library services as well as additional services including IT facilities and places for socialising as well as access to lifelong learning courses.
Infil development	Development that takes place on vacant or undeveloped site between other developments and/or built form.
Infrastructure	Services which are necessary for the day-to-day functions of the community and economy such as roads, railways, and social and community facilities. Infrastructure includes utility services, transport, schools, health and leisure services, and energy.
Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)	As part of developing Tower Hamlet's Local Plan all policies will be subject to an IIA. The IIA comprises: a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) and a Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA).
Intermediate Housing	Homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.
Large floor plate offices	An office typology that requires large floor plates.
Legibility	The degree to which a place can be easily understood and moved around in. Ensuring legibility within a place helps to create a clear image for a place.
Leisure facilities	For the purposes of the Local Plan, leisure facilities can include leisure centres, indoor and outdoor sports facilities and swimming pools.

Local Development Document (LDD)	All documents that form part of the Tower Hamlets Planning Guidance are considered Local Development Documents. These include Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan) and Supplementary Planning Documents (which do not form part of the statutory development plan). Local Development Documents collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.
Local Development Scheme	A live public 'project plan' produced by Tower Hamlets Council setting out, over a period of three years, which Development Plan Documents will be prepared and when. Part of the Local Development Documents.
Local Employment Location (LEL)	LELs have unique individual characteristics. They are areas of high accessibility that provide or could provide significant capacity for employment accommodation meeting secondary, more local or specialist employment needs, and to support the needs of start-ups, SMEs and creative and digital industries.
Local Industrial Location (LIL)	An area or site identified as being important to local employment and required for the reservoir of industrial employment land, to be safeguarded for industrial employment uses.
Local landmarks	A locally well-known and recognised building or structure that stands out from its background by virtue of height, size or some other aspect of design.
Local shop	Local shops are not located within a town centre. These shops serve a local retail need and play an important social role in the community as well as contributing to the character and function of the local area.
Local views	A local line of sight from a particular point to an important local landmark, view or skyline.
Locally Listed Buildings	These are buildings designated by the Council to be of local significance and included in a local list. Although they are not legally protected, in general, close scrutiny will be given to any development affecting them.
London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)	The LLDC became the planning authority for the Olympic Legacy area following the Olympic Games in 2012. The north-east area of Tower Hamlets (Hackney Wick/Fish Island and Bromley-by-Bow) was transferred to LLDC in terms of planning responsibilities. Nevertheless, Tower Hamlets continues to provide other services and responsibilities such as the allocation of affordable housing and provision of school places.

London Plan	The London Plan is the spatial development strategy for all of London. It is written by the Mayor of London and the Greater London Authority. London boroughs' Local Plans need to be in general conformity with the London Plan, and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by councils and the London Mayor.
Low threshold enterprise space	Lower value non-residential space often found at the edge of town centres or in areas of lower footfall. It may also consist of lower-quality premises than other properties in the area.
Main street	The most accessible street in a street hierarchy often where most activity is concentrated.
Major centre	Canary Wharf has been identified as the only major centre within the borough because it has over 50,000sqm of retail space, serves a borough-wide catchment, has a combined residential and employment density (in its catchment) in excess of other centres in the borough, such as Whitechapel, and has a variety of functions and services including a growing leisure economy.
Managing Development Document (MDD)	The Managing Development Document is a part of the current Local Plan, which helps to manage development across the borough through development management policies and provides strategic guidance for key development sites within site allocations.
Movement hierarchy	The hierarchy of roads, streets and other movement routes that shape how people move around.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the national Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	Online resource giving up-to-date Government planning guidance and requirements.
Neighbourhood centre	Neighbourhood centres contain a number of shops including a range of essential uses such as a pharmacy, post office or 'corner shop'. These town centres serve a very local catchment (in the region of a ten minute walking radius) and are located within walking distance to public transport facilities and a strategic road network.
Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood plans give Neighbourhood Forums direct power to plan for the areas in which they live. These must be in conformity with the strategic priorities of the Local Plan, London Plan and national guidance.

Neighbourhood Planning	<p>Neighbourhood Planning gives communities the ability to create planning documents and development orders: Neighbourhood Development Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders. A Plan must be in 'general conformity' with the strategic policies of the council's Local Plan and should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies. An adopted plan will form a part of the statutory development plan and will be used to inform planning application decision making for the relevant area.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Planning is undertaken by Neighbourhood Forums within designated Neighbourhood Areas.</p>
Open space (wider definition of open space)	<p>All open space that offers opportunity for play, recreation and sport or is of amenity value including land, as well as areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and docks. This wider definition covers all open space, whether in public or private ownership, where public access is unrestricted, partially-restricted or restricted.</p>
Open space (publically accessible)	<p>Open space will be considered to be publicly accessible, where access for the public is secured by virtue of legal agreements and formal arrangement; whether it is in public or private ownership. Publicly accessible open space will not include areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes, docks or incidental spaces.</p>
Opportunity Area	<p>The London Plan identifies Opportunity Areas in the City Fringe/Tech City, Isle of Dogs and South Poplar and Lower Lea Valley as having the ability to accommodate high levels of growth, focusing on housing.</p>
Parking stress	<p>The availability of parking spaces in an area.</p>
Permeability	<p>The degree to which an area has a variety of pleasant, convenient and safe routes through it and the capacity to which those routes can enable the movement of pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.</p>
Permit-free	<p>Permit-free development may contain some parking on-site, in accordance with the Parking Standards; however, residents are not entitled to on-street parking permits. Both, car-free and permit-free developments will need to provide some spaces for disabled residents and for servicing in line with the Parking Standards.</p>

Placemaking	A process and philosophy which promotes bringing all those involved in shaping the quality of their place together in an inclusive and multi-dimensional manner, in order to create sustainable communities and great places. Placemaking capitalises on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, ultimately creating places that people feel proud of and have a stake in.
Planning Obligation (Section 106 agreement)	A legal agreement between the developer, local authority and other interested parties primarily intended to make acceptable those developments that would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS)	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out the governments planning policy for travellers sites.
Policies Map	A part of the Local Plan showing the location of proposals in all current Development Plan Documents on an Ordnance Survey base map.
Preferred Office Location (POL)	Area with major office development as the focus, with supporting uses such as gyms, hotels, restaurants and retail uses helping to achieve a sustainable office environment.
Private Rented Sector	All non-owner occupied self-contained dwellings that are being rented out as housing (not including forms of affordable housing).
Public realm	The space between and surrounding buildings and open spaces that are accessible to the public and include streets, pedestrianised areas, squares, river frontages.
Short stay accommodation	Short stay accommodation is defined as hotels, apart-hotels, serviced apartments and hostels.
Site allocation	Site allocations have been identified to plan for strategic housing developments (i.e. sites that can provide over 500 new net-additional homes in the current Local Plan) and key infrastructure which will help the borough meet its housing targets and for key regeneration sites.
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	Local landscape features, both in built up areas and on open land that are affected by development and will promote conservation and enhancement.
Skillsmatch	A Tower Hamlets service that acts as a broker between local job seekers and employers with job vacancies.
Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME)	A category of businesses that employs overall a total of no more than 250 people.

Social and community facilities	For the purposes of this Local Plan, social and community facilities can include policing facilities, public houses, libraries, youth facilities, community halls, meeting places, places of worship, public conveniences and other uses in Use Class D1 that provide a service to the local community.
Spatial Planning	Approach to planning which goes beyond the traditional land use planning. Spatial planning brings together and integrates policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which can influence the nature and function of places.
Spatial Policy	Spatial Policies are high-level, strategic policies stated within the Core Strategy to help guide development throughout the borough.
Spatial Policy Area	Spatial Policy Areas are geographical areas defined for the implementation of Local Plan policies.
Specialist housing	Specialist housing refers to supported housing such as sheltered housing and care homes.
Starter Homes	Included in the draft Housing and Planning Bill, this is a new dwelling which is only available for purchase by qualifying first time buyers and which is made available at a price which is at least 20 per cent less than the market value. The maximum price a Starter Home may be sold to a first time buyer in London is £450,000.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Sets out how and when the Council will consult with local and statutory stakeholders in preparing, altering and reviewing Tower Hamlets planning documents.
Strategic Industrial Location (SIL)	This spatial policy allocation seeks to ensure that there are sufficient sites, in appropriate locations, to meet the needs of the general business, industrial, warehousing, waste management and some utilities and transport sectors.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	An assessment which identifies a future supply of land that is suitable, available and achievable for housing and economic development uses over the plan period.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	An assessment of objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing.
Strategic Objective	Strategic Objectives define the Local Plan's aspirations to deliver the Spatial Vision.
Strategic Policies	These are considered to be the policies set out in the Local Plan and site allocations.

Streetscape	The appearance of the street as a whole incorporating the road, kerb and gutter, verges, fences, trees and building frontages.
Supplementary guidance	For the purposes of the DPD, supplementary guidance is material that is adopted or approved by the Council to supplement the strategic guidance given in the Local Plan. This may include Supplementary Planning Documents, Best Practice Guides or Development Briefs.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	A Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues either focusing on a specific area or theme, and provides further details on policies and proposals in a 'parent' document.
Supplementary text	Text providing additional information for the policy regarding definition, implementation and justification.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	The SA appraises the policies in the Local Plan, to identify the potential social, economic and environmental policy impacts and identify alternatives. This is used alongside the Strategic Environmental Assessment, Health Impact Assessment, Habitats Regulations Assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment, which also appraise impacts on specific groups or characteristics. The SA Scoping Report and the other impact assessments Screening Reports which required at this stage are published alongside this document for consultation.

Tall buildings	Any building that is significantly taller than their surroundings and/or have a significant impact on the skyline. Within the context of buildings in an area identified as a 'Tall Building Zone', tall buildings are those of 30m or higher.
Tall Building Zone	Areas identified as the only areas appropriate for tall buildings.
Tower Hamlets Activity Area (THAA)	These are the City Fringe Activity Area and the Canary Wharf Activity Area. These areas follow the principles set out in the Town Centre Spatial Strategy which are flexibility, anchors, concentration, stacking, scale and accessibility.
Tower Hamlets Community Plan (2015)	The Community Plan provides the Tower Hamlets Partnership's long-term vision for the borough, articulating local aspirations, needs and priorities. It informs all other strategies and delivery plans of the partnership, including the council's Strategic Plan.
Tower Hamlets Growth Model	A dynamic model used to project development in the borough over the next 20 years.
Town centre	An area of commercial uses within a boundary defined by an adopted Local Plan, often serving as a focal point for a community/communities. Not all areas of predominantly retail/commercial activity will therefore be officially defined as town centres.
Town centre hierarchy	Sets out what role and function different town centres in the borough perform in relation to each other and across London. It includes the borough's Central Activities Zone (CAZ), activity areas, major centre, district centres and neighbourhood centres.
Transport Interchange Area	Areas centered around transport interchanges which require improvements to the local public realm, connections and way-finding.
Urban grain	An urban design term referring to the pattern and arrangement of streets, buildings and other features within an urban area.
Vertical and horizontal stacking	Arrangement of a building's floorspace and land use either horizontally or vertically, where the building is arranged in a number of levels.
Waste apportionment	The amount of London's waste that each borough is required to manage to ensure London is self-sufficient in managing its municipal, commercial and industrial waste that it produces. This requires an amount of land to be safeguarded within the borough.

Water City	A vision to revitalise the industrial area along the length of the River Lea and surrounding areas by utilising the waterways.
Water space	Bodies of water including rivers, canals, docks, basins, ponds and marshland.
Windfall Site	Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They normally comprise previously-developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.

Acronyms:

AAP	Area Action Plan
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
CAZ	Central Activities Zone
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLG	Communities and Local Government
CPO	Compulsory Purchase Order
CTRL	Channel Tunnel Rail Link
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DFE	Department for Education
DLR	Docklands Light Railway
DM	Development Management
DPD	Development Plan Document
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EQIA	Equalities Impact assessment
FE	Forms of Entry
GLA	Greater London Authority
GTAA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HQM	Home Quality Mark
HER	Historic Environment Record
HRP	Historic Royal Palaces
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
LEL	Local Employment Location
LIL	Local Industrial Location
LIP	Local Implementation Plan (transport)
LLDC	London Legacy Development Corporation
MDD	Managing Development Document
NHS	National Health Service
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LBTH	London Borough of Tower Hamlets
LLDC	London Legacy Development Corporation
NDSS	National Described Space Standard
NHS	National Health Service
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework

NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste
OAPF	Opportunity Area Planning Framework
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
PADHI	Planning Advice for Developments near Hazardous Installations
POL	Preferred Office Location
PPTS	Planning Policy for Travellers Sites
PRS	Private Rented Sector
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
QMUL	Queen Mary University London
RP	Registered Provider
RTPI	Royal Town Planning Institute
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SIL	Strategic Industrial Location
SME	Small / Medium Enterprise
SO	Strategic Objective
SP	Spatial Policy
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
TBZ	Tall Building Zone
TfL	Transport for London
THAA	Tower Hamlets Activity Area
TS	Transport Statement
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
WHS	World Heritage Site

Appendix 2: Standards

Parking

Use Class	Maximum Car* / motorcycle	Minimum Cycle parking	Other Parking
A1 Retail uses			
Shops (non food/ non warehouse)	No car parking	1/125 sq m	
Smaller food store (up to 500sq m gfa*)	No car parking	1/125 sq m	
Food supermarket (over 500 sq m)	No car parking unless a Transport Assessment can demonstrate that walking, cycling, public transport and home delivery cannot cater for demand, that there are not unacceptable impacts on the highway network and a travel plan can be secured.	1/125 sq m	Service parking is required above 1000 sq m and a servicing agreement must be agreed as part of Travel Plan.
A2 Financial and professional services			
Financial and professional services	No car parking	1/125sq m	Service parking is required above 1000sq m and a servicing agreement must be agreed as part of Travel Plan.
A3 - A5 Restaurants, Cafes and Drinking Establishments			
Restaurants and cafes (A3)	No parking	1/20 seats staff 1/20 seats for visitors.	Service parking is required above 1000 sq m and a servicing agreement is secured as part of a Travel Plan.
Drinking establishments	No parking	1/100 sq m	
Hot food takeaways (A5)	No parking	1/50 sq m	
B1 Business uses			
Business offices (B1a)	CAZ	1/1000-1500 sq m	Service parking is required above 1250 sq m and a servicing agreement is secured as part of a Travel Plan.
	Other areas	1/600-1000 sq m	

B1b, B1c	1 space per 1250 sq m gfa (commercial vehicles only)	1/250 sq m	Servicing parking is required above 1250 sq m and a servicing agreement is secured as part of a Travel Plan.
B2 General industrial			
Industrial	1 space per 1250 sq m gfa (commercial vehicles only)	1/250 sq m	1 lorry/ HGV space per 1250 sq m gfa with additional lorry/ HGV spaces based on a Transport Assessment.
B8 Storage and distribution			
B8 Storage and distribution	1 space per 1250 (commercial vehicles only) sq m gfa	1/250 sq m	1 lorry/ HGV space per 1250m2 gfa with additional lorry/ HGV spaces based on a Transport Assessment.
C1 Hotels			
Hotels/hotel suites	In locations with a PTAL of 4-6, on-site provision should be limited to operational needs, parking for disabled people and that required for taxis, coaches and deliveries/servicing. In locations with a PTAL of 1-3, provision should be consistent with objectives to reduce congestion and traffic levels and to avoid undermining walking, cycling or public transport.	1/10 staff 1/15 residents	1 coach space per 50 rooms.

C2 Residential Institutions			
Hospital	Spaces will be considered provided they are supported by a Transport Assessment and the need for patients to be accompanied and for patients and visitors to attend at anti- social hours will be considered.	1/5 staff 1/10 staff or visitors	Transport Assessment is required to justify the need of other parking, i.e. service vehicles Taxi Pick-up/ set-down bay adequate for 2 required for hospitals.
Nursing home	(as above)	1/3 staff	Taxi Pick-up/ set down bay adequate for 2 required for nursing home over 100 beds.
Student housing	No parking	1/1 student	
Residential education/ training centre	No parking	1/5 staff 1/10 staff or visitors	
C3 Dwelling Houses			
Residential	* see table A1	1 per 1 or 2 bed unit 2 per 3 or more bed unit	No additional provision for visitor parking, which will be on-street pay and display, or by qualifying for resident visitor temporary permits. Developers will be encouraged to provide on-site car club bays where appropriate in place of individual car parking spaces.

D1 Non-Residential Institutions			
Clinics and health centres	Spaces will be considered provided they are supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan can be secured.	1/30 staff 1/5 staff or visitors	Transport Assessment is required to justify the need of other parking, i.e. service vehicles Taxi Pick-up/set- down bay adequate for 2 required for clinics or health centres over 2000 sqm. The need for patients to be accompanied and for patients and visitors to attend at anti-social hours will be considered.
Schools	(as above)	1/10 staff or students	
Further Education	(as above)	1/8 staff or students	
Non-residential training centres	(as above)	1/10 staff 1/5 staff for visitors	
Crèches and day	(as above)	1/10 staff or students	
Museums	(as above)	1/10 staff 1/5 staff or visitors	
Public libraries	(as above)	1/10 staff 1/5 staff or visitors	
Art galleries and exhibition halls	(as above)	1/10 staff 1/5 staff or visitors	
Places of	(as above)	1/10 visitors	

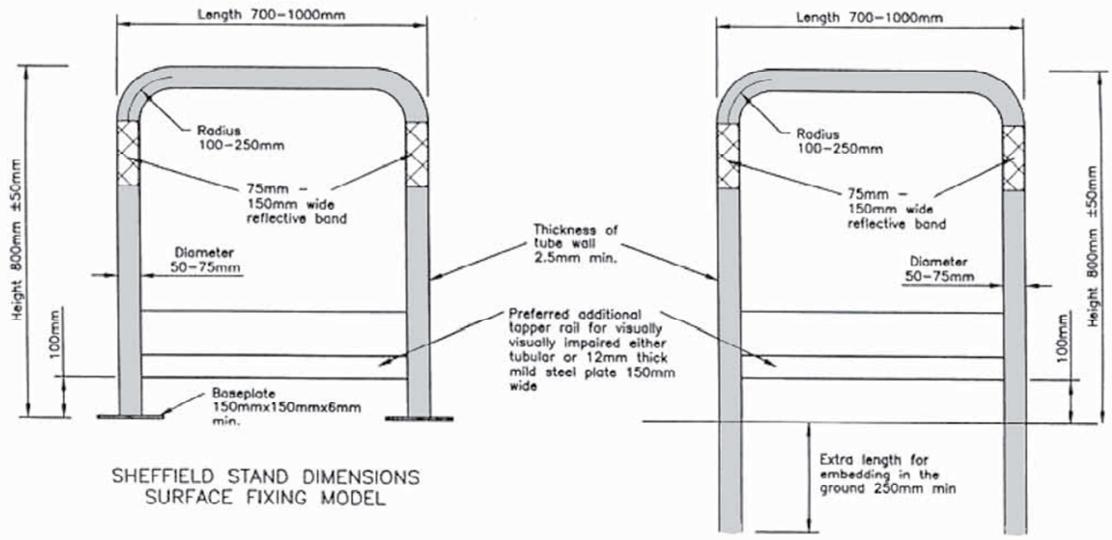
D2 Assembly and Leisure Uses			
Cinemas	No parking	1/10 staff +1/30 seats for visitors	
Bingo hall	No parking	1/10 staff f +1/30 seats for visitors	
Leisure centres/ sports facilities	No parking	1/10 staff +1/20 peak period visitors	Coach/minibus parking
Dance hall	No parking	1/10 staff +1/20 peak period visitors	
Skating rink	No parking	1/10 staff +1/20 peak period visitors	
Sui Generis Uses			
Parking provision for uses considered to be Sui Generis will be considered on a case-by-case basis.			
<p>*20% active provision plus 20% passive provision for electric vehicle charging facilities must be provided in accordance with the London Plan.</p> <p>**Motorcycle parking standard</p> <p>The Council welcomes provision of motorcycle parking as a substitute for car parking. Motorcycle parking maybe provided within the space allowed by the maximum standards, at a guideline rate of 5 motorcycle spaces in place of each permitted car parking space. Where no car parking provision is allowed, motorcycle parking spaces will only be considered if supported and justified by a Transport Assessment.</p>			

Accessible car parking - minimum requirements for parking for disabled people	
Development with off-street car parking	2 spaces or 10% of the total parking (whichever is greater).
Development without off-street car parking	1 space on-site. Where site constraints mean provision is unfeasible or not safe, development will be required to demonstrate how a disabled person can park to use the development with ease.

Location	Less than 3 bedroom unit	3 bedroom plus units
Clear Zone	0	0.1
Isle of Dogs	0	0.1
PTAL 5-6	0.1	0.2
PTAL 3&4	0.3	0.4
PTAL 1&2	0.5	1

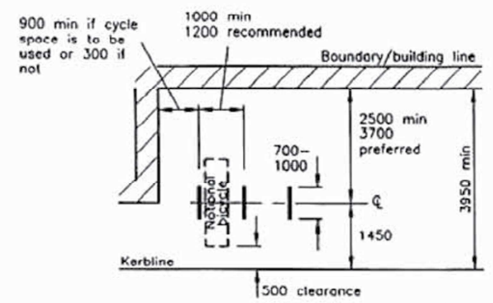
Table A1: Residential parking standards (Review of Car and Cycle Parking Standards, 2011)

Cycle Parking Design Standard

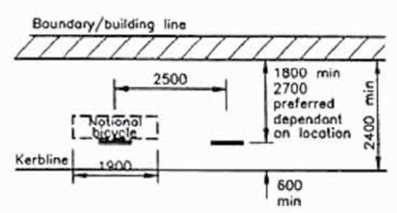


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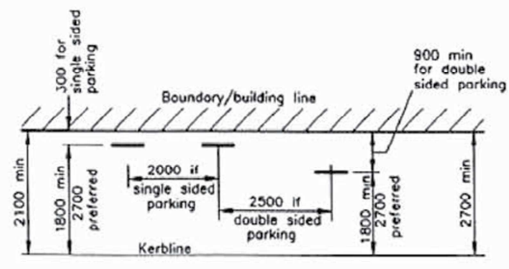
1. Material to be galvanised or stainless steel.
2. Nylon coated finish is preferable on galvanised steel.



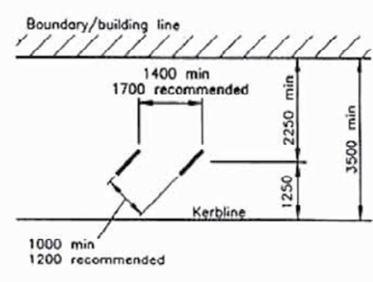
LAYOUT A - PERPENDICULAR



LAYOUT B - ALONG KERB

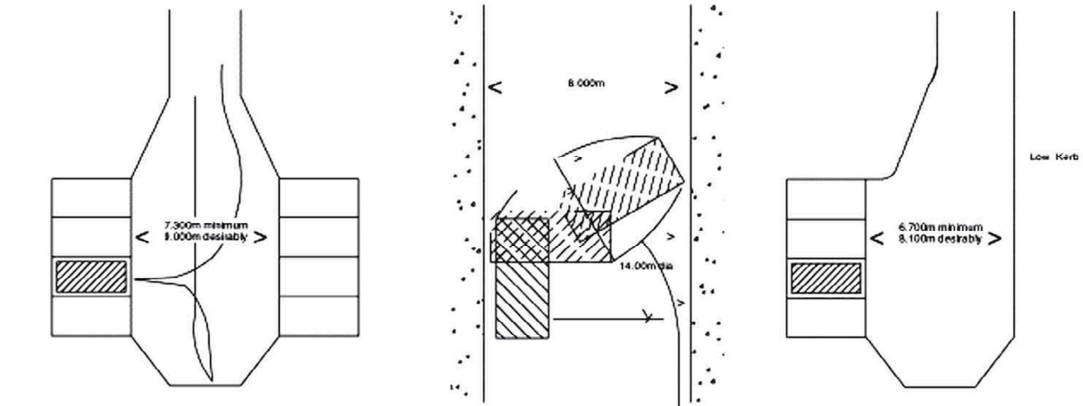


LAYOUT C - ALONG BUILDING LINE

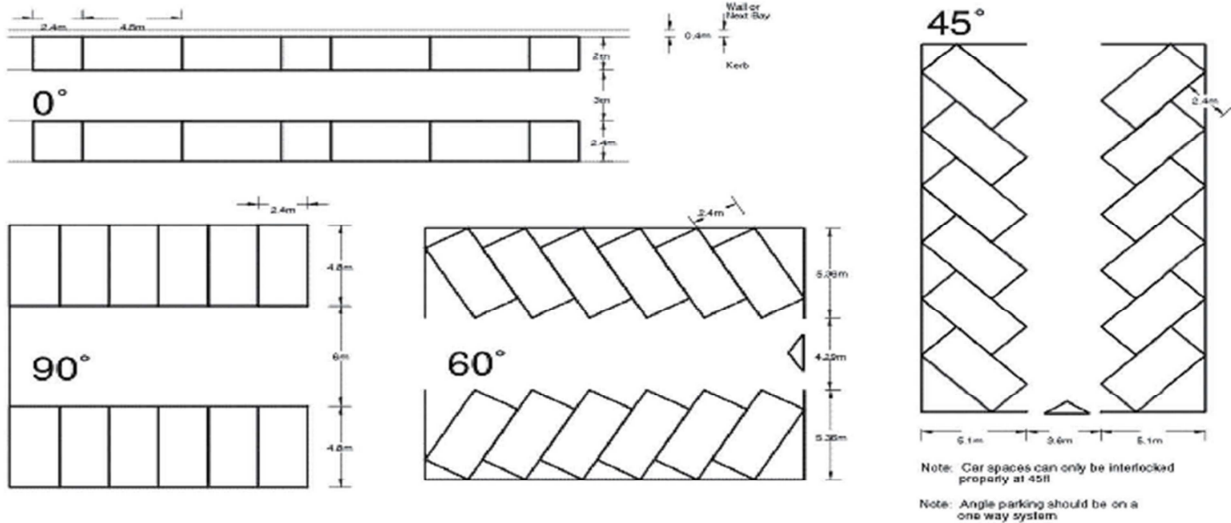


LAYOUT D - ECHELON (45°)

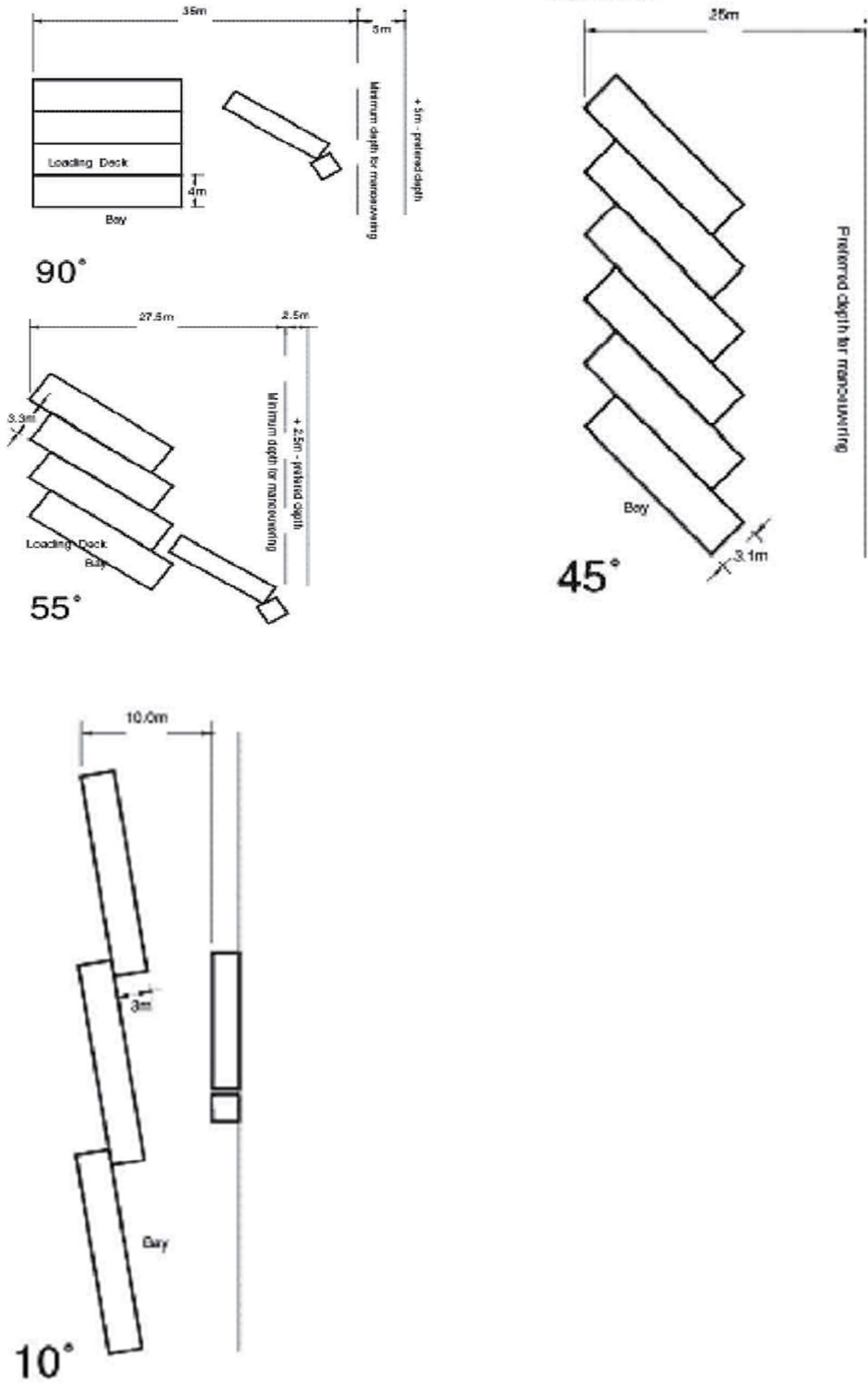
Vehicle Parking – Forecourt to Wall or Garage Opposite



Vehicle Parking Bay Sizes



Maneuvering Space for Lorry Parking and Loading Bays



Noise

Noise Thresholds

Noise can have a significant effect on the environment and on the quality of life enjoyed by individuals and communities. Noise can interfere with residential and community amenity and the utility of noise-sensitive land uses.

The significance of noise impact varies dependent on the different noise sources, receptors and times of operation presented for consideration within a planning application. Therefore, thresholds for noise and vibration evaluate noise impact in terms of various 'effect levels' described in the National

Noise Policy Aims

Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:

1. Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;
2. Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and
3. Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.

Approaches to Managing Noise

1. **Good design** - minimising the number of sensitive receptors exposed to noise. Lay-out – ensuring adequate distances between the noise source and sensitive receptors or areas, limiting conflict of use in the development both internally and externally; utilising where possible barriers, natural or otherwise, other buildings, or non-critical rooms in a building.
2. **Engineering** - reduce noise at source, improve the sound insulation internally and externally of exposed receptors and screening by purpose built barriers.
3. **Administrative** - limiting operation time of source, restricting activities allowed on the site, specifying an acceptable noise limit. Several of these measures may be incorporated into the design of a development proposal. Where development is likely to be affected by, or give rise to, high noise levels, applicants are advised to seek the advice of Environmental Health Officers or those with similar expertise.

General principles

When considering applications for development that will be exposed to an existing noise source, the Council will take account the ambient noise level existing at the proposed location at the time of the application and any future likely increase in likely noise impact that may reasonably be anticipated to occur due to development in the foreseeable future.

In the case of applications involving noise sensitive developments, the Council will require an applicant to include information about the noise impact of development, or the assessed effect of an existing noise source, transport, industrial or commercial upon the development proposed.

Where an Environmental Impact Assessment is required for a proposed development it will be required to consider the likely effects of noise both positive and negative on the local amenity and any sensitive receptors, the cumulative noise impact should always be taken into account.

A Noise Impact Assessment will be required to support applications where noise sensitive uses are likely to be exposed to significant or unacceptable noise exposure.

This will be required to assess the impact of the proposal as a noise generator or receptor, as appropriate. It will also be required to demonstrate in full how the development will be designed, located, and controlled to mitigate (as appropriate) the impact of noise on health and quality of life, neighbouring properties, and the surrounding area.

In all cases, the best practical means of mitigation will be required to mitigate noise impact to an appropriate level, and in liaison with London Borough of Tower Hamlets Environmental Health Service.

The Council will use planning conditions and enter into planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as modified by Section 12 of the Planning and Compensation Act 1991) to control noise levels where they are necessary to the granting of planning permission.

Further information and guidance

- DEFRA: Noise Policy Statement for England
- DEFRA: The control of odour and noise from commercial kitchen exhaust systems and for Schools Building Bulletin 93 (BB93)
- Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, Acoustic and Noise Consultants and Institute of Acoustics: Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise
- British Standard 8233 Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings
- British Standard 4142 Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas
- British Standard 5228 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites
- British Standard 6472 Vibration
- BB93 Acoustic design of schools: performance standards

Design Criteria

Three basic design criteria have been set for proposed developments, these being aimed at guiding applicants as to the degree of detailed consideration needed to be given to noise in any planning application. The design criteria outlined below are defined in the corresponding noise tables.

- NOEL – No Observed Effect Level
- LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

The values will vary depending on the context, type of noise and sensitivity of the receptor:

- Green – where noise is considered to be at an acceptable level. In this category development is likely to be granted

- Amber – where noise is observed to have an adverse effect level, but which may be considered acceptable when assessed in the context of other merits of the development. In this category permission is likely to be refused unless a good acoustic design process is followed.
- Red – where noise is observed to have a significant adverse effect. In this category development is likely to be refused. Applicants should seek expert advice on possible noise mitigation measures.

Proposed Developments likely to be Sensitive to Noise

Special consideration will need to be given to noise sensitive developments that are proposed in areas which are, or expected to become, subject to levels of noise likely to have an adverse effect. The threshold of acceptability of the noise will primarily depend on two factors: the intended use of the noise sensitive development and the source of the noise experienced, or likely to be experienced.

Table A Noise Levels Applicable to Noise Sensitive Residential Development Proposed in Areas of Existing Noise

Dominant Noise Source	Assessment Location	Design Period	LOAEL (Green)	LOAEL to SOAEL (Amber)	SOAEL (Red)
Anonymous noise such as general environmental noise, road traffic and rail traffic ~	Noise at 1 metre from noise sensitive façade/free field	Day	<50dBLAeq,16hr*	50dB to 69dBLAeq,16hr*	>69dBLAeq,16hr*
		Night	<45dBLAeq,8hr <40dBLAeq,8hr**	Between 45dB and 60dB LAeq,8hr.	>60dB LAeq,8hr > 80dB LAfmax
	Inside a bedroom	Day	<40dBLAeq,16hr	40dBLAeq,16hr	>40dBLAeq,16hr
		Night	<35dBLAeq,8hr 70dBLAmax,fast	35dB to 40dBLAeq,8hr 80dBLAmax,fast	>40dBLAeq, 8hr >80dBLAmax
	Outdoor living space (free field)	Day	<50dBLAeq,16hr	50dB to 55dBLAeq,6hr	>55dBLAeq,16hr
Non anonymous noise	See guidance note on non-anonymous noise				

*LAeq, T values specified for outside a bedroom window are façade levels

**Lnight values specified for outside a bedroom window are free field levels

The levels given above are for dwellings; however, levels are use specific and different levels will apply dependent on the use of the premises. The Council will also take into account the likely times of occupation for types of development and will be amended according to the times of operation of the establishment under consideration.

Industrial and Commercial Noise Sources

A relevant standard or guidance document should be referenced when determining values for LOAEL and SOAEL for non-anonymous noise.

Where appropriate it is expected that British Standard 4142:2014 'Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound' (British Standard 4142) will be used. For such cases a 'Rating Level' of 10 dB below background (15dB if tonal components are present) should be considered as the design criterion).

Noise insulation

Where the development falls within an area of high noise (amber and red), the 'good' standard of British Standard 8233 (2014) should be met, the reasonable standard may only be allowed where other overriding factors have been agreed with environmental health.

Table B Noise Levels Applicable to Proposed Industrial and Commercial Developments (Including Plant and Machinery)

Existing Noise sensitive receptor	Assessment Location	Design Period	LOAEL (Green)	LOAEL to SOAEL (Amber)	SOAEL (Red)
Dwellings**	Garden used for main amenity (free field) and Outside living or dining or bedroom window (façade)	Day	'Rating level' 10dB* below background	'Rating level' between 9dB below and 5dB above background	'Rating level' greater than 5dB above background
Dwellings**	Outside bedroom window (façade)	Night	'Rating level' 10dB* below background and no events exceeding 57dBLAmax	'Rating level' between 9dB below and 5dB above background or noise events between 57dB and 88dB LAmax	'Rating level' greater than 5dB above background and/or events exceeding 88dBLAmax

The high density of industrial plant and air-handling units (including kitchen extracts, air-condition units and refrigeration plant) has a cumulative effect of increasing the overall background noise level. To prevent this level continually increasing to the detriment of the local residential amenity in those locations there will be an expectation that all new noise sources would be expected to operate at a Rating Level (British Standard S4142) of 10dB below the background noise level measured as a LA90.

*10dB should be increased to 15dB if the noise contains audible tonal elements. (day and night). However, if it can be demonstrated that there is no significant difference in the character of the residual background noise and the specific noise from the proposed

development then this reduction may not be required.

In addition, a frequency analysis (to include, the use of Noise Rating (NR) curves or other criteria curves) for the assessment of tonal or low frequency noise may be required.

**levels given are for dwellings, however, levels are use specific and different levels will apply dependent on the use of the premises.

The periods in Table B correspond to 0700 hours to 2300 hours for the day and 2300 hours to 0700 hours for the night. The Council will take into account the likely times of occupation for types of development and will be amended according to the times of operation of the establishment under consideration.

There are certain smaller pieces of equipment on commercial premises, such as extract ventilation, air conditioning units and condensers, where achievement of the rating levels (ordinarily determined by a British Standard 4142 assessment) may not afford the necessary protection. In these cases, the Council will generally also require a NR curve specification of NR35 or below, dependent on the room (based upon measured or predicted Leq,5mins noise levels in octave bands) 1 metre from the façade of affected premises, where the noise sensitive premise is located in a quiet background area.

Entertainment Noise

Assessments for noise from entertainment and leisure premises must include consideration to amplified and unamplified music, human voices, footfall and vehicle movements and other general activity. Appropriate metrics must be used to measure and assess the noise impact including LAeq and LMax metrics and appropriate frequency spectrum. Planning permission will not be granted in instances where it is not possible to achieve suitable and sufficient internal noise levels with reference to the most up to date and appropriate guidance within proposed noise sensitive receptors despite appropriate mitigation proposals due to the totality of noise from existing entertainment venues.

Table C Noise Levels Applicable to Proposed Entertainment Premises (Customer Noise)

Noise sensitive receptor	Assessment Location	Design Period	LOAEL (Green)	LOAEL to SOAEL (Amber)	SOAEL (Red)
Dwellings	Garden used for amenity (free field)	Day	The higher of 55dB LAeq,5min Or 10dB below existing LAeq,5min Without entertainment noise	56dB to 60dB LAeq,5min Or 9dB to 3dB below existing LAeq,5min Without entertainment noise	The higher of 61dB LAeq,5min Or 2dB below existing LAeq,5min Without entertainment noise
Dwellings	Garden used for amenity (free field)	Evening	The higher of 50dB LAeq,5min Or 10dB below existing LAeq,5min	51dB to 55dB LAeq,5min Or 9dB to 3dB below existing LAeq,5min Without	The higher of 56dB LAeq,5min Or 2dB below existing LAeq,5min

			L _{Aeq} ,5min Without entertainment noise	entertainment noise	Without entertainment noise
Dwellings	Garden used for amenity (free field)	Night	The higher of 45dB L _{Aeq} ,5min Or 10dB below existing L _{Aeq} ,5min Without entertainment noise	46dB to 50dB L _{Aeq} ,5min Or 9dB to 3dB below existing L _{Aeq} ,5min Without entertainment noise	The higher of 51dB L _{Aeq} ,5min Or 2dB below existing L _{Aeq} ,5min Without entertainment noise

For entertainment and plant noise rating curves should be measured as a 15 minute linear Leq at the octave band centre frequencies.

Room	Noise rating curve	Design period
Bedrooms	NR25	23:00-07:00hrs
All habitable rooms	NR35	07:00-23:00hrs

Vibration

[Table D Vibration Levels from Uses Such As Railways, Roads, Leisure and Entertainment Premises and/or Plant or Machinery at Which Planning Permission Will Not Normally be Granted or in Line With the Most Current Version of British Standard 6472](#)

Vibration description and location of measurement	Period	Time	Vibration Levels (Vibration Dose Values)
Vibration inside critical areas such as a hospital operating theatre	Day, evening and night	00:00-24:00	0.1 VDV ms ^{-1.75}
Vibration inside dwellings	Day	07:00-23:00	0.8 VDV ms ^{-1.75}
	Night	23:00-07:00	0.4 VDV ms ^{-1.75}
Vibration inside offices	Day, evening and night	00:00-24:00	0.4 VDV ms ^{-1.75}
Vibration inside workshops	Day, evening and night	00:00-24:00	0.8 VDV ms ^{-1.75}

Advice note: We recommend that you seek advice from the Environmental Health department in advance of any noise surveys on the location of measurements and the nearest noise sensitive receptor.

Waste

Residential Reuse and Recycling Provision

Capacity guidelines

The Council provides a weekly collection of refuse and recyclables operational between 7am to 3.30pm Monday-Friday. All dwellings must have sufficient storage capacity to store all materials for a minimum of eight days-worth of waste as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 Capacity Guidelines by LBTH

Number of Bedrooms	Suggested capacity per week (ltr)			
	Refuse	Dry recyclables	Compostable waste	
			Without Garden	With garden
1	70	50	23	100
2	120	80	23	100
3	165	110	23	200
4	215	140	23	200

Internal Storage Requirements

All new properties should be provided with two internal storage bins per dwelling with a minimum capacity of 40 litres and an additional dedicated storage unit/bin with a minimum capacity of 10 litres for food waste.

All storage bins should be in a dedicated, suitably screened position (not to be used for any other purpose than storing the bins) within the structure of the building, preferably within the kitchen.

Waste Containers for Residential Properties

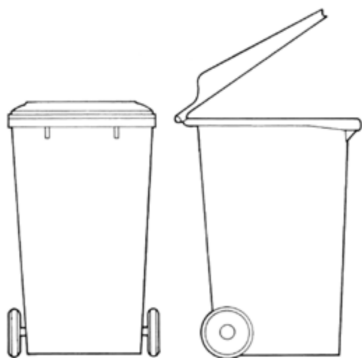
The Council has no statutory duty to supply containers for the storage of waste and it is the responsibility of the developer or managing agent to provide all collection containers for all waste streams. However, for standardisation purposes, the Council will provide containers for the storage of recycling, food waste and garden waste in individual properties (houses).

All containers should conform to British Standards EN 840 and in the case of bulk bins, be constructed of metal. More detailed information on container types that are compliant to London Borough of Tower Hamlets requirements are detailed below. Food waste from multi-occupancy properties is to be collected from wheelie bins with a maximum capacity of 240 litres.

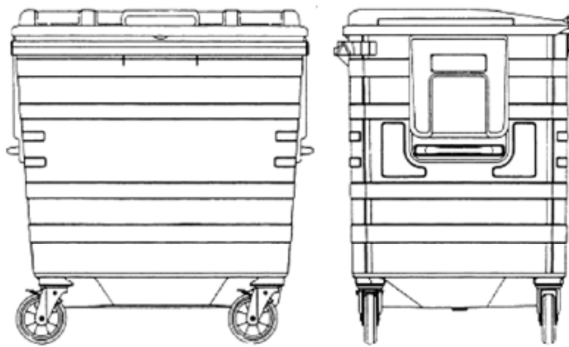
Containers for recyclables must be colour coated in RAL 4008 (signal violet) or a very similar colour. The Council will provide the artwork for the vinyl stickers to be affixed to the containers, which will state which materials can be collected for recycling. The supplier of the bins should affix the recommended stickers to the bins prior to supply. It is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that they have the correct colour bins and the recommended stickers.

Table 2 Dimensions of Standard Wheeled Bin and Euro Bin Containers

RECYCLING				
Type of Bin	Capacity (ltr)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
Wheelie Bin	140	1054	480	565
Wheelie Bin	240	1070	580	740
Wheelie Bin	360	1100	630	860
Bulk Euro Bin (metal)	770	1400	1240	970
Bulk Euro Bin (metal)	1280	1430	1270	990
<i>NB – All recycling bins must be colour coded Signal Violet RAL 4008 or similar colour. They should also be labelled with LBTH recycling signage</i>				
REFUSE				
Type of Bin	Capacity (ltr)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
Wheelie Bin	140	1054	480	565
Wheelie Bin	240	1070	580	740
Wheelie Bin	360	1100	630	860
Bulk Euro Bin (metal)	770	1400	1240	970
Bulk Euro Bin (metal)	1100	1370	1260	985
<i>NB – All refuse bins should be either grey or black. They should be clearly labelled as 'refuse only'.</i>				



Wheelie Bin



Bulk Euro Bin

Multi-occupancy Properties

In the case of strategic multi-occupancy developments (flatted developments with more than 150 units), the Council advises pre-application consultation to explore alternative waste storage methods to help reduce the impact on the local environment. All proposals must be discussed on an individual basis and will be subject to agreement by the Councils Waste Management Section. Information about alternative waste storage and collection methods will be provided in a supplementary guidance document.

Bin storage areas must be within 10 metres wheeling distance of the collection point. The paths between the storage facility and the collection point must be a minimum width of 1.5 metres, be free from obstructions and steps, have a solid foundation and be suitably paved with a smooth continuous finish. The ground should be level and not have a gradient more than 1:12, towards the vehicle. A dropped kerb is also required to wheel the bins where the pavement is steep.

If stores are fitted with locks, then these should be standard FB1 or FB2 Fire Brigade locks.

Where access is required across a public highway, suitable drop kerb crossovers should be provided. Where parking spaces are in existence, arrangements should be made with the Council to enable a bin with dimensions of 1500x1000mm to be wheeled between the parked vehicles.

Enclosed bin stores must have internal lighting and there must be enough space and a wide enough doorway for operative to easily maneuver the containers in and out.

The Council prefers collection of waste from ground floor level and any property that proposes storage elsewhere should make arrangements to present waste at ground floor level. Where this is not achievable, the waste management team should be consulted prior to submission of a full planning application.

Where compactors are planned at basement or ground level, it is preferred that provision for storage of organic waste is also made at the same level.

Where chute systems are proposed, there must be provision for collecting refuse, recyclable and compostable materials via this method. The chute termination should be by a bifurcated baffle plate or by a swivel chute end.

For mixed-use developments there must be segregation between residential and commercial waste bins. The locations of the waste receptacles should be clearly shown on drawings, including the sizes of the bins proposed.

It is the responsibility of the Managing Agent to ensure waste is stored in a suitable container away from the highway as it is not permitted for bins to be placed on the highway.

Doors to bin stores where collections are directly off the highway should have either sliding doors or doors opening inwards. This is to ensure that the highway is not obstructed. Applicants should note that Part H6 of Building Regulations makes it a requirement for a resident not to carry a waste bag for more than 30 metres from the front door of the development.

Individual Properties

Detached, Semi-Detached and Mid-terrace houses and other property without side or rear access

Proposals for the above housing types must include unobtrusive areas suitable for housing two wheelie bins, a food caddy and a garden waste bag (where appropriate).

Such areas must be convenient for use by residents with easy access to the curtilage by the refuse collection crew and steps should be avoided. If the area has a gradient, it should not

exceed 1:12 towards the vehicle. If the storage area is within prominent view of the highway, a footpath or other public vantage point, then the bin area should be screened to avoid public usage. All waste receptacles should be stored not more than 10m from the collection point and should be unobstructed. If the bin collection point is in front of parking spaces, there should be adequate room for them to be wheeled to the collection vehicle. There must be at least 150mm clearance between each bin and the enclosure must have a minimum height of 1200mm.

Table 2 highlights the bin size requirements for individual properties. The sizes do not take into account the actual capacity requirements, but are to ensure that there is standardization of bins. All bins for individual properties should conform to British Standard BS EN 840:1997.

Bulky Waste Collection

Applicants should consider having an appropriate location for short-term storage of bulky items of furniture or electrical items in the design of new developments. It may be appropriate to provide covered accommodation for the storage of these items, as some may be re-usable. Where necessary, the Waste Management Team at LB of Tower Hamlets and the Fire Brigade should be consulted to help with advice regarding size of bulky waste store and minimisation of arson risk

Commercial Waste Provision

The Council does offer a commercial waste collection service with a range of container options and collection frequencies to suit all types of premises. Businesses can also choose to take a contract with a fully licensed private waste collection firm.

It is difficult to anticipate the volume of refuse produced at commercial premises. Waste Services requires the provision of sufficient storage space for waste and recyclable material, for either two days or four days output, depending on the frequency of collection. Wash down and drainage facilities are also desirable in order to facilitate required hygiene standards. The Council will treat each application individually.

In mixed developments segregation of residential and commercial waste is required. The residential development should follow guidance on multi-occupancy developments detailed in the section on 'waste provision for multi-occupancy properties.'

Refuse Collection Vehicles – Specifications & Guidance

Developers should ensure that roads have suitable foundations and surfaces to withstand the maximum payload of vehicles (currently 30 tonnes). Manhole covers, gratings etc. located on the highway must also be strong enough to withstand this weight.

Vehicles should not be expected to reverse. If this is unavoidable, then the maximum reversing distance should be 20m. A safe stopping bay or equivalent should be provided with sufficient turning area and maneuvering space for the collection vehicle (which may be a six-wheeled HGV) as specified by the Freight Transport Association's publication '*Designing for Deliveries*'.

Proposals for new sites should demonstrate with auto tracks that the collection vehicles can maneuver alongside the hoppers without undue impact on pedestrian safety or traffic flow.

Maintenance of Waste Containers and Related facilities

The maintenance of bin stores, chute systems, containers, underground systems, paths and roadways is the responsibility of the managing agent, landlord, residents' board or equivalent, with the exception of containers owned by the Council

Managing organisations are responsible for the management and maintenance of sites, bin stores, waste containers including URS, compactors and AVAC

The council is not responsible for container maintenance or replacement. Managing organisations must ensure that the containers are regularly and properly maintained.

Appendix 3: Housing and Employment Trajectory

To be inserted

Appendix 4: Evidence Base

Author	Title	Year
Association of Town & City Management	A Case for the Effective Management of Town & City Centres	2014
BRE	Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: A guide to good practice	2011
British Standards Institution	British Standard 4142: Method for rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas	2014
British Standards Institution	British Standard 5228 – 1+ A1:2014. Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise.	2008
British Standards Institution	British Standard 5228 – 1+ A1:2014. Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Vibration.	2008
British Standards Institution	British Standards 6472-1:2008. Guide to evaluation of human expose to vibration in buildings. Vibration sources other than human blasting.	2008
British Standards Institution	British Standards 6472-2:2008. Guide to evaluation of human expose to vibration in buildings. Blast induced vibration.	2008
British Standards Institution	British Standard 8233: Guidance on sound insulation and noise reduction for buildings	2014
Clarke, Thomas	The Future Role of the Planning System in Protecting Public Houses as Community Assets	2015
DEFRA	Acoustic design of schools: performance standards (Building Bulletin 93) (BB93)	2015
DEFRA	Guidance on the Control of Odour and Noise from Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Systems	2005
DEFRA	Noise Policy Statement for England	2010
Department for Health	National Minimum Standards for Care Homes for Older People	2003
Economic & Social Research Council/ Loughborough University	The Customer Experience of Town Centres	2014
English Heritage	The Setting of Heritage Assets Consultation draft	2015
Environment Agency	Thames river basin district River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)	2015
Environment Agency	The Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (TE2100)	2014

Environment Agency	Water stressed areas – final classification	2013
Faculty of Public Health	Briefing Paper	2010
GLA	All London Green Grid SPG	2012
GLA	Analysing Air Pollution Exposure in London	2016
GLA	Central Activities Zone	2016
GLA	London Atmospheric Inventory, 2013	2016
GLA	London Industrial Land Supply and Economy Study	2016
GLA	London View Management Framework	2012
GLA	London's Grassroots Music Venues Rescue Plan	2015
GLA	Mayor's Academic Forum (Strategic Planning Issues for student housing in London)	2016
GLA	Non-Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions Target: Feasibility And Viability Study	2015
GLA	Preparing Borough Tree and Woodland Strategies	2013
GLA	Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play & Informal Recreation SPG	2012
GLA	Social Infrastructure SPG	2015
GLA	Sustainable Design and Construction SPG	2014
GLA	The London Plan Housing SPG	2016
GLA	Mayor's Academic Forum, Strategic planning issues for student housing in London, Recommendations	2014
Greater London Authority	Moor or Less: Moorings on London's Waterways	2013
Health and Safety Executive	PADHI Land Use Planning Methodology	2011
HRP	Tower of London World Heritage Site Management Plan	2016
HRP	WHS Tower of London World Heritage Site Local Setting Study	2010
Institute for Grocery Distribution	UK grocery market to be worth £203bn by 2019	2014
LBTH	Affordable Housing Commission	2016
LBTH	Ailsa Street Development Brief	2003
LBTH	Aldgate Masterplan	2007
LBTH	Blackwall and Poplar Connections and Public Realm Study	2011

LBTH	Bromley-by-Bow Masterplan	2012
LBTH	Carbon Offset Study	2016
LBTH	Carbon Policy Evidence Base	2016
LBTH	Clear Zone Plan 2010-2025	2010
LBTH	Community Plan	2015
LBTH	Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Guidelines	Various
LBTH	Conservation Strategy	2010 (update expected 2017)
LBTH	Contaminated Land Strategy	2004
LBTH	Cycling Strategy	2015
LBTH	Employment Land Review	2016
LBTH	Green Grid Strategy	2010 (update expected 2016/17)
LBTH	Gypsies and Traveller Accommodation Assessment	Expected, 2016
LBTH	Health in Planning Evidence Base	2016
LBTH	Heat Map Study Report	2011
LBTH	Housing Strategy	2016
LBTH	Housing Evidence Base	2016
LBTH	Idea Store Strategy	2009
LBTH	Infrastructure Delivery Framework	Expected, 2016
LBTH	Leisure Facilities Strategy (Sporting Places)	2009 (update expected 2016/17)
LBTH	Local Biodiversity Action Plan	2014
LBTH	Millennium Quarter Public Realm Guidance Manual	2008
LBTH	Open Space Audit	2016
LBTH	Open Space Strategy	2006
LBTH	Open Space Strategy (Mid-term update)	2011 (update expected 2016/17)
LBTH	Parking Control Team Survey	2016
LBTH	Playing Pitches Assessment	Expected, 2016/17
LBTH	Public Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	2015
LBTH	Retail Capacity Study	2016

LBTH	Review of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance in Tower Hamlets	2016
LBTH	Site Selection Methodology Note	2016
LBTH	South Quay Masterplan	2015
LBTH	Sports and Physical Activities Strategy	Expected 2016/17
LBTH	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Part 1)	2016
LBTH	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Part 2)	Expected, 2016
LBTH	Strategic Housing Market Assessment	2014 (update expected 2017)
LBTH	Student Accommodation Report	2009
LBTH	Tall Buildings Evidence Base	Expected, 2016
LBTH	Tower Hamlets Air Quality Annual Status Summary Report for 2016	2016
LBTH	Tower Hamlets Growth Model	Ongoing
LBTH	Town Centre Retail Capacity Study	2016
LBTH	Transport Strategy	Expected, 2016
LBTH	Urban Structure and Characterisation Study	2009
LBTH	Viability Assessment	Expected, 2016
LBTH	Walking Connections	2011
LBTH	Waste Evidence Base Report	Expected, 2016
LBTH	Waste Management Evidence	Expected, 2016
LBTH	Whitechapel Vision	2013
LBTH	Wood Wharf Masterplan	2003
Maritime Greenwich	Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site Management Plan	2014
National Statistics	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2014	2016
Royal Society for Public Health	Health on the High Street	2015

Sport England	Facilities Costs	2016
Thames Estuary Partnership	Thames Strategy East	2008
Town and Country Planning Association, with the support of British Waterways	Inland Waterways: Unlocking the Potential and Securing the Future of Inland Waterways through the Planning System	2009
Zoological Society of London (ZSL)	Guidance Document: Conservation of Tidal Thames Fish through the Planning Process	2016

Appendix 5: Links with the Core Strategy and Managing Development document

How do the new policies relate to the existing Local Plan policies (Core Strategy 2010 and Managing Development Document 2013)?

Policy	Current Title	Policy Part	New Policy Number	New Policy Title	Reason for deletion
SP01	Refocusing on our town centres	1a	SPTC 1a	The Town Centre Hierarchy	
		1b	SPTC 1c	The Town Centre Hierarchy	
		1c	SPTC 1b	The Town Centre Hierarchy	
		1d	SPTC 1d	The Town Centre Hierarchy	
		1e	SPTC 1e	The Town Centre Hierarchy	
		2a	N/A	N/A	Deleted – Not required as referenced within SPTC 1
		2b	SPTC 3a	Protecting and Enhancing Retail in Our Town Centres	
		2c	SPTC 3b	Protecting and Enhancing Retail in Our Town Centres	
		2d	SPTC 3c	Protecting and Enhancing Retail in Our Town Centres	
		2e	SPTC 3d	Protecting and Enhancing Retail in Our Town Centres	
		3	N/A	N/A	Deleted – Not required as design referenced within DH policies
		4a	SPTC 2.1	Protecting and Enhancing Our Town Centres	
		4b	SPTC 2.1	Protecting and Enhancing Our Town Centres	
		4c	SPTC3e	Protecting and Enhancing Retail in Our Town Centres	
		5a	N/A	N/A	Deleted – Principles covered within other policies
5b	N/A	N/A	Deleted – Principles covered within other policies		
SP02	Urban living for everyone	1a	H1.1a	Delivering Housing	
		1b	H1.1d	Delivering Housing	

1c	H1.1d	Delivering Housing	
1d	H1.1d	Delivering Housing	
2a - c	H1.2 (a - d)	Delivering Housing	
3 and 3a	H1.2a	Delivering Housing	
3b	H1.2a	Delivering Housing	
3c	H1.1e	Delivering Housing	
4	H2.1	Delivering Housing	
5a	H1.2b	Delivering Housing	
5b	H2.5	Delivering Mixed and Balanced Communities	
5c	N/A	N/A	Deleted as not preparing a Sites and Placemaking DPD.
6	H1.3	Housing Standards and Quality	
6a	N/A	N/A	Deleted - at this stage housing design standards will be led by GLA guidance.
6b	N/A	N/A	Deleted as Decent Homes Standard no longer applicable. Housing standards of existing stock will be pursued as part of estate regeneration development.
6c	H3.1c	Housing Standards and Quality	
6d	H3.3	Housing Standards and Quality	
6e	H3.3	Housing Standards and Quality	
6f	N/A	N/A	Deleted as this is managed by Environmental Sustainability policies .

		7a	H1.5 & H6.1-2	Housing Standards and Quality	
		7b	H1.5 & H5.1-3	Delivering Housing and Gypsy and Traveller Housing	
		7c	H1.5 & H4.1-4	Delivering Housing and Specialist Housing	
SP03	Creating healthy and liveable neighbourhoods	1 (a-c)	Strategic Objective		
		1 d	TC6.3 and TC6.4	Food, drink, entertainment and the night-time economy	
		1 e	OS3.7	Open Space and Green Grid	
		3a, 3b, 3c, 3e	CSF5	Health and Medical Facilities	
		3d			Not required as hospital redevelopment has been delivered
		4a, 4b, 4c, 4d	CSF6	Sports and Leisure	
		5a,5b	CSF1	Supporting Community, Cultural and Social Facilities	
		6			Not required as a multi-faith burial ground has been delivered outside of the borough.
SP04	Creating a green and blue grid	1a	SP OS1.a	Creating a green and blue grid	
		1b	SP OS1.c	Creating a green and blue grid	
		1c	SP OS1.d	Creating a green and blue grid	
		1d	SP OS1.e	Creating a green and blue grid	
		1e	SP OS1.g	Creating a green and blue grid	
		1f	SP OS1.h	Creating a green and blue grid	
		1g	SP OS1.i	Creating a green and blue grid	
		2	ES3	Urban Greening and Biodiversity	
		3	ES3	Urban Greening and Biodiversity	

SP05	Dealing with waste	4	SP OS.2	Enhancing Waterspaces	
		5a, 5b, 5g, 5h, 5i	ES1	Protect and Enhance our Environment	
		5c, 5d, 5e, 5f	ES4	Reducing Flood Risk	
		6	ES1	Protect and Enhance our Environment	
		1	ES1.1G	Protect and Enhance our Environment	
		1a-d	N/A	N/A	Deleted as absorbed by other relevant policies.
		2	ES7 1-4		
		2a	ES7.1a		
		2b	ES7.2b* ES1.4		
		2c	N/A	N/A	Deleted as the Council is no longer pursuing the development of a waste facility (or facilities) in the Borough.
SP06	Delivering successful employment hubs	2d	N/A	N/A	Deleted as the Council is no longer pursuing the development of a waste facility (or facilities) in the Borough.
		3	ES8.3	Waste Management Capacity	
		4	ES8.3	Waste Management Capacity	
		1a	EMP.1a	Investment and Job Creation	
		1b	EMP1.2 a	Investment and Job Creation	
		1c	EMP1.1 c	Investment and Job Creation	
2a	EMP2.1 a	Employment Locations			
2b	EMP2.1 a	Employment Locations			

		3a	EMP2.1 c	Employment Locations	
		3b	EMP2.1 e	Employment Locations	
		3c	EMP1.2 a	Investment and Job Creation	
		4	TC7.1	Short-stay Accommodation	
		5a	EMP2.1 b & 2.1d	Employment Locations	
		5b	EMP2.1 d	Employment Locations	
		5c	N/A	N/A	Deleted – Evidence shows that remaining industrial land should be retained
		5d	N/A	N/A	Deleted – Fish Island within LLDC boundary
		5e	N/A	N/A	Deleted – Evidence shows that remaining industrial land should be retained
SP07	Improving education and skills	1a, 1b	N/A	N/A	Deleted - Building Schools for the Future and Primary Strategy for Change programmes have been withdrawn
		1c	CSF SP1.1	Supporting community, cultural and social facilities	
		2a, 2b	CSF SP1.1	Supporting community, cultural and social facilities	
		2c, 2d	N/A	N/A	Deleted – This is covered within Site Allocations
		2e	CSF3.1	Pre-school provision	
		3a, 3b, 3c	CSF4.1	Schools and Lifelong Learning	
		4a, 4b, 4c, 4d	CSF4.3	Schools and Lifelong Learning	
		5a	CSF SP1.1	Supporting community, cultural and social facilities	

		5b, 5c, 5d	N/A	N/A	Deleted – Covered by Key Objective 2
SP08	Making connected places	1	TRN.1	Sustainable Travel	
		2	TRN.1	Sustainable Travel	
		3	TRN.1	Sustainable Travel	
		4	TRN.4	Sustainable Transportation of freight	
SP09	Creating attractive and safe streets and spaces	1 to 3 + 5	DH.2	Streets and the public realm	
		4+6			Deleted, covered in Transport
SP10	Creating distinct and durable places	1			deleted
		2	DH.3	Heritage and the Historic Environment	
		3			Deleted, covered in DH introduction
		4	DH.1	Local Character, Historic Environment and Place-Sensitive Design	
		5	DH.1	DH1 - Local Character, Historic Environment and Place-Sensitive Design	
SP11	Working towards a zero-carbon borough	1	ES1	Protect and Enhance our Environment	
		2			Deleted - Covered in ES6
		3			Deleted - Covered in ES6
		4			Deleted - Covered in ES6
		5			Deleted - Considered unnecessary
		6			Deleted - Covered in ES6
		7			Deleted - Covered in ES6
		8			Deleted - Covered in ES6
SP12	Delivering placemaking	a –c+ i	DH.1	Local Character, Historic Environment and Place-Sensitive Design	
		–d-h			Deleted, covered in Sustainability and Transport

SP13	Delivering and monitoring				
DM0	Delivering Sustainable Development	1 to 3	SG1	Sustainable Growth in Tower Hamlets	
DM1	Development within the town centre hierarchy	1	TC1.2a	The Town Centre Hierarchy	
		2	TC2.1c	The Town Centre Hierarchy	
		3	TC3.1a	Protecting and Enhancing Retail in Our Town Centres	
		4	TC6.1 & TC6.2	Food, Drink, Entertainment and the Night-time Economy	
		5	TC6.3	Food, Drink, Entertainment and the Night-time Economy	
		6	N/A	N/A	Deleted – New policies are sufficiently flexible so as not to require bespoke policies for the named town centres
		7	N/A	N/A	Deleted – Referenced within DH policies
DM2	Local shops	1	TC4.2	Managing and Supporting Retail Outside of Our Town Centres	
		2	TC4.1	Managing and Supporting Retail Outside of Our Town Centres	
DM3	Delivering Homes	1	H2.1	Mixed and Balanced Communities	
		2	H2.4	Mixed and Balanced Communities	
		3	H2.2 & H2.3	Mixed and Balanced Communities	
		4a	H2.3c	Mixed and Balanced Communities	
		4b	H2.3d	Mixed and Balanced Communities	
		5	H2.6	Mixed and Balanced Communities	

		6	H1.1d & H2.3	Delivering Housing and Mixed and Balanced Communities	
		7	H2.5	Mixed and Balanced Communities	
DM4	Housing standards and amenity space	1	H3.1	Housing Standards and Quality	
		2	H3.2 & H3.3	Housing Standards and Quality	
DM5	Specialist housing	1	H4.1	Older People and Vulnerable People Housing	
		2	H4.3	Older People and Vulnerable People Housing	
		3	H4.4	Older People and Vulnerable People Housing	
DM6	Student accommodation	1	H6.1 & H6.2	Student Housing	
DM7	Short stay accommodation	1 to 3	TC7	Short-stay Accommodation	
DM8	Community infrastructure	1	SP CSF.1	Supporting Community, Cultural and Social Facilities	
		2	SP CSF2.3	Safeguarding Community Facilities	
		3	CSF2.1	Safeguarding Community Facilities	
		4	CSF1	Supporting Community, Cultural and Social Facilities	
DM9	Improving Air Quality	1 and 2	ES1	Improving Air Quality	
DM10	Delivering Open Space	1	DM OS1.1	Open Spaces and Green Grid	
		2	DM OS1.2	Open Spaces and Green Grid	
		3	DM OS1.6	Open Spaces and Green Grid	
DM11	Living buildings and biodiversity	1	ES3.1	Urban Greening and Biodiversity	
		2	ES3.2	Urban Greening and Biodiversity	
		3	ES3.5	Urban Greening and Biodiversity	
		4	ES3 supporting text		
DM12	Water spaces	1	OS2.1	Water Spaces	
		2	OS2.2	Water Spaces	
		3	OS2.1	Water Spaces	

		4	OS2.3	Water Spaces	
DM13	Sustainable Drainage	1	ES3.5	Reducing Flood Risk	
DM14	Managing waste	1	ES7.1-4	Waste Management	
		2	ES8.1	Waste Management in Development	
		3	ES7.2	Waste Management in Development	
DM15	Local job creation and investment	1	EM4.2	Protecting Employment	
		2	EM5.3	Redevelopment within the Borough's Employment Areas	
		3	SP EMP1.2 a	Investment and Job Creation	
		4	SP EMP3.2	Provision of New Employment Space	
DM16	Office locations	1	EMP4.1	Protecting Employment	
		2	EMP5.2	Redevelopment within the Borough's Employment Areas	
		3	EMP4.2	Protecting Employment	
DM17	Local Industrial Locations	1	EMP4.1	Protecting Employment	
		2	EM5.1	Redevelopment within the Borough's Employment Areas	
DM18	Delivering schools and early learning	1	CSF SP1, CSF3 and CSF4.1 & 2	Supporting Community, Cultural and Social Facilities and Schools and Lifelong Learning	
DM19	Further and higher education	1	CSF4.3	Schools and Lifelong Learning	
		2	CSF4.3	Schools and Lifelong Learning	
DM20	Supporting a sustainable transport network	1	TRN1.1a	Sustainable Travel	
		2	TRN1.1b	Sustainable Travel	
		3	TRN2.1	Assessing the impacts on the transport network	
		4	TRN2.1b	Assessing the impacts on the transport network	
		5	TRN2.2	Assessing the impacts on the transport network	

DM21	Sustainable transportation of freight	1	TRN4.1	Sustainable transportation of freight	
		2	TRN4.2	Sustainable transportation of freight	
		3	TRN4.3	Sustainable transportation of freight	
DM22	Parking	1	TRN3.1	Parking and car-free	
		2	TRN3.2	Parking and car-free	
		3	TRN3.3	Parking and car-free	
		4	TRN3.5	Parking and car-free	
DM23	Streets and the public realm	1	DH5.1	Streets and the public realm	
		2	DH5.1	Streets and the public realm	
		3	DH5.2	Streets and the public realm	
		4a	DH11	Shopfronts	
		4b	DH12	Advertisements and Hoardings	
		4c	DH13	Telecommunications	
DM24	Place-sensitive design	1	DH1.3	Local Character, Historic Environment and Place-sensitive design	
DM25	Amenity	1	DH8	Amenity	
DM26	Building heights	1	DH6.1	Building Heights	
		2	DH6.3	Building Heights	
		3			Deleted, covered by DH6 implementation
DM27	Heritage and the historic environment	1	DH3.2	Heritage and the Historic Environment	
		2	DH3.2	Heritage and the Historic Environment	
		3	DH3.3	Heritage and the Historic Environment	
		4	DH3.4	Heritage and the Historic Environment	
DM28	World Heritage Sites	1	DH4.1+2	World Heritage Sites	
		2	DH74.3	World Heritage Sites	
DM29	Achieving a Zero Carbon Borough and addressing climate change	1	ES3.1	Achieving a Zero Carbon Borough	
		2	ES3.2	Achieving a Zero Carbon Borough	
		3	ES3.3	Achieving a Zero Carbon Borough	
		4	ES3.2	Achieving a Zero Carbon Borough	

DM30	Contaminated land and development and storage of hazardous substances	1	ES7.1	Contaminated land and development and storage of hazardous substances	
	Contaminated land and development and storage of hazardous substances	2	ES7.2	Contaminated land and development and storage of hazardous substances	

Appendix 6: Site allocations summary matrix

#	Site	Address	Infrastructure Requirements
1	Aspen Way	Aspen Way	1. Open space
2	Bishopsgate Goods Yard	Shoreditch High Street	1. Open space 2. Idea Store
3	Bow Common Gas Works	Bow Common Lane	1. Primary or Secondary School 2. Open Space
4	Billingsgate Market	Trafalgar Way	1. Primary or Secondary School 2. Open space
5	Ailsa Street	Ailsa Street	1. Primary School 2. Open Space
6	North Quay	Upper Bank Street	1. Open space
7	Reuters Ltd	Paul Julius Close	1. Primary School or Secondary School 2. Open space
8	Riverside South	Westferry Circus	1. Open space
9	Hercules Wharf	Orchard Place	1. Open space
10	Clove Crescent	East India, Dock Clove Crescent	1. Secondary School 2. Open space
11	Limeharbour	Limeharbour Marshwall	1. Primary School 2. Open space
12	Marsh Wall East	Limeharbour Marsh Wall	1. Primary school 2. Health facility 3. Open space
13	Marsh Wall West	Marsh Wall	1. Primary school 2. Health facility 3. Open space
14	Millharbour	2 Millharbour	1. Primary school 2. Health facility 3. Open space
15	Oban Street	Oban street	1. Open space
16	Crossharbour Town Centre	East Ferry Road	1. Idea Store 2. Health facility 3. Primary School
17	Chrip Street Town Centre	Chrip Street / East India Road / Kerbey Street	1. Idea Store (reprovision)
18	Wood Wharf	Prestons Road	1. Health facility 2. Open Space 3. Idea Store 4. Primary School
19	Westferry Printworks	Westferry Road	1. Open Space 2. Secondary School 3. Expanded leisure centre

#	Site	Address	Infrastructure Requirements
20	Leven Road Gas Works	Leven Road	1. Primary or Secondary School 2. Open Space
21	London Dock	Pennington Street	1. Secondary School 2. Open space 3. Health facility
22	Marian Place Gas Works and The Oval	Marian Place / The Oval / Emma Street	1. Open space
23	The Highway	The Highway/Pennington Street	1. Open Space
24	The Docklands Delivery Office	310 Burdett Road	1. Open Space
25	Whitechapel South	Whitechapel Road	1. Open space 2. Health facility (reprovision)
26	Millharbour South	Greenwich View Place/Muirfield Crescent	1. Primary school 2. Health facility 3. Open space

Appendix 7: Town Centre Boundaries & Frontages

To be inserted

Appendix 8: Employment Boundaries

To be inserted

Appendix 9: Site allocations and Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Project Reference	Ward	Description	Estimated Cost	Eligible for CIL/ S106?	Planned Year of Delivery
Early Years Infrastructure					
Barnardo's	Bromley North	Extension	£ 105,054	No – fully funded	2016/17
Bethnal Green Rangers	Bethnal Green	Improvements	£ 268,860	No – fully funded	2016/17
Calvary Pre-school	Lansbury	Improvements	£ 136,521	No – fully funded	2016/17
Chicksand	Spitalfields & Banglatown	Improvements	£ 122,998	No – fully funded	2016/17
City Gateway (Hind Grove)	Canary Wharf	New Provision	£ 110,839	No – fully funded	2016/17
Date Palm	Stepney Green	New Provision	£ 41,658	No – fully funded	2016/17
Global Kids - Ennerdale House	Mile End	Improvements	£ 100,000	No – fully funded	2016/17
Jingle Jungle	Poplar	Improvements	£ 31,916	No – fully funded	2016/17
Limehouse Project @ Cheadle House	Mile End	Improvements	£ 183,209	No – fully funded	2016/17
Lincoln Hall Play Group - Fern Street	Bromley South	New Provision	£ 245,846	No – fully funded	2016/17
Mowlem	St. Peter's	Extension	£ 5,000	No – fully funded	2016/17
Mudchute	Island Gardens	New Provision	£ 89,736	No – fully funded	2016/17
New Birth Nursery Phase 2	Stepney Green	Improvements	£ 100,000	No – fully funded	2016/17
Ocean	St Dunstan's	New Provision	£ 153,068	No – fully funded	2016/17
OSCA 102 Mile End Road	Mile End	Extension	£ 52,196	No – fully funded	2016/17
St. Matthias Community Centre	Poplar	Improvements	£ 87,160	No – fully funded	2016/17
THOG	Limehouse	New Provision	£ 25,000	No – fully funded	2016/17
Wager St/Mile End	Mile End	New Provision	£ 10,000	No – fully funded	2016/17

CC					
Weavers Field	St. Peter's	Improvements	£ 201,516	No – fully funded	2016/17
Whitehorse Adventure Playground	St. Dunstan's	New Provision	£ 300,000	No – fully funded	2016/17
Whitehorse Children's Centre	St. Dunstan's	New Provision	£ 375,000	No – fully funded	2016/17
Winterton House Phase 2	Shadwell	New Provision	£ 62,422	No – fully funded	2016/17
Total			£ 2,750,523		
Primary Schools					
Former Bow Boys' School	Bow East	Redevelopment to provide 3FE	£11m	No – fully funded	2018/19
Former Bromley Hall School	Lansbury	Redevelopment to provide 2FE	£10.2m	No – fully funded	2018/19
3 Millharbour	Canary Wharf	Provision of a 2FE Primary School being provided as part of an on-site development.	Land/ shell and core: £6,101,560 Fit out: TBC – estimate £6m Total: £12,101,560	Yes	2022/23
50 Marsh Wall (Alpha Square Development)	Canary Wharf	Provision of a 2FE Primary School being provided as part of an on-site development.	Land/ shell and core: £8,938,703 Fit out: TBC – estimate £6m. Total: £14,938,703	Yes	TBC
Wood Wharf	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Provision of a 2FE Primary School being provided as part of an on-site	Land/ shell and core being delivered under	Yes – allocation of £3m to cover fit-out	2020/21

		development.	S106. Cost of fit out TBC, est: £6m	costs.	
Clove Crescent site	Poplar Meets borough-wide need.	Site Allocation	TBC Estimate: £6.5m per FE	Yes	TBC
Leven Road Gas works site	Lansbury	Site Allocation	TBC Estimate £6.5m per FE	Yes	TBC
Marian Place Gas Works	St Peters	Site Allocation	TBC Estimate £6.5m per FE	Yes	
Crossharbour Town Centre	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Site Allocation	TBC Estimate £6.5m per FE	Yes	
Limeharbour Site	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Site Allocation	TBC Estimate £6.5m per FE	Yes	
The Highway	St Katherines and Wapping	Site Allocation	TBC Estimate £6.5m per FE	Yes	
Total			£105,341,823		
Secondary Schools					
London Dock site	St Katharine's & Wapping. Meets borough-wide need.	Site allocation for 6FE secondary school. LBTH to take a long lease and fund construction of new school.	£45m	Yes (£25m CIL)	2021/22
Westferry Printworks site	Canary Wharf. Meets borough-wide need.	Site allocation for 6FE secondary school	£45m	Yes	TBC
Langdon Park School	Lansbury. Meets borough-wide need.	Additional accommodation for 6th form	£5m	Yes	2019
George Green's School	Island Gardens. Meets borough-wide need.	Additional accommodation for 6th form	£5m	Yes	2019

Billingsgate Market (6FE)	Canary Wharf Meets borough-wide need.	Site allocation for 6FE secondary school	£39m	Yes	TBC
Bow Common Gas works site	Bromley South	Site Allocation	£39m	Yes	TBC
Reuters Site (6FE)	Blackwall and Cubitt Town Meets borough-wide need.	Site allocation for 6FE secondary school	£39m	Yes	TBC
Total			£217m		
Special Education Facilities					
Redevelopment of Former Beatrice Tate School site	St Peters	Additional accommodation for Stephen Hawking School	£3m	No - DfE grant funding available.	2017
Additional capacity to be identified	TBC	Projects to be identified when specific needs clarified	£10m	TBC	2018
Total			£13m		
Health Facilities					
Aberfeldy Practice	Lansbury	Conversion of office space into clinical space: -creation of an enclosed section in the waiting area to house a patient pod to allow patients to record medical data including BP, BMI etc that will save appointment time	£232,850	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017
Barkantine Health Centre	Canary Wharf	Creation of 5 new consulting/treatment rooms	£171,200	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017
Blithehale Health Centre	Weavers	Conversion of available space into clinical consulting room	£22,600	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017

Hartford Health Centre	St Dunstan's	Conversion of group room into minor surgery compliant suite with recovery room -Conversion of general office into two rooms	£110,000	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017
Island Health	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Creation of better functioning clinical rooms -Conversion of coffee room into counselling room -Creation of meeting room space to facilitate clinical discussions and multidisciplinary meetings	£246,200	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017
Jubilee Street Practice	Shadwell	Conversion of large community room into clinical area to undertake telephone triage and / or face to face consultations	£120,600	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017
Limehouse Practice	Limehouse	Restructure of current premises to create additional clinical space -Rehouse teams within the Practice to increase efficiency and economies of scale -Create a more welcoming environment for patients	£170,000	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017
Mission Practice	St Peter's	Creation of new consulting room by relocating communication room - Installation of multimedia equipment	£130,600	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017
Spitalfields Practice	Spitalfields and Banglatown	Conversion of a large room into two clinical rooms -Conversion of a store room into a therapy room	£207,000	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017
Wapping Group Practice	St. Katharine's and Wapping	Extension of a room to undertake minor surgery, warfarin clinics and patients	£137,315	Yes – S106 funding Secured and	2017

		BMI		Approved.	
Whitechapel Health	Whitechapel	Conversion of office to a clinical room -Ground floor baby changing facility	£148,500	Yes – S106 funding Secured and Approved.	2017
Goodman's Fields - Primary Care Facility	Whitechapel	Goodman's Field - Primary Care Facility that will house City Well Being and Whitechapel Health GP Practices - 1,050 sq. m	£3.5m	Yes – S106 funding ringfenced.	2017/2018
William Cotton Place - Primary Care Facility	Mile End	William Cotton Place - Provision of new primary care facility to house St Paul's Way Practice, Community Nursing and a Pharmacy	£3.2m	Yes – S106 funding ringfenced.	2017/2018
Wellington Way - Health Care Facility	Bromley North	Wellington Way - part refurbishment of existing health care facility and part new build	£3.1m	Yes – S106 funding ringfenced.	2018
Wood Wharf - New health facility	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Wood Wharf New development to include new health facility	TBC	Potentially for fit out - TBC	2021
Asda - Re-provision of existing facility	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Re-provision of modernised facility.	TBC	TBC	TBC
Suttons Wharf	Bethnal Green	Potential Relocation of Globe Town Surgery	£3.5m	Yes – S106 funding ringfenced.	TBC
Aberfeldy Estates	Lansbury	Aberfeldy Estates - Provision of a new healthcare facility to rehouse Aberfeldy Practice 1050 sq. m	£3.2	Yes – S106 funding ringfenced.	2018/2019
Millharbour	Canary Wharf	Site allocation for the delivery of new health facility.	TBC	TBC	TBC
South Quay West	Canary Wharf	Site allocation for the delivery of new health facility.	TBC	Yes	TBC
Marsh Wall East	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Site allocation for the delivery of new health facility.	TBC	Yes	TBC

Hercules Wharf, Leamouth South	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Site allocation for the delivery of new health facility.	TBC	Yes	TBC
Whitechapel South	Whitechapel	Site allocation for the delivery of new health facility.	TBC	Yes	TBC
Total			£18,196,865m		
Leisure Facilities					
Swimming Pools - New Provision	Wards in East and North East of borough.	Provision of up to 2 additional swimming pools (in addition to Poplar Baths), required primarily in east and north east of borough.	£17.6m	Yes	2020
Sports Halls - New Provision	Borough-wide	Provision of a minimum of 3 - 4 additional sports halls (in addition to Poplar Baths)	£8.2m	Yes	2020
Westferry Printworks - Expansion of Leisure Facility	Canary Wharf	Refurbishment and expansion of Tiller Road Leisure Centre	TBC	Yes	2023
Regeneration of existing facilities including John Orwell, St George's, Whitechapel, Tiller Road and Mile End.	Borough-wide	Redevelopment /comprehensive refurbishment of existing leisure facilities.	TBC	Yes	TBC
Sports and leisure facility improvement programme	Borough wide	Rolling programme of improvement works to existing facilities to ensure sufficiency and suitability while major renewal, replacement and new built projects are developed.	£550k to £1m per annum	Yes	2016
Total			£26.8m		
Idea Stores, Libraries and Other Community Hub Facilities					
Idea Store Wood	Blackwall and	Delivery of a new Idea Store Facility	£1.5m fit out	Yes	2021

Wharf	Cubitt Town				
Crossharbour	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Delivery of a new Idea Store Facility/ Community hub	£6m (Land and shell and core) + £1.5m fit out	Yes	2021
Bethnal Green	Bethnal Green	Delivery of a new Idea Store Facility/ Community hub	£6m (Land and shell and core) + £1.5m fit out	Yes	2022
Idea Store Chrisp Street (re-provision)	Poplar	Replacement of existing Idea Store Facility	TBC	TBC	TBC
Bromley by Bow	Bromley South	Delivery of a new Idea Store Facility/ Community hub on the Tesco site.	£6m (Land and shell and core) + £1.5m fit out	Yes	2025
Bishopsgate Goods Yard	Weavers	Delivery of a new Idea Store Facility/ Community hub	£6m (Land and shell and core) + £1.5m fit out	Yes	TBC
East London Heritage Centre	TBC	Delivery of a new Archive Facility	£6m (Land and shell and core) + £1.5m fit out	Yes	2022
Idea Stores Improvement Programme	Borough Wide	Rolling programme of improvement works to existing facilities to ensure sufficiency and suitability while major renewal, replacement and new built projects are developed.	£500k pa	Yes	2016
Total			£36.5m		
Transport and Connectivity					
Fish Island - TfL Cycle Hire Scheme Extension/ Enhancement	Bow East	Improvements and enhancements to the TfL Cycle Hire scheme	£40k per station	No	2017

Whitechapel Station Upgrade	Whitechapel	Interchange upgrade and connectivity improvements	£3.7m	TBC	TBC
Hackney Wick Station - Crossrail 2	Bow East	Eastern branch interchange station	TBC	TBC	TBC
Hackney Wick	Bow East	Upgrade station access.	£1m from LBTH, £25m total.	TBC	TBC
Bromley by Bow Station - Upgrade	Bromley North	Station upgrade and connectivity improvements	£86.5m	TBC	TBC
Bow Interchange - Crossings	Bow East	Provision of new crossings at Bow Interchange	£35m	Yes	2022
Millenium Quarter - Infrastructure Works	Canary Wharf	Provision of Footway, Marsh Wall upgrade (including street furniture)	£0.7m	Yes	2017
Millenium Quarter - Infrastructure Works	Canary Wharf	Provision of Carriageway, Marsh Wall Upgrade	£2m	Yes	2025
Millenium Quarter/ Canary Wharf	Canary Wharf	Provision of South Dock Bridges	£20m	Yes	2021/22
Public Realm Gateway/ Streetscene Enhancement	Borough-wide	Provision of Public Realm Gateway, 13 yr programme / Upgrading street scene (transforming major street scene)	£15m	Yes	2030

Programme					
Street Lighting Replacement Programme	Borough-wide	Borough wide replacement of Street Lighting, 15 year programme	£9.6m	Yes	2030
Wapping/ Shadwell Connections	Shadwell	The Highway/Vaughan Way junction improvement scheme	TBC	TBC	TBC
Wayfinding Improvements	Borough-wide	Improvement of wayfinding features throughout the borough, Rollout of Legible London	Ongoing	Yes	Ongoing
Planned Highway Maintenance	Borough-wide	Carriageway maintenance to borough's roads. 2.5m per year, 13 year programme	£2.5m pa	Yes	Ongoing
Roach Point Bridge Connection	Bow East	Replacement of bridge extension to White Post Lane	£10m	Yes	Ongoing
Old Ford Crown Close Bridge	Bow East	Replacement of pedestrian bridge with bus accessible bridge	£32m	Yes	2020
New Connection to Greenway	Bow East	Pedestrian link from Wick Lane	£1m	Yes	2025
Crown Close Roundabout	Bow East	Improvement works	£5m	Yes	2020
Bow Interchange -	Bow East/	Improvements to pedestrian and cycling	£2m	TBC	TBC

Phase 1	Bromley By Bow	conditions.			
Bow Interchange Phase 2	Bow East/ - Bromley By Bow	Removal of flyover	£40m	Yes	2025
A12 junctions	Bromley By Bow	Modifying the A12 to provide junctions at grade.	£10m	Yes	2018
Riverside connections	Bow East/ Bromley By Bow	Bridges over River Lea	£20m	Yes	2020
Aspen Way/Blackwall/Poplar Connections	Canary Wharf/ Poplar	Aspen way decking	£50m	TBC	TBC
Preston's Road Roundabout	Blackwall	Removal of roundabout to provide signalised junction to improve pedestrian access	£5m	Yes	2020
Tower Hill Junction Improvement	Whitechapel	Modifying traffic management (possible fly under)	£20m	Yes	TBC
Cycling improvements	Borough-wide	Improvements to network and infrastructure	£20m	Yes	Ongoing
Road safety improvements	Borough-wide	Accident remedial schemes at hotspots	£10m	Yes	Ongoing
Sustrans Thames bridge crossing	Canary Wharf	Pedestrian/ cycling bridge across the Thames to Southwark.	£150m	TBC	TBC

Total			£551.06m		
Publicly Accessible Open Spaces					
Leven Road	Lansbury	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Oban Street	Lansbury	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Aspen Way	Lansbury	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Clove Crescent	Poplar	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Limeharbour	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Billingsgate Market	Canary Wharf	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Marian Place Gas Works	St Peters	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
The Oval	St Peters	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	£0.9m	Yes	TBC
Goodman's Fields	Whitechapel	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes – secured in S106.	TBC
London Dock	St Katherines and Wapping	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes – secured in S106.	TBC
The Highway Site	St Katherines and Wapping	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Marsh Wall East	St Katherines and Wapping	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Leamouth Peninsula South	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Blackwall Reach	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC

Reuters Site	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Whitechapel South Green Spine	Whitechapel	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Riverside South	Canary Wharf	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Docklands Delivery Office	Mile End	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
North Quay	Canary Wharf	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
South Quay West	Canary Wharf	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Westferry Printworks	Canary Wharf	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes – secured in S106	TBC
Millharbour	Canary Wharf	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Millharbour South	Canary Wharf	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Crossharbour Town Centre	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Bow Common Gas Works	Bromley South	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Bishopsgate Goods Yard	Weavers	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
Wood Wharf	Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Creation of new publicly accessible Open Space	TBC	Yes – secured in S106.	TBC
Bartlett Park - Enhancement of Open Space	Lansbury	Improvement of existing open space	£6m	Yes	TBC
River Lea	Lansbury	Provision of a linked open space from Fish Island down to Leamouth Peninsula	TBC	Yes	TBC

Green Grid Projects - Borough Wide	Borough-wide	Various projects including: - Greening the Street Tree Planting Provision of Community Gardens Enhancing Existing Open Space Provision of New Open Space	TBC	Yes	TBC
South Quay Masterplan Open Spaces	Canary Wharf/Blackwall and Cubitt Town	Various Open Spaces to be developed as part of the masterplan implementation	TBC	Yes	TBC
Whitechapel Vision Open Spaces	Whitechapel	Various Open Spaces to be developed as part of the masterplan implementation	TBC	Yes	TBC
Open space improvement programme	Borough wide	Quality and resilience enhancements to open spaces across the borough to address increased usage from a growing population. Rolling programme over 13 years, £1m per annum.	£13m	Yes	2016
Total			£19.9m		
Employment and Training Facilities					
Employment, Training and Information Outreach Sites	Areas with high concentration of high economic/ employment inactivity.	Delivery of facilities to enable delivery of employment and training support and information in locations which are accessible to key target groups.	TBC	TBC	TBC
Total			TBC		
Strategic Energy and Sustainability Infrastructure					
Barkantine Decentralised Energy	Canary Wharf	Barkantine district energy system is approaching full capacity and investment to deliver plant equipment capacity upgrades will be required to	£0.5 – 2million	Yes	2017 - 2021

		meet the anticipated additional loads from the developments in the isle of dogs area			
Barkantine Decentralised Energy	Canary Wharf	To meet future development energy loads in the south quay area, additional 'trunk' pipework required.	£2million	Yes	2017/12018
Whitechapel Decentralised Energy	Whitechapel	Whitechapel district heating system	£5million (Phase 1)	Yes (?)	2020
Total			£9m		
Strategic Flood Defence Infrastructure					
Flood mitigation works - Borough wide	Borough Wide	Flood mitigation works in critical drainage areas	TBC	Yes	2018
Installation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) on highways - Borough wide	Borough Wide	Installation of SUDS to enhance flood mitigation measures. 12 yr programme	£1.6m	Yes	2025
Total			£1.6m		
Council Managed Markets Infrastructure					
New rig provision	Borough-wide	Rollout of standardised rigs in the boroughs market	£0.5m	Yes	2017
New market	Isle of Dogs	Developing new street market on the Isle of Dogs	£0.5m	Yes	TBC
Installation of electricity supplies to all markets	Borough-wide	Install electricity supplies to all Council managed markets.	£1.75m	No	2020
Total			£2.75m		
Public Safety Infrastructure					
Victoria Park to	Borough-wide	Installation of cabling to enable higher	£1.5m	TBC	TBC

Mulberry Place - Provision of fibre optic cabling		CCTV coverage			
Upgrade of CCTV Recording System	Borough-wide	Upgrade of CCTV camera, recording system and Command and Control centre equipment	£2.93m	Yes	2017
CCTV network upgrade and improvement programme	Borough wide	Ongoing CCTV network upgrade and improvement programme	£500k	Yes	2016
Total			£4.93m		
Telecommunications Related Infrastructure					
Public wi-fi network	Borough Wide	Borough wide public wi-fi network and provision of hardware	£1m	Yes	2019
Total			£1m		
Public Realm Related Infrastructure					
QR Code rollout	Borough-wide	QR stickers to improve street cleanliness through better reporting.	£0.1m	Yes	2018
E-ink displays	Borough-wide	Resident information system	TBC	TBC	TBC
Total			£0.1m		
Waste Management Infrastructure					
Depot capacity	Borough-wide	Increase in-borough depot capacity to meet growth and meet statutory waste duties	TBC	Yes	TBC
Envac waste disposal system	Isle of Dogs	Developing and implementing waste bulking system.	£4m	Yes	2023

Recycling/ Reuse Centre	Borough-wide.	Establishing additional localised centres	£3m	Yes	2023
Total			£7m		

Appendix 10: Planning Application Checklist

When submitting a planning application, in order for a planning application to be valid, there is a list of requirements that must be met. The list comprises of two elements:

1. National validation requirements
2. Local requirements.

The national requirements are set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance, drawing on the relevant legislation (Development Management Procedure Order 2015). The Council's Local List details any additional specific plans or documentation required to accompany a planning application and will vary according to the type of application, i.e. householder, full permission, outline permission, etc.

The Council's local list requirements are published on the website and are reviewed periodically.

The current local list can be found at the following

link: http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/ignl/environment_and_planning/planning/planning_applications/local_lists.aspx

Appendix 11: Open Spaces Strategy Map

To be inserted

Appendix 12: Draft Policies Map

See separate document

Appendix 13: Policy options Matrix

Chapter/Topic	Policy	Options	Preferred option and rationale	Comments
Ch.1: Introduction	N/A	N/A		
Ch.2: Context	N/A	N/A		
Ch.3: Vision & Objectives		No reasonable alternative policy options have been identified. This Local Plan must be in general conformity with the London Plan and the NPPF.		
Ch.4.0. Draft Policies	N/A	N/A		
Ch.4.1: Sustainable Growth in Tower Hamlets		No reasonable alternative policy options have been identified. This Local Plan must be in general conformity with the London Plan and the NPPF.		
Ch.4.2: Design and Historic Environment				
Building Heights	DH5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify suitable tall building zones in the CAZ, Canary Wharf Major Centre and Activity Area and apply a step down approach from the zone. 2. Maintain existing approach to managing building heights in accordance with the town centre hierarchy. 	<p>Option 1 Increasingly developments have come forward in the Borough for tall buildings that do not respect their context and have a negative effect on character.</p> <p>In order to manage this and guide development, the Council has introduced Tall Buildings Zones to make it clear where it considers tall</p>	

Chapter/Topic	Policy	Options	Preferred option and rationale	Comments
			buildings appropriate and where they are considered inappropriate.	
Density	DH6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide further guidance to maintain densities that exceed the London Plan's Density Matrix 2. Adopt a locally specific density matrix to manage the scale of development. 	<p>Option 1</p> <p>This option would be in conformity with the London Plan but provide further detail to manage the scale of development.</p>	
Ch.4.3:Housing in Tower Hamlets				
Mixed and Balanced Communities	Policy H2.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt a London Plan compliant tenure split of 60/40 for social and affordable rent and intermediate rent or sale respectively. 2. Maintain existing tenure split policy of 70/30 for social and affordable rent and intermediate rent or sale respectively. 3. Adopt a new tenure split of 80/20 for social and affordable rent and intermediate rent or sale respectively. 	<p>Option 2</p> <p>The LBTH SHMA 2014 shows an objectively assessed need for the new housing stock to comprise 62.3% social rented housing and 4.3% intermediate housing. These figures are substantially different from the 2013 London Strategic Housing Market Assessment.</p>	

Chapter/Topic	Policy	Options	Preferred option and rationale	Comments
Mixed and Balanced Communities	Policy H2.5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt a new mix of 1 beds, 2 beds, 3 beds and 4 beds across all three tenures (social and affordable / intermediate and market) 2. Adopt a new mix of 1 beds, 2 beds, 3 beds and 4 beds across all affordable housing tenures (social and affordable / intermediate). 3. Adopt a new mix of 1 beds, 2 beds, 3 beds and 4 beds in the social and affordable tenure only. 	<p>Option 2</p> <p>The LBTH SHMA 2014 identifies that the majority of Tower Hamlets need is in the affordable sector. As such the delivery of this form of housing is a priority for the borough.</p>	

Housing Quality and Standards	Policy H3.1b	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To apply the nationally described space standards for floor to ceiling height of 2.3 m 2. To apply the London Plan approach of strongly encouraging a floor to ceiling height of 2.5m 3. To require a local standard of 2.5m floor to ceiling height 	<p>Option 3</p> <p>The borough is the second most dense borough in London and the dominant form of new housing is flatted. To date, a floor to ceiling height of 2.5m has been deliverable. These considerations alongside health and wellbeing considerations inform the rationale for option 3.</p>	
Ch.4.4:Economy and Jobs in Tower Hamlets				
Employment Locations	Policy EMP4.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To retain existing prohibition of housing within Preferred Office Locations (POLs) 2. To allow housing within POLs 	<p>Option 1</p> <p>The Council's draft Employment Land Review supports this position, along with the GLA's CAZ SPG</p>	
Employment Locations	EMP4.2ai	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To maintain existing 12 month period for evidence of marketing for loss of employment space 2. To extend 12 month period of evidence to 24 months 	<p>Option 2</p> <p>The need to maintain employment floorspace to meet needs means that a greater period of marketing evidence is required</p>	
Ch.4.5:Town Centres in Tower Hamlets				
Protecting and Enhancing Our Town Centres	TC2.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain existing town centre designations 2. Identify additional town centres and consider re-designation of existing town centres 	<p>Option 2</p> <p>Additional town centres have been identified to strengthen the borough's network of town centres and retail provision, and to support future growth</p>	

	TC2.2a & b	To consider an appropriate percentage of retail (A1) units within primary and secondary frontages: 1. 70/30 2. 60/40 3. No minimum within secondary frontages	Option 2 This is to ensure a dominance of A1 units within the primary shopping areas without overconcentrating A1 units in such areas, and to ensure a range of uses throughout the wider town centres.	
Protecting and Enhancing Retail in our Town Centres	TC3.1aii	a. Maintain the existing 12 month period for evidence where loss of A1 retail is proposed b. Extend period to 18 or 24 months	Option 1 It is considered that the existing requirement is sufficient, and where A1 uses are genuinely unviable having units vacant for a longer period could be counter-productive to ensuring the vitality and viability of the town centre.	
Ch.4.6: Community, Culture and Social Facilities		No reasonable alternative policy options have been identified. This Local Plan must be in general conformity with the London Plan and the NPPF.		
Ch.4.7: Open Spaces and Water Spaces in Tower Hamlets		No reasonable alternative policy options have been identified. This Local Plan must be in general conformity with the London Plan and the NPPF.		

<p>Ch.4.8: Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>ES7. 2</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To continue to safeguard licensed waste sites as currently in the Managing Development Document (MDD). 2. To safeguard suitable waste sites as identified in the Waste Management Evidence Base. 	<p>Option 2</p> <p>Since the development of the MDD, some waste sites have not renewed their waste license and have been subject to strategic and local development pressure with the result that their suitability has altered.</p>	
<p>Achieving a Zero Carbon Borough</p>	<p>ES6.1</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require residential and non-residential development (by 2016 and 2019 respectively) to achieve zero carbon with a minimum 45% reduction on-site. (Current Local Plan Policy) 2. Require residential and non-residential development (by 2016 and 2019 respectively) to achieve zero carbon with a minimum 35% reduction on-site. (Current London Plan Policy) 	<p>Require residential and non-residential development (by 2016 and 2019 respectively) to achieve zero carbon with a minimum 45% reduction on-site. (Current Local Plan Policy)</p> <p>In order to contribute to meet the London Plan and Strategic Objective 12 target of a 60% reduction of carbon emissions (below the 1990 level) by 2025, Tower Hamlets needs to reduce CO2 emissions per person significantly more than most other London boroughs, as Tower Hamlets is currently the third worst performing</p>	

			borough within the capital ¹ . This policy maintains the Council's policy trajectory which has required progressive reductions in developments' carbon emissions	
Ch.4.9:Transport and connectivity in Tower Hamlets				
Car parking standards (Appendix Two)	TRN3.1 Parking and Permit-free	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase to London Plan standards 2. Maintain current MDD standards (lower than London Plan) 3. Reduce standards 	Option 3 This is to better reflect the borough's unique local characteristics, relatively high levels of public transport accessibility, the level of parking stress and highway congestion within the borough.	
Cycle parking standards (Appendix Two)	TRN3.5 Parking and Permit-free	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. London Plan standards 2. Maintain current MDD standards 	Option 2 In response to the tightened car parking standards proposed for residential and office uses, it is necessary for the corresponding minimum cycling parking standards to ensure those developments provide good quality and sufficient cycle parking to encourage the	

¹ National Statistics, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2014, 2016

			potential for growth in cycling journeys to be realised.	
Ch.4.10:Developer Contributions		No reasonable alternative policy options have been identified. This Local Plan must be in general conformity with the London Plan and the NPPF.		
Ch.5: Delivering the Vision through Place Making				
Sub Areas	DP1 Delivering Place Making	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the existing 24 places 2. Take forward the GLAs designated Opportunity Areas as sub areas 3. Merge option 1 and 2 and designate the remaining part of the borough as the central sub-area. 	<p>Option 3 Given the level of growth in the borough, it is essential that growth and infrastructure provision is coordinated on a strategic level to ensure it is directed in the appropriate locations and delivers liveable and sustainable communities.</p> <p>However, whilst planning at a strategic level, it is important to reflect the distinct character of the existing places as an opportunity to understand and respond to the intricacies that shape Tower Hamlets at a local level.</p>	
Ch.6 Appendices	N/A			