2. Vision and strategic objectives

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Local Plan must be seen in its wider context in terms of its relationship with Greater London and its neighbouring Boroughs, but also its relationship with wider Council visions and strategies.

2.1.2 The issues which the Council considers the Local Plan Partial Review needs to address are set out in the following sections:

- **Issue 1:** Vision and strategic objectives
- **Issue 2:** The duty to cooperate and neighbourhood planning
- **Issue 3:** Quanta of development
- **Issue 4:** Planning enforcement

2.1.3 The existing Local Plan has a broad vision and supporting objectives and the Council needs to consider whether these remain appropriate or not.

2.1.4 The Council also needs to consider whether the existing Local Plan’s definition of what is ‘strategic’ is fit for purpose for the ‘duty to cooperate’ and neighbourhood planning, which are new provisions since the Core Strategy was adopted in 2010.

2.1.5 In terms of how the vision and objectives can be properly delivered, this section also considers how the Council should set out its ‘Enforcement Plan’.
2.2 Existing Local Plan policy

2.2.1 This section of the Local Plan Partial Review relates primarily to the following chapters and policies of the existing Local Plan:

- **Chapter 1**: Setting the Scene
- **Chapter 2**: Issues and Patterns: Our Spatial Portrait
- **Chapter 3**: Building on Success: Our Vision and Strategic Objectives
  - Policy CV1: Vision for the Royal Borough: Building on Success
- **Chapter 4**: Delivering Success: Our Spatial Strategy
  - Policy CP1: Core Policy: Quanta of Development
- **Chapter 29.1**: Policies and Actions
- **Chapter 44**: Relationship to the Community Strategy

### Issue 1: Vision and strategic objectives

2.2.2 Within Chapter 3 of the existing Local Plan, paragraph 3.16 sets out five strategic issues that the Local Plan seeks to address:

- Protecting local uses and those that are important to the vitality of the borough from potential loss to the higher values commanded by residential land uses.
- Improving travel choices to reduce car dependency, including getting better access onto the existing rail infrastructure.
- Protecting the high quality historic environment and ensuring new developments are of equivalent quality, so that we pass on a legacy to future generations, including quality within the public realm.
- Providing for new residential development in a way which diversifies tenure patterns and house sizes.
- Reducing the environmental impacts of everyday activities in the borough to better fit within environmental limits.

2.2.3 Policy CV1 provides a vision for the Local Plan to address the strategic issues:

**Policy CV1 Vision for the Royal Borough: Building on Success**

Our vision for Kensington and Chelsea over the next 20 years is to build on success. To further develop the strong and varied sense of place of the borough, we will, in partnership with other organisations, and importantly with our residents:

- Stimulate regeneration in North Kensington...
- Enhance the reputation of our national and international destinations...
- Uphold our residential quality of life...

2.2.4 The vision is supported by a ‘Key Diagram’ which is set out in Figure 2.1.
2.2.5 The supporting strategic objectives are set out in section 3.3 of the Local Plan and are reflected in the chapter titles and structure of the document and also in an opening ‘CO Strategic Objective’ policy for each chapter:

- To keep life local
- To foster vitality
- To offer better travel choices
- To maintain and extend our engaging public realm
- To renew our legacy
- To achieve a diversity of housing
- To respect environmental limits
2.2.6 It is important to note that the issues, vision and strategic objectives are partly influenced by the London Plan\textsuperscript{32} and the Community Strategy\textsuperscript{33} for the Borough. In particular, Chapter 44 sets out the Local Plan’s “Relationship to the Community Strategy”.

**Issue 2: The duty to cooperate and neighbourhood planning**

2.2.7 The Council has a legal ‘duty to cooperate’ with adjacent Boroughs and other prescribed bodies in terms of strategic policies which cross Borough boundaries (referenced in paragraph 1.2.2 of the existing Local Plan). When neighbourhood fora produce ‘Neighbourhood Plans’, they are required to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. Therefore, a clear definition of ‘strategic policies’ is necessary for the Council to undertake its statutory ‘duty to cooperate’ and provide a fit-for-purpose interface with any future emerging Neighbourhood Plans. The legislative, policy and guidance context behind this is explained further in section 2.3 of this document.

2.2.8 Chapter 29 ‘Policies and Actions’ of the existing Local Plan re-iterates the strategic objectives from the earlier chapter 3 and, importantly, paragraph 29.1.3 sets out the format of the Local Plan’s policies, including how the strategic objectives and strategic policies are defined (emphasis added):

Each of the sections follows a similar format:

- An introduction summarising the strategic objective;
- A section ‘what this means for the borough’, identifying issues that are locally distinctive;
- Planning policies are set out with a summary of the relevant evidence being provided as reasoned justification for the policy that follows. The policies are set in boxes. Each of the planning policies starts with a strategic policy which stands in its own right. Below this are the criteria of how the policy can be complied with, but the list is not exhaustive and addressing all the criteria may not necessarily indicate that a proposal is in conformity with the strategic policy.
- Corporate and Partner actions follow. This section summarises other strategies and plans prepared by the Council and partners that will also play a part in delivering the strategic objective. Actions to be taken by the Council or by partners are also listed. Planning may have a direct role in the implementation of these actions, but this will not necessarily be the case in all situations.

**Issue 3: Quanta of development**

2.2.9 Policy CP1 of the existing Local Plan sets out the quanta of residential, office and retail units and floorspace that the Local Plan aims to provide.

\textsuperscript{32} Existing Local Plan paragraphs 1.1.3, 1.2.5 – 1.2.6, 4.3.2
\textsuperscript{33} Existing Local Plan paragraphs 1.1.7, 1.2.11 – 1.2.13 and Chapter 44
Policy CP1: Core Policy: Quanta of Development

The Council will provide:
1. a minimum of 585 net additional dwellings a year based on the overall housing target of 5,850 net additional units; of which a minimum of 200 units a year will be affordable;
2. 60,000sq.m of office floorspace to 2028;
3. 26,150sq.m of comparison retail floorspace to 2015 in the south of the borough;
4. infrastructure as set out in the infrastructure plan, including through developer contributions.

To deliver this the Council has, in this document:

a. allocated strategic sites with the capacity for a minimum of 5300 dwellings;
b. allocated in the strategic sites of Kensal and Earl’s Court Exhibition Centre a minimum of 20,000sq.m business floorspace to meet identified unmet demand above the existing permissions;
c. identified in the south of the borough sufficient small sites with the potential for retail development to demonstrate identified retail needs of the borough can be met;
d. set out current infrastructure requirements, to be updated as part of the regular infrastructure plan review process.

Issue 4: Planning enforcement

2.2.10 The existing Local Plan has no current policy on planning enforcement.

2.3 Legislation, policy and guidance context

2.3.1 This section sets out the relevant legislation, policy and guidance context for the Local Plan’s vision and strategic objectives, in particular, how they relate to the London Plan, strategic planning and neighbourhood planning.

National

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and the Deregulation Act 2015

2.3.2 Section 19(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council, in preparing a Local Plan, to have regard to:

- National policies and advice in guidance issued by the Secretary of State;
- The London Plan; and
- The Sustainable Community Strategy for the area.

2.3.3 However, Section 100(2)(b) of the Deregulation Act 2015 removed the requirement for the Council to have regard to the Sustainable Community Strategy.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)

2.3.4 Regulation 10 of these Regulations requires Local Plans to have regard to:

- Local transport authority policies\(^{34}\);
- Articles 5 and 12 of the EU Directive 2012/18/EU regarding the prevention of major accidents and hazardous establishments\(^{35}\), and
- The national waste management plan\(^{36}\).

2.3.5 Regulation 21 requires the Local Plan to be in conformity with the London Plan, which sets out a strategic planning context for London.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.3.6 Paragraphs 150-157 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) cover the topic of ‘Local Plans’. Paragraph 150 states that “Local Plans are the key to determining sustainable development that reflects the vision and aspirations of local communities” and paragraph 157 states “Local Plans should... be drawn up over an appropriate time scale, preferably a 15-year time horizon...” and “...indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land-use designations on a proposals map”.

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG): Local Plans

2.3.7 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) on Local Plans states that “Local Plans set out a vision and a framework for the future development on the area” (paragraph 001) and sets out general guidance for their contents and preparation.

Duty to cooperate

2.3.8 Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 inserted section 33A into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which requires Councils to cooperate with other

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\(^{34}\) Transport for London (TfL) is considered a “local transport authority” for the purposes of these regulations and the Transport Act 2000 as it is an “Integrated Transport Authority”. Whilst TfL does not produce a Local Transport Plan, the Mayor has published the Mayor’s Transport Strategy. In this Local Plan Partial Review, this is largely considered in section 9 – Rail infrastructure

\(^{35}\) To be considered as part of future iterations of the Local Plan Partial Review’s site allocations (section 4)

\(^{36}\) Largely considered in section 15 – Waste
prescribed bodies. The duty requires, in particular, a duty to “engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis” in relation to “maximising the effectiveness” of, and having “regard to”, activities concerned with supporting or preparing planning policies “so far as relating to a strategic matter”.

2.3.9 A strategic matter is defined as “sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas... in particular... infrastructure” (section 33A(4)). The NPPF further defines “strategic priorities” as including:

- Homes and jobs
- Retail, leisure and other commercial development
- Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat)
- Health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape

2.3.10 Paragraph 157 of the NPPF makes clear that “Local Plans should ...be based on co-operation with neighbouring authorities, public, voluntary and private sector organisations”. The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) on the Duty to Cooperate provides further guidance on the duty.

Neighbourhood planning

2.3.11 In relation to neighbourhood planning, the NPPF is clear that “The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the Local Plan. Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. To facilitate this, local planning authorities should set out clearly their strategic policies for the area and ensure that an up-to-date Local Plan is in place as quickly as possible” (paragraph 184).

2.3.12 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) on Neighbourhood Planning provides further guidance in stating “A neighbourhood plan should support the strategic development needs set out in the Local Plan” (paragraph 004). Paragraph 065 sets out the “basic conditions” that Neighbourhood Plans should meet, including that “the making of the... neighbourhood plan... is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority” (subsection e). “General conformity” is further elaborated in paragraph 074 which states that consideration should be given to:

- Whether the neighbourhood plan policy or development proposal supports and upholds the general principle that the strategic policy is concerned with
- The degree, if any, of conflict between the draft neighbourhood plan policy or development proposal and the strategic policy
- Whether the draft neighbourhood plan policy or development proposal provides an additional level of detail and/or a distinct local approach to that set

37 Paragraph 156, see also 178-180
2.3.13 Paragraph 075 goes on to state “The basic condition addresses strategic policies no matter where they appear in the development plan. It does not presume that every policy in a Local Plan is strategic or that the only policies that are strategic are labelled as such”. Further guidance on the considerations for determining whether a policy is a strategic policy is also provided in the NPPG:

- Whether the policy sets out an overarching direction or objective
- Whether the policy seeks to shape the broad characteristics of development
- The scale at which the policy is intended to operate
- Whether the policy sets a framework for decisions on how competing priorities should be balanced
- Whether the policy sets a standard or other requirement that is essential to achieving the wider vision and aspirations in the Local Plan
- In the case of site allocations, whether bringing the site forward is central to achieving the vision and aspirations of the Local Plan
- Whether the Local Plan identifies the policy as being strategic

(Paragraph 076)

Regional

The London Plan

2.3.14 The London Plan is clearly relevant to ‘setting the scene’ of the Local Plan and its vision and strategic objectives. Chapter 1 of the London Plan sets out its ‘Context and Strategy’ and includes a “vision for the sustainable development of London” as:

Over the years to 2036 – and beyond, London should excel among global cities – expanding opportunities for all its people and enterprises, achieving the highest environmental standards and quality of life and leading the world in its approach to tackling the urban challenges of the 21st century, particularly that of climate change.

(Paragraph 1.52)

2.3.15 The London Plan’s vision is supported by six detailed objectives which are set out Policy 1.1 ‘Delivering the strategic vision and objectives for London’:
...borough DPDs and development decisions should aim to realise the objectives... so that London should be:

a  A city that meets the challenges of economic and population growth
b  An internationally competitive and successful city
c  A city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods
d  A city that delights the senses
e  A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment
f  A city where it is easy, safe and convenient for everyone to access jobs, opportunities and facilities

2.3.16 The London Planning Statement SPG sets out the Mayor’s responsibilities with regard to the duty to cooperate (paragraph 2.9) and “general conformity” of Local Plans with the London Plan (paragraphs 3.2-3.5).

2.3.17 The Mayor’s ‘2020 Vision: The Greatest City on Earth’ document also provides a high level vision statement for London which is wider than just ‘planning’ and helped inform the most recent iteration of the London Plan.

**London Enterprise Panel (LEP)**

2.3.18 The London Enterprise Panel (LEP) is the Local Enterprise Partnership for London, chaired by the Mayor of London. The Council must have regard to the LEP’s strategies as it is a prescribed body for the ‘duty to cooperate’.

2.3.19 The LEP’s ‘Jobs and Growth Plan for London’ sets out four key priorities for London as:

- **Skills & employment:** to ensure Londoners have the skills to compete for and sustain London’s jobs
- **Small & medium sized enterprises:** to support and grow London’s businesses
- **Science & technology:** for the capital to be recognised globally as world leading hub; for science, technology and innovation – creating new jobs and growth
- **Infrastructure:** to keep London moving and functioning

2.3.20 In particular, the priority regarding small and medium sized enterprises acknowledges that there has been a decline in affordable workspace in recent years.
The LEP’s ‘London: 2036: An agenda for jobs and growth’ document sets out a number of themes, actions and goals that stakeholders in London should work towards:

**The Global Hub**

1. **Stay open for business** – Clear lead as number 1 global financial and business centre
2. **Focus on emerging markets** – First choice location for emerging market companies
3. **Improve global access** – Leading destination for international visitors

**The Creative Engine**

4. **Build more technical talent** – Technical skills not holding back growth
5. **Improve digital connectivity** – Over 50% take-up of Ethernet or high-speed broadband
6. **Improve funding for growing SMEs** – Creating twice as many new £100 million businesses

**The City that Works**

7. **Secure long-term infrastructure investment** – Fiscal devolution agreed with national government
8. **Accelerate housing delivery** – 50,000 new homes per year in Greater London
9. **Develop Londoner’s employability** – London unemployment below UK average

(From Figure 33)

**Neighbourhood**

It is important to note that there is currently one ‘made’ Neighbourhood Plan in Norland and another, St Quintin and Woodlands, which is progressing to referendum.
Planning enforcement

2.3.23 In terms of implementing planning visions and objectives and ensuring effective enforcement, the NPPF states:

Effective enforcement is important as a means of maintaining public confidence in the planning system. Enforcement action is discretionary, and local planning authorities should act proportionately in responding to suspected breaches of planning control. Local planning authorities should consider publishing a local enforcement plan to manage enforcement proactively, in a way that is appropriate to their area. This should set out how they will monitor the implementation of planning permissions, investigate alleged cases of unauthorised development and take action where it is appropriate to do so.  

(paragraph 207)

2.3.24 The NPPG on Ensuring effective enforcement states that the preparation and adoption of a Local Enforcement Plan is important because it:

- Allows engagement in the process of defining objectives and priorities which are tailored to local circumstances;
- Sets out the priorities for enforcement action, which will inform decisions about when to take enforcement action;
- Provides greater transparency and accountability about how the local planning authority will decide if it is expedient to exercise its discretionary powers;
- Provides greater certainty for all parties engaged in the development process.  

(paragraph 006)

Summary

2.3.25 Figure 2.2 summarises the main legislation, policy and guidance of particular relevance to this section.

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<th>Date</th>
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<td>Deregulation Act 2015&lt;sup&gt;40&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012&lt;sup&gt;41&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)&lt;sup&gt;42&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Mar 2014</td>
<td>National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG): Local Plans&lt;sup&gt;43&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>DCLG</td>
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<sup>40</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/20/contents/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/20/contents/enacted)
<sup>41</sup> [www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made)
<sup>42</sup> [http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/policy/](http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/policy/)
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<td>National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG): Duty to Cooperate</td>
<td>DCLG</td>
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<td>Mar 2014</td>
<td>National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG): Ensuring effective enforcement</td>
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<td>London Planning Statement Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</td>
<td>Mayor of London</td>
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<td>Jun 2013</td>
<td>2020 Vision: The Greatest City on Earth</td>
<td>Mayor of London</td>
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<td>The London Plan</td>
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<td>Apr 2013</td>
<td>Jobs and Growth Plan for London</td>
<td>London Enterprise Panel</td>
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<td>Dec 2013</td>
<td>Norland Neighbourhood Plan</td>
<td>Norland Neighbourhood Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 2015</td>
<td>St Quintin and Woodlands Neighbourhood Plan with Examiner’s Recommendations</td>
<td>St Quintin and Woodlands Neighbourhood Forum</td>
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*Figure 2.2: Summary of legislation, policy and guidance*

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44 http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/duty-to-cooperate/
45 http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/
46 http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/ensuring-effective-enforcement/
47 www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/publications/london-planning-statement
48 www.london.gov.uk/mayor-assembly/mayor/vision-2020
49 www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/london-plan
50 www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance
51 www.london.gov.uk/about-us/mayor-london/ambitions-london
52 https://lep.london/publication/jobs-and-growth-plan-london
53 https://lep.london/publication/london2036
2.4 Evidence base

Community Strategy 2008-2018

2.4.1 The vision and strategic objectives of the existing Local Plan are very much based on the Kensington and Chelsea Partnership’s ‘Community Strategy 2008-2018’ document. In particular, the evidence base for Chapter 2 ‘Issues and Patterns: Our Spatial Portrait’ of the existing Local Plan “draws heavily on The Picture of Our Community (2005 and 2008), a companion guide to the Community Strategy” (paragraph 2.14).

Ambitious for Tomorrow

2.4.2 The Council published a document called ‘Ambitious for Tomorrow 2014-2018’ in December 2014 to set out the Council’s vision to:

- Maintain our excellent services
- Protect our most vulnerable residents
- Rethink housing
- Create new opportunities
- Make our borough yet more beautiful

2.4.3 In particular, the document notes, with regard to health and housing:

Kensington and Chelsea has a strong claim to be the best borough in the capital: best in terms of longevity, diversity, desirability and with the best built environment. But not all parts of it are the same. In North Kensington, many of our residents are missing out on years of good health. And much of our housing stock there requires refurbishment or replacement and is, in terms of architecture and urban design, markedly less attractive than the rest of the borough.
2.4.4 In terms of social and environmental, the document elaborates:

The relentless march of property prices is creating something of a 'dumbbell community', with lots of people at either end of the income spectrum but not so many in the middle. For those on ordinary or middle incomes who would like to live here to be closer to work or family, the stark truth is that they have little chance.

... In terms of social housing, we have far too many studios and one-bed flats but nowhere near enough family homes. That means we can have families stuck on the waiting list for years and is something that can only change through estate renewal.

Moreover, the borough’s housing stock only caters for those with either very high or very low incomes – there are even fewer opportunities for those on ordinary incomes to live in the borough. That, too, is something that can only be changed by making better use of Council land.

We want a borough in which people from every background can live. Estate renewal provides us with an opportunity to rebalance our community, and introduce more affordable homes and more intermediate homes for people on middle incomes.

2.4.5 In terms of traffic and transport, the document states:

A decision last April that there was no business case for a Crossrail station at Kensal Portobello was a setback for the Council's ambitions but we are not giving up. The Council believes concerns about time lost by trains stopping at Kensal could be overcome by adding more track to the railway cutting so not all trains have to stop.

The Council estimates that just four to six Crossrail trains an hour stopping at Kensal Portobello would enable the best possible development of the adjacent gas works site, which would mean thousands of new homes and jobs and great new community facilities.
2.4.6 In terms of older people’s housing, the document states:

Expectations around how we look after older people are rising. Rather than a one-size-fits-all service in a traditional old people’s home, local authorities are these days trying to deliver ‘supported living’, tailored to individual needs and enabling people to stay in their own homes for as long as possible.

There is also a growing need for ‘extra care housing’ in which older people rent, lease or buy their own homes in developments where care is available in the quantity and type required, and which can increase and change as older people become older and frailer.

2.4.7 In terms of creative industries:

The creative and cultural industries account for around 15 per cent of jobs (around 16,000 in total) in the borough and 30 per cent of businesses (around 4,000). This is three times the national average and high even by London standards.

2.4.8 On retail and commercial:

One of the joys of Kensington and Chelsea is its shopping streets. The evidence is that in terms of vacancy rates those streets that have stood up to the recession better than in most other places but even so, there are parts where they are not thriving or where they look increasingly homogeneous.

We have seen some very encouraging signs that Kensington and Chelsea’s profile as a location for creative businesses is growing. Those businesses bring employment, and they bring trade to our bars, cafes and shops. We want those businesses to be able to prosper and grow with us here in the Royal Borough, providing employment for local people, but currently there is a shortage of the right type of affordable and flexible business space in the borough.

And to protect the space we do have, we are now having to fight to preserve our hard-won exemption from new planning rules which allows changes of use from commercial to residential without planning permission.

2.4.9 On housing estates:

Some of our estates date from the 60s and 70s and exhibit all the faults of that far from golden era of public architecture. A few of them are coming to the end of their lives. Redevelopment could give our
tenants better-quality homes, while all residents could benefit from the restoration of traditional street patterns, new shops and other infrastructure, as well as from a dramatically more attractive public realm.

It should be possible to transform the conditions in which many of our existing tenants live. The difference between a social home built as part of a 1960s estate and one built today in a street-front property integrated into the wider neighbourhood really is that dramatic.

And crucially, we will only redevelop an estate if it is possible to rehouse all existing tenants in better homes in the same area. Conserving and enhancing the local community is our primary objective in any regeneration project.

2.4.10 On Barlby Primary School and the Treverton Estate:

The Royal Borough’s Cabinet has agreed to explore options for redeveloping the tired and outdated Barlby Primary School and regenerating the area around the Treverton Estate at the same time.

The proposals could see a brand new school expanded to two forms of entry to help meet demand for primary school places, together with a new school for children with special educational needs.

The school is next to the Treverton Estate, parts of which are in need of investment, and the Council believes there may be an opportunity to improve existing homes, provide new affordable homes and improve the area significantly.

2.4.11 On Pembroke Road:

The Council is putting forward ambitious plans to redevelop two 1960s Council buildings in Kensington in order to provide nearly 300 new homes.

The 3.3 acre site on Pembroke Road currently houses a depot for refuse vehicles, as well as Council offices and a car park which are becoming surplus to the Council’s requirements. There are also 116 homes above the depot and car park.

Redeveloping Pembroke Road would allow the Council to provide more housing and improve the streetscape while bringing in more income to support front line services.

As part of the process of creating a vibrant new community, the Council will make sure it protects the interest of the tenants and leaseholders who currently live above the depot and car park.
2.4.12 On Edenham Way:

Architects have been appointed by the Royal Borough to design a major new housing scheme for North Kensington.

The award winning firm will tackle the challenge of designing approximately 100 new homes at Edenham Way, a cleared site at the foot of Trellick Tower that has been used for car parking over the past eight years.

2.4.13 Further evidence base to support the emerging Local Plan Partial Review can be found in the relevant topic-specific sections of this consultation document. Overall baseline data is summarised in the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) which is published as a supporting paper to this consultation (see section 16).

Planning enforcement

2.4.14 According to the Council’s Monitoring Report 2015, for the period from October 2014 to September 2015, the Council received and investigated 1,735 planning enforcement cases compared to 1,406 in the previous year – an increase of 23%.

2.4.15 In some enforcement cases, no breach occurred, or negotiations were successful, resulting in no formal action being taken by the Council. However, in the last year, 190 enforcement related notices were served compared to 86 for the previous year. This indicates that more effective enforcement action is being taken to maintain the built environment including protecting the public realm from unauthorised development.

Summary

2.4.16 Figure 2.3 summarises the principal sources of evidence particularly relevant to this section.

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<td>Monitoring Report 2015(^58)</td>
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\(^{57}\) [www.rbkc.gov.uk/newsroom/all-council-statements/ambitious-tomorrow](www.rbkc.gov.uk/newsroom/all-council-statements/ambitious-tomorrow)

2.5 Issues and options

**Issue 1: Vision and strategic objectives**

2.5.1 The existing Local Plan’s vision and strategic objectives (see above, section 2.2) are wide-ranging. The Local Plan’s chapters and topic areas are based around the strategic objectives. As this is only a Local Plan Partial Review, it may not be appropriate to significantly change the objectives.

2.5.2 Whilst the vision and strategic objectives were influenced by the Community Strategy at the time, the Council no longer has a legal requirement to have regard to the Community Strategy in drafting the Local Plan.

**Question 1**
Is the existing Local Plan’s vision (see section 2.2) appropriate in guiding the Local Plan Partial Review? If not, what changes should be made?

**Question 2**
Are the existing Local Plan’s objectives (see section 2.2) appropriate in guiding the Local Plan Partial Review? If not, what changes should be made?

**Question 3**
Is the existing Local Plan’s Key Diagram (see Figure 2.1) appropriate for the Local Plan Partial Review? If not, what changes should be made?

**Do you have any other comments, issues or options (reasonable alternatives) you would like to raise regarding this section?**

**Issue 2: The duty to cooperate and neighbourhood planning**

2.5.3 The Council needs to consider whether the existing Local Plan’s definition of what is ‘strategic’ is fit-for-purpose for the functions of the ‘duty to cooperate’ and neighbourhood planning.

2.5.4 It should be noted that the independent examiner for the St Quintin and Woodlands Neighbourhood Plan stated in his report, in considering the Neighbourhood Plan’s relationship with the strategic policies in the Local Plan, “I note that the Council have made a statement that the neighbourhood plan is not in general conformity with certain policies. I have also had regard to the Council’s approach to defining strategic policies, which I do not support…” (paragraph 3.5).

2.5.5 The general approach by the examiner was that a Neighbourhood Plan only had to be in general conformity with the overarching policies and not the details of how the policies were to be achieved. This could mean that any sub clause of a policy could potentially be varied by a Neighbourhood Plan and still be in general conformity with the Local Plan as a whole.
Question 1
Is the existing Local Plan’s definition of strategic objectives and strategic policies (see above, section 2.2) fit-for-purpose for the duty to cooperate and neighbourhood planning? If not, what changes should be made?

Question 2
Should some policies be considered strategic in their entirety? If so, which ones?

Do you have any other comments, issues or options (reasonable alternatives) you would like to raise regarding this section?

Issue 3: Quanta of development

2.5.6 The existing Local Plan policy CP1 ‘Quanta of development’ (see section 2.2, above) deals with four different topics. Changes to each of these different topic areas is dealt with in a dedicated section of this consultation document, as set out in Figure 2.4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy CP1 subsection</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Section of this consultation document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/a</td>
<td>Housing units</td>
<td>Section 10: Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/b</td>
<td>Office / business floorpace</td>
<td>Section 7: Business uses and hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/c</td>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>Section 6: Shops and centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/d</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Section 5: Infrastructure and planning contributions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2.4: The subsection topics of existing Local Plan policy CP1 and the corresponding sections of this consultation document

2.5.7 The Council intends to update policy CP1 in light of the Issues and Options for each relevant topic section in this consultation document, and in light of the responses received.

2.5.8 For example, as set out in section 10 (Housing), the Borough’s housing target needs to be updated to reflect that of the 2015 London Plan (currently, CP1 uses the 2011 London Plan housing target following the ‘Miscellaneous Matters’ review which was adopted in December 2014, before the 2015 London Plan).

Question 1
Other than those topic areas set out above (which are dealt with separately in the corresponding sections of this consultation document), what other changes should be made to Policy CP1 ‘Quanta of development’?

Do you have any other comments, issues or options (reasonable alternatives) you would like to raise regarding this section?
The Council has legal powers to take planning ‘enforcement’ action when development occurs without planning permission, if planning conditions are not complied with, or when other breaches of control have been committed for example, unauthorised demolition or works to listed buildings. It is important to ensure that contraventions of planning law do not take place as these undermine the successful implementation of Council policies and are unfair to those who have abided by planning law. The Council will therefore take enforcement action whenever it is expedient to do so, having regard to development plan policies and other material considerations.

The existing Local Plan has no current policy on ‘enforcement’. As set out in section 2.3, the NPPF suggests Councils “should consider publishing a local enforcement plan to manage enforcement proactively, in a way that it is appropriate in their area”\(^\text{59}\). The Council is considering publishing a Local Enforcement Plan as a separate document to the Local Plan.

### Question 1
Are there any particular issues that a Local Enforcement Plan should address?

Do you have any other comments, issues or options (reasonable alternatives) you would like to raise regarding this section?

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\(^{59}\) NPPF paragraph 207