

Committee: Strategic Development Committee	Date: 10 March 2016	Classification: Unrestricted	Agenda Item No:
Report of: Corporate Director of Development & Renewal		Title: Planning Application for Decision	
Case Officer: Gareth Gwynne		Ref No: PA/15/02527	
		Ward: Whitechapel	

1.0 APPLICATION DETAILS

Location: 34-40 White Church Lane and 29-31 Commercial Road, London, E1

Existing Use: Mixed Use – Residential use above ground floor with primarily A1 and A3 uses on ground floor

Proposal: Demolition of existing buildings at 34-40 White Church Lane and 29-31 Commercial Road and erection of a ground floor plus 18 upper storey building (75.5m AOD metre) with basement to provide 155sqm (NIA) of flexible use commercial space (B1/A1/A3 Use Class) at ground floor and 42 residential units (C3 Use Class) above with basement, new public realm, cycle parking and all associated works.

Drawing Numbers:

3316 PL 01 rev P1, 3316 PL 02 rev P1, 3316 PL 03 rev P1, 3316 PL 04 rev P1, 3316 PL 200 rev P1, 3316 PL 201 rev P3, 3316 PL 202 rev P4, 3316 PL 203 rev P4, 3316 PL 204 rev P4, 3316 PL 205 rev P2, 3316 PL 206 rev P2, 3316 PL 207 rev P2, 3316 PL 208 rev P2, 3316 PL 209 rev P3, 3316 PL 210 rev P1, 3316 PL 211 rev P1, 3316 PL 300 rev P3, 3316 PL 400 rev P3, 3316 PL 401 rev P2, 3316 PL 402 rev P4, 3316 PL 403 rev P3, 3316 PL 404 rev P2, 3316 PL 405 rev P1, 3316 PL 406 rev P3, 3316 PL 407 rev P2, 3316 PL 410 rev P1, 3316 PL 411 rev P1, 3316 PL 412 rev P1, 3316 PL 413 rev P1, 3316 PL 414 rev P1, 3316 PL 420 rev P2, 3316 PL 421 rev P1, 3316 PL 422 rev P1, PL 500 rev P1, PL 501 rev P1, PL 502 rev P1, PL 503 rev P1, PL 504 rev P1, PL 505 rev P1, PL 506 rev P1, PL 507 rev P1

Supporting Documents:

- Design and Access Statement
- Landscape Strategy
- Planning Statement
- Daylight and Sunlight Assessment
- Heritage, Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment
- Statement of Community Involvement
- Economic Statement
- Energy Assessment and Sustainability Assessment
- Air Quality Assessment
- Wind/Microclimate Assessment
- Acoustic Assessment
- Transport Assessment
- Financial Viability Assessment
- Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
- Soil Contamination Risk Assessment

- Indoor Play Space Plan, dated December 2015
- Landscape Masterplan (1426/002 Rev. E)

Applicant: David Abraham Partnership

2.0 Executive Summary

- 2.1 Owner/occupiers of 845 neighbouring properties were consulted on the scheme. Two representations were received, both objecting to the scheme raising concerns surrounding overlooking, overshadowing and the cumulative impacts of the scale of development in the area on infrastructure.
- 2.2 Officers have considered the particular circumstances of this application against the adopted policies in the London Plan 2015, Tower Hamlets Core Strategy 2010, the Council's Managing Development Document 2013, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), and have found that:
- 2.3 The proposed height of the tall building would be consistent with the emerging built context for Aldgate and provide a suitable transition in the hierarchy of tall buildings from the tallest building centred around Aldgate Place (to the west), through a descending hierarchy of heights established in the consented scheme at No 27. Commercial Road and the built out schemes at No 35, No. 52-58 and No. 60 Commercial Road (set to the east of the application site).
- 2.4 In the context of a number of existing consented for tall building schemes the impact of the scheme on views and settings of nearby listed buildings, the Whitechapel High Street Conservation Area and the Altab Ali Park in particular are considered to be broadly neutral and any impacts there are are considered, on balance, to be acceptable.
- 2.5 The scheme's proposed creation of a small public realm space facing Commercial Road would help enhance the views and setting of the adjacent Grade II former St George's Brewery warehouse building.
- 2.6 The development would provide a range of residential unit sizes and tenures including a maximum quantum of affordable housing (26% by habitable room) given the viability constraints of the scheme, including the provision of 4x 3 bedroom affordable units at Borough framework rents (inclusive of service charges).
- 2.7 The housing would be of suitably high quality with over 75% of the units benefiting from triple aspect, with 8 of the remaining 9 units double aspect units indicative of a good standard of amenity for the future residents; notwithstanding the child play space constraints of the scheme.
- 2.8 The scheme does present some significant challenges in respect of daylight/sunlight. However this needs to be considered in the context of the site context and in particular the degree of impact the consented scheme at No. 27 Commercial Road would impose to neighbouring developments. Subject to conditions, it is considered that the development would not have an unacceptable impact on the amenity of adjoining residents in terms of daylight/sunlight impacts, sense of enclosure, privacy, overlooking, noise, and construction impacts.
- 2.9 Transport matters, including parking, access and servicing arrangement are acceptable.

2.10 A suitable strategy for minimising carbon dioxide emissions from the development has been proposed. Landscaping and biodiversity features are also proposed which seek to ensure the development is environmentally sustainable.

3.0 RECOMMENDATION

3.1 That the Committee resolve to **GRANT** full planning permission subject to:

- Any direction by the London Mayor.
- The prior completion of a legal agreement to secure the following planning obligations:

3.2 Financial contributions:

- a) £15,348 construction phase employment training
- b) £2,989 end-user phase employment training
- c) £27,615 carbon off-setting
- d) £85,000 for raised table works including kerbs adjustments and drainage provision
- e) Monitoring fee equivalent to £500 per each substantial Head of Terms

Total financial contribution: £45,952 plus monitoring contribution

3.3 Non-financial contributions:

- a) On-site affordable housing consisting of 4 x three bedroom units at Borough Framework Levels inclusive of service charges, with 1 of these three bedroom units delivered as a fully wheelchair accessible unit
- b) 2 x one bedroom and 2 x two bedroom intermediate units
- c) Access to employment
 - 20% local procurement
 - 20% local labour in construction
- (d) 6 apprenticeships delivered during the construction phase
- (e) Commuted sum to fund accessible bays 2 blue badge accessible car parking bays on-street
- (f) Public access to public realm
- (g) Meet the Transport for London Cycle-Hire annual membership key fee for each individual residential unit within the scheme for the first 3 years of occupation, as part of Travel Plan
- (h) Car Free Agreement (to remove future occupants from having access to the Borough's residents on street car parking permit scheme)

(i) LBTH Code of Construction Practice and Considerate Constructors

3.3 Any other planning obligation(s) considered necessary by the Corporate Director Development & Renewal

3.4 That the Corporate Director Development & Renewal is delegated power to negotiate the legal agreement indicated above acting within delegated authority. If within three months of the resolution the legal agreement has not been completed, the Corporate Director Development & Renewal is delegated power to refuse planning permission.

3.5 That the Corporate Director Development & Renewal is delegated power to impose conditions and informatives on the planning permission to secure the following matters:

3.6 Conditions:

Compliance

- 1) Compliance with plans
- 2) 3 year time limit for implementation
- 3) Land contamination
- 4) Balconies retained as outdoor private amenity space for the life of the development
- 5) Wind mitigation measures
- 6) Internal play space area maintained and actively managed for life of the development
- 7) Fob access to lifts maintained for wheelchair accessible unit affordable rented unit for the life of the development

Pre commencement

- 8) Archaeology - written scheme of investigation

Pre-commencement (other than demolition of the existing buildings)

- 9) Detailed drainage strategy
- 10) Details of cycle stand and storage areas
- 11) Impact on water supply infrastructure
- 12) Acoustic Mitigation Strategy
- 13) Piling method statement
- 14) Construction, Logistics and Environmental Management Plan
- 15) Method statement demonstrating how the development will safeguard the structural integrity of adjoining listed building
- 16) Use of construction cranes

Pre- 3rd floor slab level

- 17) Detailed drawings and samples of all external materials
- 18) Landscaping and public realm including details of:
 - a. Soft landscaping
 - b. Biodiversity improvement measures
 - c. Details of roof top based solar panels and capacity for scheme to allow future connection to a district heating network
 - d. Hard landscaping
 - e. Street furniture
 - f. Lighting to public realm including
 - g. CCTV and security measures
 - h. Visitor cycle parking

- i. Ground levels & thresholds – inclusive access
- 19) Wheelchair accessible units

Prior to Occupation

- 20) Secured by Design accreditation
- 21) Delivery & Servicing Plan (including a Waste Management Strategy)
- 22) Travel Plan
- 23) Scheme to maximise active glazing frontages to ground floor commercial use/s and a signage strategy
- 24) Detail of noise mitigation and odour control to any A3 unit/s
- 25) Details of opening hours for any A1/A3 unit/s
- 26) Interior design and management plan for internal play space

3.7 Informatives

- a) Thames Water
- b) Environmental Health – Noise & Vibration
- c) National Grid apparatus

- 3.8 Any other condition(s) and/or informatives as considered necessary by the Corporate Director for Development & Renewal.

4.0 PROPOSAL, LOCATION DETAILS and DESIGNATIONS

Site and Surroundings and Designations

- 4.1 The site is in Aldgate and occupies a street corner site, where the southern end of Whitechurch Lane meets Commercial Road (and turns east). The back of the pavement to these two streets serves as the western and southern site boundaries, Assam Street marks the northern edge of the development site and the eastern edge abuts the Grade II listed former St George's Brewery warehouse building.
- 4.2 The development plot occupies approximately 380sq.m and currently contains two buildings of three and four storeys in height respectively, with A1, B1 and A3 use at ground floor and with residential uses found across the upper floors.



Figure 1: Site location plan

- 4.3 White Church Lane is a relatively narrow street that links Commercial Road and Whitechapel High Street and the buildings fronting it are between two and six storeys in height with commercial uses at ground floor with typically residential use above. Planning consent has been granted for a 21 storey serviced apartment hotel at No. 27 Commercial Road that occupies the opposite corner site of where White Church Lane meets Commercial Road (and turns west). Assam Street is a cul-de-sac and provides vehicular access to the basement car park serving the Naylor Building (a large residential development) and vehicular access service area serving the 19 storey high student housing development at No. 35 Commercial Road
- 4.4 The application site is located approximately 55 metres to the south of the Whitechapel High Street Conservation Area. To the immediate east of the site is the grade II Listed John Walker & Sons Ltd Warehouse. The grade II Listed Gunmakers Company Hall & Proof House is located around 30 metres to the south of the site at No. 46-50 Commercial Road. The K2 Telephone Kiosk to the front of this building is also grade II listed. The grade II listed 32 and 34 Commercial Road are located around 60 metres to the south-west of the site. No. 17 White Church Lane is locally listed and is set approximately 55 metres to the north-west of the site.



Figure 2: No. 29-31 Commercial Road (with listed former St George's Brewery Road right hand side of photo and the student block at No. 35 Commercial Road set behind warehouse)

- 4.6 The site lies within the background consultation area of View 25A.1 of the GLA's London View Management Framework and in Area of Archaeological Priority.
- 4.7 The site falls within the:
- Borough's Aldgate Masterplan boundary;
 - London Plan Central Activity Zone
 - Core Growth Area to the City Fringe / 'Tech City' Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF).

Proposal

- 4.8 The proposal is for a residential led development consisting of 42 new residential units set over the 18 upper storeys in a tall building, rising to (75.5 AOD), with a flexible use commercial use space (155sq.m) at ground floor.



Figure 3: CGI of proposal (showing south and east facades)

- 4.9 The residential units would consist of 8x studio units, 16x 1 bedroom units, 12x 2 bedroom units, 6x 3 bedroom units. The ground floor would contain two residential lobby spaces and a waste and recycling room serving the residential units.
- 4.10 The entrance to the affordable housing accommodation would be from Assam Street and the private accommodation from Commercial Road.



Figure 4: proposed ground floor plan

- 4.11 The scheme would create a small new public realm space at the junction of Commercial Road and White Church Lane that would be finished (through a mix of hard and soft

landscaping) to a high quality. The scheme would reveal (for the first time in over a hundred years) the attractive base of the flank wall of the listed brewery building at No. 28 Commercial Road.

- 4.12 The affordable housing accommodation would be set upon the first three floors above ground floor with the private accommodation set on the upper floors above that, arranged in a mix of two and three units per floor with maisonette arrangement for the units on the top two floors set over the 17th and 18th storey. Each flat would benefit from an individual balcony (or roof private terrace space the maisonette units). The child play space for the scheme would be provided through an internal space located on a section of the first upper floor.
- 4.13 The basement would contain the commercial waste store that is serviced by two lifts in addition to providing a plant room and residential cycle store. The scheme would provide four wheelchair adaptable or accessible units (10%). The scheme would provide no on-site car parking spaces.

5.0 **Relevant Planning History**

Application Site

- 5.1 None relevant to this application

Neighbouring Sites

27 Commercial Road

- 5.2 PA/14/02315 - planning permission granted 3/10/2014 for the demolition of existing buildings and creation of a development, of a part 19 / part 21 storey hotel (81.420m AOD) comprising 211 apart-hotel suites with a service/drop off bay off White Church Lane.
- 5.3 PA/13/2338 - planning permission granted 15/8/14 for demolition of existing buildings and creation of a development, of a part 19 / part 21 storey hotel, (comprising 269 bedrooms) with a service/drop off bay off White Church Lane.
- 5.4 The centre of Aldgate has been subject to major redevelopment in recent years with planning permission been granted for a number of tall buildings.
- 5.5 These consents have been in line with the design principles set out in vision statement for Aldgate. in the Borough's Core Strategy and the earlier (2007) Aldgate Masterplan interim framework document. The following sites and the consents granted upon them are of relevance to this application:
- Aldgate Tower, B1 use office space rising to 17 storeys (93.6m AOD) – complete.
 - Aldgate Place: Major residential-led mixed use development including three towers of up to 26 storeys (95.98m AOD) – under construction.
 - No. 15-17 Leman Street and No. 1 Buckle Street: Serviced Apartment Hotel development of 23 storeys (86.2m AOD) – under construction.

- Beagle House site: Office led scheme rising to 19 storeys (88.15m AOD) – consent granted.
- No. 1 Commercial Street Mixed Use 86m - Mixed use (AOD) development rising to 23 storeys (86, AOD) – completed.
- Nos 61-75 Alie Street (Altitude) – Residential scheme 27 storeys (91.10m AOD) – completed.
- Goodman's Fields: Six towers of 19-23 storeys (73.18m-86.75m AOD) – under construction, part occupied.
- No. 35 Commercial Road – student accommodation rising to 18 storeys (70m AOD) - completed.
- No. 52-58 Commercial Road - residential led scheme rising to 13 and 17 storeys (55.6m and 67m AOD) – nearing completion.
- No. 60 Commercial Road - student accommodation rising to 19 storeys (69m AOD) – completed.

6.0 POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 The Council in determining this application has the following main statutory duties to perform:

- To determine the application in accordance with the development plan unless other material considerations indicate otherwise (Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004);
- To have regard to local finance considerations so far as material to the application, and to any other material considerations (Section 70 (2) Town & Country Planning Act 1990);
- In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects the setting of a listed building, to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting (Section 66 (1) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990);
- Pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the adjoining Whitechapel High Street Conservation Area (Section 72 (1) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).

6.2 For details of the status of relevant policies see the front sheet for “Planning Applications for Determination” agenda items. For a complex application such as this one, the list below is not an exhaustive list of policies, however it contains some of the most relevant policies to the application:

6.3 Core Strategy Development Plan Document (CS)

Policies:	SP02	Urban living for everyone
	SP03	Creating healthy and liveable neighbourhoods
	SP04	Creating a green and blue grid
	SP05	Dealing with waste
	SP06	Delivering successful employment hubs
	SP07	Improving education and skills
	SP08	Making connected places

- SP09 Creating attractive and safe streets and spaces
- SP10 Creating distinct and durable places
- SP11 Working towards a zero-carbon borough
- SP12 Delivering Placemaking
- SP13 Planning Obligations

6.4 Managing Development Document (MDD)

- Policies:
- DM0 Delivering Sustainable Development
 - DM3 Delivering Homes
 - DM4 Housing Standards and amenity space
 - DM8 Community Infrastructure
 - DM9 Improving Air Quality
 - DM10 Delivering Open space
 - DM11 Living Buildings and Biodiversity
 - DM12 Water spaces
 - DM13 Sustainable Drainage
 - DM14 Managing Waste
 - DM15 Local Job Creation and Investment
 - DM20 Supporting a Sustainable Transport Network
 - DM21 Sustainable Transport of Freight
 - DM22 Parking
 - DM23 Streets and Public Realm
 - DM24 Place Sensitive Design
 - DM25 Amenity
 - DM26 Building Heights
 - DM27 Heritage and Historic Environment
 - DM28 World Heritage Sites
 - DM29 Zero-Carbon & Climate Change
 - DM30 Contaminated Land

6.5 Supplementary Planning Guidance/Documents

- Revised draft Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (Version for public consultation April 2015).
- Aldgate Masterplan Interim Guidance (2007)

6.6 Consolidated London Plan (2015)

Policies

- 1.1 Delivering Strategic vision and objectives London
- 2.1 London
- 2.5 Sub-regions
- 2.9 Inner London
- 2.10 Central Activity Zone
- 2.11 Central Activity Zone - strategic
- 2.12 Central Activities Zone - local
- 2.13 Opportunity Areas and Intensification Areas
- 2.14 Areas for Regeneration
- 2.15 Town Centres
- 2.18 Green infrastructure
- 3.1 Ensuring Equal Life Chances for All
- 3.2 Improving Health and Addressing Health Inequalities
- 3.3 Increasing Housing Supply
- 3.4 Optimising Housing Potential

- 3.5 Quality and Design of Housing Developments
- 3.6 Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation Facilities
- 3.7 Large Residential Developments
- 3.8 Housing Choice
- 3.9 Mixed and Balanced Communities
- 3.10 Definition of Affordable Housing
- 3.11 Affordable Housing Targets
- 3.12 Negotiating Affordable Housing on Individual Private Residential and Mixed Use Schemes
- 3.13 Affordable Housing Thresholds
- 3.16 Protection and Enhancement of Social Infrastructure
- 4.1 Developing London's Economy
- 4.2 Offices
- 4.3 Mixed-use developments and offices
- 4.5 London's visitor infrastructure
- 4.12 Improving Opportunities for All
- 5.1 Climate Change Mitigation
- 5.2 Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions
- 5.3 Sustainable Design and Construction
- 5.5 Decentralised Energy Networks
- 5.6 Decentralised Energy in Development Proposals
- 5.7 Renewable Energy
- 5.8 Innovative energy technologies
- 5.9 Overheating and Cooling
- 5.10 Urban Greening
- 5.11 Green Roofs and Development Site Environs
- 5.12 Flood Risk Management
- 5.13 Sustainable Drainage
- 5.14 Water Quality and Wastewater Infrastructure
- 5.15 Water Use and Supplies
- 5.21 Contaminated Land
- 6.1 Strategic Approach to Integrating Transport and Development
- 6.3 Assessing the Effects of Development on Transport Capacity
- 6.5 Funding Crossrail
- 6.9 Cycling
- 6.10 Walking
- 6.11 Congestion and traffic flow
- 6.12 Road Network Capacity
- 6.13 Parking
- 7.1 Building London's Neighbourhoods and Communities
- 7.2 An Inclusive Environment
- 7.3 Designing Out Crime
- 7.4 Local Character
- 7.5 Public Realm
- 7.6 Architecture
- 7.7 Location and Design of Tall and Large Buildings
- 7.8 Heritage Assets and archaeology
- 7.9 Access to Nature and Biodiversity
- 7.10 World Heritage Sites
- 7.11 London View Management Framework (LVMF)
- 7.12 Implementing the LVMF
- 7.13 Safety, security and resilience to emergency
- 7.14 Improving Air Quality
- 7.15 Reducing Noise and Enhancing Soundscapes
- 7.18 Open space

- 7.19 Biodiversity and Access to Nature
- 8.2 Planning obligations
- 8.3 Community Infrastructure Levy

6.8 London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance/Documents

- Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance Nov 2012
- Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG September 2012
- London View Management Framework SPG (2012)
- Sustainable Design & Construction SPG (April 2014)
- Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (October 2014)
- Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition (2014) Best Practice Guide
- Shaping Neighbourhoods: Character and Context SPG (2014)
- London World Heritage Sites SPG – Guidance on Settings (2012)
- Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (2014)
- City Fringe/Tech City Opportunity Area Planning Framework (adopted December 2015)
- Mayor's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
- Mayor's Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy

6.9 Government Planning Policy Guidance/Statements

- The National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF)
- Technical Guide to NPPF
- The National Planning Policy Guide (NPPG)
- National Housing Standards (October 2015)

6.10 Other documents

- Tower Hamlets Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2009)
- Tower Hamlets *Aldgate Connections* study (May 2011)
- English Heritage & Design Council draft Tall Buildings guidance (2014)

7.0 **CONSULTATION RESPONSES**

7.1 The views of the Directorate of Development and Renewal are expressed in the MATERIAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS section below. The following were consulted and made comments regarding the application, summarised below:

Internal Consultees

Affordable Housing

7.2 The proposed mix is considered acceptable including the higher proportion of smaller intermediate units compared to policy given the affordability issues within this area.

Waste Management Team

7.3 Waste and waste collection arrangements discussed extensively at pre-application stage. No objection

Environmental Health

- 7.4 Contaminated Land Team: No objection, subject to the imposition of a planning condition, should planning permission be granted, to address potential land contamination .
- 7.5 Noise and Vibration Team: No objection, subject to further details of mitigation measures and planning conditions on all plant including extract equipment serving the commercial unit and controls over of delivery hours for the commercial unit
- 7.6 Air Quality Team: No objection. The Air Quality Assessment shows that the annual NO2 objective will be exceeded at all facades of the proposed development. The assessment recommends that whole house ventilation be installed to mitigate this with the air inlet on the roof as far as possible away from the flue for the CHP/Boilers, which is supported. The construction dust & emissions section of the assessment are accepted provided the mitigation measures listed are included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

Transportation & Highways

- 7.7 The proposed development is car free and this is welcomed. A commuted sum to fund on-street accessible bays for registered blue badge holders for a period of three years, as and when they are required, is considered an acceptable compromise given site constraints. In summary the highways group has no objections subject to:
- A 'Permit Free' agreement restricting all future residents of the development from applying for parking permits on street.
 - Detailed design of cycle storage provision
 - Cycle facilities being retained and maintained for life of the development.
 - Commuted sum to fund between 2 and accessible bays on the public highway.
 - Travel Plan
 - Demolition / Construction logistics Plan
 - Service Management Plan
 - 288 Agreement being enter into
 - Legal agreement to secure raised table

Biodiversity Officer

- 7.8 The application site has no significant existing biodiversity value. Details of biodiversity enhancements have been provided and the full details of these can be secured by condition including further details of the provision of a living roof

Energy Officer

- 7.9 The CO2 emission reductions proposed are supported and would result in a circa 24% reduction against the Building Regulations 2013. The current proposals are below the policy target of 45% reduction in CO2 and a carbon offsetting payment is due of £27,615.
- 7.10 The applicant should commit to integrating the 55sqm of PV's to maximise emission reduction on site and provide a roof layout drawing to that effect. The applicant should also provide details of proposed operational costs of the CHP system to ensure the residents will enjoy energy tariff (heat) consistent with energy provided elsewhere in the borough. The use of a CHP on such a small scheme risks a high energy tariff that may prove particularly problematical for the RSL.

Employment & Enterprise Team

- 7.11 The developer should exercise reasonable endeavours to ensure that 20% of the construction phase workforce will be local residents of Tower Hamlets and 20% of goods/services procured during the construction phase should be through businesses in Tower Hamlets. The developer should also make a Planning Obligation SPD compliant offer in respect of skills and training along with apprenticeship places in the construction phase and end user phase.

Surface Water Run Off

- 7.12 The preliminary drainage strategy is accepted. No objection subject to planning condition to agree detailed design of the drainage strategy and includes details of the living roof.

External Consultees

Historic England

- 7.13 This application should be determined in accordance with national and local policy guidance, and on the basis of your specialist conservation advice.

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS)

- 7.14 GLAAS considers that the archaeological interest of the site can be adequately conserved by attaching a suitably worded planning condition.

Metropolitan Police Crime Prevention Design Officer

- 7.15 No objections to the development proceeding as agreed by incorporating measures to minimise the risk of crime and with any scheme completed to a manner that it can gain Secure by Design accreditation.

City Airport

- 7.16 The proposed development has been examined from an aerodrome safeguarding aspect and from the information given LCY has no safeguarding objection.

NATS

- 7.17 No objection

London Borough of Southwark

- 7.18 No objection

National Grid

- 7.19 Due to the presence of National Grid apparatus in proximity to the specified area, the contractor should contact National Grid before any works are carried out to ensure our apparatus is not affected by any of the proposed works.

London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA)

- 7.20 The proposal should conform to the requirements of part B5 of Approved Document B. Future details will be required of pump appliance access and water supplies;

London Underground (Infrastructure)

7.21 No objection

Thames Water (TW)

8.22 No objection subject to informative in respect of provision of Groundwater Risk Management Permit from TW states that the existing water supply infrastructure has insufficient capacity to meet the additional demands for the proposed development. TW therefore recommends that a suitably worded condition be imposed to ensure that Impact studies of the existing water supply infrastructure have been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority. TW also recommend that a condition be imposed to control the piling methods for the building. It also requests that a condition be imposed to allow a review of the development's drainage plan.

Environment Agency

7.23 No objection

Greater London Authority (including Transport for London observations)

7.24 *Housing:* The housing choice, density and residential quality are generally supported in strategic planning terms.

Childrens play space: Additional information regarding the type of playspace and equipment to be provided on site

Affordable Housing: The findings of the independent viability assessment for the provision of affordable housing should be shared with GLA officers prior to Stage 2 response being issued by the GLA

Urban Design: The application is in broad compliance with London Plan Policy 7.1

Inclusive design: The application is in broad compliance with London Plan Policy 7.2 and 3.8.

Transport: Scheme is car free which is welcomed. On-street disabled car parking bays car is sought. Cycle parking provision is in compliance with policy, TfL would welcome further discussion with the Borough on how CIL funds maybe used to provide an extension to the nearest cycle docking station that is nearly at capacity. Applicant should provide cycle hire membership for one year per residential unit. Delivery and Servicing Plan and Construction Logistic Plan should be secured by planning condition,

8.0 LOCAL REPRESENTATION

8.1 845 neighbouring properties were notified about the application and invited to comment. The application has also been publicised in East End Life and with a set of site notices.

8.2 Two written representation were received on the application both were letters of objection. The 1st letter objected on grounds of the disruption it would cause to their business (The Castle Public House) and the physical damage it would cause to the building. The 2nd letter other a resident in the Naylor Building West that object on grounds

- a. The building causing overlooking privacy issues to their residential block development
- b. In the context of the other tall buildings that have recently been erected the proposal would block the only clear sky and cast a constant shadow
- c. The pressure on infrastructure from the cumulative level of development in the area and resultant increase in population.

9.0 ASSESSMENT OF APPLICATIONS

9.1. The main consideration issues raised by the application that the Committee must consider are:

- (a) Land Use
- (b) Design & Heritage
- (c) Housing & Density
- (d) Neighbouring Amenity
- (e) Other issues

Land Use

9.2 At a national level, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF - 2012) promotes a presumption in favour of sustainable development, through the effective use of land driven by a plan-led system, to ensure the delivery of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits. The NPPF promotes the efficient use of land with high density, mixed-use development and encourages the use of previously developed, vacant and underutilised sites to maximise development potential, in particular for new housing. Local authorities are also expected boost significantly the supply of housing and applications should be considered in the context of the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

9.3 The London Plan identifies Opportunity Areas within London which are capable of significant regeneration, accommodating new jobs and homes and recognises that the potential of these areas should be maximised. Aldgate is identified within the London Plan as part of the City Fringe Opportunity Area. The site falls within the Central Activity Zone City Fringe. The proposed retail floorspace at ground floor with the opportunity this provides for active street frontages with residential use above is in land use terms consistent with the site designations identified within the London Plan

9.4 The Core Strategy identifies Aldgate as an area of significant growth and regeneration and places a focus on offices and educational uses around Aldgate East Station and mixed use in other areas with residential uses forming part of mixed uses outside the Borough's Preferred Office Location. The site is located outside the Aldgate Preferred Office Location and the principle of a mixed use development with commercial use at ground floor to maintain activity and residential use above is considered wholly consistent with relevant policies in the London Plan and the vision *statement, priorities and urban design principles* for Aldgate as set out in the Borough's Core Strategy.

Design & Heritage

9.5 Statutory tests for the assessment of planning applications affecting the setting of listed buildings and conservation areas are set out at paragraph 6.1 above. The special attention to be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or

appearance of conservation areas also applies to development adjoining a conservation area which is the case here

9.6 The NPPF is the key policy document at national level relevant to the assessment of individual planning applications. Chapters relevant to heritage, design and appearance are Chapter 7 'Requiring good design' and Chapter 12 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.' Chapter 7 explains that the Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. It advises that it is important to plan for high quality and inclusive design. Planning decisions should not seek to impose architectural styles, stifle innovation or originality, but it is proper to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness.

9.7 Chapter 12 relates to the implications of development for the historic environment and provides assessment principles. It also identifies the way in which any impacts should be considered, and how they should be balanced with the public benefits of a scheme.

9.8 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) sets out a list of criteria of "What a well design place is? The guidance states:-

"Well designed places are successful and valued. They exhibit qualities that benefit users and the wider area. Well designed new or changing places should:

- *be functional;*
- *support mixed uses and tenures;*
- *include successful public spaces;*
- *be adaptable and resilient;*
- *have a distinctive character;*
- *be attractive; and*
- *encourage ease of movement"*

9.24 Chapter 7 of the London Plan places an emphasis on robust design in new development. Policy 7.4 specifically seeks high quality urban design having regard to the local character, pattern and grain of the existing spaces and streets. Policy 7.6 seeks highest architectural quality, enhanced public realm, materials that complement the local character, quality adaptable space and optimising the potential of the site. Policy 7.8 requires development affecting heritage assets and their settings to conserve their significance by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

9.25 Core Strategy Policy SP10 and Policy DM23 and DM24 of the MDD seek to ensure that buildings and neighbourhoods promote good design principles to create buildings, spaces and places that are high-quality, sustainable, accessible, attractive, durable and well-integrated with their surrounds.

Principle of a Tall Building

9.26 The Core Strategy identifies Aldgate as one of two locations in Tower Hamlets where clusters of tall buildings will be supported. Policy DM26 supports the principle of tall buildings in the Aldgate area subject to high design quality.

9.27 Specific guidance is given in the London Plan and in the Borough's own Managing Development Document in relation to tall buildings. The criteria set out by both documents can be summarised as follows:

- Be limited to areas in the CAZ, opportunity areas, intensification areas and within access to good public transport;

- Relate well to the form, proportion, composition, scale and character of surrounding buildings, urban grain and public realm (including waterspaces) and improve the legibility of the areas;
- Should incorporate the highest standards of design and architectural quality, making a positive contribution to the skyline when perceived from all angles during both the day and night. Developments should also assist in consolidating existing clusters;
- Should not adversely impact upon heritage assets or strategic and local views;
- Present a human scale at street level and enhance permeability of the site where possible;
- Provide high quality private and communal amenity spaces for residents;
- Provide public access to the upper floors where possible; and,
- Not adversely affect biodiversity or microclimates.

Aldgate – Place Making Vision

- 9.28 Policy DM26 of the Managing Development Document and SP10 of the Core Strategy identify the Preferred Office Location centred around the former Aldgate gyratory system as a suitable location for tall building. The Local Plan identifies this tall building cluster as marking the ‘gateway’ to Tower Hamlets, to also reflect the proximity to similar development in the City and to make the best use of the excellent public transport accessibility that can support high density development. The Aldgate Masterplan sets out that the *‘proposed cluster of buildings between Whitechapel High Street and Braham Street should represent the apex of building heights in Aldgate’*.
- 9.30 Policy DM26 of the MDD envisages building heights in the remainder of the Aldgate area to fall away in height away from this ‘central cluster’ of buildings, to respect the town centre hierarchy.
- 9.31 The Borough’s Aldgate Masterplan provides supplementary design guidance to the Local Plan in terms of place-making for Aldgate. It reiterates in guidance form what is set out in Policy DM26 of the Local Plan that tall buildings outside the Preferred Office Location are potentially acceptable in principle provided they do not *“harm the character or appearance of the Whitechapel High Street Conservation Area or have an adverse or overbearing impact on Altab Ali Park and other open spaces, or harm the setting and appearance of Listed Buildings’*. In line with Policy DM26 and the London Plan all tall buildings are required to demonstrate ‘exceptional design quality’ and the use of high quality sustainable materials, given their high visibility.
- 9.32 Recent consented tall buildings schemes falling within and on the edges of the Aldgate area are set out in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.6 of the report and should be taken into account of when considering the height of this proposal at 19 storeys (75.5m AOD).
- 9.33 As set out in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.6, the tallest tall building consented in Aldgate are generally located within the preferred tall building cluster (centred around the former Aldgate gyratory), reaching a maximum height of 95.8 metres (AOD) with buildings heights generally falling below 90m outside this preferred cluster location.

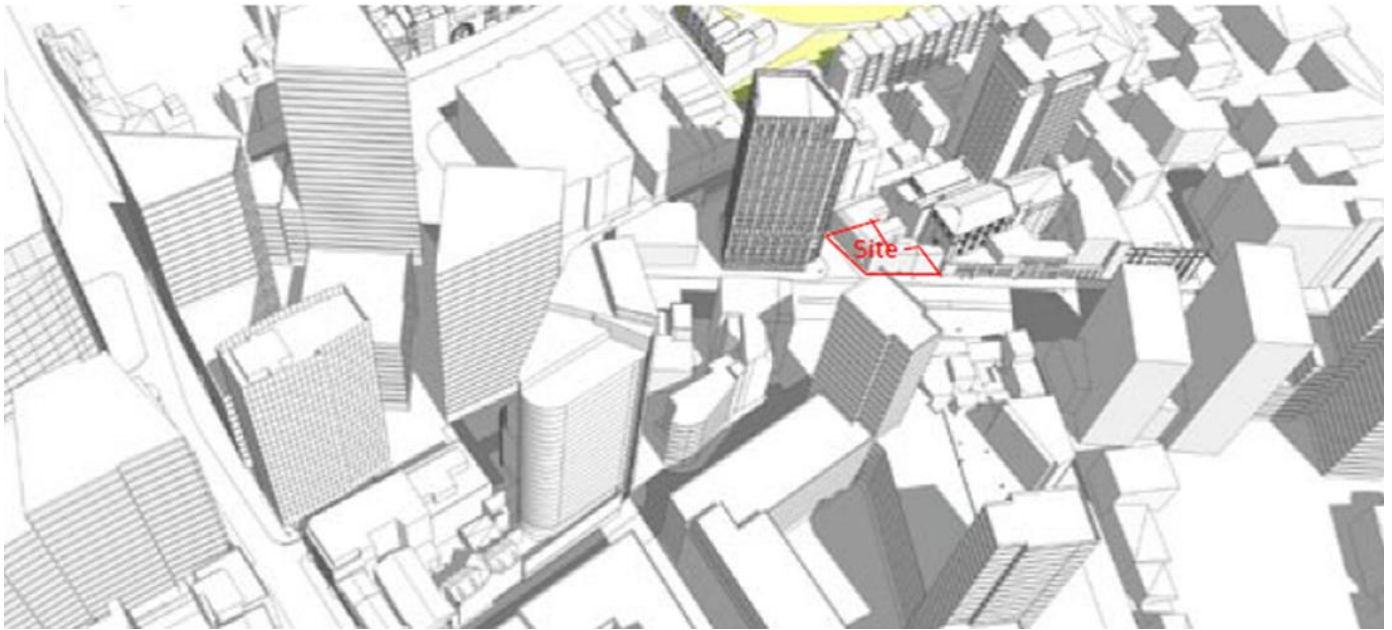


Figure 5: Application site with diagrammatic representations of recently consented tall buildings in Aldgate

9.34 Of particular note in respect of the application site is the permitted (but as yet un-built) scheme at apart-hotel at No. 27 Commercial Road, located to the immediate west of the application, which would reach a maximum height of 81.5m (AOD) with it possessing a lower ‘shoulder height’ element reaching 75.16 metres (AOD). In addition and set just to the east of the application site is the student accommodation at No. 35 Commercial Road built out at 75m (AOD) and set further to the east on the southern side of Commercial Road at Nos. 52-58 and No. 50 three towers of 55m, 64m and 77m high. As such the proposed building would fit within a sought pattern of tall buildings arcing away in a descending level of heights as the distance from the former gyratory increases. The scheme would be set approximately 5m lower than the immediate tall building consented to the west of the site and approximately 5m taller than the completed tall block to the east of the site.

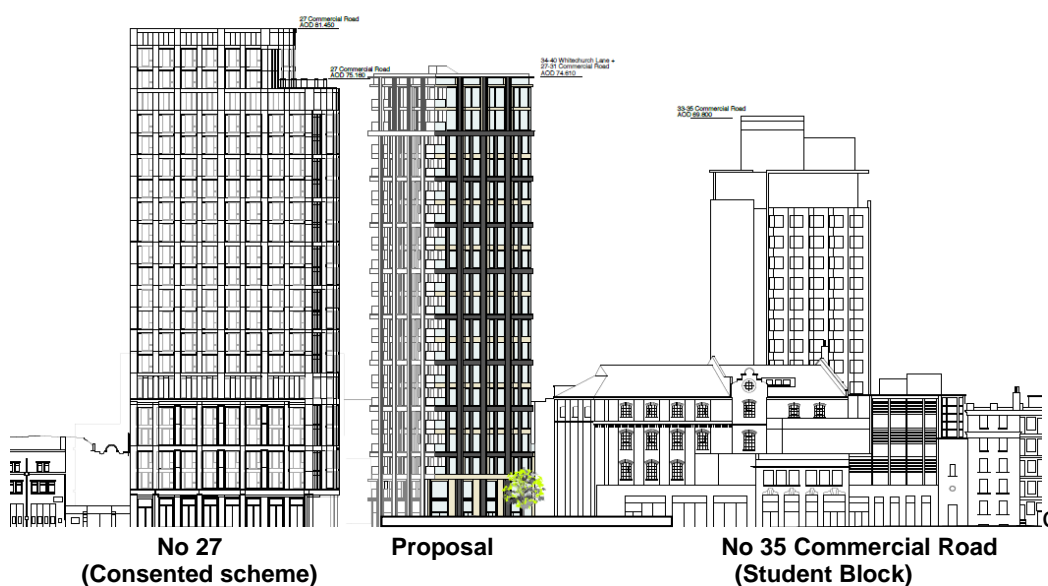


Figure 6: Scheme in relation to surrounding consented tall buildings at No.27 and No. 35 Commercial Road

- 9.35 In addition to considering the actual heights of buildings in relation to each other, it is also necessary to evaluate the way that they would be perceived in relation to each other, in order to fully understand the impacts on townscape. Given the close proximity of the proposed development to the consented scheme at 27 Commercial Road, the two buildings (if constructed) would be seen together in most views. The Townscape and Visual Impact Assessment (TVIA), and the supporting CGI images in the Design and Access Statement (DAS), illustrate that the height of the proposed development would be perceived as very similar to that of the permitted development at 27 Commercial Road. This is particularly evident in views east along Commercial Road, as illustrated by TVIA view 7 and a CGI provided in the DAS.
- 9.36 With respect to perceived heights of buildings it is worth noting that the tallest element at No 35 Commercial Road is actually set well back from the street front with lower historic buildings set before it that taken together reduces its perceived height.
- 9.37 To some extent the proposal is considered to create a varied townscape, in which building heights can be seen to appreciably step down from the core area of Aldgate. Whilst it may be the case that the current scheme would benefit from a further reduction in height to (a) create a greater distinction between it and the consented building at No. 27 Commercial Road and (b) to help soften the overall impact of built form, on balance, the proposed scale and massing is considered acceptable.
- 9.38 In summary, London Plan, Core Strategy, MDD and Aldgate Masterplan policies broadly supports the principle of tall buildings in this location. The proposed height of 19 storeys would sit comfortably within the emerging context and provide transition between the proposed tall buildings at Aldgate Place, the consented scheme at No 27 Commercial Road and the built out schemes at No 35, No. 52-58 and No. 60 Commercial Road.

Elevational treatment and materials

- 9.39 The scheme would utilise textured brickwork and bronze coloured aluminium detailing. These would be combined to create elevations organised into a textured grid. Variation in the grid and use of materials shall help to delimitate the base, middle and top sections of the tower.
- 9.40 The scheme involves well modelled elevations with a rational coherent architectural language with welcome opportunities for sunlight shadowing. The organisation, texture and colour of the materials have the potential to complement the adjacent listed warehouse.
- 9.41 Taken overall the proposed elevational treatment, the chosen use of materials and the general architectural approach taken to the design of the tower is considered acceptable. Should planning permission be granted, the precise nature of the materials and detailing would be controlled by condition.

Analysis of impact on townscape and heritage

- 9.42 The existing buildings on site have some limited townscape and heritage value. However, they are not statutorily listed, locally listed nor located within a conservation area. On balance, the loss of the existing buildings can be considered acceptable, subject to the replacement development achieving a high standard of the design and the scheme as a whole delivering adequate public benefits.

- 9.43 The proposed building would be set only 10m away from the consented tall building at No. 27 Commercial Road. As such it is recognised these two developments, if built out, would provide an imposing entrance to White Church Lane. However any ‘canyoning’ effects to this small street are considered acceptable given the proposed building contains only a 16m wide frontage to this street and from the building breaks of Assam Street immediately to the north of the site and the corner with Commercial Road is softened by the proposed new public realm space.
- 9.44 The proposed development would have a close relationship with the Grade II Listed John Walker & Sons Ltd Warehouse, and would form part of its immediate setting. Whilst the scale of the proposed building may compete with the listed warehouse for prominence in the townscape, it would enhance its setting by revealing the more of its western façade including previously hidden detailing. The scheme is considered to have a minor adverse impact on the setting of this heritage asset. In carrying out the balancing exercise in the assessment of the proposal considerable importance and weight is to be given to the desirability of preserving or the setting of listed building. In doing so, officers consider that what minor impacts there are in this instance, are outweighed when taking into account other public benefits of the scheme such as the creation of small but attractive area of opens space in a prominent position on Commercial Road. Accordingly this impact is, on balance, considered acceptable.



Figure 7: Image of scheme from Alie Street with the exposed foot of the listed brewery building (in right of image)

- 9.35 Whilst the Grade II Listed Gunmakers Company Hall & Proof House is also in relatively close proximity to the application site, the TVIA illustrates that there is limited opportunity to view the proposed building in direct relationship to the heritage asset. As such, and given that the proposal would form part of the emerging group of tall buildings in this area, the impact of the proposed development on the Gunmakers is considered to be neutral. Likewise the adjacent Grade II Listed K2 Telephone Kiosk.
- 9.36 The proposed development would also be within the setting of the Grade II Listed 32 and 34 Commercial Road. The distance between the proposed new building and the heritage assets, and the lack of opportunities to view them in direct relationship to each other, combined with the emerging context of tall buildings results in a neutral impact on the

setting of this designated heritage asset. A similar rationale could be applied to the impact on the setting of the Locally Listed 17 White Church Lane.

- 9.37 The northern end of White Church Lane is located in the Whitechapel High Street Conservation Area and it would form part of the backdrop of Altab Ali Park, an important area of open space in the Conservation Area. Again, special importance to the impacts on the setting of the Conservation Area has been applied in the balancing exercise. Aldgate is identified as a location for tall buildings. There are a number of existing consented schemes for tall buildings set to the south of Altab Ali Park and having particular regard to the verified views within the submitted Visual Impact Assessment, the impact on the views and settings of nearby listed buildings, conservation areas and the Altab Ali Park in particular are considered to be acceptable neutral/minor adverse impacts outweighed by the public benefits of the scheme in terms of delivery of new homes to high amenity and the public realm benefits including an improved setting to the at the base of the adjacent grade II listed warehouse.



Figure 5: CGI image of scheme looking west along Commercial road (with No 35 Commercial Road in right of image and the consented serviced apartment scheme at No 27 Commercial Road set beyond the proposed scheme

Strategic Views

- 9.38 In regard to strategic views, the site is within the backdrop to the London View Management Framework (LVMF) 25A views of the Tower of London from City Hall Queen's Walk. However the building will not be visible within this view. As the submitted Heritage and Visual townscape Assessment demonstrates it will be below the height threshold for this location of 78m AOD. As such the scheme raises no strategic LVMF view implications.

Housing and Density

- 9.39 Policies 3.4 of the London Plan and SP02 of the Borough's Core Strategy seeks to ensure new housing developments optimise the use of land by relating the distribution and density levels of housing to public transport accessibility levels and the wider accessibility of the immediate location.

- 9.40 The proposed development would have a residential density of 2,857 habitable rooms per hectare (hr/ha), after taking into account the proportion of vertically mixed non-residential floorspace. The appropriate London Plan density range for the sites with a central setting and PTAL of 6a is 650 to 1,100 hr/ha. The proposed density is therefore around 160% greater than the upper limit of the London Plan target. Whilst density on its own is unlikely to be a maintainable reason for refusal, care does need to be taken to ensure that the scheme achieves a high standard of design and amenity, and does not exhibit symptoms of overdevelopment.
- 9.41 However as the London Plan makes clear, and as reiterated in the GLA Stage 1 response received to this scheme, these density ranges should not be applied mechanistically and a density above the stated range may be acceptable; where the scheme is exemplary in all other respects, provides a high stand of residential amenity, provides a high quality of urban design, contributes positively to place-making, and does not exhibit any symptoms of overdevelopment in terms of adverse impacts on the amenity of future residential occupiers, neighbouring occupiers or neighbouring heritage assets. The scheme as set out in detail in the following sections is considered to meet all these criteria notwithstanding some challenges in respect of its height in the local townscape and the adequacy of the play-space provision.

Housing

- 9.42 The NPPF identifies as a core planning principle the need to encourage the effective use of land through the reuse of suitably located previously developed land and buildings. Section 6 of the NPPF states that “*housing applications should be considered in the context of the presumption in favour of sustainable development*” and “*Local planning authorities should seek to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities.*”
- 9.43 The application proposes 42 residential units as part of a mixed use scheme and the site allocation supports the principle of residential-led re-development. The quantum of housing proposed will assist in increasing London’s supply of housing and meeting the Council’s housing target, as outlined in policy 3.3 of the London Plan and therefore make a positive contribution to meeting local, regional targets and national planning objectives.
- 9.44 The London Plan has a number of policies which seek to guide the provision of affordable housing in London. Policy 3.9 seeks to encourage mixed and balanced communities with mixed tenures promoted across London.. Policy 3.11 identifies that there is a strategic priority for affordable family housing and that boroughs should set their own overall targets for affordable housing provision over the plan period which can be expressed in absolute terms or as a percentage.
- 9.45 London Plan Policy 3.12 is considered to be of particular relevance as it provides guidance on negotiating affordable housing provision on individual sites. The policy requires that the maximum reasonable amount should be secured on sites, having regard to:
- Current and future requirements for affordable housing at local and regional levels;
 - Affordable housing targets;
 - The need to encourage rather than restrain development;
 - The need to promote mixed and balanced communities;
 - The size and type of affordable housing needed in particular locations; and,
 - The specific circumstances of the site.

- 9.46 The supporting text to the policy encourages developers to engage with an affordable housing provider to progress a scheme. Boroughs should take a reasonable and flexible approach to affordable housing delivery as overall, residential development should be encouraged rather than restrained.
- 9.47 The Local Plan seeks 35%-50% affordable housing by habitable room to be provided, but subject to viability as set out in part 3a of the Core Strategy. The London Plan and NPPF also emphasise that development should not be constrained by planning obligations. Paragraph 173 of the NPPF states that: *“the sites and scale of development identified in the plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened.”* Policy 3.12 of the London Plan is clear that viability is a consideration when negotiating affordable housing “negotiations on sites should take account of their individual circumstances including development viability” and the need to encourage rather than restrain development.
- 9.48 The scheme’s affordable housing offer is 26% by habitable room, with on-site provision. A viability appraisal has been submitted with the scheme and this has been independently reviewed by the Council’s financial viability consultants. The review of the appraisal concluded that the proposed offer maximises the affordable housing that can viably be achieved.
- 9.49 The affordable housing is being offered at a 62:38 split (by habitable rooms) between affordable-rented units and shared ownership units. The London Plan seeks a ratio of 60:40, whilst Local Plan policy seeks a 70:30 split. The variance from policy, in the context of this scheme, is considered relatively minor and the tenure split is supported with the provision of four larger rented affordable family sized units.
- 9.50 The affordable rented units are offered at the Borough framework rent levels for this postcode, which would mean £275 per week for the 3 bedroom flats, inclusive of service charges. Whilst these rent levels have had an effect on development viability, they ensure that rent levels are affordable to potential occupants in this location.

Housing Mix

- 9.51 Pursuant to Policy 3.8 of the London Plan, new residential development should offer genuine housing choice, in particular a range of housing size and type. Policy SP02 of the Core Strategy also seeks to secure a mixture of small and large housing, requiring an overall target of 30% of all new housing to be of a size suitable for families (three-bed plus) including 45% of new affordable rented homes to be for families. Policy DM3 (part 7) of the MDD requires a balance of housing types including family homes. Specific guidance is provided on particular housing types and is based on the Councils most up to date Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009).
- 9.52 The tables below compare the proposed housing mix against policy requirements:

Table 1: Proposed housing mix considered against policy requirements

Ownership	Type	Policy requirement (%)	Proposed mix (%)
Private	Studio	0	24
	1 bed	50	41
	2 bed	30	29
	3 bed	20	0
	4+ bed	0	0
Affordable Rented	1 bed	30	0
	2 bed	25	0
	3 bed	30	100
	4+ bed	15	0
Intermediate	Studio	0	0
	1 bed	25	50
	2 bed	50	50
	3 bed	25	0
	4+ bed	0	0

Table 2: Affordable housing vs market housing split

	Number of units	% of Units	% of habitable rooms
Market	34	81	74%
Affordable	8	19	26%
TOTAL	42	100%	100%

Table 3: Dwelling numbers and mix by tenure

	Studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed
Market	8	14	10	0
Affordable Rent	0	0	0	6
Intermediate	0	2	2	0
TOTAL	8	16	12	6
Total as %	19%	38%	28.5%	14.5%

9.53 The scheme under provides 1 and 2 bed units against policy targets with an overprovision of family sized units with provision of four 3 bedroom four person units however this is not considered a deleterious deviation from policy. The proposed intermediate mix over provides 1 bedroom units by 50 percentage points and fails to provides 3 bedroom units where policy seeks 25 percentage of this tenure type. However due to the challenges around affordability for 3-bed intermediate units in high value areas this is not considered a significant deviation from policy in this instance/

9.54 The private mix is focussed towards studio units and 1-and 2 bed units and with no larger family sized units. Consequently, the private housing component of the

development would not be policy compliant. However, it is worth noting the advice within London Mayor's Housing SPG in respect of the market housing. The SPG argues that it is inappropriate to crudely apply "*housing mix requirements especially in relation to market housing, where, unlike for social housing and most intermediate provision, access to housing in terms of size of accommodation is in relation to ability to pay, rather than housing requirements*". The proposed mix in the market housing sector is, in the view of officers, appropriate to the context and constraints of this site and the proposed high-density development.

- 9.55 The overall mix of unit sizes and tenures would make a positive contribution to a mixed and balanced community in this location as well as recognising the needs of the Borough as identified in the Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment. It reflects the overarching principles of national, regional and local policies and guidance.

Quality of residential accommodation

- 9.56 Part 2 of the Housing SPG provides advice on the quality expected from new housing developments with the aim of ensuring it is "*fit for purpose in the long term, comfortable, safe, accessible, environmentally sustainable and spacious enough to accommodate the changing needs of occupants throughout their lifetime*". The document reflects the policies within the London Plan but provides more specific advice on a number of aspects including the design of open space, approaches to dwellings, circulation spaces, internal space standards and layouts, the need for sufficient privacy and dual aspect units.
- 9.57 All of the proposed flats meet or exceed the National Housing Standards and London Plan minimum internal space standards. There are no single aspect north facing flats, over 50% of the unit are triple aspect with 20 other units double aspect. The two lift and stair cores and associated floor lobby/corridor spaces benefit from natural light. The proposed flats would not be unduly overlooked by neighbouring properties and subject to appropriate conditions regarding glazing specifications and ventilation would not be subject to undue noise, vibration or poor air quality.

Internal Daylight and Sunlight

- 9.58 DM25 of the MDD seeks to ensure adequate daylight and sunlight levels for the future occupants of new developments. This policy must read in the context of the Development Plan as a whole, including the Wood Wharf Site Allocation.
- 9.59 The Building Research Establishment (BRE) Handbook 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight 2011: A Guide to Good Practice' (hereinafter called the 'BRE Handbook') provides guidance on the daylight and sunlight matters. It is important to note, however, that this document is a guide whose stated aim "is to help rather than constrain the designer". The document provides advice, but also clearly states that it "is not mandatory and this document should not be seen as an instrument of planning policy."

Daylight

- 9.60 The application is accompanied by a daylight and sunlight assessment report. The results of the analysis show that 55% of the windows serving the residential accommodation will experience Vertical Sky Component above the BRE guidance. Assessing the individuals rooms, as opposed to individual windows, deploying the daylight distribution assessment 97 out of the 98 living and bedroom serving will achieve the BRE guidance and 93 out of the 89 rooms will achieve the BRE Average Daylight Factor guidance. On that basis it is considered the scheme will provide adequate daylight to its future occupants.

Sunlight

- 9.61 In relation to sunlight, the annual probable sunlight hours (APSH) considers the amount of sun available in both the summer and winter for each given window which faces within 90° of due south. If the window reference point can receive more than one quarter (25%) of APSH, including at least 5% of APSH during the winter months, between 21st September and 21st March, then the room should still receive good sunlight.
- 9.62 The internal sunlight potential has been tested for applicable rooms. 67% of these rooms enjoy will experience annual sunlight levels and 75% will achieve the winter sunlight guidance. This level of compliance is considered reasonable in the context of a higher density urban environment such as Aldgate and where the failings mainly relate to secondary windows serving dual; aspect units.

Amenity space

- 9.63 For all major developments there are four forms of amenity space required: private amenity space, communal amenity space, child amenity space and public open space. The '*Children and Young People's Play and Information Recreation SPG* provides guidance on acceptable levels, accessibility and quality of children's play space and advises that where appropriate child play space can have a dual purpose and serve as another form of amenity space. This is particularly apt for very young children's play space as it is unlikely that they would be unaccompanied.

Private Amenity Space

- 9.64 Private amenity space requirements are set figures determined by the predicted number of occupants of a dwelling. Policy DM4 of the MDD sets out that a minimum of 5sq.m is required for 1-2 person dwellings with an extra 1sqm provided for each additional occupant. If in the form of balconies they should have a minimum width of 1500mm.
- 9.65 The proposal provides private amenity space to all of the units in compliance with the above quantitative standard in the form of individual balconies and for one top floor unit a roof terrace.

Communal Amenity Space and Public Open Space

- 9.66 Communal open space is calculated by the number of dwellings within a proposed development. 50sqm is required for the first 10 units with an additional 1sqm required for each additional unit. Therefore, the required amount of communal amenity space for the development would be 72sq.m. The proposal provides no dedicated communal amenity space for future occupants of the development. However it does provide wider public realm within the development plot of approximately 120sq.m that can be considered to some limited degree to serve the development and given the close proximity of Altab Ali Park and its inner London location can be considered acceptable for a residential scheme of this relative scale.

Child play space

- 9.67 Play space for children is required for all major developments. The quantum of which is determined by the child yield of the development, with 10sqm of play space per child. The London Mayor's guidance on the subject requires, inter alia, that it will be provided across the development for the convenience of residents and for younger children in

particular where there is natural surveillance for parents. The scheme is predicted to yield approximately seven children with 5 children being of early years (0-4 ages).

- 9.68 The scheme proposes to provide one on-site child play space to the development in the form of a play space room located on the 1st upper storey occupying approximately 48sq.m. The application documentation refers to this on-site play space being supplemented by reliance on existing/being built out open space facilities - principally from Altab Ali Park and Chaucer Gardens. The latter forms parts the of Goodmans Fields site and is located less than 40metres (off Gowers Walk) to the south of Commercial Road that when built out will contain a play space area geared towards children aged 12-17 in years.
- 9.69 Officers having reservations about both the quantum and the quality of the on-site communal play space and the practical opportunities it provides to serves the development adequately. This concern is borne from it being (a) only a single play space area, (b) being small in absolute size terms, (c) it being internal space *only* (with a relatively low floor to ceiling height for such a purpose) and finally (d) given the above (a-c) some uncertainty how this space can be successfully managed to enable it be used simultaneously by different user groups. Officers also have concerns on the reliance on the cited off-site open spaces due to: (i) the cumulative pressure placed on these play spaces from the sheer scale of new residential developments coming forward in Aldgate; (ii) the lack of formal sports court spaces within these park spaces: and (iii) in the case of Chaucer Gardens the degree of physical severance from the proposed development site by Commercial Road. Given it is a very busy arterial that forms a part of the A12 truck road.
- 9.70 Notwithstanding the above officer concerns, given the child yield for the scheme is small and given the on-site provision in physical area terms meets the minimum play space requirement for children under 12 officers conclude it would not be reasonable to refuse the scheme on play-space provision ground nor do officers consider they would be able to sustain that ground on appeal, should it be applied.

Privacy

- 9.71 In general the scheme would not incur undue overlooking/privacy issues. However there are a number of habitable rooms within the proposed development facing White Church Lane that would be set within approximately 10 metres of bedrooms within the yet to be built out apartment-hotel scheme at No. 27 commercial Road. However given the majority of the affected rooms are dual aspect rooms with opportunities to draw blinds or curtains to this street frontage or alternatively serve bedrooms and since this physical relationship is across an existing street it is not considered this provides any unacceptable privacy issues to future occupants nor conversely imposes privacy issues upon neighbouring developments.

Neighbouring Amenity

- 9.72 Core Strategy Policy SP10 '*Creating Distinct and Durable Places*' & MDD Policy DM25 '*Amenity*' require development to protect the amenity of adjoining. Indeed Policy DM25 of MDD seeks development to where possible improve, the amenity of surrounding existing and future residents as well as the amenity of the surrounding public realm. The policy states that this should be way of protecting privacy, avoiding an unacceptable increase in sense of enclosure, avoiding a loss of unacceptable outlook, not resulting in an unacceptable material deterioration of sunlighting and daylighting conditions or overshadowing to surrounding open space and not creating unacceptable levels of

noise, vibration, light pollution or reductions in air quality during construction or operational phase of the development.

Effect on daylight and sunlight received by neighbouring properties

- 9.73 For calculating daylight to neighbouring properties, affected by a proposed development, the primary assessment is the vertical sky component (VSC) together with daylight distribution assessment where internal room layouts are known or can reasonably be assumed. The 2011 BRE guide emphasises the VSC assessment as the primary method of assessment.
- 9.74 The VSC is a quantified measurement of the amount of skylight falling on a vertical wall or window. The BRE handbook suggests a window should retain at least 27% VSC or retain at least 80% of the pre-development VSC value. The significance of loss of daylight can be summarised as follows:
- o 0-20 reduction – Negligible
 - o 21-30% reduction – Minor significance
 - o 31-40% reduction – Moderate significance
 - o Above 40% reduction – Substantial significance
- 9.75 A second measurement of the proportion of the room which receives direct sky light through the window i.e. it measures daylight distribution within a room. The BRE Handbook states that if an area of a room that receives direct daylight is reduced to less than 0.8 times its former value the effects will be noticeable to its occupants.
- 9.76 For calculating sunlight the BRE guidelines state that sunlight tests should be applied to all main habitable rooms which have a window which faces within 90 degrees of due south.
- 9.77 The application is accompanied by a Daylight and Sunlight Report which provides an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development on the daylight and sunlight conditions of nearby residential properties and to residential student accommodation. The assessment assesses the impacts of the development proceeding in isolation but also the cumulative effects of the development were the scheme and the consented serviced apartment (hotel) development to be built out at No 27 Commercial Road. In total the assessment considers the effects on the level of daylight received by 177 windows, serving 111 rooms.
- 9.78 Taken the impact of the scheme on its own over 94% of the neighbouring windows would achieve the BRE guidelines for VSC when the cumulative impacts are assessed this BRE target figure falls to 50%. Of the windows that fail to meet the BRE guidance 28% of those windows the cumulative impact is considered minor adverse (a VSC change of less than 0.6 or within 20% of guide level).
- 9.79 Taking the cumulative effects into account of the development at No. 27 Commercial Road were it also built out the properties adversely affected, assessed against the VSC test, by the proposed development are 32-34 Commercial Road, 35 Commercial Road, 42 Commercial Road Bar Locks Public House (21 White Church Lane), 7-8 Manningtree Street, 9 Manningtree Street, 63 Gowers Walk Goodmans Fields.
- 9.80 There are no adverse impacts, under either scenarios outside BRE guidance for Vertical Sky Component or daylight distribution to the Naylor Building East

- 9.81 The greatest cumulative effects are experienced by properties in Manningtree Street and No 42 Commercial Road.
- 9.82 With respect to direct sunlight impacts 89% (50 out of the 56 windows assessed) of the windows assessed would be above the BRE guidance for annual probable sunlight hours (APSH) and same figure for winter sunlight when the scheme is considered independently of the cumulative impacts of No 27 Commercial Road. With the cumulative impacts 38 of the 56 windows (68%) would be above BRE APSH guidance and 57% winter sunlight guidance.
- 9.83 The greatest number of sunlight failings would be at No. 35 Commercial Road, The Bars Locks Pub, and No 9 Manningtree. In addition 3 windows assessed would also fail BRE winter sunlight guidance at Naylor Building East, of which 3 of these failings would be classified of minor significance, 4.

Assessment of impacts

35 Commercial Road

- 9.84 Taking the impact of the scheme on its own, 81.5% of the 27 windows assessed will meet the BRE VSC guideline, 5 would fail but for of these 2 are marginal failures. Only 1 window would experience a moderate loss of greater than 30% VSC. Taken the cumulative effects, 9 windows or 33% of the windows will fail to meet the BRE guide. All these windows are understood to serve kitchens.
- 9.85 Assessed against BRE's daylight distribution 11 of the 13 rooms would meet the BRE guidance with the two failings of minor significance.

32-34 Commercial Road

- 9.86 No VSC losses with the scheme taken in isolation. Taking the cumulative impacts, 50% windows affected 6 in total all minor adverse (i.e. of less than 30% VSC loss).

36 Commercial Road

- 9.87 No VSC losses with the scheme taken in isolation. 100% of the windows are affected taking the cumulative effects. Of the total of 11 windows 6 windows will be a moderate impact (of greater than 30%.VSC loss), of which 4 serve bedrooms with the the remaining 2 serving kitchens.

- 9.88 All 10 rooms comply with BRE guidance on daylight distribution.

42 Commercial Road

- 9.89 No VSC losses with the scheme taken in isolation. Taking the cumulative impacts, all 4 windows tested would fail the VSC standards with two windows experiencing in excess of 50%. The windows serve 4 rooms, none of these windows fail the daylight distribution when the scheme is taken in isolation. All 4 windows would fail, were the hotel scheme implemented in isolation from this proposed scheme.

Bar Locke Public House (21 Whitechurch Lane)

- 9.90 The residential accommodation above the public house currently receives good standards of daylight and sunlight. 10 windows assessed and taken the scheme in isolation all fall within BRE VSC guidance. Taking cumulative effects 8 windows (80%)

would fall below BRE guidance with 6 of these windows receiving a major significance loss of greater than 40% VSC loss. 3 of these windows serve kitchens.

- 9.91 When account is taken account of daylight distribution and the levels of residual sunlight within these rooms the overall impact to these affected rooms is considered fair.

7-8 Manning Street

- 9.92 All 24 windows assessed would meet BRE guidance taking the impacts of the scheme alone. All windows would fail BRE guidance taking the cumulative impacts and experience 40%-50% reductions of major significance.

9 Manning Street

- 9.93 All 6 windows assessed would meet BRE guidance taking the impacts of the scheme alone. All 6 windows would fail BRE guidance taking the cumulative impacts and experience 40% to 50% VSC reductions. The impacts are therefore considered of major significance although it is worth noting all windows would maintain an absolute VSC above 10 and with tested daylight distribution impacts are limited to minor adverse for the t room effected, against BRE guidance.

The Castle Pubic House

- 9.94 12 of the 16 windows assessed would meet BRE guidance taking the impacts of the scheme alone. The 4 windows falling below BRE guidance would experience a minor adverse impact of 20% to 30% VSC loss.

- 9.95 Taking account the cumulative impact of the hotel at No 27 Commercial Road 50% of the windows (8 in number) would be impacted, 7 windows would experience a reduction of more than 40% as such is of major adverse significance. However the residual absolute VSC figure would remain fair all above 10 and with the daylight distribution to the 4 rooms tested meet recommended BRE guidance.

Goodmans Fields

- 9.96 15 windows assessed, of which 14 would meet BRE VSC guidance if the impact of the scheme is assessed in isolation. Taking account of the cumulative impact, 12 (80%) of the windows would fail the VSC guidance. 4 of these windows would experience a VSC loss of greater than 40%, 5 windows, a VSC loss of between 30% to 40% and 3 windows a loss of 20%-30%. 9 of these windows serve kitchens, the remaining serving 4 bedrooms.
Assessing the daylight distribution for these bedrooms, 3 of the 4 meet the BRE guidance for this measurement.

Context for daylight and sunlight losses

- 9.97 It is inevitable that in an urbanised borough such as Tower Hamlets and with such pressure being placed on the local planning authority to optimise the potential of development sites, daylight and sunlight infringement is a regular occurrence. In reaching final conclusions in relation to daylight and sunlight impacts weight needs to be given (a) to the nature of buildings and street patterns, (b) the current levels of daylight and sunlight enjoyed by existing residential occupiers that may fall below the absolute targets set out in the BRE Guidelines and (c) due weight and impact given to any existing consent that has yet to be implemented.

- 9.98 It is therefore fair and appropriate for the Council to apply a certain amount of flexibility when applying the recommendations, as set out in the BRE Guidelines. This degree of flexibility is utilised on a regular basis. However, as Members will be aware, one needs to make judgements as to the acceptability of daylight and sunlight infringements on a case by case basis, when balanced against other material planning considerations.

Conclusions

- 9.99 In this instance, the development is considered acceptable in terms of daylight/sunlight as the impacts of the scheme taken independently of other committed schemes is well within usual levels of failings given the urban context and with an acceptance any new development, however modest in additional storey height, might have significant impacts on a small number of neighbouring windows. The most significant number of adverse impacts in quantum and degree of impact that would arise from this development occur when the impacts of this scheme are assessed alongside the cumulative impacts of the hotel development at No. 27 Commercial Road.
- 9.100 Although, it is acknowledged that there would be some daylight and sunlight impacts on neighbouring properties and these would result in a detrimental impact on the amenities of those residential occupiers, on balance, the proposed development is considered to accord with Policy SP10(4) of the adopted Core Strategy (2010), and Policy DM25 of the Managing Development Document (2013)

Privacy, outlook and sense of enclosure

- 9.101 To the south of the application site there are no residential properties set within 23 metres of the site and similarly there are no habitable rooms windows within a close distance to the north or east of the site, as such there are no significant privacy, outlook or sense of enclosure issues to assess. With regard to existing development to the west the impacts are centred on properties located on the west side of White Church Lane and the impacts upon these properties are considered limited (due to the nearest residential homes lying unoccupied awaiting work to commence on the serviced apartment hotel development at No. 27 Commercial Road and given the impacts are considered substantially less than those imposed independently by the consented development at No 27 Commercial road

Microclimate

- 9.102 Tall buildings can have an impact upon the microclimate, particularly in relation to wind. Where strong winds occur as a result of a tall building it can have detrimental impacts upon the comfort and safety of pedestrians and cyclists. It can also render landscaped areas unsuitable for their intended purpose.
- 9.103 A wind microclimate assessment report was prepared for the application and uses the established Lawson Comfort Criteria and its results indicate there are no major adverse effects on local conditions and these conclusions are accepted by officers. Mitigation measures are proposed in respect of balconies.

Secure by Design

- 9.104 Policy 7.3 of the London Plan seeks to ensure that developments are designed in such a way as to minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour. The built form should deter criminal opportunism and provide residents with an increased sense of security.

- 9.105 In general, the proposed layout and mix of uses provides some activity at street level and natural surveillance. The Metropolitan Police Crime Prevention Design Advisor has no objections to the scheme and advises that were the application to be approved a condition should be imposed to ensure that the scheme meets Secured by Design accreditation.

Inclusive Design

- 9.106 Policy 7.2 of the London Plan Policy SP10 of the CS and Policy DM23 of the MDD seek to ensure that developments are accessible, usable and permeable for all users and that a development can be used easily by as many people as possible without undue effort, separation or special treatment.
- 9.107 A growing awareness of the importance of creating environments that are accessible for all people has led the Council to emphasise the importance of 'inclusive design'. The development has been designed with the principles of inclusive design in mind.
- 9.108 The scheme will provide level thresholds to all the ground floor uses and entrances and dual lift access will be provided to all the fully wheelchair accessible residential units.

Archaeology

- 9.110 The National Planning Policy Framework (Section 12) and the London Plan (Policy 7.8) emphasise that the conservation of archaeological interest is a material consideration in the planning process. Paragraph 128 of the NPPF says that applicants should be required to submit appropriate desk-based assessments, and where appropriate undertake field evaluation, to describe the significance of heritage assets and how they would be affected by the proposed development.
- 9.111 Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service advises that the submitted documentation appropriately assesses the likely archaeological remains. Given the likely nature, depth and extent of the archaeology involved, they advise that further fieldwork prior to the determination of the application is not necessary and recommend a condition to agree and implement a Written Scheme of Investigation. Subject to this condition, the impact of the development on archaeology is acceptable.

Highways and Transportation

- 9.112 The NPPF and Policy 6.1 of the London Plan seek to promote sustainable modes of transport and accessibility, and reduce the need to travel by car and these objectives are also reflected in Core Strategy policies SP08 and SP09.
- 9.113 The site is located in an area with an excellent PTAL rating and sits within a Controlled Parking Zone. The development site is fronted by Commercial Road, which is a Red Route for which TfL is the Highways Authority and White Church Lane for which LBTH is responsible.
- 9.114 The applicant has submitted a Transport Statement contains trip generation analysis and details of servicing arrangements
- 9.115 As set out in the comments received from both Transport for London the and the Borough's Highway and Transportation Team, subject to appropriate conditions and securing a commuted sums towards on street disabled parking bays the scheme raises no highway or transportation issues.

- 9.116 On site disabled car parking bays is accepted is not a practical solution on this small and tightly constrained siter. The car free arrangement is consistent with policy, with the applicant's expressed willingness to fund provision for two disabled bays on-street in lieu of providing bays on-site, should it be demonstrated there is need for such bays.
- 9.117 The secure cycle bay provision is in line with London Plan standards

Noise and Dust

- 9.118 An acoustic assessment has been submitted with the planning application. The assessment concludes that the demolition and construction will not result in adverse impacts to neighbours greater than those experienced from other major developments under construction or completed in the immediate vicinity. .
- 9.119 The Council's Environmental Health Team have reviewed the documentation and are satisfied the development's impact in terms of control of noise, dust and vibration to neighbours and future occupants during demolition, construction and occupation phases, subject to the imposition of relevant planning conditions and the powers available to the Council under other legislative frameworks, should planning permission be granted, including construction management plan.

Contaminated Land

- 9.120 In accordance with the requirements of the NPPF and policy DM30 of the MDD, the application has been accompanied by a land contamination assessment which assesses the likely contamination of the site.
- 9.121 The Council's Environmental Health Officer has reviewed the submitted assessment, and advises that subject to conditions to ensure that further site based assessments and appropriate mitigation measures are taken should contamination be found are there are no objections to the scheme on grounds of contaminated land issues, subject to the appliance of an appropriately worded planning condition.

Energy & Sustainability

- 9.122 At a national level, the National Planning Policy Framework sets out that planning plays a key role in delivering reductions to greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to climate change. The climate change policies as set out in Chapter 5 of the London Plan, policy SP11 of the Core Strategy and the Managing Development Document policy DM29 collectively require developments to make the fullest contribution to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change and to minimise carbon dioxide emissions.
- 9.123 The submitted proposals have followed the energy hierarchy of be lean, be clean & be green and seek to minimise CO2 emissions through the implementation of energy efficiency measures and use of a centralised energy system (CHP). The CO2 emission reductions are anticipated to be circa 24% against the Building Regulations 2013, short of the 45% policy target. In accordance with policy requirements, the applicant has agreed to the full financial contribution of £27,615 to the Council's carbon off-setting programme to achieve a total reduction of 45%. The figure is liable to fall when the inclusion of rooftop PV panels, although the proposed use of CHP may need to be reconsidered (that could affect the calculated CO2 reductions) when details (provided by condition) are supplied on the end user tariffs of such a technology on a scheme of this small size, particularly with respect to concerns on delivering a market competitive tariff for the residents of the affordable rented units.

- 9.124 To conclude, the overall approach to reducing carbon dioxide is accepted and in accordance with relevant policies and could be secured by condition and within the s106 agreement.

Flood Risk and Water Resources

- 9.125 The NPPF, policy 5.12 of the London Plan, and policy DM13 of the MDD and SP04 of CS relate to the need to consider flood risk at all stages in the planning process. Policy 5.13 of the London Plan seeks the appropriate mitigation of surface water run-off.
- 9.126 The site is located in Flood Zone 1 and therefore the main risk is from surface water run-off from the development. The site is already built upon and therefore subject to a planning condition to ensure the prepared draft drainage strategy the scheme is in accordance with relevant policy and guidance

Biodiversity

- 9.127 Policy 7.19 of the London Plan, policy SP04 CS and policy DM11 of the MDD seek to protect and enhance biodiversity value through the design of open space and buildings and by ensuring that development protects and enhances areas of biodiversity value in order to achieve a net gain in biodiversity. Policy DM11 of the MDD also requires elements of living buildings.
- 9.128 The application site has no significant existing biodiversity value.
- 9.129 Having regard to the possible conditions to secure the necessary mitigation and enhancements, the proposal has an acceptable impact on biodiversity and is in accordance with relevant policies.

Planning Obligations

- 9.130 Core Strategy Policy SP13 seeks planning obligations to offset the impacts of the development on local services and infrastructure in light of the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). The Council's draft Planning Obligations SPD (2015) sets out in more detail how these impacts can be assessed and what the appropriate mitigation could be. The Council adopted a Borough-level Community Infrastructure Levy on April 1st 2015. Consequently, planning obligations are much more limited than they were prior to this date, with the CIL levy used to fund new education, healthcare and community facilities to meet the additional demand on infrastructure created by new residents.
- 9.131 The NPPF requires that planning obligations must be:
- Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
 - Directly related to the development; and,
 - Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 9.132 Regulation 122 of the CIL Regulations 2010 brings the above policy tests into law, requiring that planning obligations can only constitute a reason for granting planning permission where they meet such tests. Furthermore, Regulation 123 stipulates that a planning obligation must not constitute a reason for the grant of planning permission if it provides for the funding or provision of any type of infrastructure which appears on the local planning authority's Regulation 123 infrastructure list.

9.133 The applicant has agreed to meet the following planning obligations. The financial obligations secured include:

- a) £15,348 construction phase employment training
- b) £2,989 end-user phase employment training
- c) £27,615 carbon off-setting
- d) £85,000 for raised table works including kerbs adjustments and drainage provision
- e) Monitoring fee equivalent to £500 per each substantial Head of Terms

Total financial contribution: £45,952 plus monitoring contribution.

9.134 The non-financial planning obligations include:

- a) On-site affordable housing consisting of 4x three bedroom units at Borough Framework Levels inclusive of service charges, with 1 of these three bedroom units delivered as a fully wheelchair accessible unit
[to be delivered prior to occupation of 40% of market sale units]
- b) 2 x one bedroom intermediate units and 2x two bedroom units
- c) Access to employment
 - 20% local procurement
 - 20% local labour in construction
- (d) 6 apprenticeships delivered during the construction phase
- (e) a commuted sum (for 5 years) to fund accessible bays 2 blue badge accessible bays on street
- (f) Public access to public realm
- (g) Meet the Transport for London Cycle-Hire annual membership key fee for each individual residential unit within the scheme for the first 3 years of occupation, as part of Travel Plan

9.135 All of the above obligations are considered to be in compliance with aforementioned policies, the NPPF and Regulation 122 and 123 tests. Nonetheless, it needs to be emphasized that the applicant's commitment to utilise all reasonable endeavours to deliver the wider public realm vision does not and should not constitute a reason for the granting of planning permission.

9.136 With regard to affordable housing provision, the applicant has submitted a Financial Viability Assessment which has been independently reviewed by consultants appointed by the Council. Officers are satisfied that the proposal would deliver the maximum amount of affordable housing that could be supported by the viability of the scheme without threatening the deliverability of the development.

Financial Considerations

9.137 Section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) requires that the authority shall have regard to:

- The provisions of the development plan, so far as material to the application;
- Any local finance considerations, so far as material to the application; and,
- Any other material consideration.

- 9.138 Section 70(4) defines “local finance consideration” as:
- A grant or other financial assistance that has been, or will or could be, provided to a relevant authority by a Minister of the Crown; or
 - Sums that a relevant authority has received, or will or could receive, in payment of Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 9.139 In this case, the proposed development would be liable for Tower Hamlets and the London Mayor’s Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 9.140 Mayor of London CIL liability is estimated to be £78,889 (following estimated social housing relief (£21,859)).
- 9.141 Tower Hamlets CIL liability is estimated to be £405,559 (following estimated social housing relief (£124,909)).
- 9.142 Using the DCLG’s New Homes Bonus Calculator, this development is likely to generate approximately £62,811 of New Homes Bonus in the first year and a total payment of £376,863 over 6 years.

Health Considerations

- 9.143 Policy 3.2 of the London Plan seeks to improve health and address health inequalities having regard to the health impacts of development proposals while the Council’s policy SP03 of the Core Strategy seeks to deliver healthy and liveable neighbourhoods that promote active and healthy lifestyles, and enhance people’s wider health and well-being.
- 9.144 The proposal raises no unique health implications, and would not prejudice the opportunity of, residents, neighbours or members of the public to benefit from appropriate living conditions and lead healthy and active lifestyles. The play space and communal amenity space proposed would adequately meet the policy requirements. The gym and swimming pool available to the private and intermediate tenures would serve to promote active and healthy lifestyles. The standard of the proposed residential accommodation would be high, commensurate with the high density of the scheme.

Human Rights Considerations

- 9.145 In determining this application the Council is required to have regard to the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998. In the determination of a planning application the following are particularly highlighted to Members:-
- 9.146 Section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 prohibits authorities (including the Council as local planning authority) from acting in a way which is incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights. "Convention" here means the European Convention on Human Rights, certain parts of which were incorporated into English law under the Human Rights Act 1998. Various Convention rights are likely to be relevant, including:-
- Entitlement to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law in the determination of a person's civil and political rights (Convention Article 6). This includes property rights and can include opportunities to be heard in the consultation process;

- Rights to respect for private and family life and home. Such rights may be restricted if the infringement is legitimate and fair and proportionate in the public interest (Convention Article 8); and,
- Peaceful enjoyment of possessions (including property). This does not impair the right to enforce such laws as the State deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest (First Protocol, Article 1). The European Court has recognised that "regard must be had to the fair balance that has to be struck between the competing interests of the individual and of the community as a whole".

9.147 This report has outlined the consultation that has been undertaken on the planning application and the opportunities for people to make representations to the Council as local planning authority.

9.148 Were Members not to follow Officer's recommendation, they would need to satisfy themselves that any potential interference with Article 8 rights will be legitimate and justified.

9.149 Both public and private interests are to be taken into account in the exercise of the Council's planning authority's powers and duties. Any interference with a Convention right must be necessary and proportionate.

9.150 Members must, therefore, carefully consider the balance to be struck between individual rights and the wider public interest.

9.151 As set out above, it is necessary, having regard to the Human Rights Act 1998, to take into account any interference with private property rights protected by the European Convention on Human Rights and ensure that the interference is proportionate and in the public interest.

9.152 In this context, the balance to be struck between individual rights and the wider public interest has been carefully considered.

Equalities Act Considerations

9.153 The Equality Act 2010 provides protection from discrimination in respect of certain protected characteristics, namely: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or beliefs and sex and sexual orientation. It places the Council under a legal duty to have due regard to the advancement of equality in the exercise of its powers including planning powers. Officers have taken this into account in the assessment of the application and the Committee must be mindful of this duty, inter alia, when determining all planning applications. In particular the Committee must pay due regard to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and,
- foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

10.0 CONCLUSION







- 10.1 All other relevant policies and considerations have been taken into account. Planning Permission should be approved for the reasons set out in the RECOMMENDATIONS at the beginning of this report.

SITE MAP

11.1 Please refer to the next page of this report.

Planning Application Site Map
PA/15/02527



 Planning Application Site Boundary	 Locally Listed Buildings	 Land Parcel Address	
 Consultation Area	 Statutory Listed Buildings	0 30 m	

This Site Map displays the Planning Application Site Boundary and the neighbouring Occupiers / Owners who were consulted as part of the Planning Application process.
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