

Cabinet Background documents



- 5. Property Disposal Update as part of the Interim Asset Disposal Strategy (Pages 3 - 12)**

Cabinet Member: Cabinet Member for Resources & Financial Governance, Councillor Callton Young
Officer: Interim Executive Director Place, Sarah Hayward
Key decision: yes
- 7. Consultation on the Closure of Purley Leisure Centre (Pages 13 - 542)**

Cabinet Member: Cabinet Member for Culture & Regeneration, Councillor Oliver Lewis
Officer: Interim Executive Director Place, Sarah Hayward
Key decision: no
- 11. Investing in our Borough (Pages 543 - 566)**

Cabinet Member: Cabinet Member for Resources & Financial Governance, Councillor Callton Young
Officer: Interim Corporate Director of Resources and Section 151 Officer, Richard Ennis
Key decision: no
- 14. Property Disposal Update as part of the Interim Asset Disposal Strategy (Pages 567 - 570)**

Cabinet Member: Cabinet Member for Resources & Financial Governance, Councillor Callton Young
Officer: Interim Executive Director Place, Sarah Hayward
Key decision: yes

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Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Equality Analysis

The council has an important role in creating a fair society through the services we provide, the people we employ and the money we spend. Equality is integral to everything the council does. We are committed to making Croydon a stronger, fairer borough where no community or individual is held back.

Undertaking an Equality Analysis helps to determine whether a proposed change will have a positive, negative, or no impact on groups that share a protected characteristic. Conclusions drawn from Equality Analyses helps us to better understand the needs of all our communities, enable us to target services and budgets more effectively and also helps us to comply with the Equality Act 2010.

An equality analysis must be completed as early as possible during the planning stages of any proposed change to ensure information gained from the process is incorporated in any decisions made.

In practice, the term '**proposed change**' broadly covers the following:-

- Policies, strategies and plans;
- Projects and programmes;
- Commissioning (including re-commissioning and de-commissioning);
- Service review;
- Budget allocation/analysis;
- Staff restructures (including outsourcing);
- Business transformation programmes;
- Organisational change programmes;
- Processes (for example thresholds, eligibility, entitlements, and access criteria).

2. Proposed change

Directorate	Place
Title of proposed change	Property Disposals as part of the Interim Asset Disposal Strategy
Name of Officer carrying out Equality Analysis	Steve Wingrave

2.1 Purpose of proposed change (see 1.1 above for examples of proposed changes)

The Council is proposing to dispose of a number of assets as part of the Interim Disposal Strategy to help generate income in line with the MTFS and enable the Council to continue to deliver its key services.

3. Impact of the proposed change

Important Note: It is necessary to determine how each of the protected groups could be impacted by the proposed change. If there is insufficient information or evidence to reach a decision you will need to gather appropriate quantitative and qualitative information from a range of sources e.g. Croydon Observatory a useful source of information such as Borough Strategies and Plans, Borough and Ward Profiles, Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessments <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/>. Other sources include performance monitoring reports, complaints, survey data, audit reports, inspection reports, national research and feedback gained through engagement with service users, voluntary and community organisations and contractors.

3.1 Additional information needed to determine impact of proposed change

Table 1 – Additional information needed to determine impact of proposed change

If you need to undertake further research and data gathering to help determine the likely impact of the proposed change, outline the information needed in this table.

Additional information needed	Information source	Date for completion
The proposed Disposals for vacant premises will not impact the delivery of services by the Council as they have all been declared surplus to requirements or are non-operational properties and many have been vacant for some time. This report covers the disposal of two former park lodges. In addition the paper recommends the disposal of the former Croydon Park Hotel (currently vacant) and College Green (former site of the Fairfield multi-storey car park)	Asset Management/ELT	June 2021

For guidance and support with consultation and engagement visit <https://intranet.croydon.gov.uk/working-croydon/communications/consultation-and-engagement/starting-engagement-or-consultation>

3.2 Deciding whether the potential impact is positive or negative

Table 2 – Positive/Negative impact

For each protected characteristic group show whether the impact of the proposed change on service users and/or staff is positive or negative by briefly outlining the nature of the impact in the appropriate column. . If it is decided that analysis is not relevant to some groups, this should be recorded and explained. In all circumstances you should list the source of the evidence used to make this judgment where possible.			
Protected characteristic group(s)	Positive impact	Negative impact	Source of evidence
Age	The proposed changes will not impact any protected characteristic group as either the buildings are vacant and have been declared surplus to requirements or the current use where tenanted will not change	None	Asset Management Team
Disability	- The proposed changes will not impact any protected characteristic group as either the buildings are vacant and have been declared surplus to requirements or the current use where tenanted will not change.	None	As above
Gender	The proposed changes will not impact any protected characteristic group as either the buildings are vacant and have been declared surplus to requirements or the current use where tenanted will not change	None	As above.
Gender Reassignment	The proposed changes will not impact any protected characteristic group as either the buildings are vacant and have been declared surplus to requirements or the current use where tenanted will not change	None	As above.
Marriage or Civil Partnership	The proposed changes will not impact any protected characteristic group as either the	None	As above.

	buildings are vacant and have been declared surplus to requirements or the current use where tenanted will not change		
Religion or belief	The proposed changes will not impact any protected characteristic group as either the buildings are vacant and have been declared surplus to requirements or the current use where tenanted will not change.	None	As above.
Race	The proposed changes will not impact any protected characteristic group as either the buildings are vacant and have been declared surplus to requirements or the current use where tenanted will not change	None	As above.
Sexual Orientation	The proposed changes will not impact any protected characteristic group as either the buildings are vacant and have been declared surplus to requirements or the current use where tenanted will not change	None	As above.
Pregnancy or Maternity	The proposed changes will not impact any protected characteristic group as either the buildings are vacant and have been declared surplus to requirements or the current use where tenanted will not change.	None	As above.

Important note: You must act to eliminate any potential negative impact which, if it occurred would breach the Equality Act 2010. In some situations this could mean abandoning your proposed change as you may not be able to take action to mitigate all negative impacts.

When you act to reduce any negative impact or maximise any positive impact, you must ensure that this does not create a negative impact on service users and/or staff belonging to groups that share protected characteristics.

3.3 Impact scores

Example

If we are going to reduce parking provision in a particular location, officers will need to assess the equality impact as follows;

1. Determine the Likelihood of impact. You can do this by using the key in table 5 as a guide, for the purpose of this example, the likelihood of impact score is 2 (likely to impact)
2. Determine the Severity of impact. You can do this by using the key in table 5 as a guide, for the purpose of this example, the Severity of impact score is also 2 (likely to impact)
3. Calculate the equality impact score using table 4 below and the formula **Likelihood x Severity** and record it in table 5, for the purpose of this example - **Likelihood (2) x Severity (2) = 4**

Table 4 – Equality Impact Score

Severity of Impact	3	3	6	9
	2	2	4	6
	1	1	2	3
		1	2	3
	Likelihood of Impact			

Key

Risk Index	Risk Magnitude
6 – 9	High
3 – 5	Medium
1 – 3	Low

Table 5 – Impact scores

Column 1 PROTECTED GROUP	Column 2 LIKELIHOOD OF IMPACT SCORE Use the key below to score the likelihood of the proposed change impacting each of the protected groups, by inserting either 1, 2, or 3 against each protected group. 1 = Unlikely to impact 2 = Likely to impact 3 = Certain to impact	Column 3 SEVERITY OF IMPACT SCORE Use the key below to score the severity of impact of the proposed change on each of the protected groups, by inserting either 1, 2, or 3 against each protected group. 1 = Unlikely to impact 2 = Likely to impact 3 = Certain to impact	Column 4 EQUALITY IMPACT SCORE Calculate the equality impact score for each protected group by multiplying scores in column 2 by scores in column 3. Enter the results below against each protected group. Equality impact score = likelihood of impact score x severity of impact score.
Age	1	1	1
Disability	2	3	6 (in a positive way)
Gender	1	1	1
Gender reassignment	1	1	1
Marriage / Civil Partnership	1	1	1
Race	1	1	1
Religion or belief	2	2	4 (in a positive way)
Sexual Orientation	1	1	1
Pregnancy or Maternity	2	2	2(in a positive way)

4. Statutory duties

4.1 Public Sector Duties

Tick the relevant box(es) to indicate whether the proposed change will adversely impact the Council's ability to meet any of the Public Sector Duties in the Equality Act 2010 set out below.

Advancing equality of opportunity between people who belong to protected groups

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation

Fostering good relations between people who belong to protected characteristic groups

Important note: If the proposed change adversely impacts the Council's ability to meet any of the Public Sector Duties set out above, mitigating actions must be outlined in the Action Plan in section 5 below.

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5. Action Plan to mitigate negative impacts of proposed change

Table 5 – Action Plan to mitigate negative impacts

Complete this table to show any negative impacts identified for service users and/or staff from protected groups, and planned actions mitigate them.

Protected characteristic	Negative impact	Mitigating action(s)	Action owner	Date for completion
Disability	No Negative Impact			
Race	No Negative Impact			
Sex (gender)	No Negative Impact			
Gender reassignment	No Negative Impact			
Sexual orientation	No Negative Impact			
Age	No Negative Impact			
Religion or belief	No Negative Impact			
Pregnancy or maternity	No Negative Impact			

Equality Analysis

Marriage/civil partnership	No Negative Impact		
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6. Decision on the proposed change

Based on the information outlined in this Equality Analysis enter X in column 3 (Conclusion) alongside the relevant statement to show your conclusion.		
Decision	Definition	Conclusion - Mark 'X' below
No major change	<p>Our analysis demonstrates that the policy is robust. The evidence shows no potential for discrimination and we have taken all opportunities to advance equality and foster good relations, subject to continuing monitoring and review. If you reach this conclusion, state your reasons and briefly outline the evidence used to support your decision.</p> <p>The proposed disposals will not significantly change the current use of these assets. The sale of the two former Lodge houses will lead to these being brought back into residential use and will comply with current building regulations and therefore be more adaptable and therefore provide a positive impact.. The sale of the Hotel will bring this back into use, with the lieklyhood that it will be redeveloped to create new housing although at this stage the type of end user is not known. The sale of the College Green site is likely to bring forward a large number of new residential units with a good mix of family homes as well as adapted ones for disabled residents in line with current planning requirements.</p>	x
Adjust the proposed change	<p>We will take steps to lessen the impact of the proposed change should it adversely impact the Council's ability to meet any of the Public Sector Duties set out under section 4 above, remove barriers or better promote equality. We are going to take action to ensure these opportunities are realised. If you reach this conclusion, you must outline the actions you will take in Action Plan in section 5 of the Equality Analysis form</p>	
Continue the proposed change	<p>We will adopt or continue with the change, despite potential for adverse impact or opportunities to lessen the impact of discrimination, harassment or victimisation and better advance equality and foster good relations between groups through the change. However, we are not planning to implement them as we are satisfied that our project will not lead to unlawful discrimination and there are justifiable reasons to continue as planned. If you reach this conclusion, you should clearly set out the justifications for doing this and it must be in line with the duty to have due regard and how you reached this decision.</p>	
Stop or amend the	<p>Our change would have adverse effects on one or more protected groups that are not justified and cannot be mitigated. Our proposed change must be stopped or amended.</p>	

Equality Analysis

proposed change		
Will this decision be considered at a scheduled meeting? e.g. Contracts and Commissioning Board (CCB) / Cabinet Yes.	Meeting title: Cabinet Date: 18 October 2021	

7. Sign-Off

Officers that must approve this decision	
Equality lead	Name: Barbara Grant on behalf of Gavin Handford Date: 07.09.21 Position: Director for Policy & Partnerships
Director	Name: Peter Mitchell Date: 17.09.21 Position: Interim Director of Commercial Investment and Capital

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Croydon Local Plan 2018

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Croydon Local Plan 2018

A Development Plan Document forming part of the development plan for Croydon

27 February 2018

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The cover for this plan is designed Adam Nathaniel Furman (www.adamnathanielfurman.com). The inspiration and concept for the designs is captured in his words below.

Croydon has the most astonishing variety of architectures from every period, brought together in an incredibly varied urban environment that has everything from the most space-age, optimistic highrises of the 1960s, to the most elegant of Edwardian parks, the most forward-looking suburbia of the 1930s, the sharpest glass skyscrapers of the 21st century, and the most elegant of the Victorian's virtuosity with brick. Taking some of the many great examples, and organising them as building blocks in a miniature, condensed version of Croydon's spatial diversity, I created Croydon Collage. A re-suable, re-combinable little iconic symbol of the borough that is as colourful, iconic and proud as Croydon itself rightly is of its brilliant past, exciting present, and beckoning future.

Design and production: Phil Graham - www.philgraham.co.uk



Foreword

**Councillor Alison Butler – Deputy Leader Statutory -
Cabinet Member for Homes, Regeneration & Planning &
Councillor Paul Scott – Chair of Planning Committee &
Deputy Cabinet Member for Planning**

The Croydon Local Plan 2018 is the most important planning policy document for the borough and provides an exciting and deliverable vision for Croydon up to 2036. It brings together the Strategic Policies with the Detailed Policies and Proposals. Our Local Plan has ‘Ambitious for Croydon’ enshrined in the overall vision, objectives and policies to ensure Croydon continues to be an attractive and thriving place for all who live, work and visit. Most importantly, the Local Plan will enable increasing the supply of homes through sustainable growth (together with affordable homes), and the renewal and regeneration of the borough’s District Centres and the Croydon Opportunity Area.

We are pleased that Croydon Local Plan 2018 has now been found sound by the Planning Inspectorate. The Local Plan demonstrates how sustainable growth of Croydon’s suburbs can increase the supply of new homes, including affordable housing whilst continuing to protect the borough’s important green spaces and heritage and cultural assets that make the 16 Places of Croydon and our neighbourhoods so special and the valued places that they are. It shows how Croydon will evolve sustainably from 2016 to 2036 setting out the policies that will guide development and the sites that we expect to be developed to help meet the need for new homes, jobs, schools, healthcare, leisure and other essential facilities and infrastructure we need across the borough.

The Croydon Local Plan 2018 also supports the Council’s Growth Zone, which is essential to the whole borough. Our Growth Zone will benefit from the Local Plan allowing for development that underpins the Growth Zone and the plans for the infrastructure the Growth Zone will deliver with partners.

This Council believes in people focussed planning, making Croydon a better borough to live, work and visit from stepping out of your front door, going to the local shop, community hall or school or visiting your Neighbourhood Centre, District Centres or Croydon Opportunity Area for restaurants, shops, work and entertainment. As part of our commitment to people focussed planning the Croydon Local Plan 2018 has been developed in consultation with local communities and stakeholders across the borough and we thank everyone who has been involved in the making of the Croydon Local Plan 2018. We hope that you continue to be engaged in planning in Croydon.

How to use this Document

The Croydon Local Plan 2018 is broken down into 12 sections with a Glossary and other Appendices at the back. **Section 1**, the introduction, sets out the context and purpose of the Croydon Local Plan. **Section 2** sets the scene and looks at the borough's historical context, demographic factors, the regional context and drivers for change. **Section 3** lays out Croydon's overarching long term spatial vision, accompanying strategic objectives, the overarching Places of Croydon policy and the Key Diagram. **Sections 4 to 10** set out the thematic strategies that will ensure delivery of the strategic objectives and realisation of the spatial vision. These sections start with a Strategic Policy and are then followed by a set of more Detailed Policies that provide further details as to how the thematic strategies will be delivered. A guide to the Strategic Policies and the Detailed Policies and how to use and interpret them can be found below. See below for more information on how to use and interpret these sections. **Section 11** shows what Strategic Policies and Detailed Policies will mean for the 16 Places of Croydon, setting out the Places vision, summarising the opportunities and constraints and the changes that can be expected to take place up to 2036. This section also sets out Place Specific Policies and Detailed Proposals (sites that the Croydon Local Plan allocates for development) for each Place. A guide to the Place-Specific Policies and the Detailed Proposals and how to use and interpret them can be found below. Finally **Section 12** explains how the policies proposed will be delivered. This is closely linked to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which in comprehensive detail outlines how infrastructure required to support the Strategic Policies will be delivered. This section also links to the Monitoring Framework for the Croydon Local Plan 2018 to measure the effectiveness of the policies.

The Strategic Policies

Strategic Policies start with the prefix 'SP...'. These policies are broken down by a series of headings phrased as statements: 'Where we want to be', 'How we are going to get there' (this is where the strategy and policies are set out), 'What it will look like', and 'Why we have taken this approach'.

Where we want to be

This looks at the key issues and priorities; it articulates the issues and strategic objectives needed to contribute to the delivery of the overall spatial vision, Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy priorities and the desired policy direction.

How we are going to get there

This sets out the proposed strategic policy for achieving the strategic objectives. These provide the strategic planning policies that provide the opportunity for the production of Neighbourhood Plans. This will enable communities to influence the planning of their Place, in conformity with Strategic Policies.

What it will look like

This shows the spatial elements of the strategic policy on a map.

Why we have taken this approach

Here we set out our reasoned justification for the policy citing evidence and rationale.

The Detailed Policies

Detailed Policies start with the prefix 'DM...'. These policies are broken down by a series of headings that as follows:

- a. Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies;
- b. Why we need this policy;
- c. The policy itself
- d. How the policy works; and
- e. Key supporting documents.

The Place-specific policies (including the detailed proposals)

For each Place of Croydon there is a vision, summarising the opportunities and constraints and the changes that can be expected to take place up to 2036. This is followed by a Place-specific policy (prefixed with 'DM...' for which the following information is provided:

- a. A description of the general character of the Place;
- b. The policy wording;
- c. A full description of how the policy works; and
- d. A list of all the detailed proposal sites in each place including the proposed use on each site.

A guide to how the detailed proposals were identified can be found in Appendix 6 and a schedule containing further details of each site including indicative unit numbers and phasing can be found in Appendix 7.

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Map of the 16 Places of Croydon



A quick guide to which policies apply to which types of development

Use the guide below to find out which policies will probably apply to your proposed development. Note that it is not a definitive list and other policies of the Local Plan may also apply (for example if your proposed development lies within an area at risk of flooding).

Type of development	Applicable policies
Household extension	Policy DM10: Design and character
Small residential development (up to nine new homes)	Policy SP6: Environment and Climate Change Policy DM10: Design and character Policy DM14: Refuse and recycling Policy DM16: Promoting Healthy Communities Policy DM23: Development and construction Policy DM24: Land contamination Policy DM25: Sustainable Drainage Systems and Reducing Flood Risk Policy DM29: Promoting sustainable travel and reducing congestion Policy DM30: Car and cycle parking in new development Any applicable Place-Specific policy

Type of development	Applicable policies
Large residential development (ten or more new homes)	<p>Policy SP2: Homes</p> <p>Policy SP6: Environment and Climate Change</p> <p>Policy DM1: Housing choice for sustainable communities</p> <p>Policy DM3: Vacant building credit</p> <p>Policy DM10: Design and character</p> <p>Policy DM13: Refuse and recycling</p> <p>Policy DM14: Public art</p> <p>Policy DM15: Tall and large buildings</p> <p>Policy DM16: Promoting Healthy Communities</p> <p>Policy DM23: Development and construction</p> <p>Policy DM24: Land contamination</p> <p>Policy DM25: Sustainable Drainage Systems and Reducing Flood Risk</p> <p>Policy DM29: Promoting sustainable travel and reducing congestion</p> <p>Policy DM30: Car and cycle parking in new development</p> <p>Any applicable Place-Specific policy</p>
Change of use of a retail unit to a flat	<p>Policy DM4: Development in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres</p> <p>Policy DM6: Development in Shopping Parades</p> <p>Policy DM10: Design and character</p> <p>Policy DM11: Shop front design and security</p> <p>Policy DM13: Refuse and recycling</p> <p>Any applicable Place-Specific policy</p>

Type of development	Applicable policies
A new retail unit (change of use)	<p>Policy DM4: Development in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres</p> <p>Policy DM5: Development in Neighbourhood Centres</p> <p>Policy DM6: Development in Shopping Parades</p> <p>Policy DM8: Development in edge of centre and out of centre locations</p> <p>Policy DM11: Shop front design and security</p> <p>Any applicable Place-Specific policy</p>
A new build retail unit (any size)	<p>Policy DM4: Development in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres</p> <p>Policy DM5: Development in Neighbourhood Centres</p> <p>Policy DM6: Development in Shopping Parades</p> <p>Policy DM8: Development in edge of centre and out of centre locations</p> <p>Policy DM11: Shop front design and security</p> <p>Policy DM16: Promoting Healthy Communities</p> <p>Policy DM23: Development and construction</p> <p>Policy DM24: Land contamination</p> <p>Policy DM25: Sustainable Drainage Systems and Reducing Flood Risk</p> <p>Policy DM29: Promoting sustainable travel and reducing congestion</p> <p>Policy DM30: Car and cycle parking in new development</p> <p>Any applicable Place-Specific policy</p>

Type of development	Applicable policies
New office or leisure use	<p>Policy DM4: Development in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres</p> <p>Policy DM5: Development in Neighbourhood Centres</p> <p>Policy DM6: Development in Shopping Parades</p> <p>Policy DM8: Development in edge of centre and out of centre locations</p> <p>Policy DM23: Development and construction</p> <p>Policy DM24: Land contamination</p> <p>Policy DM25: Sustainable Drainage Systems and Reducing Flood Risk</p> <p>Policy DM29: Promoting sustainable travel and reducing congestion</p> <p>Policy DM30: Car and cycle parking in new development</p> <p>Any applicable Place-Specific policy</p>
Loss of an existing or former employment use (including offices and changes of use) to residential	<p>Policy SP3: Employment</p>
Loss of an existing or former community use to any other use	<p>Policy SP5: Community Facilities and Education</p> <p>Policy DM19: Providing and protecting community facilities</p>
Change of use of a public house	<p>Policy SP5: Community Facilities and Education</p> <p>Policy DM21: Protecting Public Houses</p>
Proposed development in a garden	<p>Policy DM10: Design and character</p> <p>Policy DM13: Refuse and recycling</p> <p>Policy DM27: Protecting and enhancing our biodiversity</p> <p>Policy DM28: Trees</p> <p>Any applicable Place-Specific policy</p>
Proposed development in Green Belt or on Metropolitan Open Land	<p>Policy SP7: Green Grid</p> <p>Policy DM26: Metropolitan Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land</p>
Proposed development affecting a heritage asset (such as Listed Building or Conservation Area)	<p>Policy SP4: Urban Design and Local Character</p> <p>Policy DM18: Heritage assets and conservation</p>



Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 Croydon is a growing borough. It is already the most populous borough in London and aims to be London's most enterprising borough. Planning is critical to ensuring that Croydon meets the needs of its residents, business community and visitors. The Croydon Local Plan sets out the strategy, sites and planning policies necessary to meet these needs.

1.2 The Croydon Local Plan 2018 is a key document in Croydon's Local Plan. It sets out the spatial vision and plan for the future of the borough and how it will be delivered.

1.3 Croydon needs a spatial plan to rise to the challenges facing the borough and its communities over the next 20 years and beyond. The borough has a need for new homes, jobs and the infrastructure to support them, whilst respecting the context of the Places of Croydon. The Croydon Local Plan 2018 addresses each of these needs and sets out how Croydon will plan to meet them up to 2036. Increasing the supply of homes through sustainable growth, including affordable homes, is a key element of Ambitious for Croydon, which is enshrined throughout the Croydon Local Plan. In part, the sustainable growth of the suburbs will deliver this growth as encouraged by this Plan. This will be achieved whilst protecting the borough's open space and the distinctive heritage and character, alongside the necessary infrastructure to mitigate the impact of growth. The Croydon Local Plan 2018 sets out the issues that the Plan as a whole is addressing and the strategic policy framework.

1.4 In preparing the Croydon Local Plan 2018 the Council has worked with partners and interested parties to devise policies and proposals that it thinks will best address the needs of the borough up to 2036. As part of this process the Council has drawn upon an extensive evidence base referenced throughout this document and the comments made during consultation on drafts of the Plan. The Strategic Policies have been subject to four periods of consultation. It started out with an Issues and Options consultation in July 2009 followed by two consultations on Preferred Option in February 2010 and September 2010, which led to their adoption in April 2013 after independent examination. A Partial Review of the Strategic Policies has been subject to further consultation on Preferred and Alternative Options in November 2015. The Detailed Policies

were subject to two periods of consultation, both on Preferred and Alternative Options, one in October 2012 and the next in November 2015. The November 2015 consultation also included all of the Detailed Proposals.

1.5 Between February and November 2017 an independent Planning Inspector examined the Strategic Policies and found them to be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy as well as complying with the relevant legislation and regulations.

1.6 The Croydon Local Plan 2018 is accompanied by a number of other documents which together form the development plan for Croydon and supporting documents. Table 1.1 shows the different scales of documents forming Croydon's planning policy framework. The Strategic Policies in the Croydon Local Plan 2018 set the framework that provides the opportunity for the production of Neighbourhood Plans. This will enable communities to influence the planning of their Place, in conformity with Croydon's Strategic Policies.

Table 1.1 Croydon's planning policy framework

Scale	Document
Croydon – strategic policy	The London Plan
	The strategic policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018
Croydon – place making	The Detailed Policies and Proposals (including the Place Specific Policies) of the Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Policies Map
	South London Waste Plan
	Neighbourhood Plans
Croydon – development management	Supplementary Planning Documents (including the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework)
	Neighbourhood Development Orders Interim Planning Guidance (including Masterplans)
	Interim Planning Guidance (including Masterplans)



Setting the scene

2.1 The Croydon Local Plan addresses the needs of the borough for new homes and jobs plus the infrastructure needed to support growth from 2011 up to 2036. Determining what these needs are begins with understanding how Croydon became the borough that it was in 2011 and by looking at the challenges it will face from 2011 up to 2036.

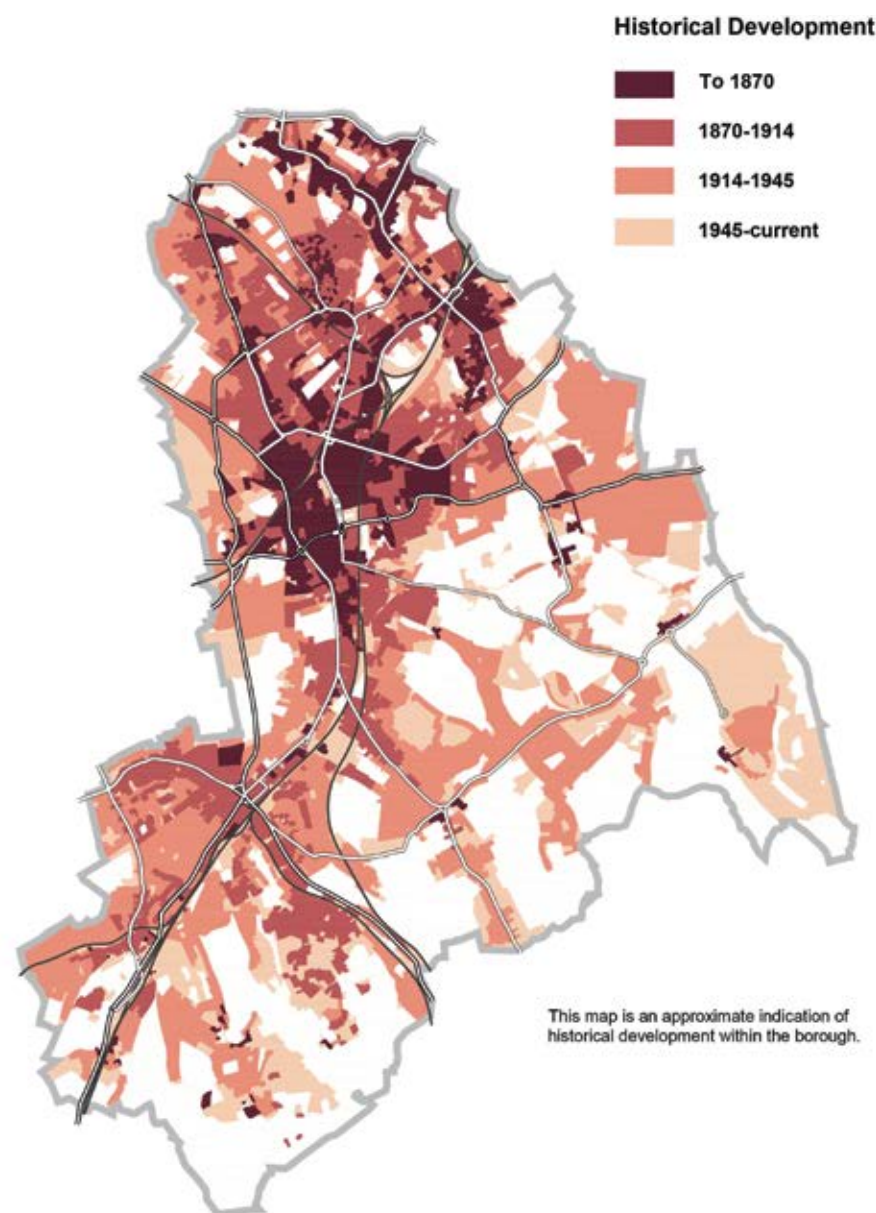
2. Setting the scene

Historical context

2.2 Croydon historically was a market town, which in the medieval period benefited from the presence of an Archbishop's residence and key trading links with the outlying villages of Addington, Sanderstead and Coulsdon to the south. A period of prosperity in the 18th century saw the development of settlements at Broad Green, Woodside and Thornton Heath. Construction of the pioneering Surrey Iron Railway in 1801-03, initially between Wandsworth and Croydon, created new links for the thriving manufacturing industries along the Wandle Valley. The borough's character was fundamentally changed by the arrival of railway connections to London in 1839 and then Brighton in 1841, with new stations appearing along the line later in the century promoting the rapid development of town centres at Thornton Heath, Norbury and South Norwood. Stations at Purley and Coulsdon likewise encouraged growth of both towns and suburbs. Croydon was incorporated as a borough in 1883 and with subsequent civic enthusiasm rebuilding took place across its towns through the proceeding decades with new buildings and parks. By 1914, the borough had become contiguous with central London.

2.3 1915 saw the arrival of the world's first international terminal building at Croydon Airport (the original London airport); resulting in the subsequent development of industry to the west of the town. A developing road and public transport system also paved the way for suburban expansion further to the south and south eastern edge of the borough, which was newly accessible by car. As a consequence, areas of the countryside were developed for house building, a trend that stopped with the introduction of the Green Belt. The town experienced its most dramatic transformation following the Croydon Corporation Act of 1957. Redevelopment led to an unparalleled office boom, with almost 500,000m² of office space built or given permission in the town between 1957 and 1964. Private developers also took advantage of new commercial opportunities, with the Whitgift Foundation notably relocating the Trinity School out of the town to release its 11 acres of land for a large new shopping centre between North End and Wellesley Road, which itself was being transformed into an urban motorway.

Figure 2.1: Historical development in Croydon



2.4 Increased emphasis from central government on allowing out of town shopping areas through the 1980's and 90's resulted in a new retail area growing along the A23 (Purley Way). A new station at East Croydon was built in 1992, and Tramlink, in 2000, providing much needed additional transport infrastructure across the borough from east to west.

Croydon in 2011

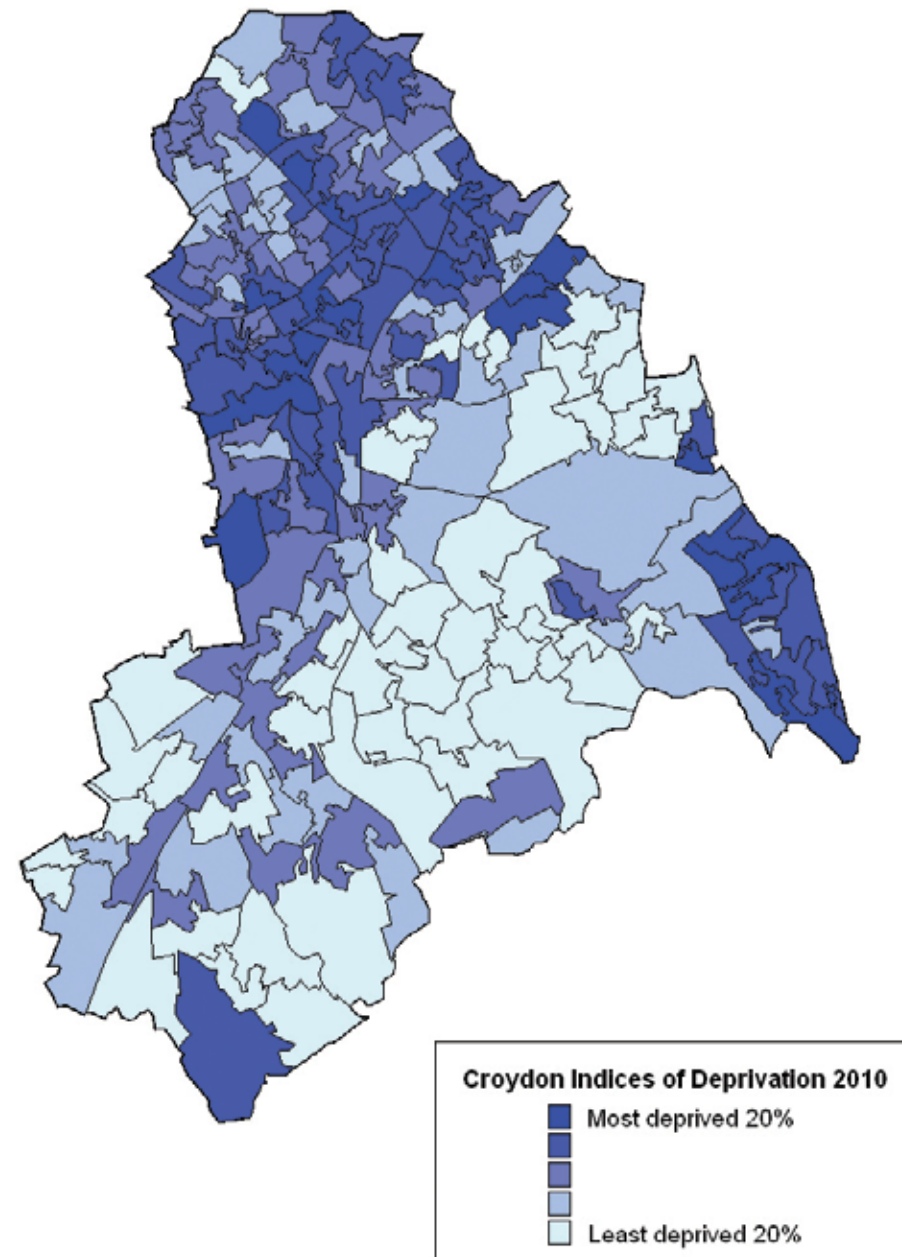
2.5 By 2011 Croydon as a borough had many strengths and opportunities. It also faced some challenges too, which the Croydon Local Plan sets out to address.

2.6 By 2011 Croydon had become a borough of contrasts. It was a borough with a series of distinct places from Victorian railway suburbs in the north and along the railway line in the valley, towards Purley and Coulsdon to 20th century suburbs on wooded hillsides in the south and away from the railway line in the east. The challenge for the Croydon Local Plan is to respect local character and distinctiveness whilst accommodating growth.

2.7 In Croydon Metropolitan Centre the borough has more shops in one location than anywhere else in London apart from the West End itself. However, in 2011 they faced stiff competition from other centres such as Bromley, Kingston and Bluewater. The Metropolitan Centre had more office floor space than anywhere else in South London and neighbouring districts in Surrey, but many of the offices in Croydon were seen as dated and vacancy had increased. Croydon competes against more recent office developments in Docklands, Redhill and surrounding boroughs. The challenge for the Croydon Local Plan includes rejuvenating a dated Croydon Metropolitan Centre and growing a new residential community and jobs. Improvements to the public realm in the Metropolitan Centre to attract shoppers, employers, workers and new residents are vital to its regeneration and future vitality.

2.8 The growth of retailing along the Purley Way leads to its own challenges of traffic congestion at peak times. The Purley Way employment areas are prime locations owing to their accessibility to the M25 and the rest of London and the Mayor of London's strategic employment protection recognises the demand for industrial premises in Croydon. The challenge for the Strategic Policies are to address ways of reducing traffic impact and making the shift from private transport to more sustainable modes of transport.

Figure 2.2: Deprivation in Croydon relative to the rest of England



2.9 In 2011 the borough ranked as the 14th least deprived borough in London¹, (out of 33 authorities). Deprivation levels, however, differ greatly, with greater concentrations in the north of the borough and in the places of Addington and Shirley. The Victorian and Edwardian areas of the borough suffer from deprivation as do some of the inter and post-war local authority built housing estates. In general the south and east of the borough incorporate some of the least deprived areas of London. The challenge for the Strategic Policies is to reduce social, economic and environmental deprivation, look at measures to reduce unemployment, improve skills and education, community and environmental conditions and renew housing.

2.10 By 2011 Croydon was the largest borough in London in terms of population (with a population of 363,000 people²) and was expected to grow by 30,000 people by 2031³. They will need to have homes in which to live.

2.11 Demographically Croydon is a young borough and in 2011 a quarter of its residents were under the age of 20. However, the residents of the borough are getting older and by 2031 the number of people in Croydon over the age of 65 will have increased by 41% which will bring with it challenges in terms of the types of homes that are needed in the borough and the infrastructure needed to support an aging population. In contrast, the population aged between 20 and 64 will have increased by just 2.5%⁴. By 2031 Croydon will also be a more diverse borough with over half of the population being a member of a black and minority ethnic community⁵, compared to 36% in 2001⁶. The challenge for the Strategic Policies is to meet the needs of the population growth, the aging population and the cultural diversity.

2.12 The Green Belt around Croydon together with the protection of open spaces elsewhere in the borough has ensured that over a third of the borough is open space. Whilst this is an asset, it is also a constraint for the borough as it limits the land available for new homes to house Croydon's growing population. The open space is unevenly distributed in the borough creating some areas, mainly to the north, with degrees of deficiency in access to nature and/or open space. The challenge for the Croydon Local Plan is to ensure access and quality of existing open space is improved whilst making the most of the natural resources and adapting to climate change.

Croydon in the wider sub-region

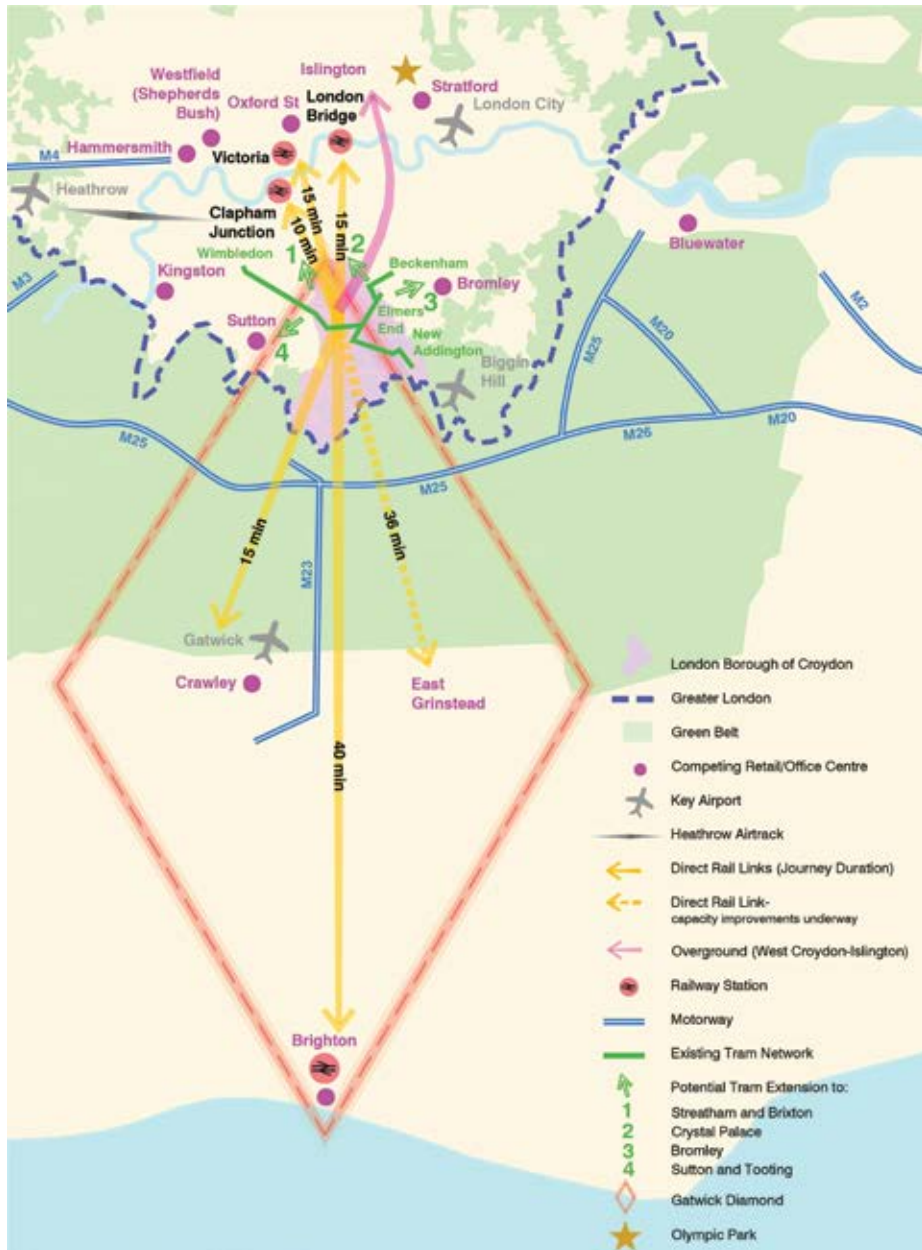
2.13 The future of Croydon needs to be viewed in the context of growth and development in London and the south east of England. At a London level, direction is provided by the Mayor of London through the London Plan.

2.14 Croydon has responded to the Mayor's policy direction in the London Plan to work with neighbouring local authorities and cross borough issues have been considered by the Croydon Local Plan. Looking ahead it will be important for Croydon to build positive relationships with the Wandle Valley regional co-ordination corridor (through south London and outwards towards Gatwick Airport) and the Brighton to London corridor, which includes working closely with the Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership of which Croydon is a member.

2.15 A summary of how Croydon relates to the wider sub-region is shown in Figure 2.3 opposite.

-
- 1 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 - Local authority summaries
 - 2 Census 2011
 - 3 GLA 2010 Round Population Projections
 - 4 As above
 - 5 GLA 2009 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections.
 - 6 2001 Census

Figure 2.3: Croydon and its sub-regional context





We are Croydon

3.1 This section sets out how the priorities contained within the Sustainable Community Strategy together with the overarching 'We are Croydon' vision are embedded into the Croydon Local Plan. A complimentary Spatial Vision sets out how Croydon will develop over the next 20 years in response to the local challenges and opportunities. The Spatial Vision is translated into a set of Strategic Objectives which have informed a series of thematic policies, sub visions for the 16 Places of Croydon, the programmes of delivery (including a schedule of infrastructure projects) and the accompanying monitoring framework.

3. We are Croydon

Past Visions

3.2 The Croydon Local Plan builds upon the historic visions of the past, some realised, such as the Croydon Board of Public Health in 1849 and the comprehensive developments of the 'sixties, and others, such as Vision 2020 and Alsop's 'Third City' vision. These historic visions reveal the tension between Croydon's large urban and suburban areas.

Imagine Croydon

3.3 The 'Imagine Croydon' project that ran from February to September 2009, sought local views on what the overarching, long term vision for Croydon should be up to the year 2040. Over 20,000 people were involved and the views received were distilled to articulate a new long term vision for the borough, entitled 'We are Croydon'.

We are Croydon

3.4 The 'We are Croydon' vision will be used by all partners as the touchstone for all future strategies and plans, including Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) prepared by Croydon's Congress (the Local Strategic Partnership).

3.5 The government intends that the spatial vision and strategic objectives, as set out in the Croydon Local Plan, should foster growth, objectively establish and plan for development needs, whilst being informed by an analysis of the characteristics of the area, its constituent parts and the key issues and challenges facing them. It must be in general conformity with the London Plan and be consistent with national policy. It should also reflect the shared local priorities as set out in the SCS and 'We are Croydon' vision. The SCS identifies three overarching outcomes which the Local Strategic Partnership will focus on delivering. These three outcomes are: to make Croydon a great place to learn, work and live, a place of opportunity for everyone and a place with a vibrant and connected community and voluntary sector.

3.6 The overriding themes from the 'Imagine Croydon' consultation were that Croydon should be a place of opportunity, a place to belong and a place with a sustainable future.

The We are Croydon vision

Croydon's vision is to be:

Enterprising:

A place renowned for its enterprise and innovation with a highly adaptable and skilled workforce and diverse and thriving local economy

Learning:

A place that unleashes and nurtures local talent, is recognised for its support and opportunity for lifelong learning and ambitions for children and young people

Creative:

A place that draws people to its culture and creativity – an inspiration and enabler of new artistic and sporting talent in the country

Connected:

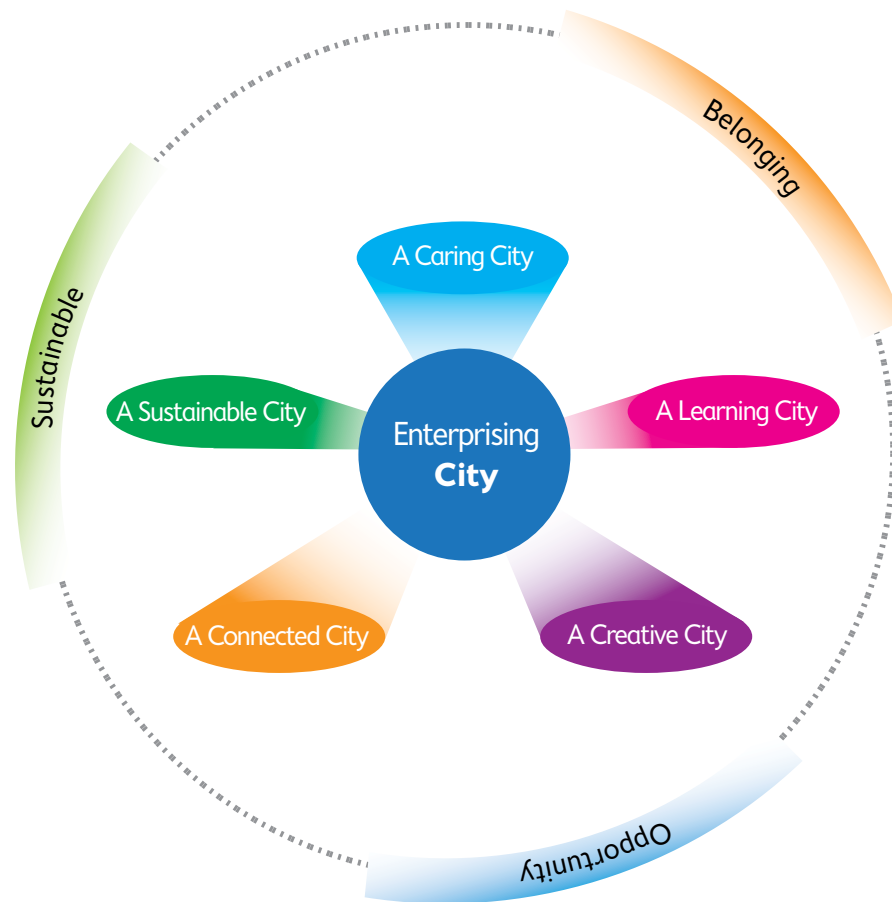
A place that is well connected, easy to get to and around, and supported by infrastructure that enables people to easily come together, with one of the best digital, communications and transport networks in the country

Sustainable:

A place that sets the pace amongst London boroughs on promoting environmental sustainability and where the natural environment forms the arteries and veins of the city

Caring:

A place noted for its safety, openness and community spirit where all people are welcome to live and work and where individuals and communities are supported to fulfil their potential and deliver solutions for themselves



3.7 The 'We are Croydon' vision together with the SCS has informed the final spatial vision and strategic objectives (set out in 3.15). The spatial vision and strategic objectives are used to guide the overall strategy and spatial choices about where developments should go in broad terms and how development should take place.

The Croydon Local Plan's Spatial Vision

3.8 In 2036, we will be London's most enterprising borough - a city that fosters ideas, innovation and learning and provides skills, opportunity and a sense of belonging for all; an enterprising city, a Metropolitan Centre, a learning city, a creative city, a connected city, a sustainable city, and a caring city.

3.9 The historic legacy of Croydon as a major trading centre within the Wandle Valley and south of central London gives richness to its streets and public spaces. The 'sixties boom' added many buildings with a range of varied and interesting attributes. New development in our borough has been respectful of this historic legacy, including enhancement and intensification of Croydon's distinctive district centres and suburbs. Croydon's suburbs will have sustainably grown to accommodate homes, including affordable homes, to contribute to the borough's housing need.

3.10 Croydon Metropolitan Centre has a friendly atmosphere with a retail and commercial centre unrivalled south of the Thames, serving the wider Gatwick Diamond economic area following the comprehensive redevelopment of the retail core. The scope for growth and new enterprises to locate is significant and the Council will be continuing to create an environment for inward investment. Large numbers of people use its shops, businesses, leisure and cultural facilities and enjoy returning to it with its compact and convenient arrangement of large stores, (including a choice of department stores), multiples and brand shops as an alternative to central London or out-of-town centres. Historic areas such as Surrey Street, Church Street and George Street, South End and the area around West Croydon station boast bijou, independent and culturally diverse shops, markets and restaurants, all within easy walking distance of North End and Wellesley Road. The cultural offer within Croydon Metropolitan Centre stems from the recently refurbished Fairfield Halls and links through to Exchange Square. The public realm is high quality and encourages outdoor life, vitality and cultural activity. Many existing office blocks have been refurbished, converted or redeveloped into homes and a new residential community now resides in the centre which boasts an environment that is family friendly. The Council will continue to take a flexible approach to offices in the Croydon Metropolitan Centre becoming residential, whilst not undermining the opportunity for economic growth and office development around East Croydon Station and in New Town.

3.11 Croydon's connectivity has continued as its main strength, being outer London's largest regional public transport interchange. Access to people, markets and goods, puts Croydon Metropolitan Centre at the top of the list of successful business centres. The upgrades to Brighton Mainline, rebuild of East Croydon station, the metroisation of the suburban services and continued investment into the Tram network have all assisted in retaining this status. The Square Mile and West End can be reached more quickly on public transport from Croydon than from most parts of east and west London. Croydon has the largest economy in the Wandle Valley and is the main business centre serving Gatwick Airport, supplying it with many of the people, skills and facilities it needs. Croydon's relations with both Central London and the South Coast are stronger, providing an alternative, exciting place to do business, live and visit.

3.12 In 2036, the borough's District, Local, Neighbourhood Centres and local parades still possess their unique characteristics and support the growing communities they serve. The Council's regeneration, capital and public realm programmes will have enhanced the centres vitality and viability. Enterprise and leisure facilities in these areas contribute to diverse local economies. The economic growth of the borough has benefitted all sections of Croydon's community and access to work has been increased. The richness of character of Croydon's suburbs has been respectfully enhanced and intensified through demanding the best design from new development and having a deep understanding of the qualities places have for homes, open spaces, diversity, facilities and natural resources. Their easy access to the beautiful countryside of the North Downs is an important asset and a substantial factor in people's decision to live in the borough.

3.13 The borough has experienced an uplift in housing delivery to aid with alleviating the borough's pressing housing need. This has led to the increased opportunity for affordable housing throughout the borough. This housing delivery has occurred in sustainable locations, is supported by the necessary infrastructure and the growth has supported the vitality and viability of the borough's centres.

3.14 The delivery of critical infrastructure, particularly in Croydon Opportunity Area, has been enabled by Croydon's Growth Zone status and the Council's willingness to embrace the opportunities presented by devolution to ensure delivery.

Strategic Objectives

3.15 The strategic objectives form the link between the high level spatial vision and the detailed strategy (made up from the thematic policies and the Places of Croydon section). They are the objectives needed to fulfil the spatial vision. The policies and delivery programme within the Croydon Local Plan show how this can be achieved within the plan period.

A Place of Opportunity

Strategic Objective 1:

Establish Croydon as the premier business location in South London and the Gatwick Diamond.

Strategic Objective 2:

Foster an environment where both existing, and new, innovative, cultural and creative enterprises can prosper.

Strategic Objective 3:

Provide a choice of housing for people at all stages of life.

Strategic Objective 4:

Reduce social, economic and environmental deprivation, particularly where it is spatially concentrated, by taking priority measures to reduce unemployment, improve skills and education and renew housing, community and environmental conditions.

A Place to Belong

Strategic Objective 5:

Ensure that high quality new development both integrates, respects and enhances the borough's natural environment and built heritage.

Strategic Objective 6:

Provide and promote well designed emergency services, community, education, health and leisure facilities to meet the aspirations and needs of a diverse community.

Strategic Objective 7:

Conserve and create spaces and buildings that foster safe, healthy and cohesive communities.

A Place with a Sustainable Future

Strategic Objective 8:

Improve accessibility, connectivity, sustainability and ease of movement to, from and within the borough.

Strategic Objective 9:

Ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Strategic Objective 10:

Improve the quality and accessibility of green space and nature, whilst protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

Strategic Objective 11:

Tackle flood risk by making space for water and utilising sustainable urban drainage systems.

The Places of Croydon – strategic policy

How we are going to get there

Policy SP1: The Places of Croydon

Sustainable development

SP1.1 When considering development proposals, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- a. Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
- b. Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

Place making

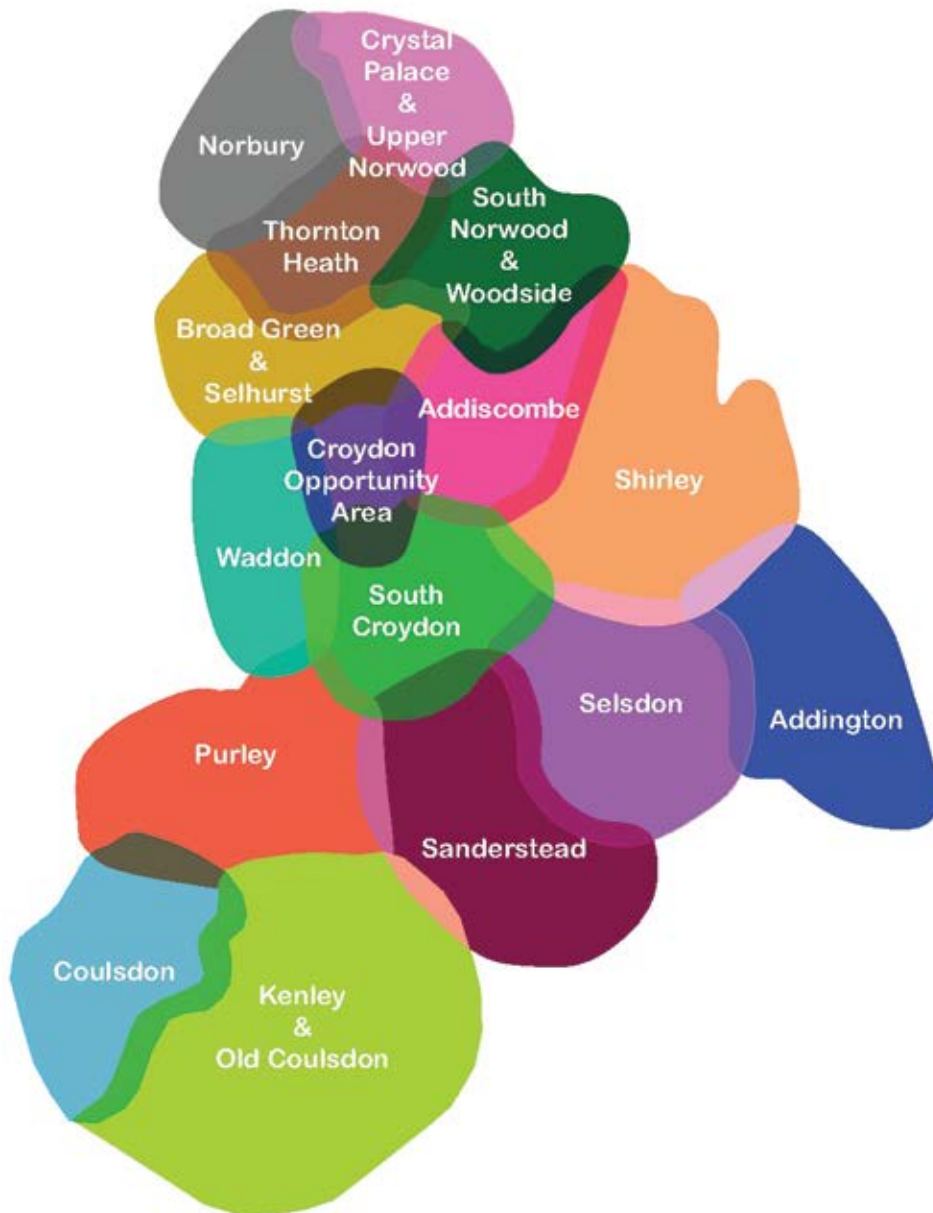
SP1.2 The Council will require all new development in the borough to contribute to enhancing a sense of place and improving the character of the area, whilst acknowledging the need for growth:

- a. Development proposals should respond to and enhance local character, the heritage assets and identity of the Places of Croydon; and
- b. Development proposals should be informed by the 16 Places of Croydon (refer to Section 11 - The Places of Croydon), the Borough Character Appraisal and other place-based evidence.

Growth

SP1.3 Growth in homes, jobs and services that constitutes sustainable development will be welcomed; provided growth is directed to places with good concentrations of existing infrastructure or areas where there is capacity to grow with further sustainable infrastructure investment within the plan period to 2036. Croydon Opportunity Area will be the primary location for growth, including approximately a third of the borough's residential growth, with the Places of Waddon, Purley, Broad Green & Selhurst, Thornton Heath and Coulsdon accommodating medium and moderate residential growth (see the Key Diagram).

SP1.4 The Council will seek to encourage growth and sustainable development and to manage change, so as to create a network of connected, sustainable, high quality, locally distinctive, healthy places.

Figure 3.1: The Places of Croydon

Why we have taken this approach

3.16 Croydon is a borough made up of a series of varied and distinctive neighbourhoods and areas, which are referred to here as ‘Places’. Understanding and expressing the character and what makes each place special and different enables sensitive planning.

3.17 The overarching strategy must make sense for the borough as a whole, and celebrate and respect the characters of different parts of the borough whilst delivering the spatial vision. All Places will grow and change, to varying degrees, as a consequence of the strategy of welcoming sustainable development and growth of the suburbs, with renewal and regeneration.

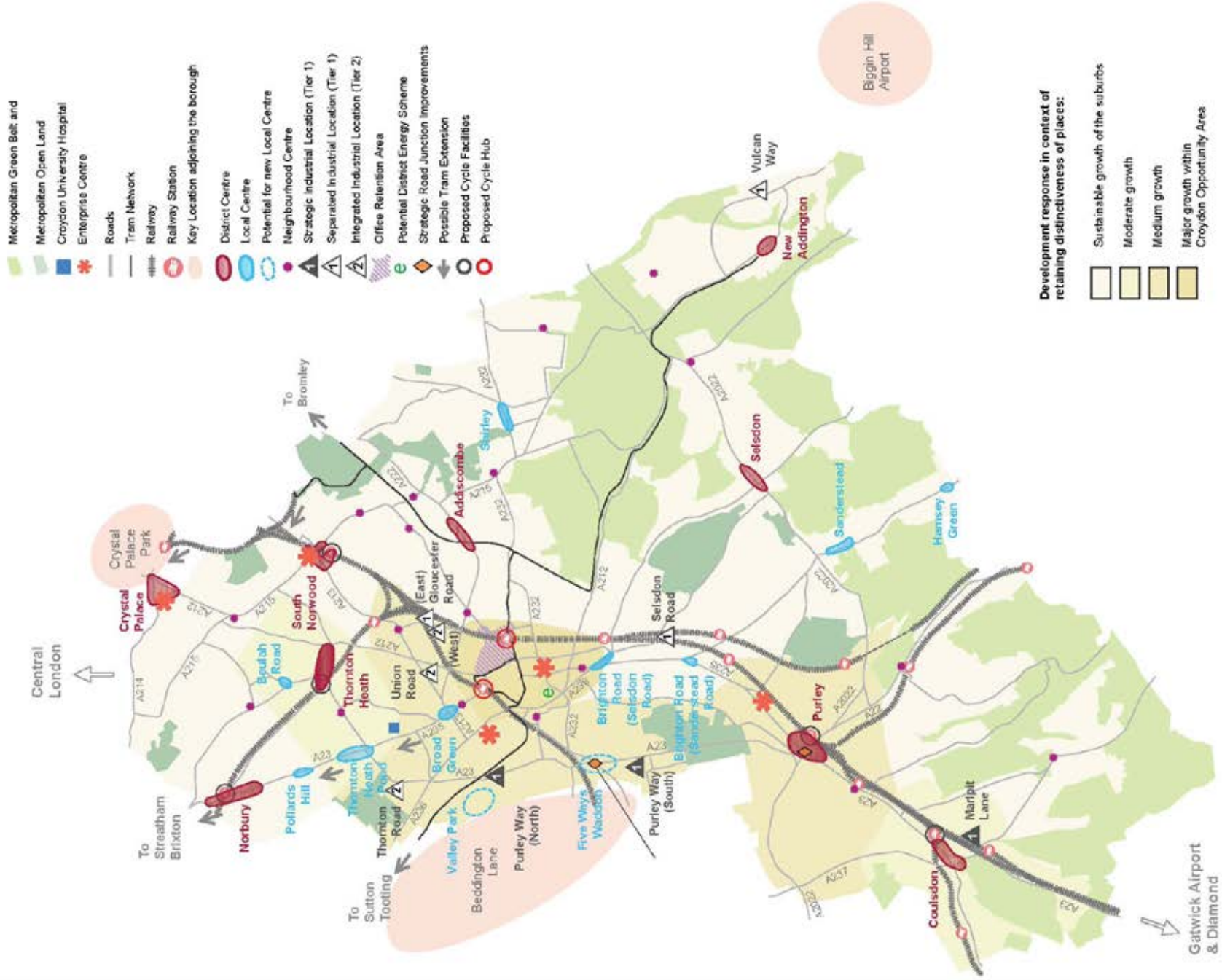
3.18 The overarching thematic policies put forward in the Croydon Local Plan’s Strategic Policies have developed and are based on the distinctive character and unique places of Croydon; whilst also encouraging and creating a collective policy environment for the borough’s development needs to be delivered. The appropriate approach for the 16 Places over the plan period will be determined largely by the opportunities and constraints that exist. Opportunities for development should always consider brownfield sites in the first instance.

3.19 The Borough Character Appraisal 2016, identified and analysed the characteristics of the 16 Places of Croydon, considered a number of key aspects that add to the way these Places are today and what contributes to their local distinctiveness. This Appraisal has helped to inform the production of more detailed policies contained within the Croydon Local Plan.

3.20 National guidance clearly sets out the need for planning to be “spatial” - dealing with the unique needs and characteristics of places. Place making helps to deliver sustainable communities.

3.21 The 16 Places are frameworks that help to steer those involved in shaping the built environment, in order to assist in creating sustainable neighbourhoods. Each Place includes a vision, map and summary of how the borough-wide thematic policies will shape the places over the plan period up to 2036. Forthcoming planning documents, including Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and masterplans, as well as planning applications will be used to help implement each of the Place’s visions. Furthermore, it is considered the Places provide some context to the possible formulation of Neighbourhood Plans.

Key Diagram



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A Place of Opportunity

The content of this section is related to the theme of Croydon as 'A Place of Opportunity'. It looks at planning for homes and employment, and the need for new homes and new jobs resulting from future population growth.

4. Homes

Strategic policy

Where we are now

4.1 The key issues that the borough faces in terms of planning for new homes up to 2036 are as follows:

- Population growth means that an additional 44,149⁷ new homes would be needed in Croydon by 2036 to meet the need for new homes. Population growth in the first decade of the plan period is expected to be higher than in its second decade.
- There is limited developable land available for residential development within the built up area meaning that it is only possible to plan for 32,890 new homes in the plan period.
- The need to achieve a level of affordable housing that addresses the level of need, whilst still ensuring that developments are viable and much needed market homes continue to be built in Croydon.
- Managing Croydon's sustainable growth that accommodates homes across the borough which contributes to the borough's housing need and vitality and viability of centres, whilst not undermining the borough's valued character and heritage.
- The need to meet housing targets at the same time should allow for land to be provided for employment, education, health, retail and other community facilities to ensure a good quality of life for the residents of new housing in the long term.

Where we want to be

Strategic Objective 3:

Provide a choice of housing for people at all stages of life.

Strategic Objective 4:

Reduce social, economic and environmental deprivation, particularly where it is spatially concentrated, by taking priority measures to reduce unemployment, improve skills and education and renew housing, community and environmental conditions.

Strategic Objective 5:

Ensure that high quality new development both integrates, respects and enhances the borough's natural environment and built heritage.

Strategic Objective 6:

Provide and promote well designed emergency services, community, education, health, and leisure facilities to meet the aspirations and needs of a diverse community.

Strategic Objective 7:

Conserve and create spaces and buildings that foster safe, healthy and cohesive communities.

Strategic Objective 9:

Ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

7 Croydon's Strategic Housing Market Assessment - 2015 and Addendum Report 2015

How we are going to get there

Policy SP2: Homes

SP2.1 In order to provide a choice of housing for people in socially-balanced and inclusive communities in Croydon, the Council will apply a presumption in favour of development of new homes provided applications for residential development to meet the requirements of Policy SP2, SP3.14 and other applicable policies of the development plan.

Quantities and Locations

SP2.2 In order to provide a choice of housing for people in Croydon the Council will seek to deliver a minimum of 32,890⁸ homes between 2016 and 2036.

This will be achieved by:

- a. Concentrating development in the places with the most capacity to accommodate new homes whilst respecting the local distinctiveness of the Places and protecting the borough's physical, natural and historic environment, whilst recognising that Places change and in particular suburbs will sustainably grow; and
- b. The allocation of 6,970 homes in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals beyond the Croydon Opportunity Area;
- c. Within the Croydon Opportunity Area, the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals has been informed by the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework and allocates sites for at least 10,760 net additional homes; and

- d. 10,060 homes being delivered across the borough on windfall sites; and
- e. Seeking to return at least 190 vacant homes back into use by 2026; and
- f. Ensuring land is used efficiently, and that development addresses the need for different types of homes in the borough and contributes to the creation or maintenance of sustainable communities; and
- g. Not permitting developments which would result in a net loss of homes or residential land.

Affordable Homes

SP2.3 The Council will seek to ensure that a choice of homes is available in the borough that will contribute to addressing the borough's need for affordable homes. This will be achieved by a strategic policy target of:

- a. 25% of all new homes developed in the borough over the plan period to be either affordable rented homes (homes which are up to 80% market rent) or homes for social rent to meet the borough's need; and
- b. 15% of all new homes in the borough developed over the plan period to be intermediate affordable housing for starter homes, low cost shared home ownership managed by a Registered Social Landlord or intermediate rent.

8 Of which 4,890 are either completed or under construction

SP2.4 To deliver affordable housing in the borough, on sites of ten or more dwellings the Council will:

- a. Negotiate to achieve up to 50% affordable housing, subject to viability;
- b. Seek a 60:40 ratio between affordable rented homes and intermediate (including starter) homes unless there is agreement between Croydon Council and a Registered Provider that a different tenure split is justified and subject to national regulations on provision of starter homes or, on schemes which are covenanted Private Rental Schemes where the 60:40 ratio is not viable⁹; and;
- c. Require a minimum provision of affordable housing as set out in SP2.5.

SP2.5 The Council will require a minimum provision of affordable housing to be provided either:

- a. Preferably as a minimum level of 30% affordable housing on the same site as the proposed development or, if 30% on site provision is not viable;
- b. If the site is in the Croydon Opportunity Area or a District Centre, as a minimum level of 15% affordable housing on the same site as the proposed development plus the simultaneous delivery of the equivalent of 15% affordable housing on a donor site with a prior planning permission in addition to that site's own requirement. If the site is in the Croydon Opportunity Area, the donor site must be located within either the Croydon Opportunity Area or one of the neighbouring Places of Addiscombe, Broad Green & Selhurst, South Croydon or Waddon. If the site is in a District Centre, the donor site must be located within the same Place as the District Centre; or

- c. As a minimum level of 15% affordable housing on the same site as the proposed development, plus a Review Mechanism entered into for the remaining affordable housing (up to the equivalent of 50% overall provision through a commuted sum based on a review of actual sales values and build costs of completed units) provided 30% on-site provision is not viable, construction costs are not in the upper quartile and, in the case of developments in the Croydon Opportunity Area or District Centres, there is no suitable donor site.

In assessing viability, the Council will compare Residual Land Value with Existing Use Value (plus an incentive to provide a competitive return to a willing landowner) or Alternative Use value if there is an alternative use for the site which would comply with the policies of the development plan and could be implemented¹⁰; will take account of features which appear to seek to exclude affordable housing by design or by incurring upper quartile construction costs¹¹; and will take account of abnormal costs incurred.

SP2.6 The Council will only accept in exceptional circumstances commuted sums on sites with ten or more units in lieu of on-site provision of affordable housing (or provision on a donor site) if it is not possible to find a Registered Provider to manage the on-site affordable homes.

⁹ In such instances, the Council will expect the covenant to require the scheme to be solely for private rented accommodation owned by one institution or company for a minimum of seven years post completion of the development.

¹⁰ To be implementable an alternative use will generally need to have an existing implementable planning permission unless other evidence on how it will be implemented can be provided.

¹¹ By reference to Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) or similar indices for similar development types in London.

Mix of Homes by Size

SP2.7 The Council will seek to ensure that a choice of homes is available in the borough that will address the borough's need for homes of different sizes. For both market and affordable housing, this will be achieved by:

- a. Setting a strategic target for 30% of all new homes up to 2036 to have three or more bedrooms; and
- b. Setting a preferred unit mix on individual sites in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals, applicable to sites of ten or more homes across the borough including sites within Croydon Opportunity Area; and
- c. Working with partners to facilitate the provision of specialist and supported housing for elderly and vulnerable people.

Quality and Standards

SP2.8 The Council will seek to ensure that new homes in Croydon meet the needs of residents over a lifetime and contribute to sustainable communities with the borough. This will be achieved by:

- a. Requiring that all new homes achieve the minimum standards set out in the Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance and National Technical Standards (2015) or equivalent; and
- b. Ensuring that all new homes designed for families meet minimum design and amenity standards set out in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals and other relevant London Plan and National Technical Standards (2015) or equivalent.

Gypsies and Travellers

SP2.9 The Council will deliver a minimum of 36 additional Gypsy and Travellers pitches in the borough by 2036 to meet the need of Croydon's Gypsy and Traveller community. Land is allocated for Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals. Any proposals for additional sites that are not allocated should meet the following criteria:

- a. Should be available and deliverable; and
- b. Should have good access to essential services including health and education facilities and access to local shops; and
- c. Have good means of access from roads; and
- d. Not be located in areas of high flood risk (Flood Risk Zone 3); and
- e. Should not have unacceptable adverse impact on the biodiversity of the borough.

What it will look like

Figure 4.1: Growth in homes in Croydon 2016-2036

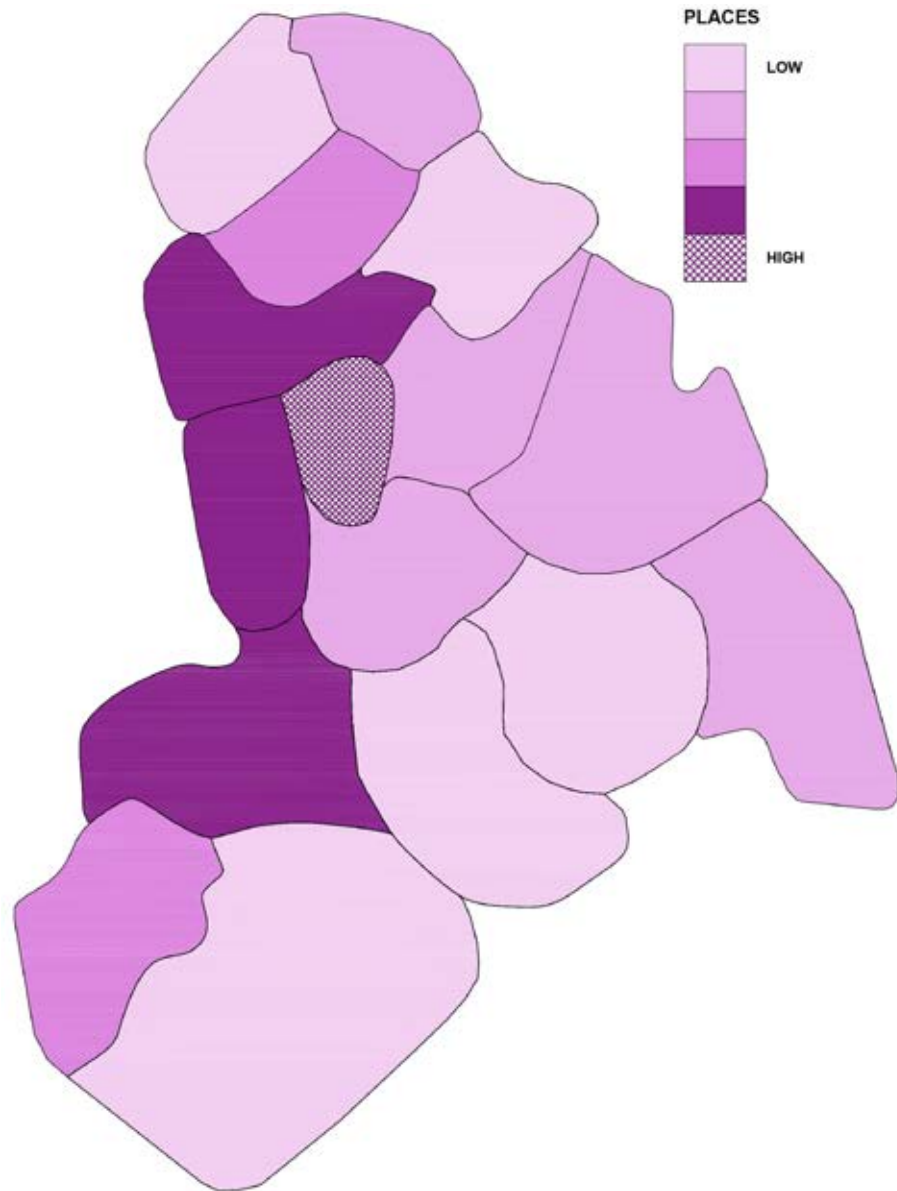


Figure 4.2: Housing trajectory of new homes in Croydon 2016-2036

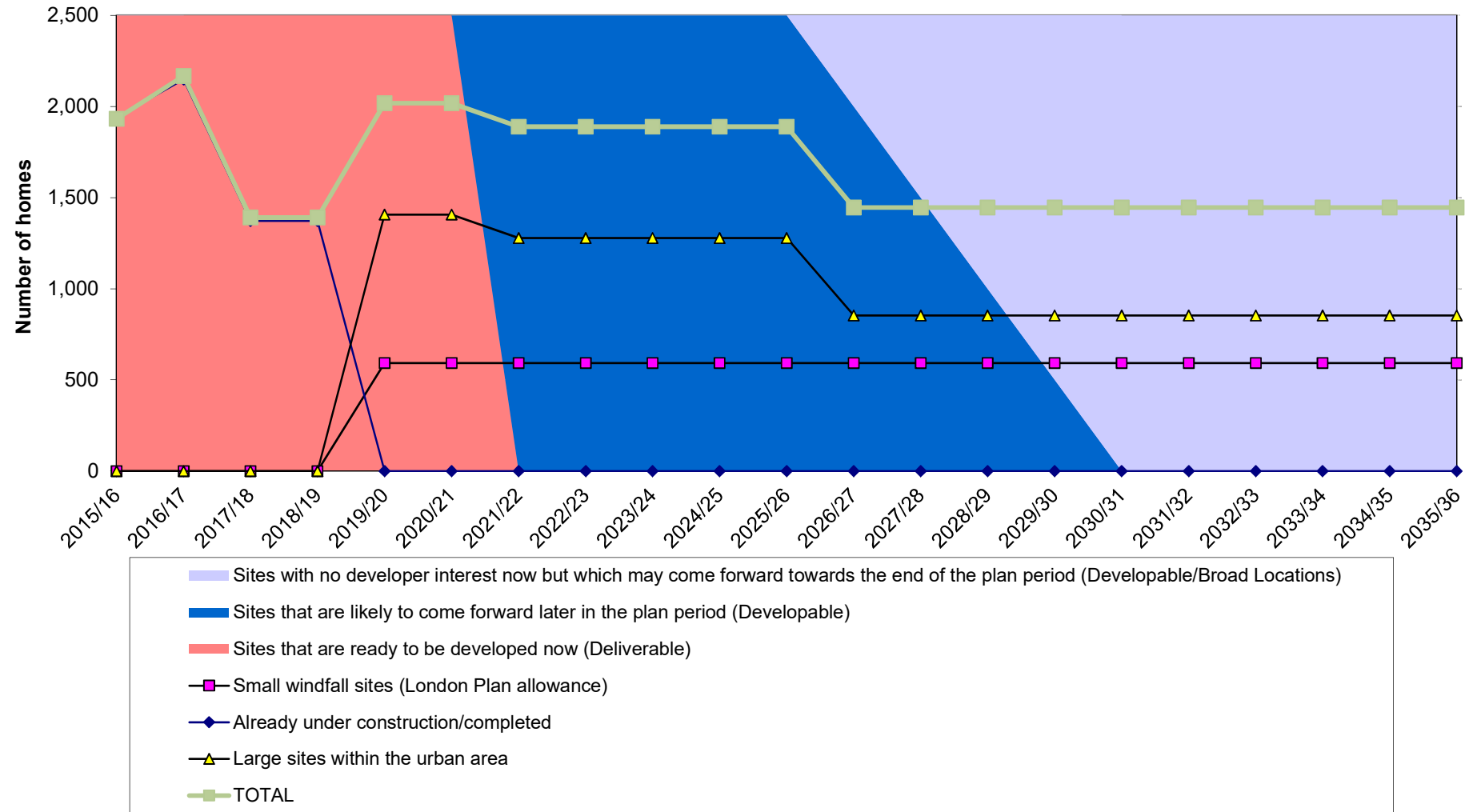
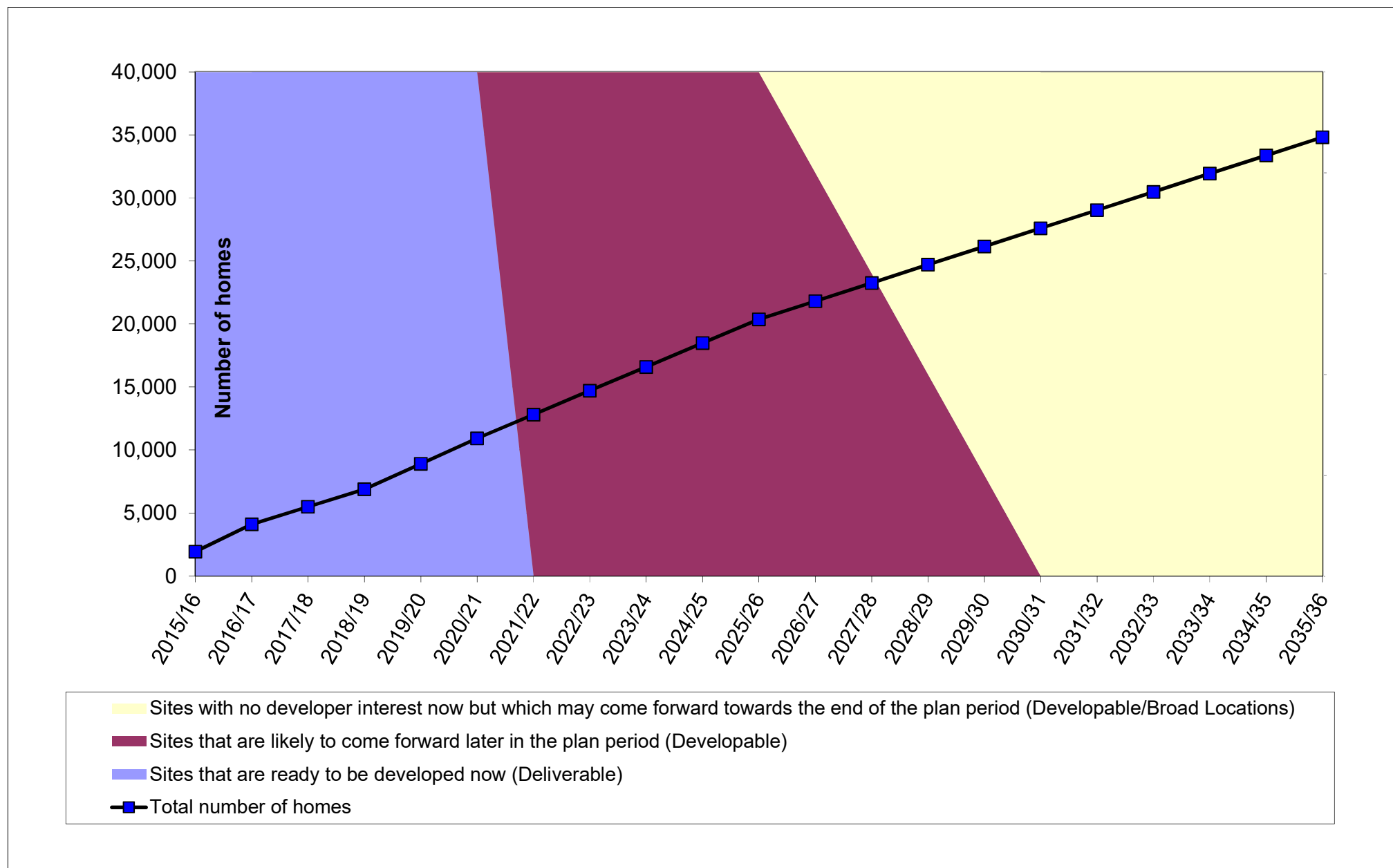


Figure 4.3: Total number of new homes in Croydon 2016-2036



Why we have taken this approach

Quantities and Locations

4.2 There is a need for over 42,930 new homes in Croydon by 2036 and evidence indicates that half of these need to be larger homes¹². However there is only a limited supply of land in Croydon for new homes without eroding the Metropolitan Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) and Local Green Spaces which are all protected by national policy and the London Plan. The target of 31,850 homes reflects the availability of land for development in Croydon, facilitating the sustainable growth of the suburbs, the need to provide a mix of homes to support sustainable communities and the objective to provide a choice of homes for people at all stages of life. It also reflects the need to provide land for other uses such as employment, education, health and other infrastructure to support growth in Croydon¹³. In particular, in Croydon Opportunity Area allowance has been made for office and retail development in line with Policy SP3 (Employment).

4.3 The provision of new homes is phased in accordance with the supply of land for new homes. Sites identified by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) as being deliverable have been included in the first five years of the plan. Those sites which could be developed but are not available now have been phased after 2026.

Affordable Homes

4.4 Of the overall number of homes needed in Croydon, about 91% need to be affordable homes for residents on lower incomes. It is not realistic to expect that this proportion of new homes in the borough will be affordable, both in terms of deliverability and because the private rental sector also meets and will continue to meet a significant proportion of the need for affordable housing. For this reason the strategic target is 40% of overall supply, which reflects the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, has regard development viability and the need to deliver balanced communities with a mixture of tenures and dwelling types.

12 Croydon Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015

13 The infrastructure needs of the proposed new homes are considered by the Infrastructure Delivery Plan which sets out in its Infrastructure Delivery Schedule how the required infrastructure will be provided.

4.5 An appraisal of development sites in the borough has found that a requirement for 30% on site affordable homes will be viable for the majority of sites in the borough. House prices have risen much faster against the original Dynamic Viability Model compared to construction costs such that, unless there is a severe economic downturn resulting in house prices falling by 25% (as happened in 2008) then either a minimum requirement of 30% on-site provision or an alternative of 15% on-site provision and a review mechanism is always likely to be viable. The Council will calculate the proportion of affordable housing based on habitable rooms so long as the resultant mix of units on the site meets the need for affordable housing in the borough identified by the most up to date Strategic Housing Market Assessment (or equivalent).

4.6 For schemes where it is not viable to provide 30% affordable housing on site, and, if applicable, there is no suitable donor site then a reduced provision of 15% affordable housing on-site combined with a review mechanism will ensure that, if the viability of the development improves such that by the time the homes are sold more affordable housing would have been viable than at the time of granting permission, a commuted sum will be payable to cover the cost of providing affordable housing on another site in the borough. The review mechanism will be linked to the gross development value difference between affordable and market units provided through a review mechanism at agreed stages of the development. Viability evidence suggests that schemes that are not viable with 15% on-site provision of affordable housing would not be viable with any affordable housing, and are therefore unlikely to be built.

4.7 Features which have been found to exclude affordable housing by design include an insufficiency of circulation cores (lifts and stairwells) to allow both affordable rented and private market homes to be managed in coexistence, or unnecessary basement car parks which inflate service costs.

4.8 Where the number of on-site affordable homes is low, the Council may accept a commuted sum in lieu of on-site provision of affordable homes if it is not possible to find a Registered Provider to manage the on-site affordable homes. The Council may also consider a different tenure split during negotiations, for example if the number of affordable units on-site is low and there is agreement between a Registered Provider and the Council that a different tenure split is justified. A minimum of three Registered Providers should be approached before the Council will consider applying this policy.

4.9 Croydon Council considers that affordable rent homes (homes available at 80% of market rent levels) meet a range of housing needs within the affordable sector (including the need for social rented affordable homes due to the availability of Universal Credit/Housing Benefit to tenants unable to afford the full rent for an affordable rent property). Development proposals should be accompanied by a sustainable letting scheme to support the use of affordable rent homes in meeting the need for social rented housing and also develop and maintain balanced communities.

Mix of Homes by Size

4.10 Analysis of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment suggests that approximately 50% of homes should have three or more bedrooms. Unfortunately, analysis suggests that to meet this demand on the sites likely to come forward for development is impractical. Nevertheless a doubling of the outturn for family houses achieved since 2011 is a realistic target.

4.11 Between 2011 and 2031 the number of people in Croydon over the age of 55 is projected to increase by 63%, from a 2013 base. Therefore the Council will need to work with partners to facilitate the provision of specialist and supported housing for the elderly and vulnerable.

Quality and Standards

4.12 New homes in Croydon need to provide a choice of housing for people at all stages of life. In order to do so they will need to meet minimum standards of design. The National Technical Standards (2015), Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2016) will be applied in conjunction with Croydon's Borough Character Appraisal.

4.13 A good quality design can mean that a smaller two bedroom property is suitable for smaller families. In order to establish what a home suitable for a family is, the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals will set out the design and amenity standards that are expected of family homes.

4.14 Policy SP6 (Environment and Climate Change) of the Croydon Local Plan requires all new homes to achieve the National Technical Standards (2015), Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2015) or equivalent. The London Plan also sets requirements for 10% of homes to be designed to be wheelchair accessible (units that are designed for wheelchair users to live in) or easily adaptable for residents who are wheelchair users¹⁴. The London Plan also requires all new housing to make provision for play and informal recreation based on the expected child population generated by the development¹⁵. The Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance 'Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation' provides further guidance on the requirements. As the London Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for Croydon, these requirements are not duplicated in the Croydon Local Plan but will be applied to all residential developments.

4.15 Together these requirements contribute to ensuring that developments incorporating new homes will contribute to promoting sustainable use of resources and the principles of good design. They will also help to address the health and wellbeing impacts of poor quality housing.

14 London Plan Policy 3.8

15 London Plan Policy 3.6

Gypsies and Travellers

4.16 Both English Gypsies and Irish Travellers are recognised as ethnic groups and, like other members of Croydon’s Black and Minority Ethnic communities, are protected from discrimination by the Equalities Act 2010. Local authorities are required to assess their need for housing in the same way that they are required to assess the needs for new homes for people who live in “bricks and mortar” homes.

4.17 There is a need for 49 new Gypsy and Traveller pitches (a pitch being space for one mobile home) and one emergency stopping place in Croydon up to 2036 providing for the English Gypsy and Irish Traveller communities¹⁶. However, that need was identified by a method which is reported to result in an overestimate of need. Subsequent to the study, government has amended the definition of gypsy and traveller for planning purposes so the figure for identified need is further reduced. Three spaces have been found at the existing Latham’s Way site. In consequence, the residual requirement is estimated to be 36 pitches. The location of new pitches (including the emergency stopping place) must enable the residents to access services including schools and health facilities in the same way that residents of new houses need to be able to access community facilities. In addition, Gypsy and Traveller sites need good access to the road network as they often need to move larger vehicles as part of their livelihood and way of life¹⁷. The Croydon Local Plan’s Detailed Policies and Proposals allocates land to help meet this need for additional pitches.

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16 London Borough’s Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2014)

17 ODPM Circular 01/06 (paragraphs 64-66)

Housing choice for sustainable communities

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 3

Strategic Objective 7

Policy SP2.1

Policy SP2.7

Policy SP2.8

Policy SP4.1

Why we need this policy

4.18 The Council seeks the provision of a mix and range of housing as set out in Strategic Policy SP2.7 of the Croydon Local Plan and it is also the aim of Strategic Objective 3. This will assist in building sustainable communities, in line with paragraph 50 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

4.19 In line with Strategic Objective 7, residential development should set out to achieve healthy and liveable communities to support the health and wellbeing of residents.

4.20 The need for larger homes in Croydon was identified in the Croydon Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015. Croydon has large numbers of households that are overcrowded. Meanwhile there is also a growth in single person households which is driving the requirement for smaller homes.

4.21 Three bedroom residential units are needed to house families and the existing stock retained to assist provision. The London Plan defines family housing as 'generally having three or more bedrooms'. In line with London Plan Policy 3.14, the retention of residential units originally designed with three or more bedrooms is supported by the Council.

4.22 Croydon's Strategic Housing Market Assessment identified the need for 44,149 new homes to be built between 2016 and 2036. The strategic policy requirement is for 32,890 new homes to be built in the same period, making more efficient use of housing stock a necessity including sub-divisions, conversions and change of use to residential.

4.23 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 identifies that 50% of the future requirement for market housing is for larger homes. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment has identified that whilst projections of future housing requirements are rising, levels of building have fallen. Existing three bed residential units should therefore be retained and any conversions should ensure that there is no loss of three bed homes.

4.24 Within the Croydon Opportunity Area, the Croydon Housing Typologies Study has found that the strongest opportunities for homes suitable for families will be associated with the lower and moderate density sites in the Croydon Metropolitan Centre (including the inner residential area in the Croydon Opportunity Area¹⁸). It indicates that there will be more opportunities for studio, one and two bedroom units on the higher density sites in the Croydon Metropolitan Centre.

18 Paragraph 9.12 of the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework Jan 2013

Policy DM1: Housing choice for sustainable communities

DM1.1 The Council will seek to enable housing choice for sustainable communities by requiring the minimum provision of homes designed with 3 or more bedrooms on sites of 10 or more dwellings as shown in Table 4.1, except:

- a. Where there is agreement with the associated affordable housing provider that three or more bedroom dwellings are neither viable nor needed as part of the affordable housing element of any proposal, or;
- b. Within three years of the adoption of this plan, where a viability assessment demonstrates that larger homes would not be viable, an element may be substituted by two bedroom, four person homes complying with the floor space specification of national Technical Standards or the London Mayor's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance or equivalent.

DM1.2 The Council will permit the redevelopment of the residential units where it does not result in the net loss of 3 bedroom homes (as originally built) or the loss of homes smaller than 130m².

Table 4.1 Minimum percentage of three bedroom or larger units on sites with ten or more dwellings

Setting ¹⁹	PTAL ²⁰ of 0, 1a, 1b, 2 or 3	PTAL of 4, 5, 6a or 6b
Suburban – areas with predominantly lower density development such as, for example, detached and semi-detached houses, predominantly residential, small building footprints and typically 2 to 3 storeys	70%	60%
Urban – areas with predominantly dense development such as, for example, terraced houses, mansion blocks, a mix of different uses, medium building footprints and typically buildings of 2 to 4 storeys, located within 800 metres walking distance of a District Centre or along main arterial routes	60%	40%
Central – areas with very dense development, a mix of different uses, large building footprints and typically buildings of 4 to 6 storeys, located within 800 metres walking distance of Croydon Metropolitan Centre	This location does not exist in Croydon	20% (minimum of 5% in Retail Core area of Croydon Opportunity Area and 10% in 'New Town' and East Croydon as defined by the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework)

¹⁹ The definition of each setting is the same as that in the London Plan, Table 3.2.

²⁰ Public Transport Accessibility Level – a rating of accessibility provided by Transport for London. A site with a lower PTAL than the surrounding sites and adjoining streets shall be considered at the higher PTAL.

How the policy works

4.25 This policy applies to both market and affordable housing, whether the homes are new build or conversions.

4.26 To meet the need for three bedroom homes the Council will require a minimum proportion of homes to have three bedrooms or more. London Plan Policy 3.4 Optimising Housing Potential provides the basis of Table 4.1 and the definitions of Suburban, Urban and Central, and relating new development to access to the public transport network.

4.27 The proportion of homes to have three bedrooms will vary across the borough based on existing character and public transport accessibility and is based upon the London Plan's density matrix²¹. The approach recognises that more central locations with higher density development will not be so compatible for accommodating larger units. The Council's housing allocations scheme gives more priority to households that are working and the use of local letting schemes and the level of housing need will help to balance any issues arising regarding the viability of providing family homes.

4.28 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 identifies a difference in the size of housing required between tenures with affordable housing requirement for a greater proportion of smaller homes (particularly one bedroom homes) than market homes²².

4.29 The Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework identifies percentages for levels of three bed housing in six 'character areas' in the Croydon Opportunity Area which are reflected in this policy.

4.30 It is recognised that the development market will need time to adjust to providing the quantum of larger family homes of three bedrooms or more in line with this policy to meet the identified need in the borough.

4.31 This policy is also intended to ensure that the conversion of single family houses into flats does not further reduce provision of three bedroom homes. Any dwelling house with a gross internal floor area of less than 130m² cannot be redeveloped, demolished or subdivided, that would result in the loss of this type of property.

4.32 The gross original internal floor area does not include general storage areas such as lofts, cellars, fuel stores, garages or conservatory type structures. Parts of rooms with ceilings less than 1.5 metres are excluded unless used solely for storage. The calculation of the Gross Internal Area must comply with the National Technical Housing Standards or equivalent 2015.

Key supporting documents

- Croydon's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2015)
- Borough Character Appraisal (2015)
- Character Typology (2015)
- Croydon Housing Typologies Study (2010)
- Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2013)
- Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2016)

21 London Plan Policy 3.4

22 Table 34, para 9.22, Fig.68 Strategic Housing Market Assessment, June 2015.

Residential care and nursing homes

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 3

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 7

Policy SP2

Policy SP5

Why we need this policy

4.33 The Council seeks the provision of a mix and range of housing as set out in Strategic Policy SP2.7 of the Croydon Local Plan and it is also the aim of Strategic Objective 3. This will assist in building sustainable communities, in line with paragraph 50 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

4.34 In line with Strategic Objective 7, residential development should set out to achieve healthy and liveable communities to support the health and wellbeing of residents.

4.35 Croydon has a very high number of nursing and residential care homes compared to other London boroughs. Analysis of changing needs for services supplied by the nursing and residential care home market evidences a 'saturation point' has been reached for some customer groups or categories of people in need. At the same time there is a greater public policy focus on supporting people to remain living at home safely whenever possible. It is therefore necessary that Croydon plans to enable it to supply care provision to meet current and future needs of Croydon residents. A change in policy ensures:

- a. Croydon's planning policy supports its commissioning intentions;
- b. The Council has first-hand knowledge of the services operating in the borough as required by the Care Act 2014; and
- c. The provision is in alignment with emerging care needs.

4.36 Croydon experiences a range of challenges arising from the significant number of nursing and residential care homes that continue to be sited in the borough. These challenges include excess demand on a range of local health and social care services which is not reflected in national funding formulae for central Government funding towards local services.

4.37 As of September 2015 the 142 care homes in Croydon have a total capacity of 2,796 bed spaces. Between April 2014 and November 2014, 761 of those bed spaces were occupied by people placed by Croydon Council and Croydon Care Commissioning Group (the grouping of GPs in Croydon that provides primary health care services in the borough). It was estimated that between 1,000 and 1,150 bed spaces were occupied by self-funders. The remainder of the bed spaces were either vacant or occupied by people placed from outside of Croydon. This has an adverse impact on the provision of health services in Croydon.

4.38 Services provided by care homes within the borough do not fully meet the needs of Croydon residents with more specialised or urgent needs. As a consequence between April and November 2014, 382 people were placed in nursing and residential care homes outside the borough. This is an undesirable outcome because vulnerable people risk losing their natural family and community support networks when placed at distance from Croydon.

4.39 Croydon has produced a Market Position Statement (2015) to ascertain the level of future need. As need changes, it is projected that 1,118 beds spaces will be needed by 2020 and 1,450 by 2030 across learning disability, mental health, older people and physical disability services, to meet the increased complex and dual care needs of people placed by the Council or the Croydon Care Commissioning Group.

4.40 The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 50) states that local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community.

4.41 In accordance with the London Plan, the need for this type of accommodation has been identified taking into account the indicative requirement benchmarks set out in Annex A5: Specialist Housing for Older People.

Policy DM2: Residential care and nursing homes

DM2.1 Planning permission for new residential care or nursing homes will only be granted if there is a need for the particular services provided by the home in supporting with the care of residents of Croydon.

DM2.2 Proposals for supported living and sheltered accommodation will generally be supported in the borough in accordance with the London Plan, Annex A5, Specialist Housing for Older People.

DM2.3 This policy does not apply to accommodation for children (under the age of eighteen).

How the policy works

4.42 Where there is an identified demand for residential care and nursing home bed spaces, the Council will support provision of this type of housing. This policy seeks to meet this need, however does not support an over-provision of care and nursing home bed spaces. This is the preferred approach as set out in the care home forecast.

4.43 The Care Act 2014 places a duty on all local authorities to meet the need for residential care and nursing home bed spaces within their own area. The policy accords with Annex A5: Specialist Housing for Older People of the London Plan.

4.44 According to Croydon's Market Position Statement there are ample care and nursing home bed spaces within the borough to satisfy demand up to 2031. The policy therefore seeks to address the current over-provision and supply this type of accommodation only where there is an identified need.

4.45 Croydon's Market Position Statement will be used to assess applications for new residential care and nursing homes to determine whether there is a need.

4.46 It is considered preferable that people within the borough that require care are cared for within their community, close to their networks of friends and family.

Key supporting documents

- Croydon's Market Position Statement (2015)
- Care Home Forecast (2015)

Vacant building credit

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 3

Policy SP2

Why we need this policy

4.47 A Ministerial Statement on 28th November 2014 introduced a vacant building credit for developers of vacant buildings such that a reduced provision of affordable housing should be required. This vacant building credit only applies to buildings which have not been made intentionally vacant in order to redevelop them and to sites which do not have an extant or recently expired permission for the same or similar development. A policy is required to set out how it will be determined that a building has not been made intentionally vacant, to define a same or similar development and a recently expired permission.

4.48 The Mayor of London's Draft Interim Housing SPG encouraged boroughs to have policies in their local plans that set out the criteria for how the vacant building credit will be applied. In particular it suggested minimum vacancy periods and marketing requirements should be set.

Policy DM3: Vacant building credit

DM3.1 The Council will promote the re-use or redevelopment of existing buildings by applying a vacant building credit such that affordable housing requirements will only apply to the net increase in floor space resultant from development of buildings which have been:

- a. Vacant for a period of at least eighteen months prior to the granting of planning permission; and
- b. Marketed for their lawful use (or uses which could be lawful under the General Permitted Development Order) throughout the period they have been vacant.

DM3.2 Vacant building credit will not be applied to development proposals or to proposals to modify S106 agreements for schemes which are the same as or similar to an extant or recently expired planning permission where:

- a. A similar planning permission is one where there is less than a 25% increase in the proposed residential and non-residential floor space and where the overall residential floor space is more than half that of the existing or recently expired permission; and
- b. A recently expired permission is one that lapsed within the previous two years prior to the granting of consent of the new planning permission.

How the policy works

4.49 The policy should ensure that only genuinely vacant buildings benefit from the vacant building credit and thus encourage their return to use.

4.50 Buildings that have been made intentionally vacant, including those made redundant through estate rationalisation will not benefit from the vacant building credit.

4.51 Vacant building credit does not apply to abandoned buildings. There is no planning definition of abandoned buildings; however an abandoned building cannot be marketed.

4.52 The threshold for a similar proposal is set to prevent applications for developments with marginal increases or decreases in floor space, or changes of use or reduction in size of non-residential floor space avoiding providing needed affordable housing.

4.53 Likewise, a two year period as the definition of a recently expired permission is set to provide a disincentive to simply let existing permission expire so that vacant building credit can be applied for thus reducing the amount of affordable housing provided.

4.54 Where vacant building credit is applicable to a development proposal, the full affordable housing requirements set by Policy SP2.4 of the Croydon Local Plan will apply to the net increase in floor space. This means that the Council will negotiate for 50% of the net increase in floor space to be for affordable housing and the current minimum requirements will apply in full. The Council will expect overall scheme viability to improve with the application of vacant building credit and this will be reflected in negotiations around any planning obligations including affordable housing.

Key supporting documents

- National Planning Policy Guidance

5. Employment

Strategic policy

Where we are now

5.1 The key issues that the borough faces in terms of planning for employment up to 2036 are:

- Land for industry and warehousing will need to have continued protection to support these sectors in the future.
- There is approximately 30% vacant office floor space in Croydon Metropolitan Centre and current low rents do not support the development of new office floor space, although some speculative office is being built out.
- Supporting the area around East Croydon Station and New Town as Croydon Metropolitan Centre's office centre.
- The public realm of Croydon Metropolitan Centre has seen considerable investment and improvement, but renewal remains necessary as poor public realm discourages businesses from locating in Croydon and people shopping in the town.
- Encouraging development in Croydon Metropolitan Centre through flexible and pragmatic planning, that contributes to the centre's economic prosperity and vitality.
- Croydon faces competition from other areas of London and the South East for inward investment both in office and retail markets.
- The increase in the population of Croydon and planned house building will result in an increase in the need for jobs.
- Establishing a policy response to the contracting of retail uses within District and Local Centres, increased vacant premises on the edges of the District and Local Centres along with poorly designed conversions to other uses, has further impacted on the public realm and ability of the Centres to attract new business and create attractive residential areas.

Where we want to be

Strategic Objective 1:

Establish Croydon as the premier business location in South London and the Gatwick Diamond.

Strategic Objective 2:

Foster an environment where existing, new, innovative, cultural and creative enterprises can prosper.

Strategic Objective 4:

Reduce social, economic and environmental deprivation, particularly where it is spatially concentrated, by taking priority measures to reduce unemployment, improve skills and education and renew housing, community and environmental conditions.

Strategic Objective 8:

Improve accessibility, connectivity, sustainability and ease of movement to, from and within the borough.

Strategic Objective 9:

Ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

How we are going to get there

Policy SP3: Employment

SP3.1 The Council will encourage innovation and investment into the borough to support enterprise and increased employment for the benefit of all Croydon residents. The Council will apply a presumption in favour of employment-related development, provided it meets the standards of Policy SP3 and other applicable policies of the development plan.

Innovation, Investment & Enterprise

SP3.2 The Council will adopt a '4-Tier' approach to the retention and redevelopment of land and premises relating to industrial/employment activity as set out in Table 5.1.

SP3.3 The Council will promote the growth and expansion of Cultural and Creative Industries to make Croydon a better place to live and to act as a driver of growth and enterprise in the local economy. The focus for accommodating Cultural and Creative Industries will be the network of Enterprise Centres set out below:

- a. Croydon Metropolitan Centre;
- b. Purley District Centre;
- c. Crystal Palace District Centre; and
- d. South Norwood District Centre/Portland Road.

SP3.4 The Council will promote the remodelling of the Fairfield Halls as a performance facility.

SP3.5 The Council will support the temporary occupation of empty buildings and cleared sites by creative industries and cultural organisations and other meanwhile uses where they contribute to regeneration and enhance the character and vitality of the area.

Town Centres

SP3.6 The Council will apply the London Plan Town Centre hierarchy:

- a. Croydon Metropolitan Centre
- b. District Centres: Addiscombe, Coulsdon, Crystal Palace, New Addington, Norbury, Purley, Selsdon, South Norwood and Thornton Heath
- c. Local Centres: Beulah Road, Brighton Road (Sanderstead Road), Brighton Road (Selsdon Road), Broad Green, Hamsey Green, Pollards Hill, Sanderstead, Shirley and Thornton Heath Pond.

SP3.7 The Council will work with the GLA and neighbouring boroughs to ensure Croydon's network of town centres is sufficiently flexible to accommodate change up to 2031 by:

- a. Working with its partners through the process of regular town centre 'health checks' to highlight reclassifications of the borough's existing Local and District Centres;
- b. Designating the boundaries of the network of town centres and their Primary Shopping Areas in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals and undertaking regular review to ensure the vitality of the centres is maintained; and
- c. Considering the designation of new Local Centres at Fiveways and Valley Park when they can be supported by population growth in these areas.

SP3.8 The Council will promote and support the development of all B1 uses (including office, light industry and research & development) retail, leisure (including evening/night-time economy uses), visitor accommodation, and housing and community facilities within Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District Centres and Local Centres.

SP3.9 Croydon Metropolitan Centre will remain the principal location in the borough for office, retail, cultural (including a diverse evening/night-time economy) and hotel activity, and also be the largest retail and commercial centre in South London.

SP3.10 The Council will adopt a flexible approach to B1 uses (office, light industry and research & development), retail, leisure (including evening/night-time economy uses), visitor accommodation, and housing and community facilities within Croydon Metropolitan Centre. This flexible approach will be supplemented by the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework and the Council's masterplans that apply to the Croydon Metropolitan Centre.

SP3.11 The Council will promote and support measures to improve the quality of the borough's stock of retail²³ and office²⁴ premises, particularly in the Croydon Metropolitan Centre.

SP3.12 The Council will favourably consider net increases to the stock of retail premises commensurate with Croydon's retail function as a Metropolitan Centre and ensuring the viability and vitality of Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District Centre and Local Centres. The Council will seek to maintain as a minimum, the current amount of retail floor space in Croydon, enhance the quality of retail floor space in Croydon and seek to reduce A Use Class vacancy.

SP3.13 The Council will promote and support the development of new and refurbished office floor space in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, particularly around East Croydon Station and within New Town, and the District Centres as follows²⁵:

- a. Up to 92,000m² by 2031 to be located in Croydon Metropolitan Centre;
- b. Retaining, or through refurbishment providing, higher quality office floor space (Grade A), or lower quality floor space for which there remains a demand, within the Office Retention Area of the Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Mixed use developments must include a level of office floor space proportionate to Croydon's role as an Outer London Office Centre; and
- c. Up to 7,000m² to be spread across the borough's District Centres.

SP3.14 Opportunities for employment and skills training will be considered by means of section 106 agreements for major developments (residential developments of 10 units or more or non-residential developments exceeding 1,000m²). The Council will seek to secure a minimum of 20% of the total jobs created by the construction of new development above the set threshold to be advertised exclusively to local residents through the Council's Job Brokerage Service for a specified minimum period. It is expected that best endeavours be used and that the developer will work with the Council to ensure that the target of 20% employment of local residents is achieved in both construction and end user phase of new qualifying development.

23 Para 10.3, Croydon Metropolitan Centre Retail Strategy, Dec 2009 (Drivers Jonas)

24 Para 7.7, L.B. Croydon Office, Industrial, Warehousing Land/Premises Market Assessment, August 2010 (URS & Stiles Harold Williams)

25 Employment Land Review 2014

Table 5.1 Four-tier approach to land and premises in industrial locations

Tier	Designation	Locations	Approach	Permitted Uses	Other Uses
1	Strategic and Separated Industrial Locations	Marlpit Lane Purley Way ²⁶ Selsdon Road Gloucester Road (East) Vulcan Way	Strong protection for industrial and warehousing activities with no loss of Class B floor space permitted ²⁷	Class B1b, B1c, B2 and B8 uses Employment generating sui-generis uses ²⁸ Gypsy and Traveller pitches (for Gypsies and Travellers with a qualified connection to Croydon)	Not permitted
2	Integrated Industrial Locations	Gloucester Road (West) Thornton Road Union Road	Strong protection for industrial and warehousing activities	Class B1b, B1c, B2 and B8 uses Employment generating sui-generis uses ²⁹	Planning permission for limited residential (Class C3) office (Class B1a) or Education and Community Facilities (Class D1) will be granted if it can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no demand for the existing premises or for a scheme comprised solely of the permitted uses; and new Class B1b, B1c, B2 and B8 floor space is designed to meet the needs of future occupiers; and • Residential and Office use does not harm the site and wider location's industrial function. • Opportunities for employment and skills training will be considered via Section 106 where possible.

.....
26 Including both Purley Way North and Purley Way South

27 Excluding Class B1a (Offices)

28 To be acceptable in these locations, employment generating sui-generis uses must provide employment which is comparable in terms of activities and job numbers to industrial/warehousing uses.

29 To be acceptable in these locations, employment generating sui-generis uses must provide employment which is comparable in terms of activities and job numbers to industrial/warehousing uses.

Tier	Designation	Locations	Approach	Permitted Uses	Other Uses
3	Town Centre Industrial Locations	Industrial sites in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, a District Centre or a Local Centre	Protection for industrial and warehousing activities encouraging opportunities to provide additional workshop/ studios on town centre sites	Class B1b, B1c, B2 and B8 uses Employment generating sui-generis uses ³⁰	<p>Planning permission for offices (Class B1a), residential (Class C3), leisure (Class D2), visitor accommodation (Class C1) and community facilities (Class D1) development will be granted if it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no demand for the existing premises or for a scheme comprised solely of the permitted uses; and there is no net loss of Class B1b, B1c, B2, B8 floor space unless the other uses are required to enable development of the site to be viable; and • residential use does not harm the wider location's business function; and • the development will increase the vitality, viability and diversity of employment uses of the town centre • Opportunities for employment and skills training will be considered via Section 106 where possible.
4	Scattered Employment Sites	Other employment locations/sites falling outside of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3	Protection for industrial and warehousing activities. Allowance for community uses to locate in the (Higher PTAL) more accessible locations	Class B1 (excluding B1a office), B2 and B8 uses Employment generating sui-generis uses ³¹ Class D1 (Education and Community Facilities) in industrial locations in PTALs 3 or above	<p>Planning permission for limited residential development will be granted if it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no demand for the existing premises or for a scheme comprised solely of the permitted uses; and • residential use does not harm the wider location's business function • Opportunities for employment and skills training will be considered via Section 106 where possible.

³⁰ To be acceptable in these locations, employment generating sui-generis uses must provide employment which is comparable in terms of activities and job numbers to industrial/ warehousing uses.

³¹ To be acceptable in these locations, employment generating sui-generis uses must provide employment which is comparable in terms of activities and job numbers to industrial/ warehousing uses.

Designations shown on the Policies Map

Each of the designations set by this policy are shown on the *Policies Map*. The designations are summarised in Table 5.2 below:

Table 5.2 Designations set by Policy SP3 shown on the Policies Map

Designation	Locations
Strategic Industrial Location	Marlpit Lane Purley Way North Purley Way South
Separated Industrial Location	Gloucester Road (East) Selsdon Road Vulcan Way
Integrated Industrial Location	Gloucester Road (West) Thornton Road Union Road
Croydon Metropolitan Centre	Croydon Metropolitan Centre
District Centre	Addiscombe Coulsdon Crystal Palace New Addington Norbury Purley Selsdon South Norwood Thornton Heath

Designation	Locations
Local Centre	Beulah Road Brighton Road (Sanderstead Road) Brighton Road (Selsdon Road) Broad Green Hamsey Green Pollards Hill Sanderstead Shirley Thornton Heath Pond
Office Retention Area	New Town and East Croydon areas of the Croydon Opportunity Area

What will it look like

Figure 5.1: Employment in Croydon (2011-2036)

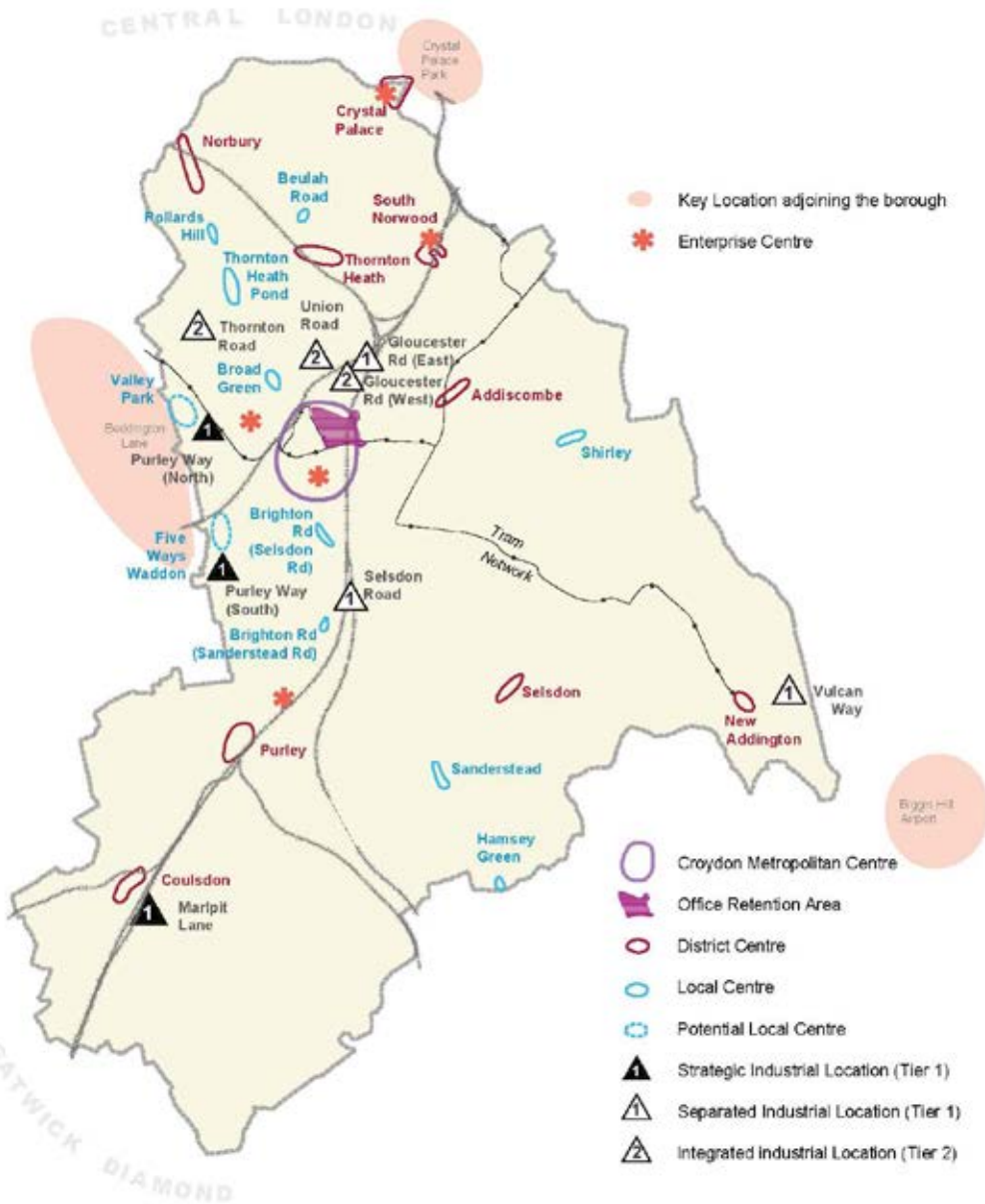
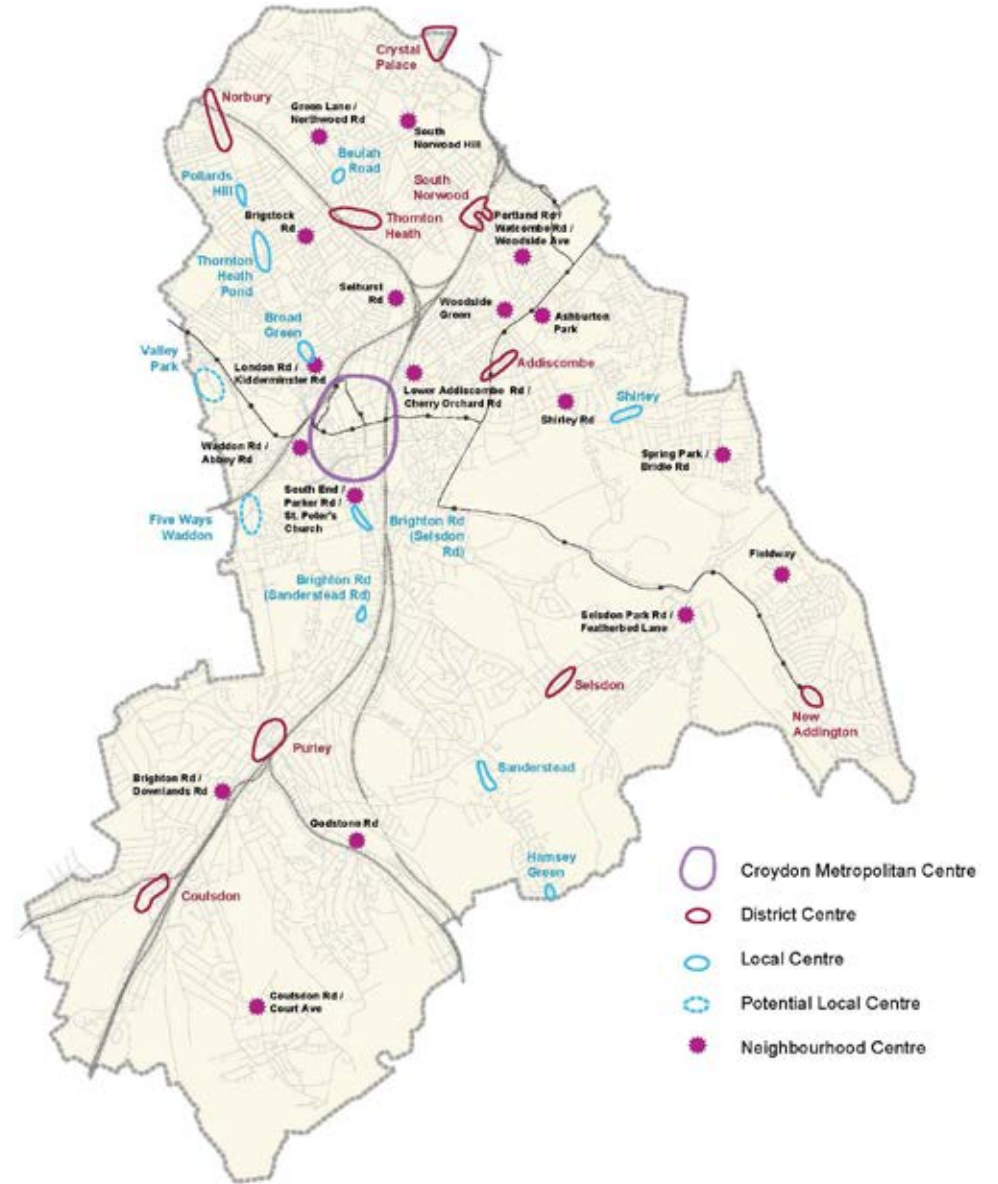


Figure 5.2: Employment in Croydon (2011-2036)



Why we have taken this approach

Innovation, Investment & Enterprise

5.2 The vision from Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy states 'We will be London's most enterprising borough – a city that fosters ideas, innovation and learning and provides skills, opportunity and a sense of belonging for all'. A network of Enterprise Centres focusing on cultural and creative industries and innovation will be pursued across the borough as part of realising this vision.

5.3 The Council is committed to training, work placements and apprenticeships and views them as being a sustainable way to improve employment prospects for local people. The Council is determined to ensure that S106 obligations secure placements for local people during the construction phase of building projects and the provision of skills training.

5.4 In the face of strong competition from other uses, planning policies giving strong protection for industrial sites have served the borough well in terms of retaining the stock of industrial and warehousing premises and land³².

5.5 To achieve our vision to '...be London's most enterprising borough...' it is essential that Croydon has the capacity to meet expected demand for industrial and warehousing activities. The evidence base indicates that the current supply is tight and predicted to become more so. The Croydon Monitoring Report (April, 2015) found that overall there was a net loss of almost 42,000m² of Class B floor space in Croydon between 2011 and 2015.

5.6 The '4-tier' approach is a strong approach to the protection of industrial capacity (in line with Croydon's 'restrictive transfer' status³³) which supports the South London Waste Plan DPD, yet also offers greater prospects of bringing about investment and renewal of industrial/employment locations, bringing forward new workshops/studios in town centre locations and meeting other policy objectives.

5.7 'Tier 1' locations benefit from better separation from nearby residential properties and therefore lend themselves to the highest level of protection for industrial and warehousing activity. Two of the areas, Purley Way (comprising Purley Way North and South) and Marlpit Lane, are also identified as Preferred Industrial Locations in the London Plan – see Figure 5.1). 'Tier 1' locations due to their strategic function and economic importance will be subject to the highest policy protection to ensure their economic importance is assured.

5.8 'Tier 2' Locations are industrial estates where residential development grew up alongside the commercial buildings. This proximity between uses has not resulted in undue harm to residential amenity and therefore, new mixed-use schemes, that are well designed and give priority to the area's commercial functionality, are acceptable. New Class B1b, B1c, B2 and B8 premises in mixed use developments should be designed to meet the needs of future occupiers and to preclude future conversion to residential use. Mixed use developments in these locations must not result in an increase in operational difficulties for businesses. 'Tier 2' locations also perform an important economic function so will be subject to strong policy protection to ensure their role is assured.

5.9 The fringes of some Tier 1 and Tier 2 locations within the context of Policy SP3.2 have the potential for transition through development that enables the locations to relate better to their surrounding uses and character. This transition could come in the form of intensification of development, high density development and the introduction of new land uses or mix of land uses.

5.10 Extending protection of industrial/warehousing activities to sites falling within town centres ('Tier 3') will help the Council limit the losses in the borough wide stock of such premises. The promotion of new workshops in these locations will also add a greater degree of diversity (and theoretically a greater resilience), to the employment offer of the borough's town centres. However, the Council will adopt a flexible approach to B1 uses (excluding B1a office), leisure, visitor accommodation, and housing and community facilities within Croydon Metropolitan Centre.

32 Table 7.3, p.107 – LB Croydon Office, Industrial, Warehousing Land/Premises Market Assessment (August 2010)

33 The London Plan sets out the approach each borough should take in relation to industrial land. For some boroughs, this means releasing an identified over supply for alternative uses. For Croydon, it means continuing with a more restrictive approach to the transfer of industrial sites to other uses.

5.11 The Council is aware that D1 uses can struggle to find suitable premises. This has led, in the past, to situations where ‘Tier 1’ type premises have been lost to community uses to the detriment of the area’s business function. Allowing the change of use or redevelopment of ‘Tier 2 and 4’ premises in the more accessible locations, to D1 use class activities (non-residential institutions), not only helps safeguard ‘Tier 1’ for continued industrial uses, it also opens up a significant supply of premises for community uses/groups to consider. Restricting this flexibility to higher PTAL locations means that uses which attract large numbers of visitors will be able to make more use of public transport.

5.12 Likewise Gypsies and Travellers also struggle to find suitable sites for new pitches. To enable provision of sites throughout the Plan period, particularly the last ten years of the Plan period, the development of ‘Tier 1’ sites to use as Gypsy and Traveller pitches (for those families with a qualified connection to Croydon) will be permitted. In the case of Gypsies and Travellers, a qualified connection is defined as being resident on an existing authorised site in Croydon (but with no space to expand), being the parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister of a Gypsy or Traveller currently resident in Croydon on an authorised site; or having resided in Croydon on unauthorised sites for a period of not less than five years ending on the date of adoption of the Local Plan. If there is no qualified connection then the use of ‘Tier 1’ sites would not be permitted.

5.13 In order to demonstrate that there is no demand for a scheme comprised solely of Class B1b and B1c, B2 and B8 uses in ‘Tiers 2, 3 and 4’ locations, evidence will need to be submitted that a marketing exercise has been undertaken for a minimum of 18 months. The Council will need to be satisfied that the site has been offered at a price commensurate with the value of the site for the permitted uses and that active promotion has been undertaken by agents marketing the site.

5.14 Croydon is good at producing creative talent (BRIT School, College of Art, Dance, Dubstep etc.), but less successful at providing them with a base in the borough³⁴. Other London boroughs have been able to address this – e.g. the ‘Chocolate Factory’ in Hackney and Westbourne Studios in Kensington and

Chelsea. Evidence supports promotion and supporting cultural and creative industries to assist in changing Croydon’s image³⁵.

5.15 The study, ‘Understanding and Shaping the Cultural Sector in the London Borough of Croydon, Sept 2010’, highlights clusters of creative industries talent in four locations with a recommendation that the Enterprise Centre in Croydon Metropolitan Centre act as a flagship for the sector. Developing a central location as a ‘hub’ will provide a clear signal that Croydon is ‘open for creative businesses’.

5.16 The Fairfield Halls is a cultural asset synonymous with Croydon and is also of regional importance, therefore its retention and remodelling merits inclusion within the Strategic Policies of the Croydon Local Plan.

5.17 Across Croydon, but particularly within Croydon Metropolitan Centre, there are substantial amounts of underused sites/buildings. This usually corresponds with sites that are pending development. The Council considers such sites lying dormant a potential opportunity. Organisations within this sector such as ACAVA (Association for Cultural Advancement through Visual Art) and ACME (providing artists with affordable studio and living space) are experts at making temporary use of such space. Elsewhere in the Strategic Policies other temporary uses are promoted such as urban greening, urban agriculture and providing space for community groups.

5.18 As well as encouraging new activity in this sector, it is essential that the Council continues to protect existing capacity for activities such as theatres, cinemas, art galleries etc. This is supported by Policy Action 2.1 of the London Mayor’s Cultural Metropolis Strategy.

5.19 Derelict sites and buildings can impact on the perception of the borough and the visual quality of the public realm. They can have an adverse impact on community safety owing to lack of active frontages. A policy to encourage creative and cultural uses can enhance the public realm to help build social cohesion, support cultural diversity and engender a sense of safety and belonging as well as helping this sector to grow in the borough.

34 ‘Understanding and Shaping the Cultural Sector in L.B. Croydon (Draft Final Report)’ (Sept 2010)

35 ‘Understanding and Shaping the Cultural Sector in L.B. Croydon (Draft Final Report)’ (Sept 2010)

Town Centres

5.20 The process of conducting town centre health checks should ensure that the role of the borough's town centres and their relationships to one another is fit for purpose and adequately supports the London network of town centres and the borough's convenience and comparison retail needs. Centres can be reclassified in the light of subsequent reviews or alterations to future LDF DPDs. Changes to the upper tiers in the network (Major and above) should be coordinated first through the London Plan.

5.21 The objective to direct town centre uses to existing centres (because of their higher levels of accessibility and ability to support multiple purpose trips) remains central to government policy in the National Planning Policy Framework and provides justification for this policy. The mix of uses in each centre will be determined by factors such as existing clusters of activity (e.g. vibrant evening economy, grouping of large offices, presence of higher education providers, etc.) as well as other designations. For example, both Crystal Palace and Croydon Metropolitan Centre are identified in the Sub-Regional Development Framework, South London, 2006 (Table 1D.3), as Primary Locations for future visitor accommodation.

5.22 Croydon Metropolitan Centre has the highest level of regional and sub-regional accessibility in the borough. The case for it to be the principal location for the town centre uses is supported by the importance attached to Croydon Metropolitan Centre in the London Plan. The Council is committed to facilitating development within Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Therefore, the Council will seek to strengthen Croydon's role as a Metropolitan Centre and adopt a flexible approach to B1 uses (office, light industry and research & development) retail, leisure (including evening/night-time economy uses), visitor accommodation, and housing and community facilities within Croydon Metropolitan Centre. This flexible approach will be supplemented by the Croydon Opportunity Area Framework and the Council's masterplans that apply to the Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Policies in the Transport and Communications section to improve Wi-Fi connectivity and mobile phone bandwidth will support this policy.

5.23 Furthermore, changing the town centre hierarchy as set out in Croydon's Unitary Development Plan to the hierarchy set out in the London Plan brings the Strategic Policies into general conformity with the regional plan. Development in Croydon Metropolitan Centre will be promoted in accordance with the London Plan designation as an 'Opportunity Area', a 'Metropolitan Centre', a 'Potential Outer London Development Centre' for 'Strategic Office' and 'Higher Education' uses and in accordance with its status as a 'Strategic Cluster of Night-Time Activity with Regional/Sub-Regional Importance'.

5.24 Regular town centre 'health checks' form part of the Council's promotional role and help to ensure boundaries, policies and classifications remain relevant. The nature of planned growth in the borough over the plan period could necessitate the need to provide additional town centres. Conversely, other centres which face challenges resulting from changes in retailing (growth in online shopping, competition from out-of-town retail, etc.) may require consolidation.

5.25 In addition to the London Plan town centre hierarchy, Neighbourhood Centres have been identified. These offer the opportunity for clusters of uses, in particular community uses, to emerge or be supported by planning policy. The identification of Neighbourhood Centres goes beyond recognising centres solely for their retail function, but for the wider role they play in supporting the local community.

5.26 Croydon is in competition for inward investment with other parts of London, notably the Thames Gateway and the M4 corridor (the Western Wedge). It also competes with centres in Surrey and West Sussex and to do so successfully, the stock of commercial premises needs to be improved. Policy SP4 (Urban Design & Local Character) will also help Croydon to retain/attract new job opportunities.

5.27 It is anticipated that the level of reduction in retail vacancies will be achieved through the regeneration of Croydon as a Metropolitan Centre and through a mixture of new lettings and redevelopments of town centre sites. Within Croydon Metropolitan Centre, the Opportunity Area Planning Framework will address this point and the uptake of approximately 15,500m² floor space alone could equate to the provision of approximately 800 additional jobs. For the District and Local Centres the proposed reduction in vacancy would equate to an uptake of approximately 16,000m² floor space and provision of approximately 850 additional jobs.

5.28 The demand for office space in the borough over the period 2013 to 2031 is for between 29,440m² and 91,840m². It is estimated that there is potential for 60,010m² of space. This space requirement is of a similar scale to that estimated for the 2010 Employment Land Review. The majority of this office space demand, (90%), is projected to be for Grade A accommodation in prime locations within the Croydon Metropolitan Centre in the vicinity of East Croydon station, within the New Town area (as defined in the Opportunity Area Planning Framework). Croydon being identified as a strategic outer London office location in the London Plan means this area is the borough's most attractive to commercial developers. Therefore, development in this area is encouraged to be office based (in full or part) and it is required that office development is explored fully as part of any development proposal. Demand is highest in this area for Grade A Office floor space (as defined in the Glossary in Appendix 1). There remains demand for cheaper, lower quality accommodation for new businesses so, within the Office Retention Area loss of office floor space needs to be justified by the submission of a viability appraisal to show that there is no demand for office floor space, proportionate office floor space or refurbished offices. Office floor space provision within a scheme will also be considered against the complexion and merits of the other uses proposed. This growth and protection will increase the opportunities for employment in the Croydon Metropolitan Centre, support its urban renewal and contribute to the Croydon Local Plan's spatial vision of being London's most enterprising borough.

Development in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Policy SP3.6

Policy SP3.7

Policy SP3.8

Policy SP3.9

Policy SP3.10

Policy SP3.11

Policy SP3.12

Policy SP3.13

Why we need this policy

5.29 Retailing is at the heart of the borough's town centres. However, they are also places where a wide range of other uses help to ensure vitality and viability is maintained. This policy sets out the approach to uses by location within a centre. For this purpose it sets the following designations:

- a. Boundaries of the Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres (the borough's town centres);
- b. Primary Shopping Areas;
- c. Main Retail Frontages; and
- d. Secondary Retail Frontages.

5.30 These boundaries have been reviewed during the preparation of this Plan to ensure they meet the needs of the borough. The review has been supported by an Assessment of Boundaries and Designations for Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres including analysis of mixed use developments (2012 and 2015) and a Review of Town Centre Designations (2013).

5.31 London Plan policy 2.15 identifies a range of measures boroughs should undertake in relation to town centres, including setting out policies for each type of area within centres.

5.32 Paragraph 23 of the National Planning Policy Framework states 'Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period'.

Policy DM4: Development in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres

DM4.1 The Council will ensure that the vitality and viability of Croydon Metropolitan Centre and the borough's District and Local Centres is maintained and increased by not permitting new developments or changes of use which would result in a net loss of ground floor³⁶ Class A uses within Main Retail Frontages (unless it relates to the expansion of an existing community use).

DM4.2 Within Croydon Metropolitan Centre and the borough's District and Local Centres development proposals and changes of use on the ground floor must accord with Table 5.3.

DM4.3 Outside of Main and Secondary Retail Frontages, but within centres, proposals for mixed use developments will be required to either:

- a. Demonstrate that a specific end user will be occupying the ground floor unit upon completion; or
- b. Provide a free fitting out of all ground floor units for the eventual end occupier to ensure that the unit is capable of occupation and operation by the end user and ensure that the ground floor units are capable of conversion to the same use as the remainder of the building if after two years, subsequent to completion, no end user has been found for the ground floor unit.

.....
³⁶ For the purposes of this policy all floors within purpose built shopping centres are considered to be ground floors.

Table 5.3 New development proposals and changes of use in Croydon Metropolitan Centre and District and Local Centres

Part of the town centre	Use	Expansion of existing uses or newly proposed uses
Main Retail Frontage	A1	Acceptable in principle
	A2 – A4	Acceptable in principle as long as it does not result in more than 60% of the ground floor of units falling outside the A1 Use Class ³⁷
	A5	Acceptable in principle as long as it does not result in more than 60% of the ground floor of units falling outside the A1 Use Class and does not result in two or more adjoining A5 units ³⁷
	All Other Uses	All changes of use to a non Class A ground floor space within Main Retail Frontages will be refused. Expansions of existing non Class A uses will be refused unless it relates to a Community Use
Secondary Retail Frontage	A1 – A4 and Community Uses	Acceptable in principle with a ground floor limit on Community Uses in these locations of 250m ² (gross)
	A5	Acceptable in principle as long as it does not result in two or more adjoining A5 units at ground floor
	B1	Acceptable in principle as long as it results in an active frontage and does not undermine the retail function of the frontage
	All Other Uses	Unless it relates to a Community Use proposals involving an increase of existing non A Class ground floor space within Secondary Retail Frontage will be refused
Outside a Frontage but within Primary Shopping Area	All Uses	Acceptable in principle subject to the requirements of Policy DM4.3
Rest of Centre	A1	See Policy DM8: Development in edge of centre and out of centre locations
	All Other Uses	Acceptable in principle subject to the requirements of Policies DM4.3 and SP3.2

³⁷ For the purposes of calculating the percentage of units within a given frontage, the Council will apply a rule of seven units either side of the subject property and an equal number of units on the opposite side of the road (if the frontage designation extends there also). Guidance is given in Appendix 2.

Designations shown on the Policies Map

Each of the designations set by this policy are shown on the *Policies Map*. The designations are summarised in Table 5.4 below:

Table 5.4 Designations set by Policy DM4 shown on the Policies Map

Designation	Locations
Primary Shopping Area	Croydon Metropolitan Centre Addiscombe District Centre Coulsdon District Centre Crystal Palace District Centre New Addington District Centre Norbury District Centre Purley District Centre Selsdon District Centre South Norwood District Centre Thornton Heath District Centre Beulah Road Local Centre Brighton Road (Sanderstead Road) Local Centre Brighton Road (Selsdon Road) Local Centre Broad Green Local Centre Hamsey Green Local Centre Pollards Hill Local Centre Sanderstead Local Centre Shirley Local Centre Thornton Heath Pond Local Centre

Designation	Locations
Main Retail Frontage	See Appendix 3 for locations
Secondary Retail Frontage	See Appendix 3 for locations

How the policy works

5.33 In part, this policy sets thresholds for uses within the Main and Secondary Retail Frontages. This policy limits the saturation of A5 uses as the associated waste and delivery issues can cause harm to residential amenity. The clustering of hot-food takeaways can have an adverse impact on the vitality and viability of town centres, therefore limiting hot-food takeaways will help to ensure residents have a greater choice of retail services.

5.34 Studies have identified that one in three children is overweight or obese by the time they leave primary school and in 2014, an estimated 62% of the adult population were overweight or obese³⁸. Croydon was selected as a pilot for the Mayor of London's Food Flagship program and one of the aims of the program is to improve the quality of food available to schools and communities. Limiting the number of hot food takeaways in the borough's town centres will support the public health agenda of tackling obesity and associated health problems and will promote access to healthier food options.

38 Building the foundations: Tackling obesity through planning and development (Town and Country Planning Association, March 2016)

5.35 Proposals for B1 uses will be supported in Secondary Retail Frontages to create opportunities for office, research & redevelopment and light industrial workshops within town centres. However, these uses should not undermine the retail function of the frontages and will be only permitted if they provide an active frontage.

5.36 The reason why 250m² is the threshold for community uses within Secondary Retail Frontages in Croydon Metropolitan Centre and District and Local Centres, is that it would allow uses such as dentist surgeries and a High Street police office to operate but would deter larger scale activities from potentially undermining the A Use Class focus of these locations.

5.37 Across the borough there are many examples of mixed use developments in town centres, but outside of Main and Secondary Retail Frontages, where the ground floor units have been left as an empty shell. The costs of fitting out these units to a standard that allows them to be used for their intended purpose can be prohibitive and the resultant boarded up units harm the vitality of the centre. To avoid this, all mixed use developments within a town centre but outside of a designated frontage will be required to have either an end user for the unit (evidenced by a pre-let agreement or by the applicant being the end user) at the time of granting permission or to provide a free fitting out of the unit for the first occupier.

5.38 All speculative schemes in town centres but outside of Main and Secondary Retail Frontages will also be required to be designed in a way that would allow conversion of the ground floor unit to residential or the same use as the remainder of the building if not residential. In some cases, the Council may enter a legal agreement with the applicant to ensure that the ground floor unit is let and if not then converted to the same use as the remainder of the building.

5.39 For the purposes of Part 3 Class M of the General Permitted Development Order (2015), which sets out the circumstances where planning permission is not required for changes of use from retail to residential use, Main Retail Frontages and Secondary Retail Frontages are considered to be key shopping areas. In these locations any change of use from a retail use to residential will require an application to be made for planning permission which will be considered against the requirements of this policy.

Key supporting documents

- Croydon's Monitoring Report (annual)
- Borough Wide Retail Needs Study Update (2008)
- Croydon Metropolitan Centre Retail Strategy (2009)
- Office, Industrial & Warehousing Land/Premises Market Assessment (2010)
- Employment Land Review Update (2013)
- Review of Town Centre Designations (2013)
- Assessment of boundaries and designations for Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres including analysis of mixed use developments (2012 and 2015)
- Appendix 3 – Designated shopping frontages

Development in Neighbourhood Centres

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 6

Strategic Objective 7

Policy SP4.9

Policy SP5.3

Policy SP5.4

Policy SP5.5

Policy SP5.6

Policy SP5.7

Why we need this policy

5.40 The Council seeks to provide a range of services and community facilities to contribute to its aim of creating healthy and liveable neighbourhoods as set out in the Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP5.3 and Strategic Objectives 5, 6 and 7. This will help in promoting healthy communities in line with paragraphs 69 and 70 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

5.41 In appropriate areas, the Council will seek to promote development of community facilities that will serve a neighbourhood demand for these uses.

5.42 Community facilities are defined in the Croydon Local Plan as facilities providing for the health and wellbeing, social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community.

5.43 Neighbourhood Centres are not intended to compete with designated District or Local Centres, and should serve a local need smaller in scale to that of a Local Centre. They should be able to meet the day-to-day needs of the local community and allow for modest growth in order to accommodate local needs.

5.44 Typically more limited in retail offer to Local or District Centres, Neighbourhood Centres may contain a place of worship, playground, school, public house, GP and pharmacy.

5.45 Neighbourhood Centres serve the whole community, but are particularly important to those who do not have access to a car, are unable to travel far or those with a disability.

5.46 The London Plan states that boroughs should identify and promote the complementary offers of the other smaller centres in the network including neighbourhood centres and local shopping parades. These play a key role in meeting 'walk to', everyday needs and are often the core of local 'Lifetime' neighbourhoods.

5.47 Neighbourhood Centres typically serve a localised catchment often most accessible by walking and cycling and include local parades and small clusters of shops, mostly for convenience goods and other services. They may include a small supermarket, sub-post office, pharmacy, launderette and other useful local services. They can play a key role in addressing areas deficient in local retail and other services.

5.48 The London Plan sets out its ambitions to plan for a range of social infrastructure required for London's communities and neighbourhoods to support a high and improving quality of life. It supports a city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods and seeks to ensure that neighbourhoods provide convenient access, especially by foot, to local goods and services needed on a day to day basis. Local neighbourhoods should act as a focal point for local communities and enhance their overall attractiveness.

5.49 Surplus commercial capacity should be identified and brought forward to meet housing and local community needs, recognising that this process should contribute to strengthening the 'offer' of the Centre as a whole.

5.50 The London Plan advocates a light touch approach regarding neighbourhood centres in order to sustain and improve their convenience offer while supporting redevelopment of surplus units for housing.

5.51 The Urban Design Compendium notes that 'local facilities bring residents together, reinforce community and discourage car use'. Furthermore, it states that newsagents should be within a five minute walk, and local shops, health centres and other services which serve a local need, should be a ten minute walk. This approach is also considered appropriate in Shaping Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality.

Policy DM5: Development in Neighbourhood Centres

DM5.1 The Council will ensure that the vitality and viability of Neighbourhood Centres are maintained and enhanced and that they continue to provide a level of service of neighbourhood significance.

DM5.2 In the vicinity of Neighbourhood Centres, development proposals:

- a. For A1-A5 uses, B1 uses and community facilities should be of a reasonable scale, proportionate to serve a neighbourhood need and have a clear relationship to other facilities within the centre. Guidance is given in Appendix 4;
- b. Must accord with Table 5.5; and
- c. Demonstrably relate to the Neighbourhood Centre, be in scale and be within reasonable walking distance to other retail and community uses within the centre.

Table 5.5 New development proposals and changes of use in the vicinity of Neighbourhood Centres

Part of Neighbourhood Centre	Use	Expansion of existing units or newly proposed units
Within a Shopping Parade	All	See Policy DM6: Development in Shopping Parades
Outside of a Shopping Parade	A1 – A5, B1 and town centre community uses	Acceptable in principle with a limit of floor space of 280m ² (net), located within a five or ten minute walk from the centre, having a clear visual relationship to the centre and not disconnected from the centre by physical barriers. Guidance is given in Appendix 4.
	All other community uses	Acceptable in principle
	C3	Acceptable in principle
	All other uses (including A1 – A5, B1 and town centre uses with more than 280m ² (net) floor space)	Not acceptable

Designations shown on the Policies Map

Each of the designations set by this policy are shown on the *Policies Map*. The designations are summarised in Table 5.6 below:

Table 5.6 Designations set by Policy DM5 shown on the Policies Map

Designation	Locations
Neighbourhood Centre	Ashburton Park Brighton Road/Downlands Road Brigstock Road Coulsdon Road/Court Avenue Fieldway Green Lane/Northwood Road Kenley (Godstone Road) London Road/Kidderminster Road Lower Addiscombe Road/Cherry Orchard Road

Designation	Locations
	Portland Road/Watcombe Road/Woodside Avenue Selhurst Road Selsdon Park Road/Featherbed Lane Shirley Road South End/Parker Road/St Peter's Church South Norwood Hill Spring Park/Bridle Road Waddon Road/Abbey Road Woodside Green

How the policy works

5.52 This approach is the preferred approach as it assists in promoting the development of community facilities to serve neighbourhood areas and complies with the National Planning Policy Framework and the London Plan.

5.53 Neighbourhood Centres are not town centres (unlike District and Local Centres). Thresholds are applied to specific uses within Neighbourhood Centres to ensure that proposed developments only serve a neighbourhood need and should not be to the detriment of designated Local or District Centres whilst enabling development of town centre uses that serve the local community.

5.54 This policy seeks to ensure that flexibility is granted to community facilities that wish to locate in Neighbourhood Centres in order to serve a local identified need.

5.55 Where indicated as acceptable in principle, proposals will also have to comply with other policies in the plan such as those on neighbouring amenity or traffic safety.

5.56 Neighbourhood Centres typically serve their immediate residential properties, and as such a five to ten minute walk is considered an appropriate distance.

5.57 The Council will not permit the development or expansion of retail or commercial premises that would significantly increase the 'offer' of the Neighbourhood Centre to the detriment of a Local or District Centre. For this reason, development of retail and town centre community uses with a floor space above 280m² will still be subject to a sequential test in accordance with Policy DM8: Development in edge of centre and out of centre locations.

5.58 For the purposes of Part 3 Class M of the General Permitted Development Order (2015), which sets out the circumstances where planning permission is not required for changes of use from retail to residential use, designated Shopping Parades within Neighbourhood Centres are considered to be key shopping areas. In these locations any change of use from a retail use to residential will require an application to be made for planning permission which will be considered against the requirements of this policy which would not allow for the conversion.

Key supporting documents

- Croydon's Monitoring Report (annual)
- Assessments of boundaries and designations for Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres (2012 and 2015)
- Borough Wide Retail Needs Study Update (2008)
- The Urban Design Compendium (2000)
- Barton, H., et al. (2003) Shaping Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality

Development in Shopping Parades

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Policy SP3.6

Policy SP3.7

Policy SP3.8

Policy SP3.9

Policy SP3.10

Policy SP3.11

Policy SP3.12

Policy SP3.13

Why we need this policy

5.59 The primary function of Shopping Parades is to provide local convenience shopping facilities. This policy sets out the policy approach to different uses within Shopping Parades and also designates each Shopping Parade in the borough.

5.60 In relation to drawing up Local Plans, paragraph 23 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that local planning authorities should 'set policies for the consideration of proposals for main town centre uses which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres'.

5.61 A review of all retail units outside any town centre or Shopping Parade based on the Croydon Monitoring Report 2014/15 has identified that there are a number of locations in the borough that could benefit from designation as a Shopping Parade.

Policy DM6: Development in Shopping Parades

The Council will ensure that the vitality and viability of the borough's Shopping Parades is maintained and increased and that they continue to serve local communities by ensuring new development proposals and changes of use on the ground floor are in accordance with Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 New development proposals and changes of use in Shopping Parades

Use	Expansion of existing units or newly proposed units
A1	Changes of use or proposals which do not result in an increase in floor space of the overall Parade are acceptable in principle. Other development will be subject to the provisions of Policy DM8: Development in edge of centre and out of centre locations.
A2 – A4 and Community Uses	Acceptable in principle as long as it does not result in more than 50% of the ground floor of units (within the entirety of the Parade) falling outside the A1 Use Class.
A5	Acceptable in principle as long as it does not result in more than 50% of the ground floor of such units (within the entirety of the Parade) falling outside the A1 Use Class, allows for a range of A2-A4 uses as well as A5, provides an active frontage, provides adequate arrangements for dealing with waste (including customers' waste) and for any delivery service intended and is accredited in accordance with the Council's Eat Well Croydon scheme.
B1 (Change of use only)	Changes of use to office, research & development and light industrial workshops are acceptable in principle as long as it does not result in more than 50% of the ground floor of units (within the entirety of the Parade) falling outside the A1 Use Class, allows for a range of A2-A4 uses as well as B1 and provides an active frontage.
All Other Uses (including new development of B1)	Unless it relates to a Community Use or change of use to B1 use, proposals involving an increase of non Class A ground floor space within parades will be refused.

Designations shown on the Policies Map

Each of the designations set by this policy are shown on the *Policies Map*. The designations are summarised in Table 5.8 below:

Table 5.8 Designations set by Policy DM6 shown on the Policies Map

Designation	Locations		
Shopping Parade	Bensham Lane	London Road/Fairholme Road	Shirley Poppy
	Brighton Road/Biddulph Road	London Road/Mead Place	Shirley Road
	Brighton Road/Kingsdown Avenue	London Road/Nova Road	Shirley Road/Bingham Road
	Brighton Road/Newark Road	Lower Addiscombe Road	Shrublands
	Brigstock Road	Lower Addiscombe Road/Davidson Road	Southbridge Road
	Bywood Avenue	Lower Addiscombe Road/Warren Road	South Norwood Hill
	Calley Down Crescent	Lower Barn Road	Stoats Nest Road
	Chapel View	Mayday	Taunton Lane
	Cherry Orchard Road	Milne Park East	The Parade, Coulsdon Road
	Chipstead Valley Road	Mitcham Road/Aurelia Road	Thornton Road
	Crossways Parade	Mitcham Road/Wentworth Road	Waddon Road
	Crown Parade	Monks Orchard	Wayside, Fieldway
	Elmfield Way	Norbury Road	West Croydon
	Fiveways Corner	Portland Road	Whitehorse Lane
	Forestdale Centre	Portland Road/Sandown Road	Whitehorse Road
	Godstone Road, Kenley	Purley Oaks	Whitehorse Road/Pawsons Road
	Green Lane	Purley Way	Wickham Road
	Grovelands	St James's Road	Windmill Road/St Saviour's Road
	Headley Drive	Sanderstead Station	Windmill Road/Union Road
	Kenley Station	Selhurst Road	Woodside Green
Lacey Green	Selsdon Road		

How the policy works

5.62 This policy seeks to ensure that at least 50% of the units within the Shopping Parade are within Class A1 use. Under certain circumstances when one or more units within a Parade are much larger than the other units (for example, when there is an ‘anchor’ store) the 50% threshold may be applied to the gross floor space within the Parade rather than the number of units. Unless it relates to a community use, proposals involving the net loss of ground floor A Class floor space within Shopping Parades will be refused. The Council’s annual land use surveys suggest this threshold is generally effective in securing a predominance of A1 Class activity in Shopping Parades but does not render them prone to issues of long-term vacancy.

5.63 The policy limits the opening of new A5 units or changes of use to A5 in shopping parades. This will help to ensure residents have a greater choice of local retail services and will limit associated waste and delivery issues that can cause harm to residential amenity. Controls on the opening of new hot food takeaways support access to healthier food options outside town centres as shopping parades are often located in residential areas in close proximity to open spaces and schools.

5.64 Sui generis activities which serve the local area (such as a launderette) and community facilities are also acceptable uses within Shopping Parades. Shopping Parades can also provide space for small start-up companies who need office or workshop space so changes of use to Class B1 uses are also acceptable to facilitate this. However all other uses (including sui generis which serve a wider catchment) are not acceptable uses. New development of Class B1 uses are also unacceptable as new development of this type could threaten the retail character of a Shopping Parade in a way that change of use would not.

5.65 For the purposes of Part 3 Class M of the General Permitted Development Order (2015), which sets out the circumstances where planning permission is not required for changes of use from retail to residential use, Shopping Parades are considered to be key shopping areas. In these locations any change of use from a retail use to residential will require an application to be made for planning permission which will be considered against the requirements of this policy.

Key supporting documents

- Croydon’s Monitoring Report (annual)
- Assessments of boundaries and designations for Shopping Parades (2012 and 2015)
- Appendix 3 – Designated shopping frontages

Development in Restaurant Quarter Parades

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Policy SP3.6

Policy SP3.7

Policy SP3.8

Policy SP3.9

Policy SP3.10

Policy SP3.11

Policy SP3.12

Policy SP3.13

Why we need this policy

5.66 The Restaurant Quarter in South End has grown over many years into a popular collection of largely independent bars and restaurants. The area is also home to Scream Studios, a recording studio and live music venue, which, along with other complementary activities, helps to diversify the cultural/leisure offer.

5.67 This policy applies to the ground floor only and seeks to encourage more bar and restaurant activity. The policy differs from that which relates to Shopping Parades by not placing a limit on the number of A3 and A4 uses within the frontage. It creates a new designation, a Restaurant Quarter Parade, to be shown on the Policies Map.

5.68 In relation to drawing up Local Plans, paragraph 23 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that local planning authorities should 'set policies for the consideration of proposals for main town centre uses which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres'.

5.69 A survey of South End indicated that the cluster of bars and restaurants is significant not only in terms of the cultural and leisure offer, but also as a generator of direct and indirect employment.

5.70 Policy 4.6c of the London Plan encourages the designation and development of cultural quarters.

Policy DM7: Development in Restaurant Quarter Parades

The designated Restaurant Quarter Parades will ensure the vitality and viability is maintained and increased and that it continues to serve local communities by ensuring new development proposals and changes of use are in accordance with Table 5.9.

Table 5.9 New development proposals and changes of use in Restaurant Quarter Parades

Use	Expansion of existing units or newly proposed units
A3 - A4	Acceptable in principle
A5	Proposals for new A5 uses or extensions to existing A5 uses will be refused
All Other Uses	Unless it relates to a Community Use (up to 250m ² gross), proposals involving an increase of non A3 - A4 Class ground floor space within Restaurant Quarter Parades will be refused

Designations shown on the Policies Map

Each of the designations set by this policy are shown on the *Policies Map*. The designations are summarised in Table 5.10 below:

Table 5.10 Designations set by Policy DM7 shown on the Policies Map

Designation	Location
Restaurant Quarter Parade	South End

How the policy works

5.71 This policy seeks to promote bar and restaurant activity by limiting the amount of other uses that can occupy (or extend) the ground floor of premises. A new Restaurant Quarter Parade has, therefore, been designated at 6 - 78 (even) and 1 - 77 (odd).

5.72 The policy limits Class A5 activity (which could undermine the area's function if restaurants and bars are replaced with hot-food takeaways). This will help to safeguard and promote the Restaurant Quarter.

5.73 Allowing community uses to locate here but limiting their size will enable complementary activities to move into the area but not dominate it.

Key supporting documents

- Appendix 3 – Designated shopping frontages

Development in edge of centre and out of centre locations

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Policy SP3.6

Policy SP3.7

Policy SP3.8

Policy SP3.9

Policy SP3.10

Policy SP3.11

Policy SP3.12

Policy SP3.13

Why we need this policy

5.74 In line with the ‘Town Centres First’ principle, commercial activity should be directed to town centres to take advantage of their better transport functions and so as not to undermine the established centres. However, there are circumstances when proposals for town centre uses in edge of centre and out of centre locations may be acceptable.

5.75 In relation to drawing up Local Plans, paragraph 23 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that local planning authorities should ‘set policies for the consideration of proposals for main town centre uses which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres’.

Policy DM8: Development in edge of centre and out of centre locations

The Council will ensure the vitality and viability of the borough’s town centres is maintained and increased by:

- a. Ensuring new development proposals for main town centre uses in edge of centre and out of centre locations are in accordance with Table 5.11 and Table 5.12; and
- b. Applying planning conditions to control the subdivision of units, extensions (including mezzanines), and the range and mix of convenience and comparison goods sold.

Table 5.11 Development of main town centre uses in edge of centre and out of centre locations

Use	Development in edge of centre locations	Development in out of centre locations
A1 – A4	<p>Where a sequential test satisfactorily demonstrates such uses cannot be accommodated, on sites or in units that are both suitable and available, within a town centre or existing vacant units in edge of centre locations, proposals will be acceptable in principle, provided the site is accessible and well connected to the town centre.</p> <p>An impact assessment will be required for proposals which result in a unit greater than 2,500m².</p> <p>Drive through restaurants must make adequate arrangements for dealing with waste (including customer’s waste) and for any delivery service intended.</p>	<p>Where a sequential test satisfactorily demonstrates such uses cannot be accommodated, on sites or in units that are both suitable and available, within a town centre or edge of centre location or existing vacant units in any location, proposals will be acceptable in principle, provided the site is accessible and well connected to the town centre.</p> <p>An impact assessment will be required for proposals which result in a unit greater than 2,500m².</p> <p>Drive through restaurants must make adequate arrangements for dealing with waste (including customer’s waste) and for any delivery service intended.</p>
A5	<p>Not acceptable in wards where the existing provision of hot food takeaways exceeds the national average. In other wards, where a sequential test satisfactorily demonstrates such uses cannot be accommodated, on sites or in units that are both suitable and available, within a town centre or existing vacant units in edge of centre locations, proposals will be acceptable in principle, provided the site is accessible and well connected to the town centre³⁹ and the use is accredited in accordance with the Council’s Eat Well Croydon scheme. Hot food takeaways must make adequate arrangements for dealing with waste (including customers’ waste) and for any delivery service intended.</p>	<p>Not acceptable in wards where the existing provision of hot food takeaways exceeds the national average. In other wards, where a sequential test satisfactorily demonstrates such uses cannot be accommodated, on sites or in units that are both suitable and available, within a town centre or existing vacant units in edge of centre locations, proposals will be acceptable in principle, provided the site is accessible and well connected to the town centre⁴⁰ and the use is accredited in accordance with the Council’s Eat Well Croydon scheme. Hot food takeaways must make adequate arrangements for dealing with waste (including customers’ waste) and for any delivery service intended.</p>
Offices and Leisure	<p>Where a sequential test satisfactorily demonstrates such uses cannot be accommodated, on sites or in units that are both suitable and available, within a town centre or existing vacant units in edge of centre locations, proposals will be acceptable in principle, provided the site is accessible and well connected to the town centre.</p> <p>An impact assessment will be required for proposals which result in a unit greater than 2,500m².</p>	<p>Where a sequential test satisfactorily demonstrates such uses cannot be accommodated, on sites or in units that are both suitable and available, within a town centre or edge of centre location or existing vacant units in any location, proposals will be acceptable in principle, provided the site is accessible and well connected to the town centre.</p> <p>An impact assessment will be required for proposals which result in a unit greater than 2,500m².</p>

39 “Well connected” is defined as a location benefitting from a Public Transport Accessibility Level of 4 and above.

40 “Well connected” is defined as a location benefitting from a Public Transport Accessibility Level of 4 and above.

Use	Development in edge of centre locations	Development in out of centre locations
Arts, culture and tourism	Where a sequential test satisfactorily demonstrates such uses cannot be accommodated, on sites or in units that are both suitable and available, within a town centre or existing vacant units in edge of centre locations, proposals will be acceptable in principle, provided the site is accessible and well connected to the town centre.	Where a sequential test satisfactorily demonstrates such uses cannot be accommodated, on sites or in units that are both suitable and available, within a town centre or edge of centre location or existing vacant units in any location, proposals will be acceptable in principle, provided the site is accessible and well connected to the town centre.
Non town centre community uses	Acceptable in principle	Acceptable in principle

How the policy works

5.76 This policy applies to all commercial uses equating to the National Planning Policy Framework's main town centre uses. Together these are defined as the following:

- a. Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres);
- b. Leisure, entertainment facilities and the more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls);
- c. Offices; and
- d. Arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

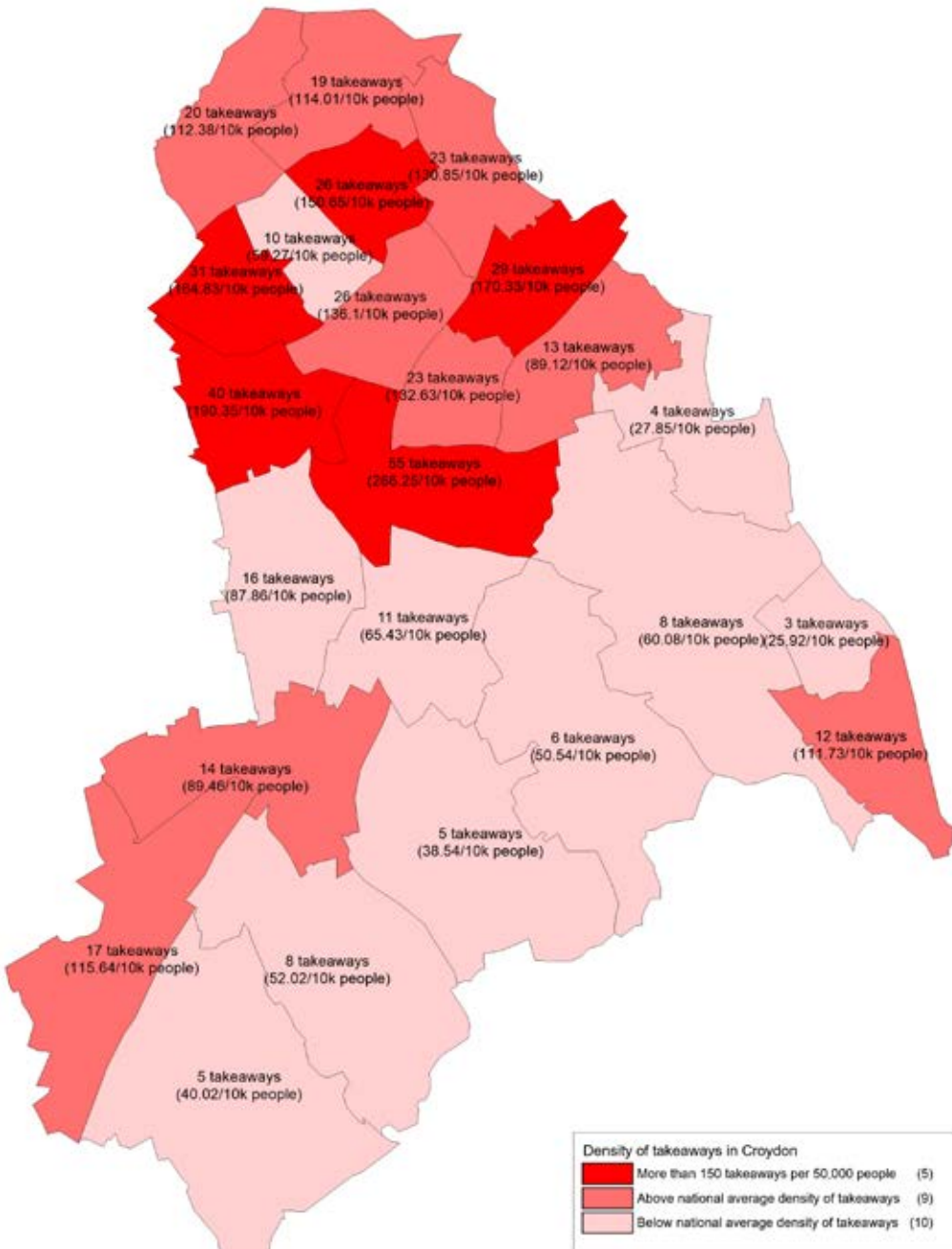
Table 5.12 Definition of edge of centre and out of centre location (informed by Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework)

Use	Edge of centre when...	Out of centre when...
Retail development	Within 300m of the boundary of the centre's Primary Shopping Area and well connected	More than 300m from the boundary of the centre's Primary Shopping Area
Offices	Within 300m of the boundary of the centre or within 500m of East Croydon, West Croydon, Norbury, Thornton Heath, Norwood Junction, Purley or Coulsdon Town stations	More than 300m from the boundary of the centre and more than 500m from East Croydon, West Croydon, Norbury, Thornton Heath, Norwood Junction, Purley or Coulsdon Town stations
Other commercial use	Within 300m of the boundary of the centre	More than 300m from the boundary of the centre

5.77 When undertaking a sequential test, applicants will be required to demonstrate there is no town centre or edge of centres sites or units that accommodate their proposal. For a site or unit to be able to accommodate a proposal it must be both suitable for the proposed development (noting that both applicants and the Council should be flexible over issues such as format and scale) and likely to be available at the point in time that the proposal is expected to be delivered. For out of centre locations they will be required to assess whether there are any existing vacant out of centre units which can accommodate the proposal as it is sequentially preferable to occupy an existing unit in an out of centre location than develop a new unit.

5.78 Extensions to existing, changes of use to or new A5 uses will not be permitted in edge of centre or out of centre locations unless the end user is accredited in accordance with the Council's Eat Well Croydon scheme, and the ward in which the proposal is located has a density of hot food takeaways which is at the national average or less. This will restrict the opening of unhealthy hot food takeaways in close proximity to schools and open spaces. In turn this will support the public health agenda of tackling obesity, particularly for children and young people, and promotes access to healthier food options.

Figure 5.3: Density of takeaways in Croydon in 2016



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5.79 As set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, the purpose of an impact assessment is to understand the impact of the proposal on existing, committed and planned public and private investment in a centre or centres in the catchment area of the proposal. It also assesses the impact of the proposal on town centre vitality and viability, including local consumer choice and trade in the town centre and wider area, up to five years from the time the application is made.

5.80 Where a proposed extension results in a unit greater than 2,500m² of floor space, an impact assessment will be required. Impact assessment will be required to assess the impact of the whole unit and not just the proposed extension.

5.81 For major schemes where the full impact will not be realised in five years, the National Planning Policy Framework states impact should also be assessed up to ten years from the time the application is made. Impact assessments will be required to assess the impact of the whole unit if it results in a floor space greater than 2,500m².

5.82 The use of planning conditions on the subdivision, extensions and the range of goods and mix of convenience and comparison goods sold ensures that developments in edge of centre and out of centre locations do not have any significant adverse impact of the vitality and viability of the Metropolitan, District and Local Centres.

5.83 New community facilities in edge of centre or out of centre locations are acceptable in principle. This does not apply to facilities considered to be a D2 use. These main town centre uses will require a sequential test and an impact assessment.

Key supporting documents

- Croydon’s Monitoring Report (annual)
- Borough Wide Retail Needs Study Update (2008)
- Croydon Metropolitan Centre Retail Strategy (2009)

Expansion of industrial and warehousing premises in Strategic, Separated and Integrated Industrial Locations

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 1

Policy SP3.1

Policy SP3.2

Why we need this policy

5.84 Croydon continues to lose industrial/warehouse capacity at a rate which exceeds the forecast decline in demand. A natural response to this situation could be to adopt a more restrictive approach to the loss of such premises than was previously the case. However, such an approach would not be consistent with the London Plan or the National Planning Policy Framework.

5.85 Alternatively, the Council could seek to allocate more land for industrial/warehouse activities by extending one or more of the existing Strategic, Separated or Integrated Industrial Locations. However, the physical constraints associated with the Locations (railway lines, quarry walls, Metropolitan Open Land and neighbouring residential uses) means this is not practical.

5.86 The Office, Industrial & Warehousing Land/Premises Market Assessment recommends that the Council promote improved estate management at Purley Way North (Mill Lane area), Selsdon Road (north and central parts of estate) and Vulcan Way with the intention of encouraging redevelopment and intensification of land use, and improving environmental quality.

5.87 The Employment Land Review Update (2013) found that forecasts for demand and supply of industrial/warehousing land in Croydon was broadly consistent with the Office, Industrial & Warehousing Land/Premises (2010) and the Land for Industry and Transport Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012).

5.88 The Mayor of London's Supplementary Planning Guidance on Land for Industry and Transport sets out an annual indicative industrial land release benchmark for Croydon of 0.5 hectare with a total release benchmark for 2011 – 2031 of 9 hectares. However, as Croydon lost 9 hectares of industrial land in a single five year period between 2006 and 2010, it is likely that expansion in Strategic and Separated Industrial Locations will be required to compensate for losses to the industrial stock elsewhere.

Policy DM9: Expansion of industrial and warehousing premises in Strategic, Separated and Integrated Industrial Locations

Within the Strategic, Separated and Integrated Industrial Locations identified in Table 5.2 of Policy SP3.2, the Council will encourage the redevelopment of low density industrial and warehousing premises with higher density industrial and warehousing premises.

How the policy works

5.89 The approach promoted by this policy is to encourage greater density of occupation within the current boundaries of the Strategic, Separated and Integrated Industrial Locations. There are isolated examples where higher densities have been achieved without compromising the operational ability of the premises and the Council is keen to see more of this type of development.

Key supporting documents

- Office, Industrial & Warehousing Land/Premises Market Assessment (2010)
- Employment Land Review Update (2013)
- Land for Industry and Transport Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012)



A Place to Belong

The content of this section is related to the vision theme of Croydon as 'A Place to Belong'.

It looks at local character, community facilities and education and considers how the borough can become a place noted for its openness, safety and community spirit where all are welcome to live and work, in an attractive environment, where the past is valued and where the community is supported.

6. Urban Design and Local Character

Strategic policy

Where we are now

6.1 The key issues to be addressed to ensure Croydon's spatial vision is realised are:

- Improving the image of Croydon is important in attracting new investment and encouraging people to want to live and work in the borough.
- Poor public realm, due to dominance of the car, vacant sites and empty shops and street furniture and adverts accumulating over the years make it unattractive and difficult to navigate and add to perceptions of poor safety.
- With growth, the public realm needs to be sustainable, adapting to climate change, robust and multifunctional, providing well designed, connected open spaces where people want to be, and assisting in the establishment of healthy, safe and cohesive communities.
- Croydon needs to ensure protection of its heritage assets and their settings, to retain local distinctiveness and character.
- New development will need to be designed to respect the local character and distinctiveness.

Where do we want to be

Strategic Objective 4:

Reduce social, economic and environmental deprivation, particularly where it is spatially concentrated, by taking priority measures to reduce unemployment, improve skills and education and renew housing, community and environmental conditions.

Strategic Objective 5:

Ensure that high quality new development both integrates, respects and enhances the borough's natural environment and built heritage.

Strategic Objective 7:

Conserve and create spaces and buildings that foster safe, healthy and cohesive communities.

Strategic Objective 9:

Ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

How we are going to get there

Policy SP4: Urban Design and Local Character

SP4.1 The Council will require development of a high quality, which respects and enhances Croydon's varied local character and contributes positively to public realm, landscape and townscape to create sustainable communities. The Council will apply a presumption in favour of development provided it meets the requirements of Policy SP4 and other applicable policies of the development plan.

SP4.2 The Council will require development to:

- a. Be informed by the distinctive qualities, identity, topography and opportunities of the relevant Places of Croydon;
- b. Protect Local Designated Views, Croydon Panoramas, the setting of Landmarks, other important vistas and skylines; and
- c. Enhance social cohesion and well-being.

SP4.3 Planning applications in areas identified in SP4.5 as suitable for tall buildings must be supported by an elevation plan of the roof.

Croydon Opportunity Area

SP4.4 In the Croydon Opportunity Area the Council will support high quality, high density developments that are tailored to and help to protect or establish local identity.

Tall Buildings

SP4.5 Proposals for tall buildings will be encouraged only in the Croydon Opportunity Area, areas in District Centres and locations where it is in an area around well-connected public transport interchanges and where there are direct physical connections to the Croydon Opportunity Area, Croydon Metropolitan Centre or District Centres. Detailed criteria for the assessment of tall buildings, consideration of the appropriateness of tall buildings on individual sites, and/or

in District Centres, will be contained in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals. Furthermore the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework should be referred to when considering the location and design of tall buildings in the Croydon Opportunity Area.

SP4.6 Some locations within the areas listed in SP4.5 will be sensitive to, or inappropriate for tall buildings and applications for tall buildings will be required to:

- a. Respect and enhance local character and heritage assets;
- b. Minimise the environmental impacts and respond sensitively to topography;
- c. Make a positive contribution to the skyline and image of Croydon; and
- d. Include high quality public realm in their proposals to provide a setting appropriate to the scale and significance of the building and the context of the surrounding area.

Public Realm

SP4.7 The Council will work with partners (including private land owners) to improve the public realm within the borough.

SP4.8 The Council with its partners will improve Croydon's public realm to respect, enhance, create local character and distinctiveness, and integrate with the historic environment.

SP4.9 The Council will establish a hierarchy of places and key strategic roads as part of a public realm framework which will guide the delivery of public realm improvements to assist regeneration focusing on Croydon's Metropolitan, District, and Local Centres, Conservation Areas and key strategic roads.

SP4.10 The Council will establish guidelines for materials and layout for the public realm as part of the borough's public realm framework.

Character, Conservation and Heritage

SP4.11 The Council and its partners will promote the use of heritage assets and local character as a catalyst for regeneration and cohesion and to strengthen the sense of place.

SP4.12 The Council and its partners will respect, and optimise opportunities to enhance, Croydon's heritage assets, their setting and the historic landscape, including through high quality new development and public realm that respects the local character and is well integrated.

SP4.13 The Council and its partners will strengthen the protection of and promote improvements to the following heritage assets and their settings⁴¹:

- a. Statutory Listed Buildings;
- b. Conservation Areas;
- c. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens;
- d. Scheduled Monuments;
- e. Archaeological Priority Areas;
- f. Local Heritage Areas;
- g. Local List of Buildings of Historic or Architectural Importance;
- h. Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens;
- i. Croydon Panoramas;
- j. Local Designated Landmarks; and
- k. Local Designated Views.

SP4.14 The Council will maintain a regularly updated schedule of Croydon's designated heritage assets and locally listed heritage assets.

SP4.15 The Council and its partners will promote improvements to the accessibility of heritage assets to allow enjoyment of the historic environment for all.

.....
41 A full list of heritage assets can be found in Appendix 5

Designations shown on the Policies Map

Designations set by this policy are shown on the *Policies Map*. The designations are summarised in Table 6.1 below. Only those designations that exist because they are in the Croydon Local Plan are shown in the table. Other designations including Conservation Areas and Statutory Listed Buildings have their own procedure for designation and can be adopted at any time:

Table 6.1 Designations set by Policy SP4 shown on the Policies Map

Name	New	
Archaeological Priority Areas	Addington and Addington Park Addington Hills Ampere Way Ashburton Park Cane Hill Central Croydon Croham Hurst Croham Hurst Round Barrow Croydon 19 th Century Cemeteries Croydon Downs Deepfield Way Elmers End Farthing Down Haling Grove Hook Hill	Lion Green Road London to Brighton Roman Road London to Lewes Roman Road Mere Bank Norwood Grove Old Coulsdon Pampisford Road Park Lane Anglo-Saxon Cemetery Pollards Hill RAF Kenley Riddlesdown Road Russell Hill Sanderstead Waddon Watendone

Name	New	
Local Heritage Areas	Addiscombe College Estate Auckland Road Beatrice Avenue Bingham Road Birdhurst Road Bishops Walk Brighton Road (Purley) Campden Road and Spencer Road Chipstead Valley Road (St Dunstan's Cottages) Henderson Road Ingatestone Road Laud Street area London Road (Broad Green)	London Road (Norbury) Pollards Hill South Portland Road (Market Parade) Portland Road Terraces St Peter's Road South End with Ye Market Station Approach (Coulsdon) Stoats Nest Village Stuart Crescent The Dutch Village Thornton Heath High Street Upper Shirley Road

Name	New	
Local List of Historic Parks and Gardens	<p>Addiscombe Recreation Ground</p> <p>All Saints Churchyard, Sanderstead</p> <p>All Saints with St Margaret's, Upper Norwood</p> <p>Ashburton Park</p> <p>Beaulieu Heights</p> <p>Beulah Hill Pond</p> <p>Bradmore Green</p> <p>Chaldon Way Gardens</p> <p>Coombe Wood</p> <p>Coulsdon Manor (Coulsdon Court)</p> <p>Coulsdon Memorial Ground</p> <p>Croham Hurst</p> <p>Croydon Airport, Purley Way West</p> <p>Duppas Hill</p> <p>Geoffrey Harris House</p> <p>Grangewood Park</p> <p>Haling Grove</p> <p>Hall Grange</p> <p>Heathfield</p> <p>Kenley Airfield</p> <p>Kings Wood</p> <p>Lloyd Park</p> <p>Millers Pond</p> <p>Mitcham Road Cemetery</p> <p>Norbury Hall</p> <p>Park Hill Recreation Ground</p>	<p>Pollards Hill</p> <p>Queen's Gardens</p> <p>Queen's Road Cemetery</p> <p>Royal Russell School</p> <p>St John the Evangelist, Old Coulsdon</p> <p>St John's Churchyard, Shirley</p> <p>St John's Memorial Garden, Church Street</p> <p>St Mary's Churchyard, Addington Village</p> <p>St Peter's Churchyard, South Croydon</p> <p>Sanderstead Pond (and Green)</p> <p>Selsdon Park Hotel (and golf club)</p> <p>South Norwood Lake & Gardens</p> <p>South Norwood Recreation Ground</p> <p>The Lawns</p> <p>Thornton Heath Recreation Ground</p> <p>Thomas Moore School- (frontage)</p> <p>Upper Norwood Recreation Ground</p> <p>Virgo Fidelis School inc St. Joseph's RC Infant and Junior Schools</p> <p>Waddon Ponds</p> <p>Wandle Park</p> <p>Wettern Tree Garden</p> <p>Whitehorse Road Recreation Ground</p> <p>Whitgift Almshouses</p> <p>Woodcote Village Green</p> <p>Woodside Green</p>

Name	New
Croydon Panoramas	<p>From Addington Hills of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmarks NTL Mast, Shirley Windmill, and No.1 Croydon)</p> <p>From Biggin Hill of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmarks No.1 Croydon and Ikea Towers)</p> <p>From Croham Hurst looking south west of Purley and the Downs</p> <p>From Farthing Downs of Coulsdon (landmark No.1 Croydon)</p> <p>From Kenley Common of Riddlesdown (A good viewpoint to see a unique view of Riddlesdown, and the quarry on the hillside)</p> <p>From land adjacent to Parkway and North Downs Crescent of Addington Palace and Shirley Hills (landmark Addington Palace)</p> <p>From Norwood Grove of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmark No.1 Croydon)</p> <p>From Pollards Hill of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmarks No.1 Croydon, George Street and Ikea Towers)</p> <p>From Purley Way Playing Field of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmarks NTL mast, the Town Hall Clock Tower in Katharine Street, No.1 Croydon and the Park Hill Water Tower)</p> <p>From Riddlesdown of Kenley (A good viewpoint to see a unique view of Kenley)</p> <p>From Ross Road of Ikea Towers (landmark Ikea Towers)</p>

Name	New																
Local Designated Landmarks	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Addington Palace</td> <td>NTL Mast, South Norwood Hill</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All Saints Church, Sanderstead</td> <td>Park Hill Water Tower</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cane Hill Water Tower</td> <td>Shirley Windmill</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clock Tower, High Street, Thornton Heath</td> <td>St. Andrew's Church, Woodmansterne Road, Coulsdon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clock Tower, Station Road, South Norwood</td> <td>St. Peter's Church, South Croydon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Croydon Minster</td> <td>The Town Hall Clock Tower, Croydon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ikea Towers, part of former power station</td> <td>Whitgift Almshouses, North End</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.1 Croydon, George Street</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Addington Palace	NTL Mast, South Norwood Hill	All Saints Church, Sanderstead	Park Hill Water Tower	Cane Hill Water Tower	Shirley Windmill	Clock Tower, High Street, Thornton Heath	St. Andrew's Church, Woodmansterne Road, Coulsdon	Clock Tower, Station Road, South Norwood	St. Peter's Church, South Croydon	Croydon Minster	The Town Hall Clock Tower, Croydon	Ikea Towers, part of former power station	Whitgift Almshouses, North End	No.1 Croydon, George Street	
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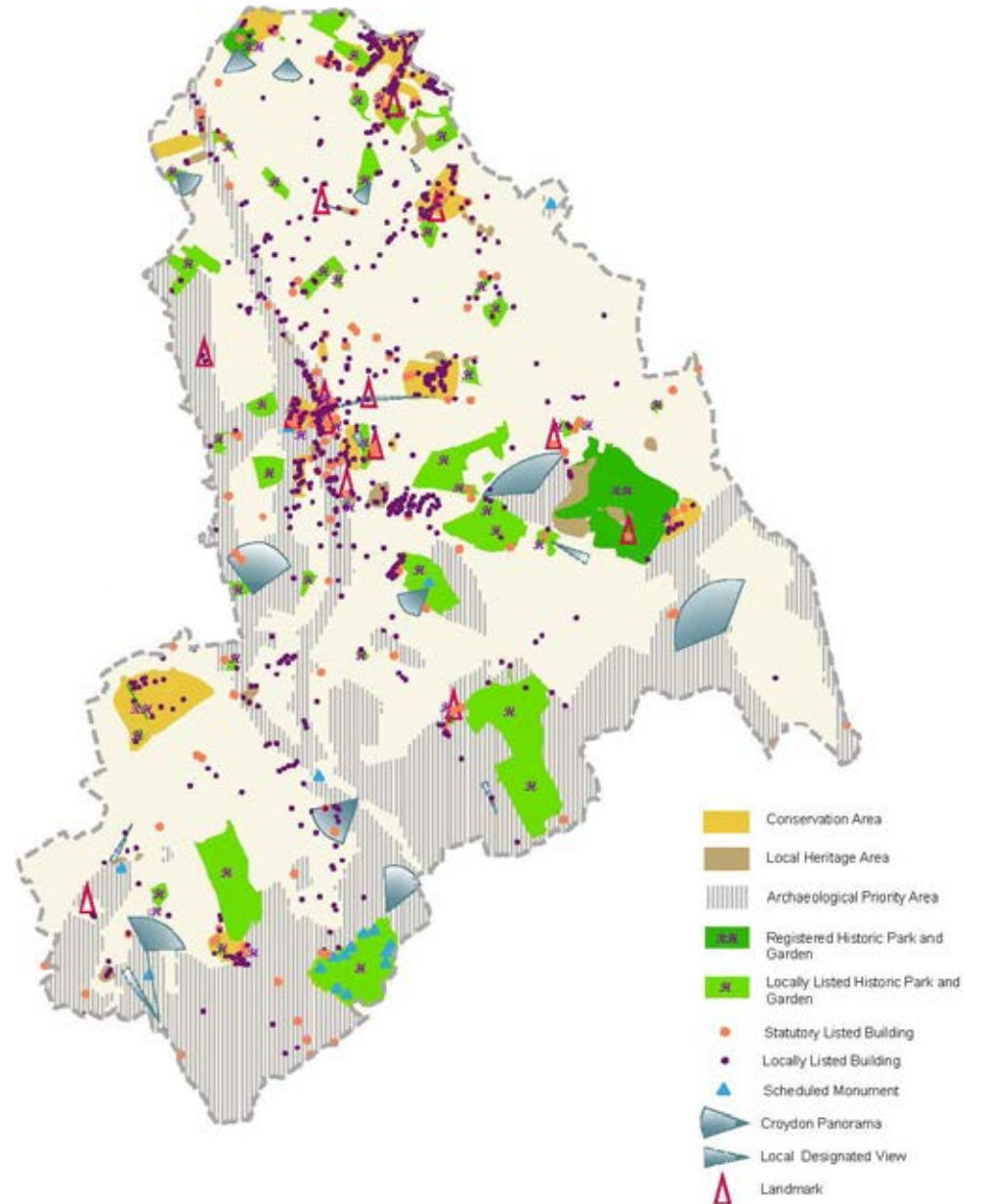
Name	New	
Local Designated Views	<p>From Addiscombe Road by Sandilands Tramstop of No.1 Croydon</p> <p>From Church Street of Whitgift Almshouses and No.1 Croydon</p> <p>From Crown Hill of Croydon Minster</p> <p>From Farthing Downs of Cane Hill Water Tower</p> <p>From George Street of No.1 Croydon, George Street</p> <p>From Heathfield of Selsdon and New Addington (unique view of the collection of buildings of New Addington)</p> <p>From High Street north east, of the Clock Tower, South Norwood</p> <p>From High Street of the Clock Tower, Thornton Heath</p> <p>From High Street south west, of the Clock Tower, South Norwood</p> <p>From Limpsfield Road, near Wentworth Way of All Saints' Church</p>	<p>From North End of the Town Hall Clock Tower</p> <p>From Oliver Grove of the Clock Tower, South Norwood</p> <p>From Park Hill of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (unique collection of buildings, no landmarks)</p> <p>From Roman Way north of Croydon Minster</p> <p>From Roman Way south of Croydon Minster</p> <p>From Selsdon Road of St Peter's Church</p> <p>From South Norwood Hill of the Shirley Windmill</p> <p>From Woodcote Grove Road of Cane Hill and St. Andrews Church (St Andrews in the foreground and land mark of Cane Hill Water Tower in the distance)</p>

What it will look like

Figure 6.1: Policy SP4 (Public Realm) map



Figure 6.2: Policy SP4 (Heritage) map



Why we have taken this approach

6.2 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the requirements for the protection and enhancement of the borough's heritage assets.

6.3 Croydon's vision is to be London's most enterprising borough, a city that fosters ideas, innovation and learning and provides skills, opportunity and a sense of belonging for all, and recognises the value of heritage assets and their contribution to local character.

Urban Design

6.4 Croydon has been designated in the London Plan as an Opportunity Area, therefore it is critical that the borough addresses the implications of this growth through the Strategic Policies. Robust urban design policies are necessary for Croydon to encourage significant levels of growth in a sustainable way and ensure new development respects local character and the historic and natural landscape, including established suburban residential areas and open spaces.

6.5 National policy refers to the importance of good design and that DPDs should include policies that ensure development is sustainable, responds to local context and is visually attractive.

6.6 The Equalities Analysis advises that the Strategic Policies should ensure the well-being of new communities by promoting good standards of design, and address the impacts of growth on ethnic minority communities by including policies that support diversity, equality and access for all.

Croydon Opportunity Area

6.7 The Croydon Opportunity Area will be an area of significant growth and renewal. In this context, with available land and renewal opportunity, the substantial amount of new dwellings planned will require high density development and a number of tall buildings, all of high quality in order to deliver successful places.

Tall Buildings

6.8 To manage the more intense areas of growth, the Croydon Local Plan needs policies setting out an approach to tall buildings. This is supported by CABI and Historic England's Advice Note 4 which promotes a development plan-led approach to tall buildings. In assessing the appropriateness of locations for tall buildings, Policy SP1.3 and the capacity of existing infrastructure, or the capacity to grow with further sustainable infrastructure investment, should be considered.

6.9 In the context of this policy a tall building is one that is significantly taller than most of the surrounding buildings or in excess of six storeys or 25m. The height at which buildings will be considered 'tall' on individual sites, together with detailed criteria for assessing the design and impact of tall buildings and consideration of the appropriateness for tall buildings on individual sites or in District Centres will be set out in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals. This will take account of the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework and adopted Masterplans.

6.10 The London Plan states that tall and large buildings should be part of a strategic approach to changing or developing an area and should not have an unacceptably harmful impact on their surroundings. It also states that ideally tall buildings should form part of a cohesive group that enhances the skyline and improves legibility of the area.

6.11 The London Plan includes a policy on implementing the London View Management Framework (LVMF). Whilst the LVMF does not include any protected views in or from Croydon, Local Designated Views and Croydon Panoramas are identified in the Appendix 5. The London Plan states that "Tall buildings should not impact on local or strategic views adversely", which justifies the requirement to sustain Local Views, Croydon Panoramas, the setting of Landmarks and other important vistas and skylines. All views are accessible and are indicated in Figure 6.2, on the Places maps and on the Policies Map.

6.12 The topography and landscape of Croydon is characterised by wooded hillsides with hillside ridges and valleys. The potential visual impact of tall and large buildings; therefore, requires careful consideration.

6.13 The Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework (COAPF) and the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals will provide detailed policies for tall buildings. The COAPF identifies areas that are appropriate for tall buildings in the Croydon Opportunity Area.

Public Realm

6.14 In order to achieve Croydon's vision to be London's most enterprising borough it is essential that Croydon's public realm reflects this aspiration and is welcoming, simple, clean, accessible, sustainable, well managed and maintained. To encourage a new residential community and business to the Croydon Opportunity Area and District Centres, the public realm needs to be improved.

6.15 The public realm policies are in conformity with local, regional and National Planning Policy.

6.16 The National Planning Policy Framework advocates attractive, inclusive and safe environments. Croydon's adopted Supplementary Planning Document No. 3: Designing for Community Safety also provides guidance which will help achieve Croydon's vision for creating safer places.

6.17 The public realm needs to be well maintained if it is to ensure civic pride, sense of belonging, encourage regeneration and reduce the perception of crime. The London Plan and SPD No. 3: Designing for Community Safety endorses this policy.

6.18 Greater London Authority's mapping identified parts of the borough as being deficient in access to nature. In areas where land availability minimises the opportunity to address this, the priority will be for public realm enhancements that improve connectivity to existing green open spaces and soft landscaped areas in locations such as the Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres. Additional Green Grid policies provide further support to meet this aim. By ensuring easy access for all, this will encourage the increased use of facilities within open spaces and District and Local Centres helping to regenerate areas, encourage natural surveillance, making places feel safer and improving wellbeing.

6.19 In order to ensure that the local distinctiveness is respected and enhanced, new public realm improvements will need to be in keeping with the identified character and in line with the Borough Character Appraisal.

6.20 Many of Croydon's Places experience segregation caused by the transport network. This policy focuses on improving access to places most people visit or pass through.

6.21 The public realm framework includes areas where most of the community will interact. The District and Local Centres and the main connecting roads between the District Centres i.e. the routes that people travel which inform their perception of a place.

6.22 Creating a public realm framework enables resources to be allocated in order of priority, while the use of guidance allows resources to be creatively and efficiently matched in a sustainable manner to each place. This policy will ensure resources are focussed to achieve smart growth through continued regeneration and inward investment.

Character, Conservation and Heritage

6.23 The protection and enhancement of Croydon's heritage assets in line with National Planning Policy Framework is essential to achieve the 'We are Croydon' long-term vision. Conservation of the historic environment contributes to making Croydon sustainable by ensuring that new development enhances and integrates with the local distinctiveness and character of the Places of Croydon.

6.24 In the context of the protection and enhancement of Croydon's heritage assets the Council has de-designated Local Areas of Special Character and has designated Local Heritage Areas (LHAs). LHAs are distinctive locally significant heritage assets that have been designated as a result of their heritage and architectural or townscape or landscape value. LHAs are characterised by their locally recognised distinctive and particularly high quality examples of more familiar types of local historic development. These form a more robust basis for the protection and enhancement of the borough's character and heritage. All LHAs are accessible and are indicated in Figure 6.2 and the Policies Map.

6.25 Alongside Historic England, the Council has undertaken a review of the borough's Archaeological Priority Areas (APA's) to align with Historic England's (London) methodology and categorisation, which determines the likelihood of the presence of articles of archaeological importance. The APA's are identified on the Policies Map.

6.26 The detailed policies of the Croydon Local Plan address issues in relation to the detailed application of the Strategic Policy on heritage assets in the borough.

6.27 In order to maintain Croydon's heritage assets, the borough needs to maintain lists of these to ensure regular monitoring to identify where further protection is required in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and the London Plan.

6.28 Encouraging access to heritage assets and assisting in the understanding of Croydon's heritage will help to create a sense of belonging.

Design and character

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 7

Strategic Objective 8

Strategic Objective 10

Policy SP2.1

Policy SP2.2

Policy SP4

Policy SP5.2

Policy SP7.3

Policy SP7.4

Why we need this policy

6.29 The Council recognises that the built environment and landscape play a vital role in creating and reinforcing positive perceptions, and engendering a sense of place. Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP4, ‘Urban Design and Local Character’ supports the creation of places that are well designed, safe, accessible, inclusive and enrich the quality of life for all those who live in, work in and visit the borough. To achieve this, the Council will encourage and continue to work with developers to ensure that all developments are of high quality. Croydon has strategic objectives to ensure that high quality new development both integrates respects and enhances the borough’s natural environment and historic environment, to create spaces and buildings that foster safe, healthy communities. The borough has the largest population of any London borough. Provision of outdoor amenity space is important for health and wellbeing, particularly as the north of the borough is urban in character and has less open space compared to south, where most of the borough’s Metropolitan Green Belt can be found. Private and communal outdoor amenity space can assist in mitigation of climate change with vegetation that contributes to biodiversity and space that is multi-functional; for socialising, play, and sport, food growing and gardening. The provision of space that is easily accessible and designed in the context of local character will assist in providing a sense of ownership to the local community and will contribute to the health, well-being and perception of the security of Croydon’s community.

6.30 A fundamental part of achieving high quality built environments is through understanding the local character and the qualities which contribute to local distinctiveness.

6.31 In specific areas where it is unclear which predominant character should be referenced, additional place specific development management policies have been included. These can be found in Section 11 (The Places of Croydon) of this Plan.

6.32 In other areas where no Place-specific development management policy applies, the character can be managed through other policies on urban design and local character within this Plan along with the masterplans, Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans, Local Heritage Areas and the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework.

6.33 The Place-specific policies in Section 11 (The Places of Croydon) also include all the Detailed Proposal sites in each Place. Full details of each Detailed Proposal including the reasons why particular uses are proposed can be found in Appendix 7.

6.34 The National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 58 directs local authorities to develop a set of robust and comprehensive policies which are based upon objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics.

6.35 Paragraph 56 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that ‘Good design is indivisible from good planning’. It advocates good design to ensure attractive, usable, durable, adaptable and sustainable development.

6.36 The Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP4.1 and London Plan Policy 7.6 set out the need to ensure that developments are of a high quality.

6.37 The Croydon Local Plan provides policy on urban design, local character and public realm. However, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, there is a need to provide detailed guidance on scale, density massing, height, landscape, layout, materials and access. This will provide greater clarity for applicants.

6.38 Paragraph 57 of the National Planning Policy Framework advises planning authorities to ‘plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all developments, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes. Good design should contribute positively to making places better for people. Design which is inappropriate in its context, or which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, should not be accepted.’

6.39 Additionally a review of the borough’s existing Unitary Development Plan, carried out by the Council’s Development Management and Spatial Planning services, identified a need for policies relating to layout, form and design.

6.40 The existing policy review identified a need for a roofscape policy that acknowledges the visual contribution roof-forms make and the need to provide guidance on the way in which the transition between new and old developments are addressed. Guidance for roof-form (roofscape) has not been included within the National Planning Policy Framework or the Strategic Policy.

6.41 The National Planning Policy Framework in paragraph 50 encourages location authorities to plan for the delivery for a wide choice of high quality homes and sustainable communities. It advises that in doing so, development plans should be based on evidence of local needs and demands. The notions of balance and risk are also recognised in the National Planning Policy Framework, which states that the cumulative impact of standards and policies should not put the implementation of the plan at serious risk (paragraph 174).

6.42 The need to deliver 32,890 homes does not outweigh the need to respect the local character, and amenity and to protect biodiversity.

6.43 The Mayor of London’s Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2016) states that, alongside new build provision and turnover within the existing housing stock, extensions to existing homes and sensitive renewal and intensification of existing residential areas is likely to play an important role in meeting demand for larger properties in the capital, helping to address overcrowding and affordability issues.

6.44 The Mayor of London’s Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance March 2016 provides guidance on private garden land development (paragraph 1.2.44) and the implementation of London Plan Policy 3.5 Quality and Design of Housing Developments. It advises Borough’s and developers of the strategic and local aspects and objectives when considering development of gardens and to strike a balance between these and other objectives when seeking to optimise housing provision on a particular site.

6.45 This policy seeks to resist inappropriate development in residential gardens where it would cause harm to the local area in accordance with paragraph 53 of the Framework. The policy aligns with the Local Plan’s Strategic Objective 5 ensuring new development integrates, respects and enhances the borough’s natural environment and built heritage.

6.46 The London Plan, Policy 3.5, states that boroughs may introduce a presumption against development on back gardens or other private residential gardens where this can be locally justified. In addition to this, the London Plan also states that new development, including that on garden land should avoid having an adverse impact on sites of European importance for nature conservation.

6.47 Poorly planned piecemeal development of garden land can have significant negative impacts on local biodiversity, amenity, and character. It can also result in noise and visual intrusion into neighbouring property, interrupt predominant building lines along streets and weaken the predominant built form and architecture. In landscape terms it can also result in weakened landscape character with loss of trees, including street trees, to make way for new access roads.

6.48 The Borough Character Appraisal and the Character Typology identify the predominant type of building form and range of plot sizes for different residential forms. The Typology shows that nine per cent of the borough area is made up of buildings and thirty five percent occupied by residential garden space. Overall, sixty percent of the borough is made up of residential garden space, recreational space and woodland.

6.49 The London Plan's Policy 3.2D introduces an additional requirement for new development to be mindful of health issues. New development should be designed, contracted and managed in ways that improve health and healthy lifestyles to help to reduce health inequalities. The provision of communal outdoor amenity will provide opportunities for outdoor activities and social interaction.

6.50 The London Plan (in Policy 3.5B) also requires that 'all new housing developments should enhance the quality of local places, taking into account physical context, local character, density; tenure and land use mix; and relationships with, and provision of public, communal and open spaces, taking account of the needs of children and old people'. This supports the need to increase the communal amenity space standards from those identified in the Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance for sites in the borough to reflect local character or where there is a deficiency in open space.

6.51 The Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance expands on the London Plan's Policy 3.5 and Chapter 7 policies on design and acknowledges the need for site layout and design to consider the provision of useable amenity space alongside the siting of the building. This is incorporated in the preferred option.

6.52 The Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance in Annex 1 'Summary of the Quality and Design Standards for private outdoor space' has a minimum standard of 5m² of private outdoor space for 1-2 person dwellings and an extra 1m² to be provided for each additional occupant.

6.53 Paragraph 4.10.2 of Annex 1 of the Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance applies to all the borough and states that private outdoor spaces should have level access, and in 4.10.3 that the minimum depth and width of all balconies and other private external spaces is 1.5m.

6.54 The minimum standard of 10m² per child of children's play space, where there are 10 or more children living in the development is from the Mayor's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2.16) and, although it applies to publicly funded housing development and that on GLA land, it is considered best practice. The Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation also recommends a minimum benchmark of 10m² of dedicated play space per child.

6.55 The Mayor's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance refers to the Baseline Standard 1.2.3 for communal open space which states that development proposals should demonstrate that the communal open space is overlooked by surrounding development, is accessible to wheelchair users and other disabled people, is designed to take advantage of direct sunlight, and has suitable management arrangements in place. It also refers to the Baseline Standard 2.2.8 which explains that this will ensure the outdoor space remains useful and welcoming to all its intended users. With the exception of management arrangements which are a matter for residents and the body managing the building, this is incorporated in the preferred option.

6.56 The London Housing Design Guide in 5.1.1 Standards – identified that ‘in the past, planning guidance for privacy has been concerned with achieving visual separation between dwellings by setting a minimum distance of 18-21m between facing homes’. It says that ‘these are still useful yardsticks for visual privacy, but adhering rigidly to these measures can limit the variety of urban spaces and housing types in the city, and can sometimes unnecessarily restrict density’.

Policy DM10: Design and character

The following policies DM10.1 to DM10.10 apply in circumstances other than those where intensification policies (DM10.11) and place-specific policies (DM34 to DM49 and Table 11.1) specify otherwise and will be interpreted with reference to the description of each of the Places of Croydon set out in the introduction to each policy DM34 to DM49 and in the Council’s Borough Character Appraisal and by reference to Table 6.5.

DM10.1 Proposals should be of high quality and, whilst seeking to achieve a minimum height of 3 storeys, should respect:

- a. The development pattern, layout and siting;
- b. The scale, height, massing, and density;
- c. The appearance, existing materials and built and natural features of the surrounding area; the Place of Croydon in which it is located.

Where an extension or alteration is proposed, adherence to Supplementary Planning Document 2 Residential Extensions and Alterations or equivalent will be encouraged to aid compliance with the policies contained in the Local Plan.

Where a conversion or house in multiple occupation is proposed the Council will also consider the effects of noise, refuse collection and additional car parking on the character of an area. For this reason, the Council will seek proposals to incorporate parking within the rear, to the side or underneath building.

In the case of development in the grounds of an existing building which is retained, development shall be subservient to that building.

The council will take into account cumulative impact.

DM10.2 Proposals should create clear, well defined and designed public and private spaces. The Council will only consider parking within the forecourt of buildings in locations where the forecourt parking would not cause undue harm to the character or setting of the building and where forecourts are large enough to accommodate parking and sufficient screening without the vehicle encroaching on the public highway. The Council will support proposals that incorporate cycle parking within the building envelope, in a safe, secure, convenient and well-lit location. Failing that, the council will require cycle parking to be located within safe, secure, well lit and conveniently located weather-proof shelters unobtrusively located within the setting of the building.

DM10.3 The Council will seek to support proposals that restore and incorporate historic street furniture within the development.

DM10.4 All proposals for new residential development will need to provide private amenity space that.

- a. Is of high quality design, and enhances and respects the local character;
- b. Provides functional space (the minimum width and depth of balconies should be 1.5m);
- c. Provides a minimum amount of private amenity space of 5m² per 1-2 person unit and an extra 1m² per extra occupant thereafter;
- d. All flatted development and developments of 10 or more houses must provide a minimum of 10m² per child of new play space, calculated using the Mayor of London's population yield calculator and as a set out in Table 6.2 below. The calculation will be based on all the equivalent of all units being for affordable or social rent unless as signed Section 106 Agreement states otherwise, or an agreement in principle has been reached by the point of determination of any planning application on the amount of affordable housing to be provided. When calculating the amount of private and communal open space to be provided, footpaths, driveways, front gardens, vehicle circulation areas, car and cycle parking areas and refuse areas should be excluded; and
- e. In the case of development in the grounds of an existing building which is retained, a minimum length of 10m and no less than half or 200m² (whichever is the smaller) of the existing garden area is retained for the host property, after the subdivision of the garden.

Adherence with Supplementary Planning Document No.3: Designing for Community Safety or equivalent will be encouraged to aid compliance with the policies contained with the Local Plan.

DM10.5 In addition to the provision of private amenity space, proposals for new flatted development and major housing schemes will also need to incorporate high quality communal outdoor amenity space that is designed to be flexible, multifunctional, accessible and inclusive.

DM10.6 The Council will support proposals for development that ensure that;

- a. The amenity of the occupiers of adjoining buildings are protected; and that
- b. They do not result in direct overlooking at close range or habitable rooms in main rear or private elevations; and that
- c. They do not result in direct overlooking of private outdoor space (with the exception of communal open space) within 10m perpendicular to the rear elevation of a dwelling; and that
- d. Provide adequate sunlight and daylight to potential future occupants; and that
- e. They do not result in significant loss of existing sunlight or daylight levels of adjoining occupiers.

DM10.7 To create a high quality built environment, proposals should demonstrate that:

- a. The architectural detailing will result in a high quality building and when working with existing buildings, original architectural features such as mouldings, architraves, chimneys or porches that contribute to the architectural character of a building should, where possible, be retained;
- b. High quality, durable and sustainable materials that respond to the local character in terms of quality, durability, attractiveness, sustainability, texture and colour are incorporated;
- c. Services, utilities and rainwater goods will be discreetly incorporated within the building envelope⁴²; and
- d. To ensure the design of roof-form positively contributes to the character of the local and wider area; proposals should ensure the design is sympathetic with its local context.

DM10.8 To ensure a cohesive approach is taken to the design and management of landscape within the borough the Council will require proposals to:

- a. Incorporate hard and soft landscaping;
- b. Provide spaces which are visually attractive, easily accessible and safe for all users, and provide a stimulating environment;
- c. Seek to retain existing landscape features that contribute to the setting and local character of an area;
- d. Retain existing trees and vegetation including natural habitats⁴³;
- e. In exceptional circumstances where the loss of mature trees is outweighed by the benefits of a development, those trees lost shall be replaced with new semi-mature trees of a commensurate species, scale and form; and
- f. Adherence with Supplementary Planning Guidance 12 Landscape Design and the Croydon's Public Realm Design Guide, or equivalent, will be encouraged to aid compliance with the policies contained in the Local Plan.

.....
 42 The building envelope (also known as the building shell) refers to the outer structure of a building.

43 Natural Habitats are defined as the natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other living organism.

DM10.9 To ensure a creative, sensitive and sustainable approach is taken to incorporating architectural lighting on the exterior of buildings and public spaces the Council will require proposals to:

- a. Respect enhance and strengthen local character;
- b. Seek opportunities to enhance and emphasise the key features of heritage assets and local landmark buildings; or seek to encourage the use of public spaces and make them feel safer by incorporating lighting within public spaces; and
- c. Ensure lighting schemes do not cause glare and light pollution.
- d. Adherence with Croydon's Public Realm Design Guide, or equivalent, will be encouraged to aid compliance with the policies contained in the Local Plan.

DM10.10 When considering the layout of new development, the council will support proposals that minimise the amount of blank and inactive frontages, increase the amount of natural surveillance and avoid dark and secluded areas.

DM10.11 In the locations described in Table 6.3 and shown on the Policies Map as areas of focussed intensification, new development may be significantly larger than existing and should;

- a. Be up to double the predominant height of buildings in the area
- b. Take the form of character types "Medium-rise block with associated grounds", "Large buildings with spacing", or "Large buildings with Continuous frontage line"
- c. Assume a suburban character with spaces between buildings.

Developments in focussed intensification areas should contribute to an increase in density and a gradual change in character. They will be expected to enhance and sensitively respond to existing character by being of high quality and respectful of the existing place in which they would be placed.

Table 6.2 Private amenity and play space standards in all flatted developments and all schemes of ten or more units

Unit size	Minimum private amenity space	Minimum play space (for affordable or social rented housing)	Minimum play space (for private market or intermediate shared ownership housing)
1 bedroom house or flat	5m ²	0.8m ² per unit (based on 0.08 children per unit)	0.3m ² per unit (based on 0.03 children per unit)
2 bedroom houses or flats	6m ² or 7m ² (depending on size of second bedroom)	8.1m ² per unit (based on 0.81 children per unit)	1.2m ² per unit (based on 0.12 children per unit)
3 bed houses or flats	Between 7m ² and 9m ² (depending on sizes of second and third bedrooms)	18.5m ² per unit (based on 1.85 children per unit)	4.6m ² per unit (based on 0.46 children per unit)
4 bed houses or flats	Between 8m ² and 11m ² (depending on sizes of second, third and fourth bedrooms)	19.0m ² per unit (based on 1.9 children per unit)	10.4m ² per unit (based on 1.04 children per unit)

Designations shown on the Policies Map

Each of the designations set by this policy are shown on the *Policies Map*.
The designations are summarised in Table 6.3 below:

Table 6.3 Designations set by Policy DM10 shown on the Policies Map

Designation	Location
Areas of focussed intensification	<p>Area around Kenley station</p> <p>Around Forestdale Neighbourhood Centre</p> <p>Brighton Road (Sanderstead Road) Local Centre with its setting</p> <p>Settings of Shirley Local Centre and Shirley Road Neighbourhood Centre</p>

How the policy works

Character

6.57 The Council recognises the need to proactively plan for the population growth. The challenge for the Croydon Local Plan is to respect local character and distinctiveness whilst accommodating growth. Croydon’s aspiration is for this to be done in a way that contributes to the improvement of each of Croydon’s 16 places and accommodated in the following ways as set out in Table 6.4, Figure 6.3 and Figure 6.4 below and overleaf.

Figure 6.3: Proposed approach to accommodating growth throughout the borough depending on character, ranging from places the character of which will be protected to places the character of which will actively be changed.

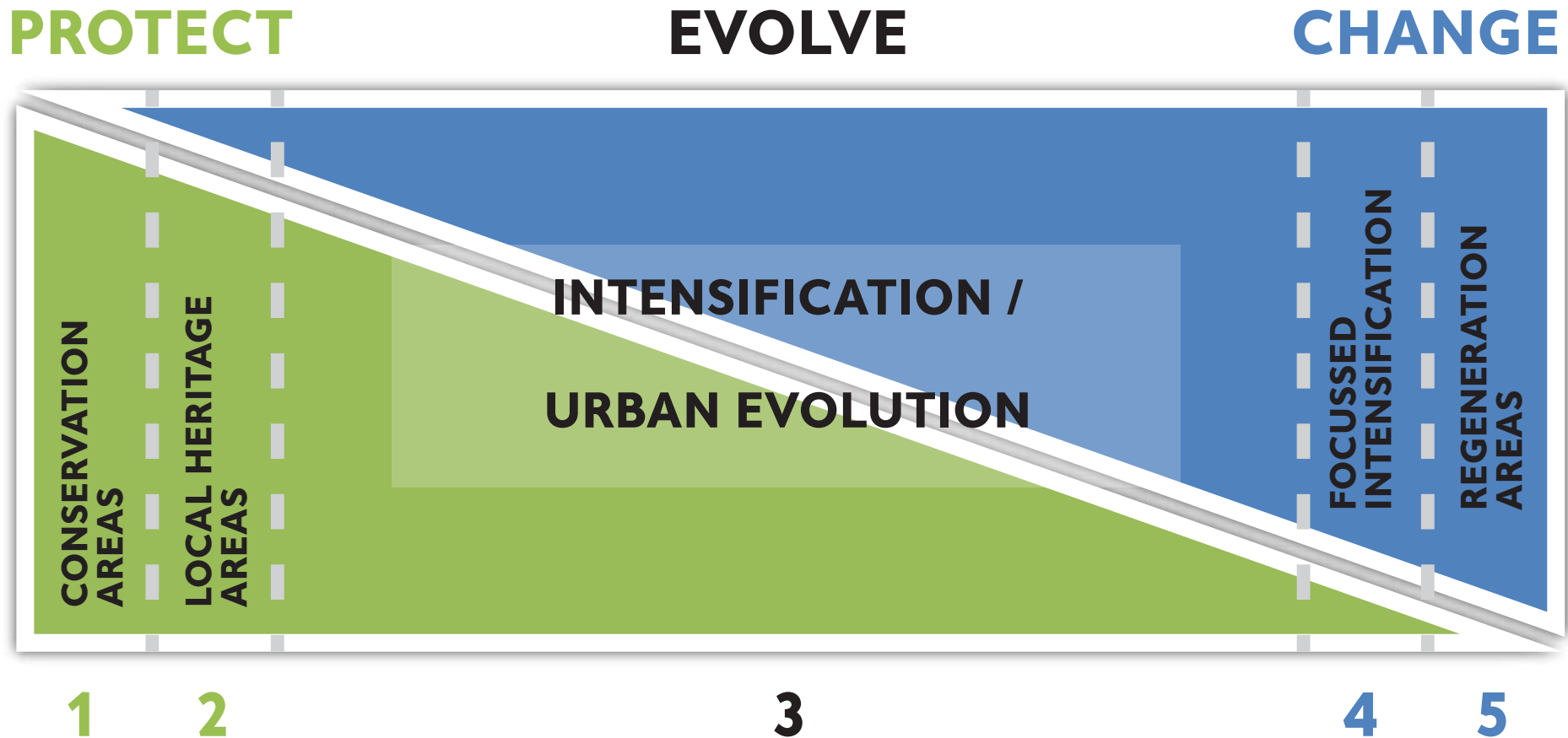


Figure 6.4: Visual presentation of the five character management options

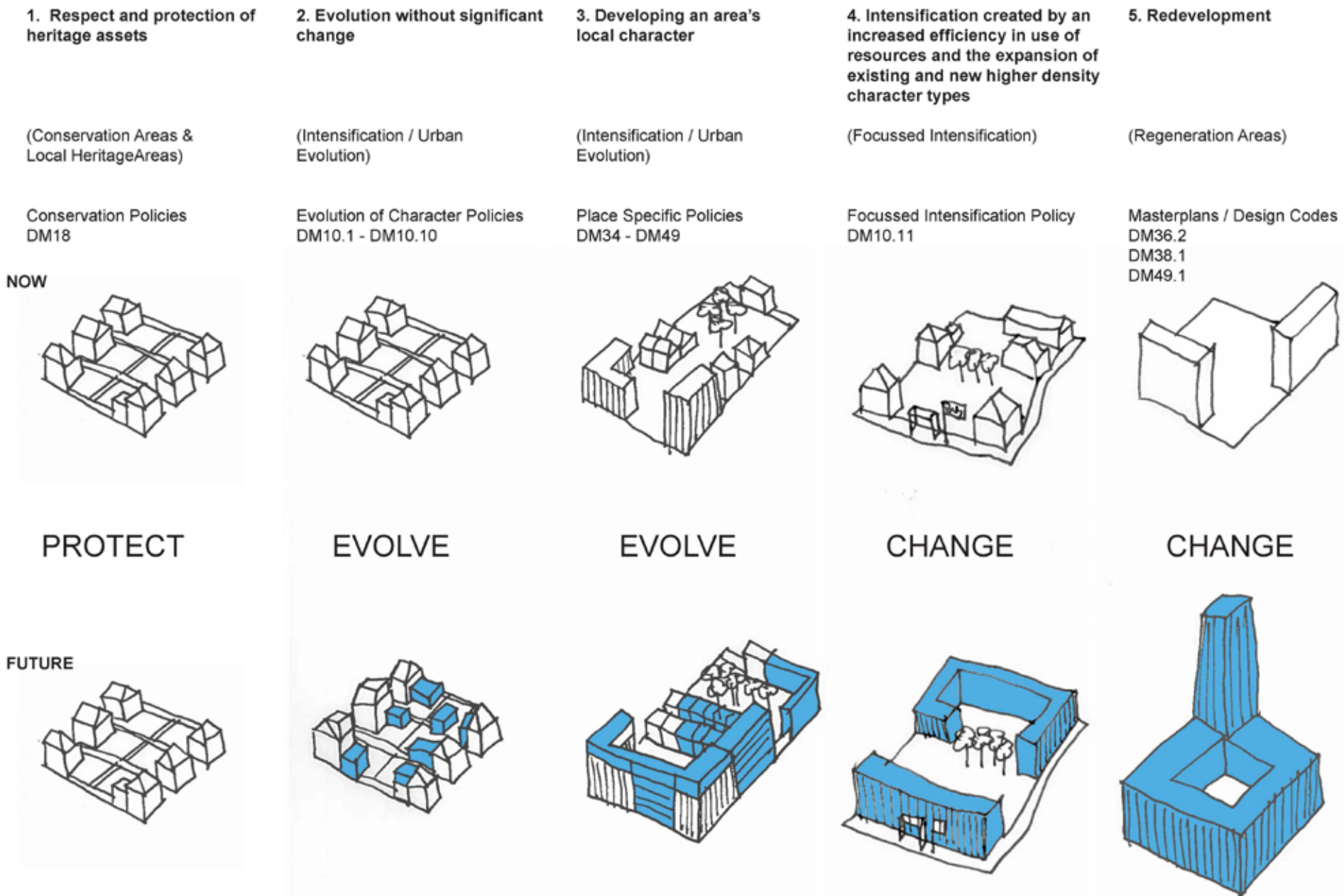


Table 6.4 Accommodating growth and improving Croydon

Method of accommodating growth and improving Croydon	How it works	Applicable policies
Evolution without significant change of area's character	Each character type has a capacity for growth. Natural evolution is an ongoing process where development occurs in a way that positively responds to the local context and seeks to reinforce and enhance the existing predominant local character. Most development throughout the borough will be of this nature.	DM10.1 – DM10.10
Guided intensification associated with enhancement of area's local character	Areas where the local character cannot be determined as a result of no one character being dominant, further growth can be accommodated through place specific enhancement policies.	DM34 – DM49
Focussed intensification associated with change of area's local character	Further growth can be accommodated through more efficient use of infrastructure. Due to the high availability of community and commercial services, intensification will be supported in and around District, Local and potential Neighbourhood Centres which have sufficient capacity for growth.	DM10.11
Redevelopment	In larger areas where growth would result in a change to the local character it must be supported by masterplans or design codes.	DM36.2 DM38.1 DM49.1

Evolution without significant change of area's character

6.58 There are existing residential areas which have the capacity to accommodate growth without significant impact on their character. In these locations new residential units can be created through the following interventions.

- a. Conversion – The conversion or subdivision of large buildings into multiple dwellings without major alterations to the size of the building.
- b. Addition – This can include one or more extensions to the side, rear, front or on the roof, and is often combined with conversion of the existing building into flats.
- c. In-fill including plot subdivision – Filling in gaps and left over spaces between existing properties. It can also include subdivision of large plots of land into smaller parcels of land with a layout that complements the existing urban pattern.
- d. Rear garden development – The construction of new buildings in rear gardens of the existing properties. Houses must be subservient in scale to the main house.
- e. Regeneration – The replacement of the existing buildings (including the replacement of detached or semi-detached houses with flats) with a development that increases the density and massing, within the broad parameters of the existing local character reflected in the form of buildings and street scene in particular.

6.59 The level of growth depends on existing local character. The capacity for natural evolution is dependent upon the local character typology. The new development should not adversely impact on the predominant character. The objective of the evolution of local character is to achieve an intensification of use without major impacts on local character. Each character type has capacity for growth. Natural evolution is an ongoing process where development occurs in a way that positively responds to the local context and seeks to reinforce and enhance the existing predominant character.

6.60 Character in most areas of the borough will evolve over time through the recycling of existing plots with denser forms of development still within keeping of local character, the subdivision of larger properties, infill development and the development of the largest back gardens in the borough. Growth will be accommodated with Table 6.5 providing guidance as to what development types are likely to be acceptable compared to the predominant character of a local area.

Table 6.5 Interventions suitable for each type of local character

Local character types	Conversion	Additions	In-fill and Plot Subdivision	Rear garden development	Regeneration
PREDOMINANTLY RESIDENTIAL TYPOLOGIES					
Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots					✓
Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots	✓	✓			✓
Local Authority Built Housing With Public Realm			✓		✓
Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds		✓	✓		✓
Planned Estates Of Semi Detached Houses	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scattered Houses On Large Plots	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Terraced Houses And Cottages	✓		✓	✓	✓
PREDOMINANTLY MIXED USE CHARACTER TYPES					
Large Buildings With Continuous Frontage Line	✓	✓			✓
Large Buildings With Spacing	✓			✓	✓
Suburban Shopping Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tower Buildings	✓				✓
Urban Shopping Areas	✓	✓	✓		✓
PREDOMINANTLY NON-RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER TYPES					
Green Infrastructure					
Industrial Estates					
Institutions With Associated Grounds			✓		✓
Linear Infrastructure			✓		
Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks					
Shopping Centres Precincts & Town Centres					
Transport Nodes		✓	✓		✓

6.61 In areas where the predominant character is weakly defined or of poor quality, it is important that applicants take the opportunity to improve the overall quality of the area.

6.62 Conversions of large residential properties and the use of front gardens for car parking can cause unacceptable harm to the setting of building and the character of the local area.

Guided intensification associated with enhancement of area's local character (Place specific policy)

6.63 In line with the London Plan Policy 7.4, the local character of the borough's 16 Places has been mapped. The Borough Character Appraisal, the Opportunity Area Planning Framework and the Council's masterplans should be considered in conjunction with these policies. The applicable Place-specific development management policies should also be taken into account. Where the proposed development is located within a Conservation Area, further guidance should also be sought from Croydon's Conservation Area Appraisal Management Plan and the Conservation Area General Guidance.

6.64 Place specific policy guides development (and assists growth) by setting out policies on design in specific locations that seek to more towards a more consistent or appropriate character in these locations, deliver the spatial vision for the Borough and wider Local Plan policies and objectives (including delivery of new homes).

6.65 The character of the areas will evolve towards a more consistent one (as opposed to multiple character typologies); or one that might be expected in a District or Local Centre as sites are redeveloped. The policies often seek to permit development that is one or two storeys higher than the predominant building height so as to facilitate a level of growth and enable development. However, they are character policies first and foremost, not a policy about growth.

6.66 To accommodate growth which would complement the existing individual character of Places of Croydon and improve efficiency of land use, the Council promotes a minimum building height of three storeys.

Layout

6.67 Streets form an integral part of a place, creating movement networks that serve the built form rather than dominate it. Consideration should be given at a sufficiently early stage of the design process to how the development site links to the local and wider area. Additionally, the creation of routes punctuated by landmark buildings or features, public squares or spaces helps to make a place easy to understand.

6.68 The Council will require detailed design of roads, footpaths and cycleways to be clearly communicated. Early planning of road and site layouts enables applicants to incorporate parking and servicing in locations where their presence will not dictate the urban form and their visual impact can be minimised. When designing parking and road layouts, careful consideration should be given to creating layouts that are safe, secure, accessible, and permeable and balance the needs of all users. Particular attention should be paid to ensure safe and accessible pedestrian routes are accommodated within the development.

6.69 When considering the layout, proposals should demonstrate a clear and logical arrangement of buildings that provides a high quality design solution on the site. Buildings, other than on back land developments, should positively address the street and the public realm and particular care should be taken to address how they enclose private secure spaces, car parks and servicing areas.

6.70 Supplementary Planning Document No. 3: Designing for Community Safety or equivalent should be referred to for aspects of safety in layout, and design. The provision of sufficient lighting, in line with EU lighting uniformity requirements, will encourage greater pedestrian access, movement and reduce opportunity for undesirable behaviour.

6.71 The Council considers the health and wellbeing of those living and working within the borough to be of the utmost importance. New developments can impact upon the amenity of the occupants of neighbouring properties. Site layouts should be designed to protect or improve conditions for occupants of nearby properties and future occupants. In line with the Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, when assessing site layouts the Council will consider a development's impact on visual amenity, overlooking, outlook, and sunlight and daylight.

Amenity space

6.72 Policies DM10.4 and DM10.5 apply to all new residential developments and conversions. Croydon's local character is the leading consideration on the quantum of private and communal open space to be provided for developments. When calculating the amount of private and communal open space to be provided the following elements should be excluded:

- a. Footpaths;
- b. Driveways;
- c. Front gardens;
- d. Vehicle circulation areas;
- e. Parking areas;
- f. Cycle parking areas; and
- g. Refuse areas.

6.73 Private open space is defined as amenity space which is accessible only to, useable for and screened for the purposes of individual dwellings at the rear or in the case of flatted schemes within the grounds.

6.74 Communal open space is defined as amenity space that is shared, accessible to all within the development and could be for their exclusive use.

6.75 Balconies, winter gardens or roof terraces may help to meet a development's private amenity space requirement but will have to comply with the privacy requirements of policy DM10.6 so enclosure may need to be opaque. They may be an innovative way of providing private or communal amenity space in areas of high density.

6.76 In exceptional circumstances where site constraints make it impossible to provide private outdoor space for all dwellings, indoor private amenity space may help to meet policy requirements. The area provided should be equivalent to the private outdoor amenity space requirement and this area added to the minimum Gross Internal Area.

6.77 The provision of private and communal amenity space per unit, including child play space of 10m² per child, based on the calculation of numbers of children yielded from the development as set out in the Table 6.2 may be pooled to create a communal amenity space for a flatted development that meets all the requirements of this policy.

6.78 The amenity space provided for play space can be part of the shared amenity area; it may be a void deck within a tall flatted development, possibly on the ground floor and in small developments of less than ten dwellings it could be part of the shared or private garden.

6.79 The Play Space Standards are based on Wandsworth yield calculator which the London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (Supplementary Planning Guidance) Shaping Neighbourhoods: Children and Young People Play and Informal Recreation is based on. This Supplementary Planning Guidance should be referred to for the allocation and design guidance for play space. The requirements for play space will be calculated on the basis that all units are for affordable or social rent. This is because many applications are made by private developers which are then later sold, prior to occupation, to a Registered Provider of affordable housing and let on an affordable rent basis. In order to ensure that these affordable homes have sufficient play space for all the child occupiers, it is necessary to require that all developments meet the higher play space requirements of affordable and social rented homes unless there is a signed Section 106 agreement specifically stating a different mix of housing tenures in a development.

6.80 Evidence will be required to demonstrate that privacy is protected, and the character of the area is respected in the layout of private and communal amenity space as part of development proposals. A minimum separation of 18-21m between directly facing habitable room windows on main rear elevations is a best practice 'yardstick' in common usage and should be applied flexibly, dependent on the context of the development to ensure that development is provided at an acceptable density in the local context. For new major developments, as long as the perimeter buildings take account of this local context, the density may vary within the development.

6.81 Designers should consider the position and aspect of habitable rooms, gardens and balconies, and avoid windows facing each other where privacy distances are tight. Planning guidance has, in the past, been concerned with achieving visual separation between dwellings by setting a minimum distance of 18-21m between facing homes (between habitable room and habitable room as opposed to between balconies or terraces or between habitable rooms and balconies/terrace). These can still be useful yardsticks for visual privacy, but adhering rigidly to these measures can limit the variety of urban spaces and housing types and can sometimes unnecessarily restrict density.

6.82 A planning condition may require a management plan to provide the Council with some assurance that the communal amenity space will be maintained, and therefore continue to be useable. A well maintained appearance will assist with enhancement of the development, with a sense of ownership of residents, and increase the perception of safety in the neighbourhood.

6.83 Amenity, including sunlight and daylight need to be considered in the layout of private and communal open space and Building Research Establishment Guidelines referred to.

Design

6.84 The need for good design is supported in Paragraph 56 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Both the London Plan (policy 7.4b) and the Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP4.1 identify the need for high quality design. To achieve high quality designs, proposals should consider the physical appearance and functionality of the development site and local area. In accordance with the London Plan, Croydon is committed to working with applicants to create modern, high quality innovative and well-designed buildings and places that are, safe, accessible, and inclusive and enrich the quality of life for all those who live, work and visit them.

6.85 The quality of materials can play an important role determining whether the integrity of the design concept is realised. The choice of materials and the quality of craftsmanship is vital to the overall success of the development in terms of function and appearance.

6.86 The design, position and rhythm of windows and doors can contribute or detract from the overall appearance of the building and the character of an area. The Council will seek to encourage applicants at an early stage of the design process to give careful consideration to the detailing of the overall design (including setbacks and reveals) of windows and doors. The Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance provides guidelines on window sizes and the required levels of light to protect the residential amenity and well-being of future residents.

6.87 Servicing equipment such as plant, utility boxes, ventilation systems (including heating and cooling), lift, mechanical equipment, fire escapes and rainwater goods form an integral part of the operational components of a building. Early consideration will enable it to be incorporated within the building envelope without compromising the integrity of the original design concept.

6.88 Roof-form plays an important role in creating and contributing to the visual character of an area and in some instances their visual prominence creates local landmarks or frames designated views. When considering the pitch, shape and materials of roofs, care should be taken to ensure that design is of high quality and appropriate to neighbouring buildings. The Council will also consider the impact of a scheme in terms of its effect on Local Designated Views (as shown on the Policies Map).

6.89 Information and guidance about the relationships of proposed extensions to neighbouring properties is available in the Residential Extensions and Alterations Supplementary Planning Document or equivalent.

6.90 The design of our built environment can affect our health, and our psychological and physiological well-being, and can have long-term implications for quality of life. Good house design should not be limited to the appearance of building and setting, it should also consider the wellbeing of the end user.

6.91 Croydon's Local Plan Strategic Policies SP5.2b set out the Council's objective to ensure new development provides healthy living by encouraging good house design. This is increasingly important in locations where densities are increased and/or separation distances are reduced. In these locations, to assist in the creation of buildings that improve the health and wellbeing of future occupiers, developments will be expected to exceed the minimum standards outlined in the Mayor's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Public Realm

6.92 A well-designed, cared for and high quality public realm⁴⁴ plays an important role in reinforcing the perception of Croydon as a welcoming, safe and accessible place. Croydon's aspirations for its public realm are outlined in SP4.6 to SP4.10.

6.93 Most proposals include an element of public realm. This can range from large scale public realm improvements such as the design of hard and soft landscaped areas (including footways) throughout a site or smaller scale public realm improvements to the forecourt; and in some cases, the area adjoining it.

6.94 Where public realm improvements have been included within a proposal, these should result in a high quality public realm that is usable, permeable, legible and accessible.

6.95 As outlined in the Strategic Policy SP4.10, the Croydon Public Realm Design Guide sets out materials and layout guidelines. Further details, including a materials palette can be found in the Croydon Public Realm Design Guide.

6.96 Historic street furniture such as traditional red telephone boxes, post boxes, ornamental lamp columns, drinking fountains, cattle troughs, monuments and memorials can make a positive contribution to local character by reinforcing a sense of place. Opportunities to retain, restore and incorporate historic street furniture should be taken.

Landscape

6.97 The character of a place can be significantly affected by the quality of the landscape and the way it is maintained. Sensitively designed landscape can enrich and reinforce existing wildlife habitats and improve the ecological value of sites and their surroundings. The Council considers landscape as an integral part of all development and would therefore require proposals for new developments and extensions to be accompanied by plans detailing all existing and proposed hard and soft landscaping affected by or to be incorporated into the scheme.

6.98 Supplementary Planning Guidance 12 Landscape Design is referenced in the policy and provides detailed guidance and clarity on what the Council is seeking from development proposals on providing safe well-designed landscaped schemes. The Croydon Public Realm Design Guide also sets out detailed guidance and clarity on what the Council is seeking from the public realm components of development proposals. If these documents are superseded the equivalent Council documents should be referred to.

Lighting

6.99 Lighting plays an important role in creating the perception of safe and welcoming place for people to use and interact with. A well-designed lighting scheme can improve the borough's image and if creatively implemented can give dimension to a building and the landscape surrounding it.

6.100 Architectural lighting is most effective when used to highlight a few structural elements such as colonnades, towers spires, sculpture or walls or by emphasising texture, such as brick, stone and steelwork rather than flooding every surface with light.

⁴⁴ The public realm is defined as public spaces that are accessible to all without charge. These can include public, semi-public and privately owned spaces.

Design and Access Statements

6.101 The Council will require applicants to justify and fully demonstrate how the principles of good design are being met. Design and Access Statements should be proportional to the size of the scheme and should fully demonstrate:

- a. A thorough understanding and analysis of the physical, social and economic and policy context;
- b. A clear understanding of the development objectives and brief;
- c. Clear design principles and design concept; and
- d. The evolution of the design and how the final design solution was arrived at.

6.102 The Statement should refer to By Design, Supplementary Planning Document No.3: Designing for Community Safety or equivalent and Supplementary Planning Guidance 12 Landscape Design or equivalent, and demonstrate how the National Planning Policy Framework, the London Plan and the Croydon Local Plan design policies are being met. Advice on the content of the Design and Access Statements can be found in the Council's advisory note 'Preparing Design Statements Advice Note for Applicants and Agents' and CABE's 'Design and Access Statements, How to write, read and use them'.

Focused intensification associated with gradual change of area's local character

6.103 Focused intensification aims to maximise use of the existing growth capacity and to support sustainable spatial vision for the borough through an increase in density of development and a gradual change in character to similar but higher density forms of development. Sites will be redeveloped with denser forms of development of a different character to that which exists in the local area currently. At the heart of each area of Focused Intensification is an area with no one predominant character type. As each area of Focused Intensification is currently low density it would not be justified, when there is unmet housing need, to seek to move towards a more consistent character that replicates surrounding low density development types.

6.104 Each of the Areas of Focused Intensification are, in part, at risk of fluvial, surface water or groundwater flooding. However, a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has identified that developments in these areas could be made safe from flooding without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

Key supporting documents

- CABE Design and Access Statements, How to write, read and use them (2006)
- Supplementary Planning Document 2 Residential Alterations and Extensions
- Supplementary Planning Document 3 Designing for Community Safety
- The Mayor Of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance: The London Plan Implementation Framework (March 2016)
- The Mayor of London's Draft Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (2013)
- The Borough Character Appraisal (2015)
- Character Typology (2015)
- The Mayor's Supplementary Planning Guidance – Shaping Neighbourhoods: Children and Young People's Play And Informal Recreation (2012)
- Croydon Public Realm Design Guide (2012)
- Croydon's Conservation Area Appraisal Management Plans (various)
- Conservation Area General Guidance (2013)
- Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2013)
- East Croydon Masterplan (2011)
- Fair Field Masterplan (2013)
- Mid Croydon Masterplan (2012)
- West Croydon Masterplan (2011)
- Old Town Masterplan (2014)

Shop front design and security

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 7

Strategic Objective 10

Policy SP4

Why we need this policy

6.105 Given the renewed interest in shop front security brought about as a result of the civil unrest on 8 August 2011, the Council acknowledges the key benefits of a robust shop front design. It is necessary to develop a security policy that will enable the delivery of secure well-designed shop fronts which improve Croydon's public realm, urban environment, and vitality of its town centres.

6.106 There is a need to ensure that opportunities are taken to promote a succinct and cohesive approach to shop front design and security. Additional guidance that provides clear and concise policies is required to help commercial premises across the borough to incorporate shop front designs which maintain local distinctiveness and provide adequate levels of security whilst reducing the requirement for enforcement action.

6.107 The new Shop Front Policy will apply greater emphasis in favour of quality shop front design and security in line with the revised addendum to Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 Shop Fronts & Signs.

6.108 Over recent years, changes in retail patterns and a growing demand for housing have led to many of these shops being converted into residential accommodation. Many of these conversions have been carried out in a way which often destroyed the inherent adaptability of shop units and the shop fronts. This policy will provide guidance to ensure that conversions are carried out sympathetically and flexibly to allow for future change.

6.109 Paragraph 56 of the National Planning Policy Framework (requiring good design) outlines the need for robust and comprehensive policies that 'establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit'. Furthermore policies should aim to 'create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion'.

6.110 The Council's Shop Fronts and Signs Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 was published on 27th March 1996 and Shop Front Security Addendum to Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 Shop Fronts & Signs was adopted in April 2012. The Addendum provides advice on shop front security technology and innovation and offers greater clarity regarding acceptable forms of shop front security.

6.111 The Converting Shops into Homes Addendum to Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 Shop Fronts & Signs was adopted October 2004. This addendum provides guidance on how to sympathetically convert shops to residential development.

6.112 The Strategic Policy SP4 makes no reference to detailed policies on shop front design.

6.113 The existing policy requires updating to align with the Council's recently revised Shop Front Security Addendum to Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 Shop Fronts & Signs adopted April 2012.

Policy DM11: Shop front design and security

DM11.1 To ensure shop fronts are attractive, secure and of a high quality design, the Council will support proposals for new shop fronts and related alterations that respect the scale, character, materials and features of the buildings of which they form part.

DM11.2 To ensure shop fronts are attractive, secure and of a high quality design, the Council will support proposals for new shop fronts and related alterations in the Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres, Shopping Parades and Restaurant Quarter Parades that:

- a. Do not include wholly solid or perforated/pinhole external shutters;
- b. Employ less obtrusive solutions which could include: security glazing, internal shutters, external open, tube and link grille, brick bond parallel pattern lattice type grilles and shutters, concertina or scissor grilles, removable shutters; or
- c. In some instances a mix of solid and open grille shutters may be acceptable as a solution where any element of solid external shutter proposed is transparent.

DM11.3 To ensure shop fronts are sympathetically incorporated and to provide future flexibility, developments that convert shops into residential accommodation should:

- a. Respect the scale, character, proportions, materials and features of the buildings of which they form part;
- b. Retain and incorporate historic shop fronts, including signboards, roller blind boxes, corbels, stall risers, cornices, fanlights, console brackets, transoms, pilasters and lobbies into the design;
- c. For new elements, adopt and reinterpret the language of shop front design;
- d. Optimise window and door openings; and
- e. Ensure the design includes elements that provide privacy for the occupiers.

How the policy works

6.114 The Council expects all shop front design to be of a high design quality and craftsmanship and whenever possible, use sustainable or recycled materials.

6.115 The Council encourages improved shop front security and public realm through the integration of innovative technologies.

6.116 By encouraging shop owners to consider the inclusion of internal shop front shutters during the early stages of the design process. Proposals will respect the distinctive local character of an area whilst maintaining a welcoming environment and public realm.

6.117 Those seeking planning permission for shop front improvements and new shop fronts should seek additional guidance from the Council's Shop Fronts and Signs Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 published on 27th March 1996 and Shop Front Security Addendum to Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 Shop Fronts & Signs adopted in April 2012 or equivalent guidance.

6.118 Changes in retail patterns and a growing demand for housing have led to the piecemeal change of shops converted to residential. Construction works often associated with these changes in use (usually brick-infill) often destroy the inherent adaptability of shop units and shop fronts and detract from the character of the area.

6.119 Wherever possible it is preferable to keep and adapt existing historic shop fronts. Key features such as large windows, details and proportions of the shop front can make for a unique, adaptable and attractive home that enhances and complements the character of the local area.

6.120 When designing conversions of retail units to residential use, careful consideration should be given to the designing-in of privacy, given that retail units are commonly hard against the pavement. This could include retention or replacement of existing shop fronts and integration of a winter garden space at the front of the former retail unit to create a degree of environmental protection, privacy and private amenity space. Those seeking planning permission to convert shops into homes should seek additional guidance from the Addendum to Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 Converting Shops into Homes, adopted October 2004.

Key supporting documents

- Shop Fronts and Signs Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 (1996)
- Shop Fronts Security Addendum to Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 (2012)
- Converting Shops into Homes Addendum to Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1, Addendum No. 2

Advertisement hoardings

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 7

Why we need this policy

6.121 Advertising is closely associated with urban life and can be one of the most dominant elements of the environment. In the right context advertisement hoardings can enhance the appearance and vitality of an area. However, where they are poorly designed or located and where too many signs have been installed they can cause considerable damage to visual amenity by cluttering the built environment and detracting from the quality of the area.

6.122 Changes in legislation and national policy have resulted in the need for updated guidance. The provision of a policy for advertisement hoardings would align with paragraph 67 of the National Planning Policy Framework which highlights a need for controls on advertisements to be efficient, effective and simple in concept and operation. This policy provides guidance that is clear and concise.

6.123 The National Planning Policy Framework acknowledges the impact that advertisements can have on the appearance of the built and natural environment. It highlights the importance of the need for detailed assessment where ‘advertisements would have an appreciable impact on a building or on their surroundings. Advertisements should be subject to control only in the interests of amenity and public safety, taking account of cumulative impacts’⁴⁵. The Advertisement and Hoardings & Other Advertisements Supplementary Planning Guidance No.8 (February 2003) provided guidance about acceptable locations, number, scale and type of advertisements such as wall mounted and Free standing hoardings and ‘A’ boards, panels, signs and window advertisements. The Supplementary Planning Guidance highlights the need to ensure advertisements are sensitively located and design to minimise the impact on residential areas and on heritage assets.

⁴⁵ National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 67.

Policy DM12: Advertisement hoardings

DM12.1 To ensure advertisement hoardings positively contribute to the character and appearance of existing and new streets, the Council will require advertisement hoardings to:

- a. Be designed to improve the public realm;
- b. Demonstrate that the rear of the signs are well designed;
- c. Reinforce the special character of heritage assets and other visually attractive parts of the borough; and
- d. Ensure the location and size of hoardings does not harm amenity or conflict with public safety.

DM12.2 To ensure advertisement hoardings positively contribute to the character and appearance of the building on which they are attached:

- a. The design and proportions should complement the symmetry and proportions of the host structure;
- b. They should be located where they do not obscure or destroy interesting architectural features and detailing; and
- c. They should be located where they do not cover windows or adversely impact on the functioning of the building.

DM12.3 A proposal to display advertisements in Areas of Special Advertisement Control will need to demonstrate that it would not:

- a. Significantly detract from residential amenity;
- b. Affect the setting or character of a heritage asset;
- c. Have a significant impact on the character of Metropolitan Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land, or other rural spaces;
- d. Have a significant impact on public safety including potential for traffic hazards;
- e. Have a significant impact on environmentally sensitive and major gateway approaches to the borough;
- f. Visually separate areas such as car parks and other locations where a safety issue may arise as a result of obscured views into an area; and
- g. Result in numerous hoardings in an area where the cumulative impact would be detrimental to visual amenity.

How the policy works

6.124 Larger hoarding sizes are becoming increasingly prevalent, with new displays now incorporating high level brightly illuminated or flashing LCD screens. These are often mounted on large, poorly designed and unsightly platforms and gantries or on exposed flank brick walls which are intrusive in the street scene and can be a potential distraction for motorists. When assessing proposals for advertising hoarding, the Council will expect signs and their supporting structures to be of a high quality architectural design that positively enhances its setting.

Hoardings affecting heritage assets

6.125 In sensitive locations such as Conservation Areas, Local Heritage Areas, and adjacent to Listed Buildings and Locally Listed Buildings, an excessive number of advertisements and signs in close proximity can lead to visual clutter and can detract from their character, appearance and setting. To reduce their impact on the significance of these heritage assets in these locations, the number of advertisements will be restricted and proposals will need to demonstrate that they positively enhance and respect their immediate setting and context.

Wall mounted hoardings

6.126 Wall mounted advertisement hoardings are often difficult to sensitively integrate on buildings because they can be overbearing in scale, dominate the street scene and can create a poor relationship with building on which they are located. To ensure wall mounted hoardings can be sensitively incorporated on the side of buildings or on boundary walls, the Council will need to be satisfied that their design, scale, and siting would not have an adverse impact on the host building or structure on which it will be located.

Areas of Special Advertisement Control

6.127 To protect the open character of and visual amenity of the Metropolitan Greenbelt and the Bradmore Green Conservation Area, the Secretary of State designated these locations as Areas of Special Advertisement Control. This designation prohibits the display of certain advertisements without the consent of the Council.

6.128 Assessments relating to amenity and safety will need to comply with Town and Country Planning (Control of advertisements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012.

Key supporting documents

- Advertisement and Hoardings & Other Advertisements Supplementary Planning Guidance No.8 (2003)

Refuse and recycling

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 7

Policy SP4.5

Policy SP4.6

Why we need this policy

6.129 Most residential and non-residential developments generate waste which will need to be temporarily stored on site. The current kerbside recycling scheme necessitates the need to provide sufficient room to store separated waste within all developments.

6.130 Both the London Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework do not contain policies relating to refuse and recycling within developments. Additionally the Strategic Policies refer to the Detailed Policies and Proposals for specific design guidance.

6.131 This policy will provide developers working on residential and non-residential schemes greater clarity about what the Council will expect them to provide.

6.132 The existing Unitary Development Plan policies have proved useful to both the Council and those applying for planning permission by providing guidance about the location and design of facilities which are integral to the functional running of each development.

6.133 The Mayor's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance provides some general guidance, however, it states that it should be used in conjunction with local guidance. The Mayor's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance does not address non-residential development.

Policy DM13: Refuse and recycling

DM13.1 To ensure that the location and design of refuse and recycling facilities are treated as an integral element of the overall design, the Council will require developments to:

- a. Sensitively integrate refuse and recycling facilities within the building envelope, or, in conversions, where that is not possible, integrate within the landscape covered facilities that are located behind the building line where they will not be visually intrusive or compromise the provision of shared amenity space;
- b. Ensure facilities are visually screened;
- c. Provide adequate space for the temporary storage of waste (including bulky waste) materials generated by the development; and
- d. Provide layouts that ensure facilities are safe, conveniently located and easily accessible by occupants, operatives and their vehicles.

DM13.2 To ensure existing and future waste can be sustainably and efficiently managed the Council will require a waste management plan for major developments and for developments that are likely to generate large amounts of waste.

How the policy works

Design considerations

6.134 The Council considers the layout, siting, function and design of recycling and refuse storage facilities to all be of equal importance. It is important that these facilities are considered as an integral part of the development process.

6.135 If considered at the initial stage of the design process, proposals for new developments can integrate refuse and recycling within the building envelope without causing undue noise and odour nuisance.

Technical considerations

6.136 It is important that refuse facilities are located in an area where they are easily accessible to all residents, including children and wheelchair users. This would include the provision of a safe route for those on foot as well as ensuring facilities are located on a hard level surface. Facilities must also be easily accessible for waste collectors.

6.137 It is essential that developments incorporate enough suitable space to store the amount of waste and recycling likely to arise from the development once they are occupied and to build in capacity to meet future demand. This ensures that problems with rubbish being left on footways are minimised, occupants have space to recycle, commercial and household waste are kept separately and waste collection services can operate safely and efficiently. To ensure this demand can be met, major developments or those which are likely to generate large amounts of refuse and recycling will be required to submit a waste management plan.

6.138 Additional guidance should be sought from Croydon Council's Public Realm and Safety Department.

Key supporting documents

- The Mayor Of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (March 2016)
- British Standards BS 5906:2005 – Waste management in buildings – Code of practice
- 2010 No.2214 Building and Buildings, England and Wales – The Building Regulations 2010
- The Building Regulations 2000 – Approved Document H, Drainage and Waste Disposal (2000 edition)

Public art

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 7

Policy SP4.5

Policy SP4.6

Why we need this policy

6.139 Despite its size there are relatively few examples of public art within the borough. The Council acknowledges the important role that public art can play in enhancing the setting of a building and creating a visually stimulating public realm and strengthening local distinctiveness.

6.140 There is a need to ensure that opportunities to incorporate public art within new developments or public realm improvements are taken and that it relates to the local character, contributes to the sense of place and reinforces local distinctiveness.

6.141 The incorporation of public art offers the opportunity to work with the local community to create distinctive works that help engender a sense of ownership and strengthen the sense of place.

6.142 Croydon's Supplementary Planning Guidance 19 provided a useful guidance for those wishing to incorporate public art within their development. However, this document referenced 'percent for art', a policy that is no longer live. The Croydon Local Plan now refers to the Council's Public Realm Design Guide which provides more detailed guidance.

Policy DM14: Public art

To enhance and express local character, the Council will support the inclusion of public art and require all major⁴⁶ schemes to include public art that:

- a. Is integrated into proposals at an early stage of the design process;
- b. Enhances and creates local distinctiveness and reinforces a sense of place;
- c. Responds to local character;
- d. Makes a positive contribution to the public realm; and
- e. Engages the local community in its creation.

How the policy works

6.143 By considering public art during the early stages of the design process and clarifying the scope at the beginning of the pre-application process, opportunities can be taken to integrate public art into the fabric of the development itself in more imaginative ways. Public art should not be confined to statues, but can be incorporated in imaginative, simple and cost effective ways such as bespoke paving, gates, lighting, signage, street furniture, playground equipment, railings and landscaping, murals (painted or ceramic), decorative bargeboards or works of art incorporated on elevations where they will be visible to pedestrians.

6.144 The Council expects all public art to be of the highest design quality and craftsmanship and whenever possible, encourage the use of sustainable or recycled materials. When commissioning public art, developers should place equal weight on creating the right piece of work, the craftsmanship of the artist and those installing the piece and the maintenance after it has been installed.

6.145 Those commissioning public art should seek additional guidance from Croydon's Public Realm Design Guide.

Key supporting documents

- Public Realm Design Guide (2012)

⁴⁶ Major schemes are defined as being over 0.5 hectares or residential schemes over 10 units or developments over 1000m²

Tall and large buildings

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 7

Policy SP4.5

Policy SP4.6

Why we need this policy

6.146 The Council acknowledges the positive contribution that well-designed tall buildings of high architectural quality can make. If sensitively and appropriately located, these buildings can facilitate regeneration through the provision of new jobs, homes and community facilities and an attractive built environment.

6.147 The need for this policy has been identified in the Croydon Local Plan's Strategic Policies which sets out the Council's intention to include detailed tall buildings policies within the Detailed Policies and Proposals plan. The Detailed Policies and Proposals also provide a link to the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework and contain the Place-specific development management policies which identify areas suitable for tall buildings.

6.148 The borough's Open Space Needs Assessment identified significant gaps in the provision of amenity green space, particularly in the north of the borough. To address this there is a need to ensure tall and large residential developments are located in areas with sufficient green infrastructure or provide new green infrastructure to meet the increased demand.

6.149 London Plan Policy 7.7 refers to tall and large buildings. This policy advises boroughs to work with the Mayor to identify areas that are appropriate, sensitive or inappropriate for tall or large buildings.

6.150 The Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework identifies locations within the Croydon Opportunity Area that are suitable for tall buildings. It provides guidance on indicative tall building heights, form and typologies. This approach reflects the Mayor's aspirations for new residential development within the Croydon Opportunity Area.

6.151 The base line information used to select locations outside of the Croydon Opportunity Area included mapping of the residential and non-residential character analysis and mapping, PTAL⁴⁷ ratings and open space deficiency mapping

⁴⁷ Public Transport Accessibility Level – a rating of accessibility provided by Transport for London

Policy DM15: Tall and large buildings

To ensure tall or large buildings respect and enhance local character, and do not harm the setting of heritage assets, proposals will be permitted where they meet the following criteria:

- a. They are located in areas identified for such buildings in Policies DM34 to DM49;
- b. They are located in areas meeting a minimum Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) rating of 4, with direct public transport connections to the Croydon Opportunity Area;
- c. The design should be of exceptional quality and demonstrate that a sensitive approach has been taken in the articulation and composition of the building form which is proportionate to its scale;
- d. The building height, footprint and design relates positively to any nearby heritage assets, and conserves or enhances the significance and setting of the assets of the wider historic environment;
- e. To improve the quality of and access to open space, developments including buildings taller than 40 storeys will need to incorporate amenity space, whether at ground level such as atria or above ground level, such as sky gardens and roof terraces, that is accessible to the public as well as residents of the development; and
- f. To ensure tall and large buildings are well integrated with the local area, they should include at least an active ground floor and inclusive public realm.

How the policy works

6.152 Tall and large buildings have been defined as those which are significantly taller and larger; in terms of scale, mass and height than the predominant surrounding buildings, causing a significant change to the skyline.

6.153 When assessing whether a development can be considered to be tall or large, the context within which the building is situated must be taken into account. This would mean that a proposal for six storeys; in an area where predominant building heights are two storeys, would be considered to be a tall building. In an area where an urban block⁴⁸ comprises of buildings with narrow frontages, a proposal for a building with a scale that differs from this would be considered to be large.

6.154 This definition closely aligns with the Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP4.5, London Plan Policy 7.25 and CABE and Historic England's guidance which refer to tall and large buildings.

6.155 There is a need to expand the current definition of tall buildings to include large buildings. This policy will expand the definition of tall buildings to include large buildings and ensure development is sensitive to its local context.

6.156 This policy in conjunction with the Place-specific development management policies (Policies DM34 to DM49) will establish clear principles and more certainty for developers about the locations for tall and large buildings.

⁴⁸ An urban block is a rectangular area in a city surrounded by streets and usually containing several buildings.

6.157 Proposals for tall or large buildings will need to include urban design analysis that demonstrates how they align with the Opportunity Area Planning Framework and the Fair Field, Mid Croydon, Old Town and East and West Croydon Masterplans. In locations outside of these areas, proposals for tall or large buildings will be expected to demonstrate that they will not cause unacceptable harm to the character of the surrounding area and to the wider setting of heritage assets and meet all policy requirements, including those relating to tall buildings.

6.158 Proposals for tall or large developments within sensitive locations⁴⁹ will be expected to demonstrate that it meets the requirements of the London Plan Policies 7.6 and 7.7.

6.159 Paragraph 6.23 of the Croydon Opportunity Area Framework outlines the importance of creating slender tall buildings in locations where the proposed building will be taller than the predominant surrounding development heights. This criterion will help to minimise the impact that the proposed building will have upon the setting and character in terms of microclimate, overshadowing and wind turbulence. This criterion is equally applicable in locations outside of the Croydon Opportunity Area (as listed in the Places of Croydon Policies DM34 to DM49) where opportunities for tall or large buildings may be available.

6.160 Due to their size and scale and the increased densities arising from tall buildings, their impact on surroundings are greater than those of more conventionally sized buildings. Tall and large buildings, in areas such as the Metropolitan Centre that have been identified for growth, will place additional pressure on existing resources such as community facilities and public space. There is an opportunity to address the shortage of space by incorporating high quality public amenity spaces such as sky gardens, atrium spaces and roof terraces in tall buildings. To ensure that these buildings address current and future need for amenity space, provision full public access to these spaces will be supported. The Council will work with developers to secure legal agreements for this type of amenity space provision.

6.161 The design quality of the top of tall buildings is equally as important as the base. A base with a design that has been carefully considered can have a significant impact on the streetscape, local views and how the building physically and visually integrates with the street and the spaces surrounding it. To ensure a tall building is well integrated within its immediate local area, it should incorporate active ground and first floors and a stimulating and inclusive public realm. To make the public realm around the building feel safe and attractive for pedestrians, the façade should have sufficient openings to assist overlooking and passive supervision.

Key supporting documents

- Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2013)
- East Croydon Masterplan (2011)
- West Croydon Masterplan (2011)
- Mid Croydon Masterplan (2012)
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan (annually updated)
- Borough Character Appraisal (2015)
- Character Typology (2015)

⁴⁹ Sensitive locations include sites close to heritage assets, residential amenity spaces, schools, or where topography changes would result in the development crowding or blocking designated views or viewing corridors.

Promoting healthy communities

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 4

Strategic Objective 6

Strategic Objective 7

SP5.2

SP5.4

Why we need this policy

6.162 The links between planning and health are well established. Chapter 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework sets out the role of the planning system in promoting healthy communities, facilitating social interaction and creating healthy and inclusive places. The National Planning Practice Guidance recommends that health and wellbeing and health infrastructure are considered in Local Plan and planning decisions.

6.163 Policy 3.2 of the London Plan, ‘Improving health and addressing health inequalities’, states that boroughs should work with key partners to identify and address significant health issues facing their areas and that new developments should be designed, constructed and managed in ways that improve health and promote healthy lifestyles to help reduce health inequalities. It recommends that Health Impact Assessments are used to consider the impact of major developments on health and wellbeing of communities.

6.164 SP5.2 of the Croydon Local Plan sets out the Council will work in partnership with health authorities to improve health in Croydon and will ensure new developments provide opportunity for healthy living.

6.165 Croydon, like many places, has a number of health inequalities. These health inequalities can be addressed by ensuring the planning system and new developments are considering health and wellbeing. This will allow local communities to lead healthy lifestyles and adopt healthy behaviours through living in quality homes, participating in physical activity and having access to quality open spaces.

Policy DM16: Promoting healthy communities

DM16.1 The Council, working with relevant organisations, will ensure the creation of healthy communities which encourage healthy behaviours and lifestyles by requiring developments to:

- a. Consider health and wellbeing during the design of a development to maximise potential health gains and ensure any negative impacts can be mitigated;
- b. Ensure access to open spaces and facilities for sport, recreation, play and food growing;
- c. Promote active travel and physical activity through cycling and walking opportunities that are well linked to existing pedestrian and cycling infrastructure;
- d. Create spaces for social interaction and community engagement which are designed to be safe and accessible to all; and
- e. Assess and mitigate pollutants and other environmental impacts on health.

DM16.2 The Council will work with NHS partners to support the provision of new healthcare facilities and improvements to existing facilities which provide services important for the physical health, mental health and general wellbeing of communities.

How the policy works

6.166 Considering health and wellbeing as early as possible into the design of a development presents greater opportunities for maximising positive gains, addressing health inequalities and mitigating any negative impacts. For example, to ensure a positive impact on mental health, developments should consider exceeding internal space standards, provide private or semi-private open spaces, ensure a sense of privacy for residents but also provide opportunities for social interaction and should ensure access to natural daylight.

6.167 Developments can support physical activity, promote healthy weights and address health problems associated with obesity. This can be done by considering the layout and access to stairwells, ensuring the provision of accessible cycle storage in both homes and workplaces and providing changing facilities to encourage people to cycle to work. Developments should provide quality open spaces, particularly in areas identified as being deficient, for sport, recreation and play whilst improving links to existing spaces and sport facilities. The design of a development can also promote access to healthy food opportunities by providing food growing opportunities whilst protecting existing facilities.

6.168 Air pollution affects everyone living and working in the borough but can have greater impact on children, older people and those with heart and respiratory conditions. Developments must assess and mitigate the impacts of pollution and look for opportunities to improve air quality. Developments should also be designed to be energy efficient and well insulated to ensure residents are able to live in warm homes and are protected against noise pollution.

6.169 Health Impact Assessments are a tool which can be used to assess the impact of development proposals on health and wellbeing. They should be used to set out how health and wellbeing have been considered during the design of a development, how positive impacts have been maximised and how any negative impacts have been mitigated, particularly where developments are located in the borough's most deprived wards. Health Impact Assessments should be undertaken as early in the process as possible to ensure the assessment is meaningful and can involve engagement from Croydon Public Health and NHS partners.

6.170 New development in the borough needs to be supported by health and social infrastructure to ensure communities have access to facilities and services they require at every stage of their lives. Facilities should be accessible to all and should be easily reached by walking, cycling or public transport. The Council will continue to work with NHS partners to identify requirements for new facilities to meet the need arising from the borough's growing population. It will support improvements to existing facilities and will also work with NHS partners to identify opportunities for facilities to come forward as part of mixed-use schemes, particularly where there is an identified need. The impact of developments on existing healthcare facilities should be considered through a Health Impact Assessment.

Key supporting documents

- The Mayor of London's Social Infrastructure SPG (2015)

Views and Landmarks

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Policy SP4.2

Policy SP4.6

Policy SP4.9

Policy SP4.13

Why we need this policy

6.171 Croydon has compiled a list of Local Designated Views of significance for the borough. These include Croydon Panoramas that reinforce Croydon's sense of local place and identity and Local Designated Landmarks that assist with way finding and contribute to local character of the borough.

6.172 The Unitary Development Plan Policy UD1 contained a list of Views and Landmarks. These have been assessed alongside others suggested in the Borough Character Appraisal, by Development Management Officers and from the previous consultation on the Detailed Policies (Preferred and Alternative Options) of the Croydon Local Plan in 2013 and 2015. The proposed Views and Landmarks are detailed in Policy SP4 and Appendix 5. Policy DM17 details what the Council will consider in terms of possible impact of proposed development on the Local Designated Views, Croydon Panoramas and Local Designated Landmarks.

Policy DM17: Views and Landmarks

DM17.1 The Council will consider the proposed development in relation to its impact on protected Local Designated Views such that developments should not create a crowding effect around, obstruct, or appear too close or high in relation to any Local Designated Landmarks identified in the Local Designated View.

DM17.2 Developments should enhance Croydon Panoramas as a whole and should not tightly define the edges of the viewing corridors from the Croydon Panoramas. Developments should not create a crowding effect around, obstruct, or appear too close or high in relation to any Local Designated Landmarks identified in the Croydon Panoramas.

DM17.3 Public access to all viewpoints to Local Designated Views and all Croydon Panoramas should be maintained.

How the policy works

6.173 When new development is proposed it should consider the effect on a Local Designated View to avoid detrimental impact on the quality of the View and ensure it is not sited too close to avoid overcrowding the View of a Local Designated Landmark. This is considered in the Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP4.2 which states that development will be required to protect Local Designated Views, Croydon Panoramas, the setting of Local Designated Landmarks, other important vistas and skylines.

6.174 The London Plan Policy 7.11 'London View Management Framework' is reflected in the Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP4.13 which states that the Council and its partners will strengthen the protection of and promote improvements to local views, Croydon Panoramas and Local Designated Landmarks.

6.175 The Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework refers to the potential impact of tall buildings on views and assessment of impact on the skyline. It identifies townscapes along which people have generous views of the Croydon Opportunity Area. Further to this, it identifies the need for development to demonstrate that it integrates with and improves the local character and, that new buildings will be assessed against their impact on these views to ensure they do not result in an overbearing wall of development.

6.176 The Panoramas selected (listed in Appendix 5) are the wide expansive views of substantial parts of Croydon where public access to a view point to view the Panorama should be maintained.

6.177 The important Local Designated Landmarks in the views are noted in the list of Croydon Panoramas and Local Designated Views in Appendix 5. This policy aligns with the London Plan, Policy 7.12.

Key supporting documents

- Borough Character Appraisal (2015)
- Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2013)

Heritage assets and conservation

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 7

Policy SP1

Policy SP2.2

Policy SP4.1

Policy SP4.12

Policy SP4.13

Why we need this policy

6.178 Croydon has a rich and varied heritage that provides depth of character to the borough's environment. The historic environment contributes to local character and distinctiveness and enables an understanding of the pattern of historic development of an area. In order to maintain the borough's character, it is vital that heritage assets are protected and sensitively adapted and that their setting is not harmed. The historic environment is a finite resource and, once lost, cannot be replaced.

6.179 The Council recognises the value of the historic environment, especially in relation to the positive contribution it can make to creating and maintaining sustainable communities, and considers it to be important to conserve the valued components of the borough's historic environment for the future. This view is supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (Chapter 12), the London Plan (Chapter 7) and the strategic objectives and policies of the Croydon Local Plan. The strategic policies state that 'Croydon needs to ensure protection of its heritage assets and their settings, to retain local distinctiveness and character'. This is particularly important given the context of the significant change that Croydon, in particular the Croydon Opportunity Area, has seen in the last century and is likely to continue to experience. The Council also supports the principles of heritage-led regeneration.

6.180 This policy seeks to improve the protection afforded to heritage assets in the borough. Heritage assets are the valued elements of the historic environment and make an important contribution to the quality of the borough's architectural, historic and townscape character. A heritage asset is a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets can be identified in various ways, for example through statutory designation as heritage assets of national significance, such as Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, or through designation by the Local Planning Authority, which includes Locally Listed Buildings, Local Heritage Areas and Locally Listed Historic Parks and Gardens. Heritage assets can also be identified through area assessments, master planning or during the planning process itself.

6.181 Through the planning process the Council will consider the significance of all sites and areas identified as having heritage significance. The Council will monitor proposed removals and additions to the established lists of heritage assets as and when appropriate. The Council will continue to make information relating to heritage assets available to view on the Croydon Council website.

6.182 Heritage assets may be nationally or locally designated, or undesignated: the reason for their being identified is their special interest. This may be historic, architectural, artistic, or archaeological and these are the attributes that make up their unique quality or significance.

6.183 The setting of a heritage asset is defined in the glossary of the National Planning Policy Framework as ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.’

6.184 This policy addresses detailed issues that relate to the detailed application of the Strategic Policies to heritage assets in the borough and fulfils the aim outlined in strategic Policy SP4 to strengthen the protection afforded to heritage assets in the borough.

6.185 The National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 126 states that ‘local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment’.

6.186 The London Plan Policy 7.8G states that boroughs should ‘include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area’.

6.187 The Croydon Local Plan 2018 provides general policies SP4.11 to SP4.15 that relate to the historic environment. However, there is a need to provide detailed policy on specific issues in order to provide additional policy protection to the borough’s heritage assets and to enable the Council to meet its statutory duties.

Policy DM18: Heritage assets and conservation

DM18.1 To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of heritage assets within the borough, the Council will determine all development proposals that affect heritage assets in accordance with the following:

- a. Development affecting heritage assets will only be permitted if their significance is preserved or enhanced;
- b. Proposals for development will only be permitted if they enhance the setting of the heritage asset affected or have no adverse impact on the existing setting;
- c. Proposals for changes of use should retain the significance of a building and will be supported only if they are necessary to keep the building in active use; and
- d. Where there is evidence of intentional damage or deliberate neglect to a heritage asset, its current condition will not be taken into account in the decision-making process.

DM18.2 Applications for development proposals that affect heritage assets or their setting must demonstrate:

- a. How particular attention has been paid to scale, height, massing, historic building lines, the pattern of historic development, use, design, detailing and materials;
- b. That it is of a high quality design that integrates with and makes a positive contribution to the historic environment; and
- c. How the integrity and significance of any retained fabric is preserved.

DM18.3 To preserve and enhance Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens within the borough, the Council will determine all development proposals that affect these heritage assets in accordance with the following:

- a. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building or Registered Park and Garden should be exceptional;
- b. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade I or II* Listed Building or a Scheduled Monument should be wholly exceptional; and
- c. All alterations and extensions should enhance the character, features and setting of the building or monument and must not adversely affect the asset's significance.

DM18.4 To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of Conservation Areas within the borough, the Council will determine all development proposals that affect Conservation Areas in accordance with the following:

- a. The demolition of a building that makes a positive contribution to the special character and appearance of a Conservation Area will be treated as substantial harm;
- b. Where the demolition of a building in a Conservation Area is considered to be acceptable, permission for its demolition will only be granted subject to conditions linking demolition to the implementation of an approved redevelopment scheme; and
- c. All proposals for development must have regard to the development principles in the Conservation Area General Guidance Supplementary Planning Document and Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan Supplementary Planning Documents or equivalent.

DM18.5 To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of Locally Listed Buildings within the borough, the Council will determine all development proposals that affect Locally Listed Buildings in accordance with the following:

- a. Substantial weight will be given to preserving and enhancing Locally Listed Buildings; where demolition is proposed, it should be demonstrated that all reasonable attempts have been made to retain all or part of the building;
- b. All alterations and extensions should enhance the building's character, setting and features and must not adversely affect the significance of the building; and
- c. All proposals for development must have regard to Croydon's Local List of Buildings of Historic or Architectural Importance Supplementary Planning Document or equivalent.

DM18.6 To preserve and enhance the character, appearance and setting of Local Heritage Areas within the borough, the Council will determine all development proposals that affect a Local Heritage Area in accordance with the following:

- a. Substantial weight will be given to protecting and enhancing buildings, townscape and landscape features that make a positive contribution to the special character and appearance of a Local Heritage Area; and
- b. All proposals for development must have regard to the development principles in the Conservation Area General Guidance Supplementary Planning Document and the Local Heritage Area evidence base.

DM18.7 Substantial weight will be given to conserving and enhancing landscape features or planting that makes a positive contribution to the special historic character and original layout of Registered and Locally Listed Historic Parks and Gardens.

DM18.8 All development proposals must preserve and enhance War Memorials and other monuments, and their settings.

DM18.9 In consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, or equivalent authority, the Council will require the necessary level of investigation and recording for development proposals that affect, or have the potential to affect Croydon's archaeological heritage. Remains of archaeological importance, whether scheduled or not, should be protected in situ or, if this is not possible, excavated and removed as directed by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service or equivalent authority.

How the policy works

6.188 While the Council recognises that many non-designated heritage assets do not benefit from statutory protection, the Council will seek to protect all heritage assets from demolition due to their national or local historic and architectural significance and the contribution they make to the borough's townscape character. The Council will seek to retain original features and detailing present on buildings and ensure that alterations and extensions to historic buildings are carried out in a manner that does not harm their significance and respects the scale, character, detailing and materials of the original building and area. Proposals that include the reinstatement of significant lost architectural or landscape features or the removal or harmful alterations, where this can be demonstrably undertaken without harm to the significance of the heritage asset, will be supported in principle.

6.189 In addition to the collective value of buildings and their relationship to each other, the character of Conservation Areas and Local Heritage Areas may be defined by the wider townscape, land uses, public realm, open spaces, road layout or landscaped areas. This character can be relatively consistent or in larger areas may contain several 'character areas' within the Conservation Area or Local Heritage Area. In addition to protecting individual buildings the Council will ensure that the wider character of an area is protected and enhanced.

6.190 All planning applications submitted that relate to heritage assets should include a description of the significance of the heritage asset affected and analysis of the resultant impact of the development on the heritage asset and its setting. The level of detail of this statement should be proportionate to the significance of the asset affected and will, if necessary, be directed by the Council.

6.191 All development that relates directly to heritage assets or affects their setting must be of a high quality design that enhances their special character. New development will be discouraged from copying existing buildings but rather must be informed by and well integrated with the established character of the area.

6.192 Development will be encouraged to enhance the setting of heritage assets, or at the very least not have any adverse impact on the current setting. In some cases there may be opportunities to better reveal the setting of heritage assets; however this must not have adverse impacts on local character or other heritage assets.

6.193 Historic buildings should be maintained in their original use wherever possible unless fully justified by demonstration that this is necessary to secure its long term future viability. Where a proposed change of use is fully justified, it should be demonstrated how the building's original fabric and character is to be preserved.

6.194 Historic landscapes, including Registered and Locally Listed Historic Parks and Gardens may have interest from their age, connection with historic buildings, events or people, presence of ornamental features and artefacts, style of layout, or work of an important designer. The Council will ensure that Historic Parks and Gardens are not adversely affected by new development.

6.195 Croydon's archaeological heritage comprises of both above and below ground remains, previously identified through individual finds, evidence of previous settlements and standing structures. At present, approximately a quarter of the borough is covered by archaeological priority areas, which are areas that have a high likelihood of archaeological significance. Due to its nature, much of the borough's archaeological heritage is likely to have been undiscovered and as a result is very sensitive. If a site is identified as having potential archaeological significance applicants will be required to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment and, if necessary, a field investigation. Any discovered archaeological remains will be required to either be preserved in situ or through a programme of excavation, recording, publication and archiving, undertaken by an archaeological organisation approved by the Council, prior to the commencement of any development. The Council will consult with and follow the guidance of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, or equivalent authority, on the archaeological implications of development proposals.

6.196 Where development proposals affect heritage assets, the submission of a full planning application will be sought as opposed to an outline planning application, unless the Local Planning Authority has sufficient comfort that the level of detail submitted will ensure that the proposed development will preserve or enhance the affected asset or assets.

6.197 The Council supports the principle of improving access to historic buildings but will ensure that works undertaken to achieve this are done so in the most creative manner possible and that any harm to significance is minimised and outweighed by the public benefit of securing access.

6.198 The Council will maintain the ‘Heritage at Risk Register’, which is managed by Historic England, and monitors the condition of heritage assets where possible. If deemed appropriate, the Council will exercise its legal powers to ensure that essential maintenance of designated heritage assets is undertaken. The Council will seek to work with partners to secure creative solutions that would contribute positively to local character and vitality.

6.199 When, in exceptional circumstances, a heritage asset cannot be retained, the development will be required to conduct a full recording survey (including photographs) and deposit the information in the Croydon Local Studies Library and Archives Centre. This should be secured through a planning condition. This is in addition to the recording requirements imposed in respect of the loss of nationally significant designated heritage assets.

6.200 This policy should be read in conjunction with existing and future Council guidance documents including the:

- a. Conservation Area General Guidance Supplementary Planning Document;
- b. Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan Supplementary Planning Documents;
- c. Local List of Buildings of Historic or Architectural Importance Supplementary Planning Document; and
- d. Residential Extensions and Alterations Supplementary Planning Document.

Key supporting documents

- The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic England - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (2015)
- Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management - Historic England Advice Note 1 (2016)
- Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments – English Heritage (2011)
- Borough Character Appraisal (2015)
- Croydon’s Local List of Buildings of Historic or Architectural Importance Supplementary Planning Document (2007)
- Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans (various)
- Conservation Area General Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (2013)
- Local Heritage Areas Review (2016)
- Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2013)
- East Croydon Masterplan (2011)
- West Croydon Masterplan (2011)
- Mid Croydon Masterplan (2012)

7. Community Facilities

Strategic policy

Where we are now

7.1 The main issues for the provision of community facilities and education facing Croydon are that:

- An increasing population will put more pressure on existing community facilities and is likely to require the provision of more.
- Over time the types of community facilities provided will need to change to reflect demographic change – the population becoming older and more ethnically diverse, more people living alone and changing lifestyles.
- There are, and will be changes to public policy on service provision and co-location of services.
- There will be a need to accommodate 1,900 extra burials in Croydon by 2031 in the borough.

Where we want to be

Strategic Objective 4:

Reduce social, economic and environmental deprivation, particularly where it is spatially concentrated, by taking priority measures to reduce unemployment, improve skills and education and renew housing, community and environmental conditions.

Strategic Objective 6:

Provide and promote well designed emergency services, community, education, health and leisure facilities to meet the aspirations and needs of a diverse community.

Strategic Objective 7:

Conserve and create spaces and buildings that foster safe, healthy and cohesive communities.

Strategic Objective 8:

Improve accessibility, connectivity, sustainability and ease of movement to, from and within the borough.

How we are going to get there

Policy SP5: Community Facilities

SP5.1 The Council will have a presumption in favour of new development provided it is in accord with Policy SP5 and other applicable policies of the development plan and it contributes to the provision of infrastructure and community facilities through Community Infrastructure Levy and planning obligations requirements.

Health and wellbeing

SP5.2 The Council and its partners will create and safeguard opportunities for healthy, fulfilling and active lifestyles by:

- a. Working in partnership with the health authorities to improve health in Croydon;
- b. Ensuring new developments provide opportunity for healthy living by the encouragement of walking and cycling, good housing design, sufficient open space and opportunity for recreation and sound safety standards;
- c. Improving education and skills training in Croydon and encouraging life-long learning; and
- d. Promoting the growth and expansion of further and higher education to improve skills and act as a driver of growth and enterprise in the local economy.

SP5.3 The Council and its partners will encourage the creation of healthy and liveable neighbourhoods by:

- a. Ensuring the provision of a network of community facilities, providing essential public services; and
- b. Protecting existing community facilities that still serve, or have the ability to serve, the needs of the community.

Providing new community facilities

SP5.4 The pattern, scale and quality of community and education facilities will be adjusted:

- a. To meet the evolving needs of the community;
- b. To improve service provision; and
- c. To support housing and employment growth.

SP5.5 Community facilities will be well designed and located so as to be accessible to all sections of the community where they provide an on-site service. The Council and its partners will encourage and plan for the co-location of services where this provides convenience to the user and resource efficiency and can be achieved in a timely way. Detailed location and site allocation policies are set out in the Detailed Policies and Proposals of the Croydon Local Plan.

SP5.6 The Council will support and enable the provision and improvement of places of worship. Criteria can be found in Policy DM19.2.

SP5.7 The Council will support the temporary occupation of empty buildings and cleared sites for community uses where they contribute to regeneration and enhance the character of the area.

Burial space

SP5.8 The Council will plan and provide additional space for burials. The site or sites will be selected through a study and should meet the following criteria:

- a. Meet burial needs until at least 2031 and be of sufficient size for that purpose;
- b. Be suitable for burial of all groups and faiths;
- c. Be accessible to all sections of the community; and
- d. Meet technical requirements for burial including the avoidance of risk to aquifers.

Education and skills

SP5.9 The Council will support investment in the improvement and expansion of primary and secondary schools and special schools to meet the needs of the community and its growing population.

SP5.10 The Council will support investment in new schools by identifying sites for new schools in the Croydon Local Plan.

SP5.11 Children's Centres and pre-school facilities will be provided, enhanced and updated in alignment with the growing population.

SP5.12 The Council will support the growth and improvement of further and higher education in the borough and in particular seek to bring a university or 'multiversity' to Croydon. Subject to progress, the Croydon Local Plan will define a campus location at a suitable site with high public transport accessibility.

SP5.13 The Council will seek to encourage the new university/multiversity to be a centre for innovation, enterprise and associated employment.

SP5.14 The Council will support skills training and further education of residents by modernising and enhancing the quality of libraries, assisting home learning and training at work, and supporting adult education and training.

SP5.15 The Council will work with higher and further education services to better provide for the needs of employment and life enhancement training.

Why we have taken this approach

7.2 The National Planning Policy Framework states that infrastructure provision is part of planning for prosperity. New housing, employment and other development brings with it additional requirements for community facilities. Government policy has enabled Councils to raise resources in support of social infrastructure through a Community Infrastructure Levy and through planning obligation agreements. Evidence of the needs for additional infrastructure is provided in the accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Plan and will be further specified in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). This policy, as a first step, specifies the principle that Croydon will use a CIL to aid the funding of community infrastructure.

Health and wellbeing

7.3 Creating opportunities for healthier and more active lifestyles is part of evolving national policy, recently reaffirmed in the Government's White Paper on public health. The creation of opportunities requires local action jointly between the health, care and local planning authorities. Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy endorses the need to help people stay healthy and independent so that they can improve their own health and wellbeing.

7.4 Creating a safe home and physical environment whilst encouraging physical exercise will have a positive impact on the physical and mental health of residents, workers and visitors to Croydon.

7.5 London and borough policies all seek to improve the education, training and skills levels of the population to improve their quality of life, increase life-long opportunities for employment and to improve the competitiveness of national, regional, and local economies. Local strategic policy is required to embed these educational, training and skills objectives into sustainable spatial development in Croydon.

7.6 Croydon's level of skills at degree level and above is now less than the London average. It is a disincentive to inward investment for high knowledge industry and investment. To overcome these deficiencies and to increase opportunities for degree level education and enhanced training for skills, the expansion of higher and further education is to be encouraged. In particular, the attraction of a university or complex of university facilities to Croydon is seen as important and was envisaged in the 'We are Croydon' Vision. This will require in time the expansion of existing colleges and the provision of a new university complex in or near Croydon Metropolitan Centre. The London Plan identifies Croydon Opportunity Area as a Strategic Outer London Development Centre for higher education.

7.7 Local planning authorities are asked to ensure that infrastructure is provided in support of existing and growing communities. Modern society needs a wide range and network of facilities provided locally to support the population in its health, safety, sport, leisure, education and meeting place needs. The precise needs of these services vary but an essential requirement is that they are located so as to be reasonably accessible to the diverse population they serve.

7.8 The pattern and extent of existing health facilities, schools and colleges, indoor and outdoor leisure, libraries, halls and of schools and Children's Centres is described in the accompanying Infrastructure Delivery Plan. The pattern of service provision will need to change over time to reflect changing needs caused by demographic change (aging, more people living alone, more children, a more ethnically diverse population and changing lifestyles). Additionally the process of growth creates service pressures for more public service outlets in the community. The policy gives positive support for physical changes to accommodate more and improved community facilities.

7.9 The expected growth in the borough's population means complementary community facilities will be required. In addition to seeking opportunities to provide new facilities, the Council will protect existing community facilities where they still serve, or have the ability to serve the needs of the community. The community facilities are largely outlined in the Croydon Infrastructure Delivery Plan. The needs of the community evolve, for example the borough's public houses have come under considerable pressure in recent years and are now considered a community facility. Whereas the borough has an over provision of care homes, residential homes and nursing homes, so these are no longer considered a community facility to be protected by policy.

7.10 Provision and ease of access to health and community facilities have positive impacts on wellbeing and healthcare. Such facilities need to be accessible to all sections of the community, including those without a car, the disabled or others with social, economic or physical characteristics limiting their mobility. Where possible services will be co-located so as to enable multi-purpose trips, reduce the need to travel and for the convenience of the user. Additionally, the service providers through co-location will be able to share spaces and services and to reduce capital and revenue costs. This policy is supported by Policy SP8 (Transport and Communication).

7.11 Public satisfaction with local neighbourhoods increases with ready access to sport and leisure facilities. Likewise the probability of people enjoying an active and healthy lifestyle increases with access to leisure and sporting facilities.

Providing new community facilities

7.12 Croydon has a wide range of faith groups, many of which for demographic and other reasons are growing and in need of new or expanded accommodation both for worship and for associated education, social and assembly needs. The Council will, as a general principle, enable development of this nature at appropriate and accessible locations. Detailed policy on this is specified in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals.

7.13 The extensive need for community facilities, together with pressure on public and voluntary sector resources requires that resources are used carefully. Empty buildings and premises offer a low cost, if temporary, source of supply for some community facilities to commence their function pending a more permanent solution. Not all empty buildings will be suitable for community uses, for example where there is a shortage of parking or they are adjacent to noise sensitive uses. A policy to encourage temporary uses can enhance the public realm to help build social cohesion, support cultural diversity and engender a sense of safety and belonging.

Burial Grounds

7.14 A burial needs study on behalf of the borough shows a need to accommodate 10,000 deaths by 2031 with a resultant need for 1,900 new burial spaces. The London Plan urges boroughs to consider supplying burial grounds close to the communities they serve. The criteria for site selection is identified in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals.

Education and skills

7.15 The quality of educational facilities needs continual renewal and improvement to meet modern standards. Additionally, the educational estate needs to be expanded to meet the requirements arising from housing and demographic growth and to fulfil the objectives of Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy. This will require both the expansion of existing schools and the provision of new schools. This is further described in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Sites for additional schools will be identified in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals.

7.16 The Council has a demographic model and methodology to estimate the need for form expansion in the state sector which is described in more detail in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

7.17 The needs of children with learning difficulties or behavioural problems also requires physical improvement and expansion with more children educated close to home in the borough rather than further afield. Specialist provision is thus required in both existing and in special schools.

7.18 Croydon Council has recently provided 26 Children's Centres in line with current requirements. Over the period of the Plan these centres will need to be renewed and adapted to meet changing pre-school needs. At the same time housing growth will bring additional demands and in due course call for expansion of Children's Centres or other pre-school facilities. The principle of such expansion and adaptation is established in this policy.

7.19 Universities and university sites with multiple university representation (multiversities), have a track record for innovation and technical developments, many of which have commercial applications. One purpose for establishing a University or multiversity in Croydon is to provide the opportunity for the direct application of new technologies in young and growing enterprises. For this reason, Policy SP5.13 establishes the principle that university presence in Croydon should be in a form and in a place with space and opportunity for there to be adjoining centre(s) of innovation.

7.20 In a fast changing world, the skills needed for employment and wider knowledge, require constant informal and formal learning throughout life. The Council, as part of its effort to raise the quality of life for its residents, will continue to support this process through the work of the Adult Learning and Training Service, the provision of a central and hub libraries of an improving standard and through partnership with the higher education colleges. The end result is to give opportunities for and to stimulate life-long learning, as envisaged in Croydon's Sustainable Community Strategy.

Providing and protecting community facilities

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 4

Strategic Objective 6

Strategic Objective 7

Strategic Objective 8

Policy SP5

Why we need this policy

7.21 The National Planning Policy Framework in paragraph 69 states that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. The Council recognises the benefits of a healthy community and with the expected growth in the borough's population, existing community facilities that serve their current and future needs should be retained and new facilities provided.

7.22 Croydon's population, as it grows, will put increasing pressure on community facilities. Consequently, a changing approach towards locating services and facilities is needed, especially to ensure they are provided in sustainable locations.

7.23 The London Plan Policy 3.16 cites the protection and enhancement of social infrastructure which includes community uses and encourages London boroughs to develop policies to protect these uses.

Policy DM19: Providing and protecting community facilities

DM19.1 The Council will permit the loss of existing community facilities where:

- a. It can be demonstrated that there is no need for the existing premises or land for a community use and that it no longer has the ability to serve the needs of the community;
- b. The existing use is located on the ground floor within a Main Retail Frontage, a Secondary Retail Frontage, a Shopping Parade or a Restaurant Quarter Parade; or
- c. Community facilities for a specific end user (either on site or off site as part of a comprehensive redevelopment) that meet current or future needs are provided.

DM19.2 The Council will support applications for community use where the proposals:

- a. Include buildings which are flexible, adaptable, capable of multi-use and, where possible, enable future expansion;
- b. Comply with the criteria for D1 class uses in industrial locations set out in Table 5.1;
- c. Are accessible to local shopping facilities, healthcare, other community services and public transport or provides a community use in a location and of a type that is designed to meet the needs of a particular client group; and
- d. Are for a use that is a town centre use, as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework, are located within Croydon Metropolitan Centre or a District or Local Centre, have no more than 280m² of floor space (net) and are in the vicinity of a Neighbourhood Centre, or are a change of use of an existing unit in a Shopping Parade.

How the policy works

Protection of existing community facilities

7.24 Proposals involving the loss of a community facility may comply with the policy by:

- a. Explaining why the current use is no longer needed if the building/site is occupied; and
- b. Showing that the loss would not create, or add to, a shortfall in provision of floor space/sites for the existing community use by providing details of a marketing exercise that meets the criteria below or provide a replacement community facility for a specific end user either on site as part of a mixed use development or elsewhere on a site with no current community use.

7.25 The marketing exercise associated with this evidence should be for a minimum period of eighteen months. Space should be offered at a reasonable charge for community groups/voluntary sector organisations reflecting its existing use value unfettered by any hope value. In the event that a community facility is listed on the Assets of Community Value register and is offered for sale, the local community is given six months to prepare a bid to buy it. In such circumstances, the marketing statement could be reduced to a period of a minimum continuous period of twelve months in addition to the six months that the community has to prepare a bid to buy it.

7.26 Developments subject to this policy may include proposals involving the loss of an existing profit-making community use (such as a private gym or cinema). These could submit evidence to demonstrate that the existing community use is not financially viable and so no longer has the ability to serve the needs of the community.

7.27 In cases where a community use ceases, it has to be successfully demonstrated that there is no local need or demand for alternative community uses.

7.28 Policy DM19.1(b) removes the protection of community facilities located in Main Retail Frontages, Secondary Retail Frontages, Shopping Parades and Restaurant Quarter Parades as these are locations where Class A uses are the preferred uses. Policies DM4, DM6 and DM7 permit the extension and change of use of units in these designations (with the exception that change of use is not permitted in Main Retail Frontages). In order to allow any unit converted to a community use in one of these location to revert to a Class A use the protection of community use does not apply within one of these designations. As Policies DM4, DM6 and DM7 permit the change of use of units in these designations to a community use there should be a supply of units within the same area to replace a lost community use if needed.

Proposals for new community facilities

7.29 The use of a building and the needs of communities can change over time. Therefore, new community facilities should be designed to be flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances including being capable of multi-use and expansion.

7.30 New community facilities should be located so that they are close to schools, local shopping facilities and public transport and other community services to reduce the number of trips people need to make to access them. However, it is acknowledged that there may be circumstances where the needs of a particular group or client base mean that it that it does not need to be located close to other services. In such instances applications would need to be supported with information demonstrating how the lack of access to other services will not have a negative impact on the end users of the new community facility and the amenity of the surrounding area.

Supporting Selhurst Park as the home stadium of Crystal Palace Football Club

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 1

Why we need this policy

7.31 Selhurst Park has been home to Crystal Palace Football Club since 1924.

7.32 The Council recognises the existing role that Crystal Palace Football Club has in the community, identifying it as a large scale community and leisure facility that continues to make a significant contribution to local area regeneration, creating opportunities for people to share a sense of pride in where they live, as well as delivering initiatives that support community cohesion and facilitate greater social inclusion.

Policy DM20: Supporting Selhurst Park as the home stadium of Crystal Palace Football Club

The Council will continue to support Selhurst Park as the home stadium of Crystal Palace Football Club and ensure that any redevelopment would enhance the club's position with a football stadium which makes a significant contribution to the Borough.

How the policy works

7.33 The presence of a major Football Club within Croydon brings many economic, social and cultural benefits. It is therefore important to protect the facilities that are considered necessary for the retention of such a club.

7.34 London Plan policy 4.6 provides support for the continued success of professional sporting enterprises and the cultural, social and economic benefits that they offer to residents, workers and visitors.

Protecting public houses

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 6

Policy SP5

Why we need this policy

7.35 The National Planning Policy Framework in paragraph 69 states that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. The loss of public houses over recent years has increased due to rising property values. The importance of public houses as a community asset has been acknowledged through the National Planning Policy Framework which requires local authorities to ‘plan positively’ for such uses. There is also a body of evidence produced by organisations such as CAMRA (The Campaign for Real Ale), the All Party Parliamentary Beer Group and the Institute for Public Policy Research which also supports this view.

7.36 The Institute of Public Policy Research’s ‘The Social Value of Community Pubs’ details the social and community importance of public houses and their importance as hubs for development of social networks. It notes the significant long term consequences and associated costs for communities with a lack of social infrastructure which can support the wellbeing of individuals and communities. In May 2013 CAMRA advised that public house losses had been running at 26 per week in the six months to March 2013.

7.37 The London Plan Policy 3.16 cites the protection and enhancement of social infrastructure which can include public houses and encourages London boroughs to develop policies to protect public houses as a community asset.

Policy DM21: Protecting public houses

The Council will not grant planning permission for the demolition or change of use of a public house which displays the characteristics of a community pub such as;

- space for organised: social events such as pub quizzes, darts competitions, pool leagues;
- Meeting rooms, performance spaces, room for hire (appropriately sound proofed);
- Ancillary facilities (skittles alley, children's play area); and
- Associated clubs and teams.

Unless:

- a. The loss of the public house would not result in a shortfall of local public house provision of this type;
- b. That the public house is no longer considered economically viable when considered against the CAMRA's Public House Viability Test; and that a range of measures have been undertaken to seek to improve viability including (but not restricted to):
 - Hosting quiz nights, craft fairs, live music or comedy;
 - Food offer diversification;
 - Providing B&B Accommodation;
 - Renting out space for meetings, classes or community events;
 - Maintenance, repair and visual improvements;
 - Varied opening hours; and
- c. The public house has been marketed as a public house, at a market rate for public houses, for a consistent period of 18 months.

How the policy works

7.38 Public houses play an important role at the heart of many local communities. In many cases they have historically provided social hubs and make a positive contribution to townscape and local identity. A defined need can be demonstrated by the submission of a marketing statement for a period of eighteen months and consideration against CAMRA's viability assessment. Other criteria which would be considerations would include sustained and documented evidence of local objections to the loss of the public house and the public house being used for a wider variety of ancillary uses such as functions, social events and other community activities.

7.39 Public houses can provide an important role in promoting community cohesion and can offer opportunities for people from different walks of life to mix. They are more than just a place to relax and drinks; they can host events, clubs and provide informal meeting spaces for local interest groups. In 2012 the Institute of Public Policy Research (IPPR) report on Pubs and Places found that 23% of pub goers had made friends in their local public house with people "they would not normally mix with". Supporting such industries is particularly important given the importance of the food and drinks industry to Croydon. As a consequence, the Council will protect Public Houses as long as their benefit to the community can be justified.

7.40 The Council will resist the loss of these facilities unless it can be demonstrated that is no longer required in its current use. Evidence will be required to show that the loss would not create, or add to, a shortfall in provision for the public house and demonstrate that there is no demand for such a use on the site. This would include the submission of evidence of suitable marketing activity for a period of eighteen months. In the event that a public house is listed on the Assets of Community Value register and is offered for sale, the local community is given six months to prepare a bid to buy it. In such circumstances, the marketing statement could be reduced to a period of a minimum continuous period of twelve months in addition to the six months that the community has to prepare a bid to buy it. This evidence should demonstrate that the existing use is no longer financially viable through the submission of financial evidence. Marketing details need to include a site description, photographs and reasonable terms commensurate with public house use. In cases where a public house use has ceased it has to be successfully demonstrated that there is no local need or demand.

Key supporting documents

- CAMRA Guidance – Pub Planning Policy Tool Kit (2014)
- ‘How to save London’s pubs as community resources’- Steve O’Connell, London Assembly (2013)
- The Social Value of Community Pubs (2012)

Providing for cemeteries and burial grounds

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 6

Policy SP5

Why we need this policy

7.41 In 2012 Croydon had less than two years supply of burial space remaining in its cemeteries within the borough and at Greenlawns Memorial Park in Tandridge district and Bandon Hill Cemetery in the London Borough of Sutton.

7.42 A planning application was made to Tandridge District Council to extend the existing burial ground at Greenlawns Memorial Park following consideration of all known options within the London Borough of Croydon itself. The planning application was refused and the refusal was upheld upon appeal.

7.43 Therefore, Croydon needs to find an alternative site for a new burial ground and a policy is proposed to guide the search for a site and to help determine any subsequent planning application.

7.44 The Burial Land Need and Provision Study identifies that space needs to be found for 1,900 burial spaces in the borough up to 2031.

Policy DM22: Providing for cemeteries and burial grounds

The Council will support applications for new cemeteries and burial grounds where the proposals:

- a. Have good means of access from roads and are near bus routes or other transport nodes;
- b. Are located in areas of with no risk of flooding from all potential sources of flooding;
- c. Are not located in a Groundwater Source Protection Zone;
- d. Would not have unacceptable adverse impact on the biodiversity of the borough; and
- e. Are not located in Metropolitan Green Belt or on Metropolitan Open Land, unless it has been demonstrated that there are no suitable sites that are not in Metropolitan Green Belt or on Metropolitan Open Land, there is no impact on openness and existing provision of public access is maintained.

How the policy works

7.45 A new cemetery or burial ground needs to be well accessed from roads and bus routes or other transport nodes in order to be accessible for residents of the borough to visit and attend to gravestones.

7.46 Cemeteries and burial grounds would be particularly adversely affected by flooding. Therefore, they must not be located in areas of flood risk (from any source of flooding). Applications will be refused if there is any risk of flooding to the site irrespective of whether a sequential test demonstrates that there are no other suitable sites within the borough.

7.47 They also have a greater potential to contaminate groundwater supplies. Groundwater provides a third of our drinking water in England and Wales, and it also maintains the flow in many rivers. In some areas of Southern England, groundwater supplies up to 80% tap water. It is crucial that these supplies and sources are looked after and ensure that tap water is completely safe to drink. The Environment Agency has defined Groundwater Source Protection Zones for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. Maps are available from the Environment Agency (on their website) showing the extent of Groundwater Source Protection Zones in Croydon.

7.48 The National Planning Policy Framework lists facilities for cemeteries as potentially being acceptable in Green Belt. However, the presumption is that this is for existing cemeteries and that new cemeteries and burial grounds need to demonstrate exceptional circumstances before being permitted in Green Belt (and by default, Metropolitan Open Land).

7.49 Therefore, a new cemetery or burial ground will only be permitted in Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land if it has first been demonstrated that there are no suitable sites outside of Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land. These sites do not have to be within the borough boundary of Croydon. Furthermore, any ancillary facilities associated with a new cemetery or burial ground must be kept to a minimum so that there is no impact on openness of Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land. Existing public access to any site in Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land must also be maintained.

Key supporting documents

- Burial Land Need and Provision Study (2010)



A Place with a Sustainable Future

The content of this section is related to the theme of Croydon as 'A Place with a Sustainable Future.' It considers how the borough can become a sustainable, well connected place and an environment prepared for the impacts of a changing climate.

8. Environment and Climate Change

Strategic policy

Where we are now

8.1 The key issues that the borough faces in terms of planning for climate change up to 2036 are:

- Climate change is a global issue with impacts that are felt most acutely at the local level in terms of more extreme weather, including hotter summers and periods of heavy rainfall.
- There is a Council target of a 34% reduction in carbon emissions in Croydon by 2025.
- 25% of the heat and power used in London must be generated through the use of localised decentralised energy systems by 2025.
- Croydon is ranked the 4th settlement in England most susceptible to surface water flooding.
- The London Plan sets a target for the capital to become 85% self-sufficient in managing waste by 2020.
- If Croydon town centre undergoes intensive development, more aggregate recycling facilities may be required to minimise waste and its transportation.

Where we want to be

Strategic Objective 5:

Ensure that high quality new development both integrates, respects and enhances the borough's natural environment and built heritage.

Strategic Objective 9:

Ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Strategic Objective 10:

Improve the quality and accessibility of green space and nature, whilst protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

Strategic Objective 11:

Tackle flood risk by making space for water and utilising sustainable urban drainage systems.

How we are going to get there

Policy SP6: Environment and Climate Change

SP6.1 In order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and deliver development that is adaptable in a changing climate, the Council will apply a presumption in favour of development provided applications meet the requirements of Policy SP6 and other applicable policies of the development plan.

Energy and carbon dioxide (CO₂) reduction

SP6.2 The Council will ensure that future development makes the fullest contribution to minimising carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the London Plan energy hierarchy (use less energy, supply energy efficiently and use renewable energy), to assist in meeting local, London Plan and national CO₂ reduction targets. The Council will promote the development of district energy networks where opportunities exist due to high heat density⁵⁰ or an increase in heat density brought about by new development. This will be achieved by:

- a. Requiring high density⁵¹ residential developments of 20 or more units to incorporate site wide communal heating systems
- b. Requiring major development⁵² to be enabled for district energy connection⁵³ unless demonstrated not to be feasible or financially viable to do so.

Sustainable design and construction

SP6.3 The Council will seek high standards of sustainable design and construction from new development, conversion and refurbishment to assist in meeting local and national CO₂ reduction targets. This will be achieved by:

- a. Requiring new-build residential development of fewer than 10 units to achieve the national technical standard for energy efficiency in new homes (2015). This is set at a minimum of 19% CO₂ reduction beyond the Building Regulations Part L (2013);

- b. Requiring new-build residential development of 10 units or more to achieve the London Plan requirements or National Technical Standards (2015) for energy performance, whichever the higher standard;
- c. Requiring all new-build residential development to meet a minimum water efficiency standard of 110 litres/person/day as set out in Building Regulations Part G;
- d. Requiring conversions and changes of use of existing buildings providing more than 10 new residential units to achieve a minimum of BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment Very Good rating or equivalent;
- e. Requiring new build non-residential development of 500m² and above to achieve a minimum of BREEAM Excellent standard or equivalent;
- f. Requiring conversions and changes of use to non-residential uses with an internal floor area of 500m² and above to achieve a minimum of BREEAM Very Good standard or equivalent;
- g. Requiring new build, non-residential development of 1000m² and above to achieve a minimum of 35% CO₂ reduction beyond the Building Regulations Part L (2013); and
- h. Requiring development to positively contribute to improving air, land, noise, and water quality by minimising pollution, with detailed policies to be included in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals.

50 55 residential units or 1,000m² commercial development per hectare

51 55 residential units per hectare for developments of over 100 homes; 75 units per hectare for developments of 20 or more but under 100 homes

52 10 or more residential units, a site of 0.5 hectares or more or 1,000m² commercial development

53 Enablement for district energy connection which incorporates provision of a communal heating system operating to defined temperatures with a suitable on site space for associated heat connection plant and pipe connection to the perimeter of the site.

Flooding, urban blue corridors and water management

SP6.4 The Council, as a Lead Local Flood Authority, will work in partnership with the Environment Agency, community groups, water and highways infrastructure providers, developers and other Lead Local Flood Authorities to reduce flood risk, protect groundwater and aquifers, and minimise the impact of all forms of flooding in the borough. This will be achieved by:

- a. Applying the Sequential Test and Exception Test where required by Policy DM25;
- b. Requiring major developments in Flood Zone 1 and all new development within Flood Zones 2 and 3 to provide site specific Flood Risk Assessments proportionate with the degree of flood risk posed to and by the development, taking account of the advice and recommendations within the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Surface Water Management Plan;
- c. Requiring all development, including refurbishment and conversions, to utilise sustainable drainage systems (SuDs) to reduce surface water run-off and provide water treatment on site; and
- d. Requiring development proposals to account for possible groundwater contamination in Source Protection Zones 1 and 2.

SP6.5 The Council and its partners will promote the implementation of 'Urban Blue Corridors', enabling a network of multifunctional spaces and corridors that provide safe routes and storage for flood water within the urban environment. This will be achieved by:

- a. Supporting schemes that make space for water in flood events;
- b. Supporting schemes to de-culvert sections of the River Wandle, Norbury Brook and Caterham Bourne;
- c. Preserving and enhancing landscape, heritage and culture through protection and access improvements to the borough's ponds, open water and water heritage sites; and
- d. Maximising opportunities to establish overland flow paths, surface water ponding areas, urban watercourse buffer areas and multi-use flood storage areas in locations of high surface water flood risk and critical drainage areas.

Waste management

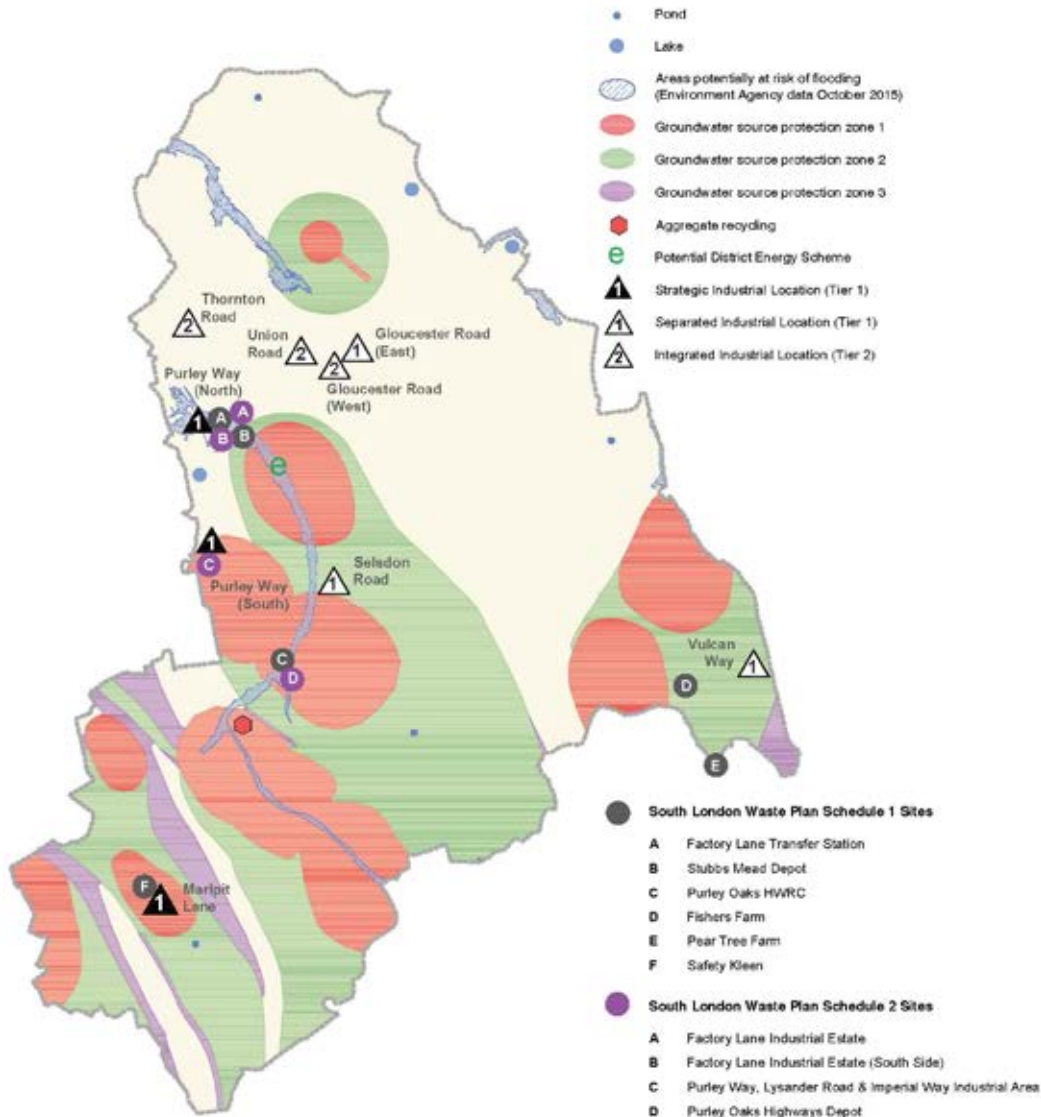
SP6.6 The Council supports the objectives of sustainable waste management set out in the London Plan and national policy. The Council will identify the necessary capacity in collaboration with the neighbouring boroughs of Merton, Kingston and Sutton to maximise self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated within the four boroughs. This will be achieved through the South London Waste Plan DPD and any further revisions.

Minerals

SP6.7 The Council will support schemes for aggregate recycling facilities within the borough and seek to reduce the environmental impact of aggregates by supporting the enhancement and development of aggregate recycling facilities where there is no significant detriment to local amenity (see Policy SP8 regarding freight movement and railheads).

What it will look like

Figure 8.1: Map of Policy SP6 Environment and Climate Change



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Why we have taken this approach

Energy and carbon dioxide (CO₂) reduction

8.2 In 2012, the London Borough of Croydon was responsible for 1,544 kilo tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions⁵⁴. While this level of emissions is eighth highest across the 33 London Boroughs, total emissions from Croydon’s homes are the second highest across the boroughs. The London Plan includes a target to reduce CO₂ emissions by 60% by 2025 and the Climate Change Act sets out that emissions will be reduced by 80% by 2050 (based on 1990 levels). The Croydon Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan⁵⁵ sets out targets for reducing borough wide CO₂ emissions. A key part of this action plan is the minimisation of CO₂ emissions arising from new and existing buildings, through sustainable design and construction and low/zero carbon energy generation. This approach is embedded in the ‘We Are Croydon Vision’⁵⁶.

8.3 The Sustainable Design and Construction Evidence Base⁵⁷ and District Energy Feasibility Study⁵⁸ highlights that there is significant potential, in the form of high heat densities, for district energy. National planning policy and the London Plan support the development of district energy as a cost effective means of achieving low (and zero) carbon development in urban areas. The National Technical standards (2015) for new housing and the London Plan set minimum levels for CO₂ reduction. The London Plan also allows for the offsetting of residual CO₂ emissions where it can be demonstrated that it is not feasible to achieve the required CO₂ target fully onsite. Development applications proposing the utilisation of biomass heating systems or biomass combined heat and power systems will be required to provide appropriate information to allow assessments to be made of the effectiveness of measures to minimise the impact on local air quality.

54 Department of Energy & Climate Change, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2012

55 Croydon Council “Croydon Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan” 2010

56 We Are Croydon vision (page 45)

57 LBC Sustainable Design and Construction Evidence Base 2010 (page 58-61)

58 AECOM District Energy Feasibility Study 2009

Sustainable design and construction

8.4 Adoption of the National Technical Standards (2015) and London Plan requirements will ensure that new developments achieve high standards of environmental performance which address: energy/water consumption, environmental impact of materials, waste, surface water run-off, pollution, construction management, ecology and occupant health and wellbeing. The design of developments should maximise the potential to use innovative construction technologies, pre-fabrication elements and sustainable materials alongside the use of recycled materials as referred to in the Mayor's SPG on 'Sustainable Design and Construction' (2014). A requirement for major refurbishments and conversions to meet the National Technical Standards (2015) and London Plan requirements will ensure that opportunities to modernise and improve Croydon's existing buildings are maximised. Overall, this approach will help meet the objectives set out in Croydon's Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

Flooding, urban blue corridors and water management

8.5 The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Croydon, Sutton, Merton and Wandsworth (SFRA, 2015) identifies the main risks of fluvial flooding in the vicinity of the Norbury Brook through Thornton Heath and Norbury and through Kenley, Purley and Waddon along the Brighton Road and Godstone Road valleys and around the culverted River Wandle⁵⁹ Croydon has been ranked the 4th settlement in England most susceptible to surface water flooding⁶⁰. The Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) identifies parts of the borough to be particularly susceptible to surface water flooding, including Brighton Road through Purley up to Central Croydon and the A22 Godstone Road⁶¹. The SFRA identifies significant episodes of surface water flooding at Purley Cross, Kenley Station, Brighton Road Coulsdon, Hamsey Green, Purley Oaks Road, Norbury and Thornton Heath⁶². The SFRA also identifies areas in the borough where groundwater may occur and where groundwater may come close to the ground surface⁶³. Croydon experienced severe flooding in 2014 associated with the Caterham Bourne and high groundwater levels.

59 SFRA Appendix A Figure 2.1

60 National Rank Order of Settlements Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding, DEFRA 2009

61 London Borough of Croydon Surface Water Management Plan, Phase 1 Scoping Study – Final Draft (page 23)

8.6 The SFRA, SWMP scoping report, Sustainable Design and Construction Evidence Base and policies in the London Plan recommend the application of sustainable urban drainage (SuDs) to ameliorate flood risk, improve water management and reduce surface water run-off. The Council, as the Local Planning Authority and the Lead Local Flood Authority, is required to ensure that SuDS are implemented in all major developments. The requirement to utilise SuDS in all development, including those in low risk areas, is in view of the fact that surface water from one area of a catchment may contribute towards enhanced flood risk in another area of that catchment. In addition, flood events are expected to become more frequent and more significant in the future as the U.K.'s climate changes and this requirement will go some way to adapting to this change. The installation of SuDS, such as green roofs, can have several additional benefits: increasing biodiversity and urban cooling, providing additional open space in built-up areas and improvements to water quality. Flood Risk Assessments will highlight site specific issues and help inform the best solutions to reduce flood risk and improve water management. The Level 2 SFRA and SWMP can be used to guide which SuDS will be the most suitable based on site specific considerations.

8.7 A Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) commissioned research report, involving Croydon Council, entitled 'Developing Urban Blue Corridors' proposes tackling pluvial flood risk in a more innovative and strategic manner through the establishment of a network of multifunctional spaces for water⁶⁴. It propounds the establishment of safe flood corridors and setting development back from natural overland flow paths and ponding areas. Establishing a network of multifunctional spaces and corridors for flood water provides additional opportunities for improving biodiversity, recreation, urban cooling and access improvements to ponds and open water sites such as South Norwood Lake and Waddon Ponds. The approach is supported by policy within the London Plan⁶⁵. The Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals will set detailed policies for establishing Urban Blue Corridors in Croydon.

62 SFRA Appendix A Figure 2.3

63 SFRA Appendix A Figure 2.4

64 URS Scott Wilson, Kingston University and Croydon Council. 'Developing Urban Blue Corridors Scoping Study Final Report' (March 2011). Report for DEFRA.

65 London Plan Policies 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 7.27, 7.28, 7.30

8.8 The Environment Agency has defined Source Protection Zones (SPZs), for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. A formation of chalk underlies Croydon. Fractures in the chalk rock allow groundwater to collect and flow underground. They also allow large quantities of groundwater to be brought to the surface through pumping of wells. The water from these wells supplies over 70% of Croydon's drinking water, and should be protected to ensure water is available to current and future generations. Considerate planning is needed so that development does not have a detrimental effect on the public's valuable water resource. Through this package of measures Croydon has the potential to reduce urban diffuse pollution in its water bodies and help improve the ecological status of the borough's surface waters such as the River Wandle, Norbury Brook and Caterham Bourne.

Waste management

8.9 The Council has developed the South London Waste Plan DPD with the neighbouring boroughs of Kingston, Merton and Sutton. The Waste Plan forms part of each borough's Local Development Framework and ensures that collectively, the boroughs meet the London Plan, national and EU requirements. Detailed planning policies for the assessment and delivery of new waste management facilities are set out in the South London Waste Plan DPD. Policy 5.16 of the London Plan seeks to manage as much of London's waste within London as practicable; working towards managing the equivalent of 100 per cent of London's waste within London by 2031 and creating positive environmental and economic impacts from waste processing working towards zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2031. Within this context, the London Plan emphasises that boroughs should maximise self-sufficiency. The London Plan provides updated guidance and revised waste apportionment that the South London Waste Plan will seek to meet.

8.10 When considering planning applications for new waste management facilities, the Council will have regard to the policies of the South London Waste Plan DPD, the site selection criteria to be set out in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals and the additional location criteria set out in the London Plan and national policy. Within Croydon, some Strategic Industrial Locations have been identified as potentially suitable for waste management facilities and are identified in the South London Waste Plan DPD.

Minerals

8.11 An aggregates company has access to a rail head at Purley. Whilst the borough has no minerals for extraction the levels of growth envisaged over the plan period will require sustainable means with which to transport and distribute aggregates as well as recycling aggregates.

Development and construction

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 9

Strategic Objective 10

Strategic Objective 11

Policy SP6.2

Policy SP6.3

Why we need this policy

8.12 As part of its commitment to achieving sustainable development and promoting the economic and social wellbeing of the borough, the Council needs to ensure that there is effective protection of the environment and prudent use of natural resources. To do this the Council needs to assess the environmental impacts of development and take action to ensure that sustainable development objectives are met. The entire borough of Croydon is also an Air Quality Management Area.

Policy DM23: Development and construction

The Council will promote high standards of development and construction throughout the borough by:

- a. Ensuring that future development, that may be liable to cause or be affected by pollution through air, noise, dust, or vibration, will not be detrimental to the health, safety and amenity of users of the site or surrounding land;
- b. Ensuring that developments are air quality neutral and do not lead to further deterioration of existing poor air quality;
- c. Ensuring mitigation measures are put in place to reduce the adverse impacts to acceptable levels. Where necessary, the Council will set planning conditions to reduce the impact on adjacent land uses to acceptable levels, relative to ambient noise levels and the character of the locality; and
- d. Encouraging the use of sustainable and innovative construction materials and techniques in developments.

Why we are proposing this approach

8.13 In Croydon, developments of 10 or more new homes or 500m² or more of non-residential floor space are expected to meet high sustainable construction standards in accordance with the Croydon Local Plan.

8.14 Developers should seek to minimise the adverse environmental impacts of development during construction in line with the Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance 2014 and by considering the following best practice measures:

- a. Identifying potential sources of dust and other air pollution as early as possible from the earliest stages of project design and planning;
- b. Locating activities likely to generate air pollution or dust away from sensitive uses such as hospitals, schools, housing and wildlife sites where possible;
- c. Minimising dust generation by dampening stockpiles and covering skips;
- d. Dampening and sweeping construction sites, access roads and dust generating activities such as stone cutting as required;
- e. Accommodating wheel washer facilities as necessary; and
- f. Making use of techniques such as framed construction and prefabricated components in order to minimise construction noise and disruption on site.

8.15 Solid wall insulation will also be encouraged in existing developments where planning permission may be required.

Air quality

8.16 The entire borough of Croydon is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and therefore developers should give careful consideration to the air quality impacts of their proposed development through an Air Quality Assessment.

8.17 Since very few developments are 'zero emission' developments, most development will have a negative impact on air quality. As Croydon is an AQMA, new developments should be at least 'air quality neutral'. Developers should consider measures to minimise emissions of air pollution at the design stage and should incorporate best practice in the design, construction and operation of the development. Where a development has a negative impact on air quality, developers should identify mitigation measures that will minimise or offset the emissions from the development. These mitigation measures should be implemented on-site. This is especially important where provision has been made for a large number of parking spaces, where the development will generate a significant number of trips, will give rise to other potentially significant sources of pollution or will be used by large numbers of those particularly vulnerable to poor air quality, such as children or older people. Poor air quality is linked to the development of chronic diseases and can increase the risk of respiratory illness. Tackling poor air quality can improve health problems and minimise the impacts on vulnerable groups, especially asthma in children and heart and respiratory diseases in older people.

8.18 The Council has produced an Interim Policy Guidance (Standards and Requirements for Improving Local Air Quality) on requirements for improving local air quality, which sets out situations when an assessment may be required and suggests methods of undertaking such an assessment within the Croydon area. Developers or architects involved in new residential development, new industrial and commercial development, or mixed use development with housing should consult the Interim Planning Guidance on Improving Local Air Quality and the Mayor of London's Control of Dust and Emissions Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Noise

8.19 There is a need to ensure that residents and businesses are protected from environmental disturbance during the construction of major developments.

8.20 The Council's Code of Practice has been prepared to help developers and their contractors ensure that they undertake their works in the most considerate manner, in order to reduce the impact of the work on local communities. It also provides guidance on a Construction Logistic Plan required for major developments and the assessment of traffic movements.

8.21 Most planning applications received by the Council are assessed for the impact of environmental noise on the new development. This to ensure that the proposed development has adequate sound insulation in order to minimise the adverse impact of noise from a railway or a busy road, aircraft or an industrial activity. Residential developments close to railways and other noise sensitive sites will need a noise assessment.

Key supporting documents

- Standards and Requirements for Improving Local Air Quality Interim Policy Guidance (2014)
- The Mayor of London's Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)
- The Mayor of London's Control of Dust and Emissions Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)

Land contamination

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 9

Policy SP6.3

Why we need this policy

8.22 Whilst a site may contain elevated levels of ‘contaminants’, it may or may not be defined in legislation as contaminated land.

8.23 The legislation defines contaminated land as ‘any land which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated, to be in such a condition, by reasons of substances in, on or under the land that:

- a. Significant harm is being, or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or
- b. Pollution of controlled waters is being or is likely to be caused.’

8.24 Land contamination is likely to have arisen from the activities of past industrial and waste disposal practices. Elevated levels of heavy metals, oils, pesticides, and asbestos or landfill gas are a few examples of substances or materials which could be considered contaminants and which, where not properly managed, could cause harm to health or the environment.

8.25 The planning system aims to ensure that the effects of historical contamination do not cause any harm to the future users of a site. Provisions in the planning process ensure that, where contamination is an issue on a site, it is cleaned up or remediated before or as part of its redevelopment. Contaminated sites can be redeveloped into uses such as housing, schools and hospitals.

8.26 Before the introduction of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, there were instances where the previous controls dealing with contamination were not so effective, and going back further in time, controls were limited or non-existent. This may have resulted in contamination not being addressed or satisfactorily dealt with prior to or during the site’s development. It is these sites that the legislation aims to deal with by ensuring that, where potentially contaminated sites do exist, they are found and cleaned up.

8.27 It is the responsibility of the Council to determine whether it considers the site to be contaminated. Planning controls through the imposition of conditions assists in helping to govern these sites.

Policy DM24: Land contamination

DM24.1 The Council will permit development proposals located on or near potentially contaminated sites, provided that detailed site investigation is undertaken prior to the start of construction in order to assess:

- a. The nature and extent of contamination; and
- b. The production of landfill gases and the potential risks to human health, adjacent land uses and the local environment.

DM24.2 Where the assessment identifies unacceptable risks to human health, adjacent land uses or the local environment, site remediation and aftercare measures will be agreed or secured by condition to protect the health of future occupants or users.

DM24.3 All development proposals on contaminated sites should be accompanied by a full risk assessment, which takes into account existing site conditions.

How the policy works

8.28 In addressing contamination, it is recognised that retrospective remedial actions, carried out after a site has been developed, will be significantly more expensive and difficult, than if the remediation is carried out prior to or as part of a site's development. As a consequence of this, when a site is to be developed, the Council will seek to ensure that any issues of contamination are addressed through the imposition of planning conditions prior to its development. The scale of remediation of the land should reflect the nature and risk posed by any contaminants. The Council's Contaminated Land Officer will advise on remedial measures and that measures are successfully implemented.

Key supporting documents

- Environmental Protection Act 1990

Sustainable Drainage Systems and reducing flood risk

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 9

Strategic Objective 11

Policy SP6.4

Policy SP6.5

Why we need this policy

8.29 The National Planning Policy Framework states that development should be directed away from areas at a highest risk of flooding and that Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development. Where development is required in areas at risk of flooding, it should be safe for the lifetime of development without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

8.30 The National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance state that sustainable drainage systems should be given priority in major developments unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. However, the use of sustainable drainage systems in all developments provides the opportunity to manage surface water as close to the source as possible and provide wider amenity and biodiversity benefits.

Policy DM25: Sustainable Drainage Systems and reducing flood risk

DM25.1 The Council will ensure that development in the borough reduces flood risk and minimises the impact of flooding by:

- a. Steering development to the areas with a lower risk of flooding;
- b. Applying the Sequential Test and Exception Test in accord with Table 8.1;
- c. Taking account of all sources of flooding from fluvial, surface water, groundwater, sewers, reservoirs and ordinary watercourses; and
- d. Applying the sequential approach to site layout by locating the most vulnerable uses in parts of the site at the lowest risk of flooding.

DM25.2 In areas at risk of flooding development should be safe for the lifetime of development and should incorporate flood resilience and resistant measures into the design, layout and form of buildings to reduce the level of flood risk both on site and elsewhere.

DM25.3 Sustainable drainage systems are required in all development and should:

- a. Ensure surface run-off is managed as close to the source as possible;
- b. Accord with the London Plan Sustainable Drainage Hierarchy;
- c. Achieve better than greenfield runoff rates;
- d. Be designed to be multifunctional and incorporate sustainable drainage into landscaping and public realm to provide opportunities to improve amenity and biodiversity;
- e. Achieve improvements in water quality through an sustainable drainage system management train; and
- f. Be designed with consideration of future maintenance.

Table 8.1 Application of Sequential test and Exception test to applications in Croydon

Flood Zones	Land uses	Sequential Test	Exception Test	Flood Risk Assessment
Flood Zone 1	All uses are permitted	Required if identified at risk from other sources of flooding	Not applicable	All major ⁶⁶ developments and all developments in areas identified at risk from other sources of flooding
Flood Zone 2	Highly vulnerable uses will only be permitted if the Exception Test is passed More vulnerable and Highly vulnerable uses should set Finished Floor Levels a minimum of 300mm above the known or modelled 1% annual probability flood level (1 in 100 year) including climate change	Required for all development unless allocated in the Croydon Local Plan 2018	Required for highly vulnerable uses	All development
Flood Zone 3a	Highly vulnerable uses will not be permitted More vulnerable uses should set Finished Floor Levels a minimum of 300mm above the known or modelled 1% annual probability flood level (1 in 100 year) including climate change Basements dwellings will not be permitted	Required for all development unless allocated in the Croydon Local Plan 2018	Required for essential infrastructure and more vulnerable uses	All development
Flood Zone 3b	Water compatible uses will be permitted Highly vulnerable, more vulnerable and less vulnerable uses will not be permitted Basements dwellings will not be permitted	Required for all development unless allocated in the Croydon Local Plan 2018	Required for essential infrastructure	All development

⁶⁶ Developments of 10 or more residential units, 1,000m² or more of non-residential floor space or sites more than 0.5ha in extent

How the policy works

8.31 When preparing Flood Risk Assessments regard should be had to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Surface Water Management Plan, Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, other local flood history, relevant flood defence asset information and Environment Agency flood maps. Flood Risk Assessments should assess the risk from all sources of flooding and should be informed by the latest evidence on climate change allowances.

8.32 The Sequential Test and Exception Test are not required for sites allocated in this Plan, for minor development⁶⁷ or change of use⁶⁸. For all other development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 the Sequential Test and Exception Test should form part of the Flood Risk Assessment, having regard to the guidance in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. A Sequential Test is required for development in Flood Zone 1 if the area has been identified at risk from other sources of flooding.

8.33 For residential development, a Sequential Test may be made against the Council's published five year supply of housing land and should demonstrate that the five year supply of housing land cannot be met on sites with a lower risk of flooding. For all other uses a Sequential Test should be based on the catchment of the proposed use.

8.34 Where a site is at risk of groundwater, the Council will request a Basement Impact Assessment as part of the Flood Risk Assessment for any basement application. These assessments should be informed by ground investigations to help assess the flood risks to basement development.

8.35 Croydon has experienced a number of surface water flood events and has been ranked by Department of Environmental, Food and Rural Affairs as the 4th settlement in England most susceptible to surface water flooding⁶⁹. The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy identifies up to 33,614 residential properties at risk from surface water in the borough⁷⁰. Extensive records are held of surface water flooding across the borough with particularly significant episodes at Purley Cross roundabout and Brighton Road, Kenley station, Brighton Road (Coulsdon), Hamsey Green, Purley Oaks Road, Norbury and Thornton Heath⁷¹. Due to the risk posed by surface water flooding in Croydon, development should utilise sustainable drainage systems to achieve better than greenfield runoff rates from the site. Greenfield runoff rates are defined as the runoff rates from a site, in its natural state, prior to any redevelopment and are typically between two and eight litres per second per hectare⁷². If better than greenfield runoff rates cannot be achieved, this should be justified to the Local Planning Authority and Lead Local Flood Authority as part of a drainage strategy. In these instances greenfield runoff rates should be achieved as a minimum in line with the London Plan.

67 In relation to flood risk, minor development means: minor non-residential extensions with a footprint less than 250 square metres; alterations that do not increase the size of buildings; household development within the curtilage of the existing dwelling and physical extensions to the existing dwelling itself. This excludes the creation of a separate dwelling within the curtilage of the existing dwelling.

68 This excludes change of use to a caravan, camping or chalet site or to a mobile home or park home site.

69 National Rank Order of Settlements Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding, DEFRA 2009

70 London Borough of Croydon Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

71 London Borough of Croydon, Merton, Wandsworth Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1

72 London Plan Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance

8.36 Sustainable drainage systems should always be considered as early in the design process to inform the design of the development. Proposals should demonstrate an understanding of how surface water will flow across the site, taking account of topography and locating drainage features accordingly. A drainage strategy should demonstrate that the site will achieve better than greenfield runoff rates and that sustainable drainage systems have been designed in line with the London Plan drainage hierarchy. Drainage design should follow the principles of water sensitive urban design and demonstrate a sustainable drainage management train. A sustainable drainage management train identifies the different stages of movement of water through and across a site, identifying suitable sustainable drainage techniques for each stage. For example, a management train could consist of a green roof, a soakaway and permeable paving used in different parts of a development. The drainage strategy should also demonstrate how the drainage system will be managed and maintained for the lifetime of the development.

8.37 Sustainable drainage systems provide wider benefits than just reducing surface water runoff from a site. They provide opportunities to improve water quality by removing pollutants, improve the quality and attractiveness of public realm and open spaces and enhance biodiversity through the creation of habitats such as ponds and wetlands. Sustainable drainage systems should be designed to manage water as close to the source as possible and include treatment stages which not only manage the flow of water but provide wider benefits to the site. The contribution of trees in reducing flood risk should be recognised in developing sustainable drainage systems and the wider benefits that can be realised. Detailed guidance on sustainable drainage systems will be produced by the Lead Local Flood Authority.

Key supporting documents

- Stemming the flow – the role of trees and woods in flood protections (May 2014)
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2015)
- Surface Water Management Plan (2011)
- Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2015)
- Ministerial Statement HCWS161 (2014)
- Woodland actions for biodiversity and their role in water management (March 2008)

9. Green Grid

Strategic policy

Where we are now

9.1 The key issues that the borough faces in terms of planning for green space up to 2036 are:

- 50% of the borough's residential areas are located more than 400m from a local park.
- Pressure on existing green spaces and play areas are likely to increase with the levels of growth planned for urban areas in the borough.
- Croydon lacks areas of open water e.g. lakes, rivers and large ponds.
- Due to limited land availability there are significant gaps in the access to nature in the northern parts of the borough.
- There is a combined allotment waiting list across Croydon of approximately 600 people.

Where we want to be

Strategic Objective 4:

Reduce social, economic and environmental deprivation, particularly where it is spatially concentrated, by taking priority measures to reduce unemployment, improve skills and education and renew housing, community and environmental conditions.

Strategic Objective 7

Conserve and create spaces and buildings that foster safe, healthy and cohesive communities.

Strategic Objective 8:

Improve accessibility, connectivity, sustainability and ease of movement to, from and within the borough.

Strategic Objective 9:

Ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Strategic Objective 10:

Improve the quality and accessibility of green space and nature, whilst protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

Strategic Objective 11:

Tackle flood risk by making space for water and utilising sustainable urban drainage systems.

How we are going to get there

Policy SP7: Green Grid

SP7.1 In order to deliver new and enhanced green infrastructure commensurate with growth the Council will apply a presumption in favour of development provided applications assist in the delivery of a Green Grid and meet the requirements of Policy SP7 and other applicable policies of the development plan.

Green spaces

SP7.2 The Council will protect and safeguard the extent of the borough's Metropolitan Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and local green spaces.

SP7.3 The Council will establish a network of multi-functional open spaces, a 'Green Grid', comprising those parts of the All London Green Grid together with other green spaces within the borough as shown in Figure 9.1. The Council and its partners will:

- a. Seek the provision and creation of new green spaces. With particular focus for areas deficient in access to nature, play areas, and publicly accessible recreational open space;
- b. Improve access and links to and through green spaces to encourage walking, cycling and horse-riding;
- c. Assist in the delivery of the Mayor's All London Green Grid through the implementation of the London Downlands and Wandle Valley Area Frameworks;
- d. Maintain and improve the quality, function and offer of open spaces across the borough for all users; and
- e. Maximise opportunities for street tree planting, green roofs, green walls and green landscaping to assist urban cooling in a changing climate.

Biodiversity

SP7.4 The Council and its partners will enhance biodiversity across the borough, assist ecological restoration and address spatial deficiencies in access to nature by:

- a. Protecting and enhancing sites of importance for biological and geological diversity;
- b. Improving the quality of current sites through habitat management;
- c. Exploring options to increase the size of wildlife areas of existing sites and creating new areas for wildlife;
- d. Enhancing connections between, or joining up sites, either through direct physical corridors, or through a series of linked sites;
- e. Reducing the pressures on wildlife and sensitive sites by improving the wider environment around wildlife sites by establishing buffer areas; and
- f. Promoting the naturalisation of landscapes and the enhancement of Croydon's natural landscape signatures.

Productive landscapes

SP7.5 The Council and its partners will support the role of productive landscapes by:

- a. Protecting and enhancing allotments, community gardens and woodland;
- b. Supporting food growing, tree planting and forestry, including the temporary utilisation of cleared sites; and encouraging major residential developments⁷³ to incorporate edible planting and growing spaces at multiple floor levels; and
- c. Ensuring landscaping is flexible so that spaces may be adapted for growing opportunities.

Designations shown on the Policies Map

Each of the designations set by this policy are shown on the *Policies Map*. The designations are summarised in Table 9.1 below:

Table 9.1 Designations set by Policy SP7 shown on the Policies Map

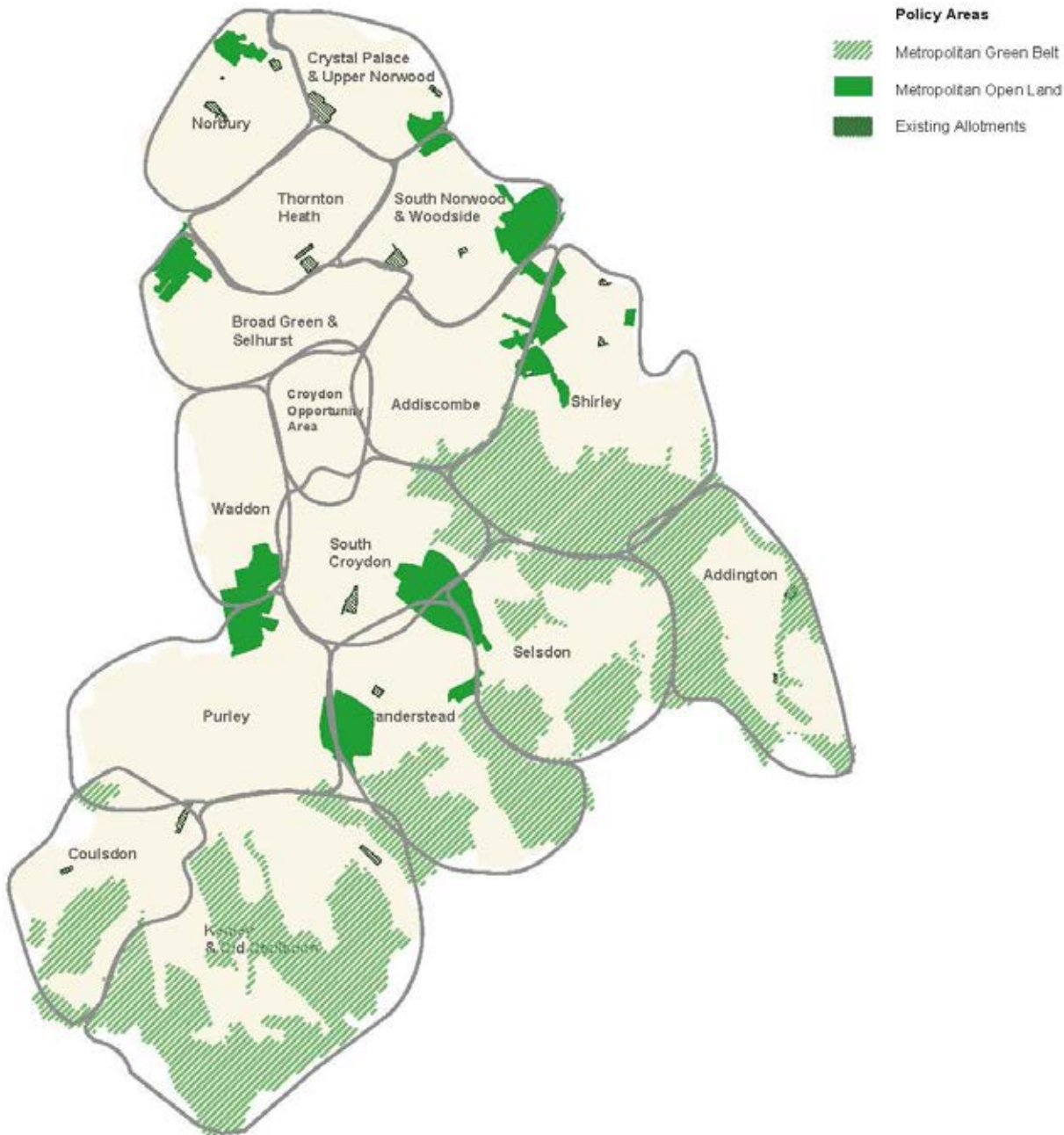
Designation	Location	
Metropolitan Green Belt	Across the Places of Addington, Addiscombe, Coulsdon, Kenley & Old Coulsdon, Purley, Sanderstead, Selsdon, Shirley and South Croydon	
Metropolitan Open Land	Croham Hurst Croydon Cemetery and environs Edenham High School Land at Love Lane Part of land at Shirley Oaks Norwood Grove and environs	Purley Downs Purley Way playing fields and environs Sanderstead Plantation South Norwood Country Park to Ashburton Playing Fields South Norwood Lake and environs

What it will look like

Figure 9.1: Green Grid map



Figure 9.2: Green Grid map 2



Why we have taken this approach

Green spaces

9.2 The Green Grid concept aims to link environmental assets with existing and future proposed communities through a connected, easily accessible open space network. The Council will use the Green Grid concept to ensure that the access, quality and function of the borough's existing green space is maximised, as well as attempting to provide new green space via enabling development. Croydon's Green Grid policies support the Green Arc vision of "Bringing the Big Outdoors closer to people through the creation of an extensive and attractive and valued recreational landscape of well-connected and accessible countryside around London, for people and wildlife". The Council will ensure that the natural signatures of the borough are maintained and enhanced in accordance with Natural England's 'London Landscape Framework.'

9.3 The Council will protect and safeguard Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land as per national policy and the policies of the London Plan. Local green spaces which make a contribution to the borough's heritage value, visual character, recreational opportunities, tranquillity, and amenity qualities will be protected and safeguarded. Further policy detail is set out in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals detailing a hierarchy of green spaces with subsequent designations added to the Proposals Map. These amendments will reflect the approach set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance.

9.4 In 2009 an 'Open Space Assessment'⁷⁴ and 'Outdoor Recreation Needs Report' were prepared for the Council and identified over 50% of the borough's residential areas as being deficient in access to all forms of open space (as defined by the superseded Planning Policy Guidance Note 17). These deficiencies are particularly pronounced in the north of the borough, in areas such as East Croydon, Thornton Heath and Broad Green. Assessments of the quality of Croydon's existing open spaces indicated, that in the south, where large areas of accessible countryside is found, they were of higher quality than other areas, with the lowest quality spaces located in the central areas of the borough. With the existing deficiency in some areas, along with limited opportunities to create more open space and a growing population, protection of the existing provision of open space and maximisation of its benefits will be vitally important.

9.5 Areas where the public realm is predominantly hard-surfaced (e.g. Croydon Opportunity Area and the District Centres) contribute to the heat island effect. Methods of cooling and climate change adaptation are promoted through the Green Grid policy. Green roofs, sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS), street trees and green/soft landscaping measures can all contribute to cooling in urban areas.

Biodiversity

9.6 The policy approach to biodiversity is informed by 'Making Space for Nature'⁷⁵ and is consistent with national planning policy for biodiversity and geological conservation and guidance from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs⁷⁶. The policy seeks to enhance the resilience and coherence of Croydon's ecological network. The Greater London Authority's 'Access to Nature' mapping shows a good distribution of natural and semi-natural green space provision in the south of the borough where larger sites are located. These policies in combination with the borough's Biodiversity Action Plan and London's Downlands Green Grid Area Framework will enable biodiversity conservation and improvements in access to nature to be more easily and consistently integrated into other strategic plans and projects.

74 Open Space Needs Assessment and Open Spaces Assessment Standards Report (2009)

75 Lawton, J.H., Brotherton, P.N.M., Brown, V.K., Elphick, C., Fitter, A.H., Forshaw, J., Haddow, R.W., Hilborne, S., Leafe, R.N., Mace, G.M., Southgate, M.P., Sutherland, W.J., Tew, T.E., Varley, J., & Wynne, G.R. (September 2010) Making Space for Nature: a review of England's wildlife sites and ecological network. Report to DEFRA.

76 DEFRA Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (March 2011)

Productive landscapes

9.7 The London Plan includes several strategic policies promoting productive landscapes⁷⁷ and encourages London boroughs to identify other potential spaces that could be used for commercial food production or for community gardening, including allotments and orchards. The concept of productive landscapes goes beyond food production to include community gardens, sustainable forestry, urban farms and urban agriculture plots, where commodities such as flowers can be produced. Productive landscapes encourage healthy eating, physical activity outdoors, greater biodiversity, regeneration of derelict or underused urban spaces (which can improve the perceived or actual safety of an area), increased community cohesion and the potential for economic development through learning new skills and exploring commercial options for dealing with surplus produce⁷⁸.

.....
77 London Plan (Policies 2.18, 5.10, 5.11 and 7.22)

78 Good planning for good food - How the planning system in England can support healthy and sustainable food (Sustain, 2011)

Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 9

Strategic Objective 10

Policy SP7.2

Why we need this policy

9.8 Croydon has a strategic objective to ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and also to increase the quality of, and access to, green spaces and nature. The borough's trees and green spaces are also important in mitigating higher temperatures as a result of climate change. Protecting the borough's Metropolitan Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and local green spaces ensures communities have access to open space for physical activity, recreation and play. Policy SP7 seeks to protect and safeguard the extent of the borough's Metropolitan Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and local green spaces.

Policy DM26: Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land

DM26.1 The Council will protect and safeguard the extent of the borough's Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land as designated on the Policies Map by applying the same level of protection afforded to Metropolitan Green Belt in national planning policy to Metropolitan Open Land in the borough.

DM26.2 Extensions to existing buildings in Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land should not be more than 20% of their original⁷⁹ floor space or volume, or 100m² (whichever is the smaller) unless they are for agricultural use, forestry, or facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation or cemeteries.

DM26.3 Extensions to existing buildings in Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land that are less than 20% of the original floor space or volume, or less than 100m² in extent (whichever is the smaller) and extensions for agricultural use, forestry, or facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation or cemeteries may still be disproportionate. In considering whether they are disproportionate and also whether a new replacement dwelling is materially larger or, if any proposed structure harms the openness of Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land the Council will have regard to:

- a. Changes in the floor space and volume of buildings;
- b. The floor space and volume of all previous extensions (since 1948), alterations and developments within the curtilage of the dwelling;
- c. Use of basements and roof spaces as living areas;
- d. Whether there is an increase in the spread of buildings across the site, in particular where visible from public vantage points;
- e. The size of the curtilage and character of the surrounding area; and
- f. Whether ancillary structures have an urbanising effect.

How the policy works

Metropolitan Green Belt

9.9 Metropolitan Green Belt is a national designation which aims to check the unrestricted sprawl of London, prevent Croydon from merging with towns in neighbouring local authorities, safeguard Croydon's countryside from encroachment, to preserve the setting and special character of Croydon, and to assist in its regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and urban land.

Metropolitan Open Land

9.10 Metropolitan Open Land is a London designation which aims to protect land that either contributes to the physical structure of London, includes open air facilities which serve either the whole or significant parts of London, contains features or landscapes (historic, recreational, biodiversity) of either national or metropolitan value, or forms part of a Green Chain or a link in the network of green infrastructure.

Other open space

9.11 Other undesignated open space is protected by policies 2.18 and 7.18 of the London Plan in pursuit of paragraph 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

⁷⁹ The original floor space and volume is as built, or as existed in 1948 for all buildings built prior to this date.

National planning policy

9.12 Between them the National Planning Policy Framework and London Plan apply the same level of protection to the Metropolitan Open Land as is afforded to Metropolitan Green Belt.

9.13 The National Planning Policy Framework says that new buildings in the Green Belt are inappropriate with the exception of:

- a. Buildings for agriculture and forestry;
- b. Provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries, as long as it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it;
- c. The extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building;
- d. The replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces;
- e. Limited infilling in villages, and limited affordable housing for local community needs under policies set out in the Local Plan; or
- f. Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development.

9.14 The National Planning Policy Framework also says that the following uses are also not inappropriate in the Green Belt provided they preserve the openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt:

- a. Mineral extraction;
- b. Engineering operations;
- c. Local transport infrastructure which can demonstrate a requirement for a Green Belt location;
- d. The re-use of buildings provided that the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction; and
- e. Development brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order.

9.15 At a local level cemeteries, burial grounds and telecommunications development may be acceptable in Metropolitan Green Belt and on Metropolitan Open Land if it can be demonstrated that there are no other suitable sites and that there is no impact on the openness of the Green Belt or the reason for the site being designated as Metropolitan Open Land. In addition for cemeteries and burial grounds existing levels of public access to sites in Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land need to be maintained. Neither cemeteries, burial grounds nor telecommunications development are acceptable on Local Green Space.

Extensions and replacement of existing buildings

9.16 The policy defines disproportionate extensions for development proposals which are considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land. Any extension of more than 20% of the original floor space or volume, or greater than 100m² in extent (whichever is smaller) of an existing building will be considered disproportionate.

9.17 It does not apply to proposals to extend uses that the National Planning Policy Framework considers to be acceptable in Green Belt. For these uses, development proposals will still be required to preserve the openness of the Green Belt and not conflict with the purposes of including land within it.

9.18 In considering applications for the replacement of existing buildings in Metropolitan Green Belt or on Metropolitan Open Land, the Council may seek alterations in the position of the footprint on the site, or other changes that will reduce the impact on the open character of the area.

9.19 Where a proposed change of use of an existing building in Metropolitan Green Belt or on Metropolitan Open Land involves extensions or changes to the use of the surrounding land the Council will exercise strict control to ensure that the proposal does not conflict with openness or the purposes of including land in the designation. The form, bulk and general design of any new structures should be in keeping with their surroundings. In considering such proposals, the Council will have regard to the history of the building and will not look favourably on the conversion of buildings constructed under permitted development rights, if it is considered that there was an intention of early conversion to another use. Conditions removing permitted development rights and legal agreements may be sought to achieve these aims.

Protecting and enhancing our Biodiversity

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 9

Strategic Objective 10

Policy SP7.4

Policy SP7.5

Why we need this policy

9.20 Croydon has strategic objectives to ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources to mitigate and adapt to climate change, to increase the quality of and access to green space and nature, and to protect and enhance biodiversity.

9.21 The Review of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance identified a nine areas not currently designated as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance that are of an equivalent standard to those already designated.

Policy DM27: Protecting and enhancing our biodiversity

To enhance biodiversity across the borough and improve access to nature, development proposals should:

- a. Incorporate biodiversity on development sites to enhance local flora and fauna and aid pollination locally;
- b. Incorporate biodiversity within and on buildings in the form of green roofs, green walls or equivalent measures;
- c. Incorporate productive landscapes in the design and layout of buildings and landscaping of all major developments⁸⁰;
- d. Have no adverse impact on land with biodiversity or geo-diversity value as designated on the Policies Map; and
- e. Have no adverse impact on species of animal or plant or their habitat protected under British or European law, highlighted within a local/regional Biodiversity Action Plan, or when the Council is presented with evidence that a protected species would be affected.

⁸⁰ Developments of 10 or more residential units, 1,000m² or more of non-residential floor space or sites more than 0.5ha in extent.

Designations shown on the Policies Map

Each of the designations set by this policy are shown on the *Policies Map*. The designations are summarised in Table 9.2 below:

Table 9.2 Designations set by Policy DM27 shown on the Policies Map

Designation	Location				
Site of Nature Conservation Importance	Addington Court Golf Course	Copse Hill Spinney	Hutchinson's Bank, Frylands Wood and Chapel Hill	Parkfields Woodland	South Norwood Lake and Surrounds
	Addington Golf Course and Shirley Heath (including land surrounding 170 Shirley Church Road)	Coulsdon Common	Kenley Aerodrome	Pinewoods	Spices Yard Tree Belt
	Addington Hills	Coulsdon Court Wood & Betts Mead	Kenley Common	Plantation	Spring Park Ponds
	Addiscombe Railway Park & Selsdon & Addiscombe railsides	Coulsdon Quarry & Wood	Kenley House Pastures	Pollards Hill	Spring Park Wood
	Addiscombe, Woodside and Shirley Leisure Gardens	Croham Hurst	Kings Wood	Purley Beeches	Spring Wood and Threepenny Woods
	Ashen Grove	Croydon Cemetery Complex	Kingswood Shaw, Mossy Hill & Beech Way Woodland	Purley Downs Golf Course	Stonefield and Bleakfield Shaws
	Bear's Wood	Duppas Hill	Ladygrove	Riddlesdown and The Rose and Crown Chalk Pit	Stream and Pond at Shirley Park Golf Course
	Beaulieu Heights	Falconwood Meadow	Land at Kent Gateway	Roundshaw Park	Temple Avenue Copse
	Beulah Hill Pond	Farthing Downs, Devilsden Wood and Happy Valley	Littleheath Woods	Rowdown and Birch Wood	The Glade
	Biggin Wood	Foxley Wood	Lloyd Park & Coombe Farm	Royal Russell School and Ballards	The Lawns
	Bradmore Green Pond	Grangewood Park	Long Lane Wood	Sanderstead Plantation	The Ruffet
	Bramley Bank	Grounds of Heathfield House	Mitchley Wood	Sanderstead Pond	Upper Norwood Recreation Ground
	Brickfields Meadow	Haling Grove Park	Norbury Hall	Selhurst Railway Triangle	Waddon Ponds
	Doorstep Green	Hall Grange	Norbury Park and Norbury Brook	Selsdon Wood	Wandle Park
	Cane Hill Hospital	Hamsey Green Pond	Norwood Grove and Nettlefold Field	Shirley Triangle	Westow Park
	Chipstead Chalk Pasture	Heavers Meadow and Norbury Brook	Oakland Wood	Southeastern tip of Croham Hurst Golf Course	Whitehorse Meadow
	Convent Wood	Hooley Farm Pastures	Oaklands, Kenley	South Norwood Country Park	Whitgift Pond
			Park Hill		Whitgift School Wood

How the policy works

9.22 The borough's natural wildlife heritage, including individual species of particular interest or scarcity, is not confined to the designated Sites of Nature Conservation Importance. Small open spaces, ponds, streams, back gardens, hedgerows, trees, unimproved grassland, heathland or 'wasteland' habitats can be important support for the borough's biodiversity and enable people to access and enjoy nature.

9.23 Creating a patchwork of flower-rich meadows, field edges and flowery road verges, and extending this into urban gardens, parks and open spaces, would assist bees and other pollinating insects and could reverse their decline.

9.24 Development proposals provide opportunities for protecting and enhancing existing habitats and incorporating new wildlife attracting habitats into landscaping and on buildings. In the built environment, 'green roofs' can be a particularly useful way of providing a new wildlife habitat as they have a number of other benefits. These include absorbing rainfall and reducing storm water run-off, helping cool buildings and reducing the 'urban heat island' effect. The plants absorb air pollution and dust and green roofs provide green oases amongst built-up areas. They can provide health benefits, protect the building structure from sunlight and temperature fluctuations and they can cut the cost of drainage, heating and air conditioning. Carefully chosen plants can also provide a habitat and meet the needs of local wildlife.

9.25 Incorporating productive landscapes into the design and layout of buildings and landscapes provides opportunities for local food growing, supports the creation of healthy and active communities, improves the quality of open spaces and enhances biodiversity. Productive landscapes can take the form of allotments, community garden & growing spaces, green roofs & walls and productive planting.

9.26 Where there is limited outdoor space, there are opportunities for providing productive landscapes in roofs, walls and balconies in the form of rooftop allotments or raised beds. Productive planting can be incorporated into green roofs & walls through the planting of herbs, fruit, vegetables and edible plants. Productive planting can also be incorporated in soft landscaping where fruit and nut trees could also be used.

9.27 In major developments where productive landscapes can be managed by a school, community group or residents' associations, opportunities for the provision of allotments, and community gardens and growing spaces should be explored.

9.28 Croydon contains many sites of biodiversity or geo-diversity value from Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, which are of local importance, to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), which are of national importance. The borough also contains four Local Nature Reserves and one Regionally Important Geological site (the Croham Hurst Cemented Blackheath Pebble Beds).

9.29 The Review of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance carried out in 2013 and 2014 provides details on all sites with a rating of Grade I and Grade II, and all sites of local importance.

9.30 Some types of habitats are rare in Croydon compared with other parts of London and are therefore particularly valuable here, for example open and running water. The size and shape of a site is also a consideration. Long, narrow sites, such as railway corridors and 'fingers' of open land, are more valuable than their size alone would suggest as they bring wildlife close to a larger number of adjacent properties and people.

9.31 Proposals that might affect such sites will therefore need to be carefully assessed. Any assessment should take into account both operations during construction and the changes likely to be brought about by the new use.

9.32 Occasionally, protection of nature conservation features may be outweighed by the need to provide essential infrastructure to support growth in the borough and beyond when there is no other suitable site. When assessing whether there are no other suitable sites, the cost of site acquisition is not a consideration and applicants will need to demonstrate that the proposed infrastructure cannot be disaggregated on to smaller sites within the borough or elsewhere. In circumstances where it is deemed that the need to provide essential infrastructure outweighs the protection of nature conservation features, harm may be permitted. Compensatory measures of an equivalent nature conservation value will be required to offset the harm caused by the development. It should be noted that some habitats take hundreds of years to become established in their current form and therefore it may be impossible to secure a like-for-like replacement.

9.33 Some species of flora and fauna are protected by national and international legislation. The habitats of certain wildlife species are also specifically protected, although the retention of the habitats and adequate foraging areas of all protected species are considered essential for their survival. Specially protected species can be found throughout the borough and are not restricted to designated sites of nature conservation interest. It is therefore always necessary to consider the presence of specially protected species.

9.34 An ecological assessment will be required for developments which will impact land with biodiversity or geo-diversity value. An assessment is also required if a development impacts on species or habits protected by British or European law, included within a Biodiversity Action Plan or when the Council is presented with evidence of protected species.

Key supporting documents

- Review of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (2013 and 2014)

Trees

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 9

Strategic Objective 10

Policy SP7.3

Policy SP7.4

Policy SP7.5

Policy DM28: Trees

The Council will seek to protect and enhance the borough's woodlands, trees and hedgerows by:

- a. Ensuring that all development proposals accord with the recommendations of BS5837 2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction) or equivalent;
- b. Not permitting development that results in the avoidable loss or the excessive pruning of preserved trees or retained trees where they make a contribution to the character of the area;
- c. Not permitting development that could result in the future avoidable loss or excessive pruning of preserved trees or trees that make a contribution to the character of the area;
- d. Not permitting development resulting in the avoidable loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland, hedgerows and veteran trees; and
- e. Producing a tree strategy outlining how the local authority will manage its tree stock and influence the management of those trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order.

Why we need this policy

9.35 Croydon has strategic objectives to ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources to mitigate and adapt to climate change, to increase the quality of and access to green space and nature, and to protect and enhance biodiversity.

9.36 There is now a wealth of evidence on the many benefits of planting more trees to increase canopy cover, including improving physical and mental health; air quality; water management (reducing flooding); shading; cooling through evapotranspiration; as well as the more obvious benefits of improving biodiversity.

9.37 Increasing tree cover in urban areas can help mitigate the urban heat island through direct shading and by reducing ambient air temperature through the cooling effect of water evaporation from the soil via plant leaves. The shading provided by trees can also reduce energy use for heating and cooling buildings.

How the policy works

9.38 The London Plan and the London Tree and Woodland Framework outline the Right Place Right Tree approach. Available space, the relationship to buildings and ultimate mature tree size will be taken into account by the Council when designing/accepting layouts to avoid causing future relationship issues. The presumption should be in favour of larger trees.

9.39 Examples of types of development that could result in the future loss or excessive pruning of preserved trees or trees that make a contribution to the character of an area include new buildings in close proximity to the tree; or new roads within or accessing a development that pass within close proximity to a tree.

9.40 In all cases where the proposed development could result in the future loss or excessive pruning of preserved trees or trees that make a contribution to the character of an area, an application will need to be accompanied by sufficient information in accordance with BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012), or any successor British Standard to determine the future impact upon the trees.

9.41 The loss of preserved trees that make a contribution to the character of the area is occasionally unavoidable. In these instances the council will be guided by BS5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction, Recommendations, 2012 when determining which trees can be removed, although, it is accepted that trees are only one consideration when addressing the competing needs of development. In such cases where trees are to be removed, the Council may impose a condition to require its replacement either, if practical and acceptable on site, and if not possible nor acceptable on site, in another location where it might contribute to the amenity and biodiversity of the local area. When replacing tree proposals should meet the requirements of policy DM10.8.

Key supporting documents

- London Tree and Woodland Framework (2005)
- BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012) or any successor British Standard
- Residential Development and Trees (2015)
- Trees in the Hard Landscape (2014)

10. Transport and Communication

Strategic policy

Where we are now

10.1 The main issues in terms of planning for transport and communication up to 2036 are:

- The population of the borough is expected to rise by approximately 78,000 by 2036, with over 10,000 homes being proposed for the Croydon Opportunity Area, which will increase pressure on all transport services.
- Croydon is part of the 'Coast to Capital' Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), which aims to increase business and employment in the area which would put additional pressure on transport services.
- There is a need to encourage more active and sustainable transport in order to reduce road congestion, which contributes to air pollution and is a cause of climate change, tackle rising obesity and associated conditions and improve both quality of life and quality of place.
- As well as the many people requiring access, there is a large amount of freight movement on Croydon's road network and hence a need to ensure that the efficient movement of people and goods is maintained.
- Less people regularly cycle in Croydon than in the rest of London and Croydon Metropolitan Centre has been identified as the London Metropolitan Centre with the greatest potential for cycling.
- There is the opportunity to improve Wi-Fi and broadband services to increase the attractiveness of Croydon to businesses and make it easier to do computer based work from home and thus reduce the need to commute to work.
- Demand for telecommunications equipment will increase.

Where we want to be

Strategic Objective 8:

Improve accessibility, connectivity, sustainability and ease of movement to, from and within the borough.

Strategic Objective 9:

Ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Strategic Objective 10:

Improve the quality and accessibility of green space and nature, whilst protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

Strategic Objective 11:

Tackle flood risk by making space for water and utilising sustainable urban drainage systems.

How we are going to get there

Policy SP8: Transport and Communication

SP8.1 In order to deliver a transport and communications network capable of supporting growth over the plan period the Council will apply a presumption in favour of development for new transport schemes which meet the requirements of Policy SP8 and other applicable policies of the development plan.

Airport City

SP8.2 The Council and its partners will enhance the borough's sub-regional transport role to support its position as a major business, hotel and conferencing destination serving London's airports and the Coast to Capital economic area (see Policy SP3.8).

Pattern of development and accessibility

SP8.3 The Council will actively manage the pattern of urban growth and the use of land to make the fullest use of public transport and co-locate facilities in order to reduce the need to travel.

SP8.4 Major development proposals will be required to be supported by transport assessments, travel plans, construction logistics plans and delivery/servicing plans.

Sustainable travel choice

SP8.5 The Council will support improvement in the borough's Wi-Fi, fibre optic broadband and mobile broadband in order to reduce the need to travel, encourage higher levels of home working, assist independent living, support inward investment and improve the economic competitiveness of Croydon Opportunity Area and the borough's District Centres.

SP8.6 The Council and its partners will improve conditions for walking and enhance the pedestrian experience by:

- a. Ensuring "access for all" principles are adhered to;
- b. Increasing permeability, connectivity and legibility of redeveloped sites;
- c. Improving crossings, in particular within Croydon Opportunity Area, District Centres and around schools;
- d. Enhancing footpaths, strategic walking routes and links through green spaces to ensure a coherent pedestrian network;
- e. Creating pedestrian streets from underused side streets and delivery lanes off main streets in Croydon Opportunity Area and the District Centres;
- f. Improving way finding in the Croydon Opportunity Area, District Centres and on cycle routes (including the implementation of the 'Legible London' scheme);
- g. De-cluttering the streetscape and avoiding unnecessary footway interruptions in new schemes and existing public realm;
- h. Enabling the widening of footways where feasible on overcrowded routes; and
- i. Promoting the identification and implementation of accessible, safe, visible and convenient direct cycle and walking routes to Croydon Opportunity Area, the borough's District Centres, transport interchanges, schools and community facilities through detailed policies within the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals.

SP8.7 The Council, its partners and developers will provide new and improved cycle infrastructure by:

- a. Enhancing and expanding the cycle network to deliver a more coherent network;
- b. The creation of new cycle routes through development sites improving permeability and connectivity;
- c. Promoting the creation of segregated and priority cycle lanes;
- d. Providing clear cycle advance stop lines and other markings at junctions;
- e. Ensuring new development and improvements to public transport interchanges include adequate provision for cyclists that meet, or exceed, minimum security/design standards;
- f. Enabling the establishment of cycle hubs at East and West Croydon Station, safeguarding land where necessary;
- g. Improving cycle facilities at the borough's schools, colleges, District Centres and railway stations; and
- h. Requiring the provision of cycle parking in new developments and at key transport hub stations to encourage multi-modal journeys and reduce the need for car use.

SP8.8 The Council and its partners will prioritise tram infrastructure provision and network improvements that:

- a. Provide extra capacity to the existing network which serves Croydon Opportunity Area and eases overcrowding on the central sections of the network;
- b. Relieve congestion in the tram network overall;
- c. Increase track capacity at pinch points to speed up journey times;
- d. Support the Mayor's and Transport for London's intentions for extension and investment generally in the tram system; and
- e. Subject to funding, promote extensions to Streatham, Brixton, Tooting, Bromley, South Wimbledon, Sutton, and Crystal Palace.

SP8.9 The Council and its partners will encourage rail infrastructure provision and network improvements that:

- a. Provide additional track capacity at East Croydon station, and in the area north thereof, to increase train services and improve performance on the Brighton Main Line railway;
- b. Enable improved interchange facilities, pedestrian links and increased capacity at the Strategic Interchanges at East and West Croydon railway stations;
- c. Enable access and movement improvements in areas next to rail stations to encourage greater use of the train services;
- d. Facilitate 'Metroisation' of South London's rail services; and
- e. Make stations accessible to wheelchair users.

SP8.10 The Council and its partners will encourage bus infrastructure provision and network improvements that:

- a. Seek to ease the pressure on West Croydon Bus Station by providing new bus stopping/standing;
- b. Seek improvements to orbital bus routes by resolving problems along key bus corridors leading to the Croydon Opportunity Area;
- c. Improve bus interchange in the Croydon Opportunity Area at peak times including improvements to bus stops and stands; and
- d. Improve bus journey times and reliability.

SP8.11 Land used for public transport and land required to facilitate future transport operations will be safeguarded unless alternative facilities are provided to enable existing transport operations to be maintained. Land and route alignments to implement transport proposals that have a reasonable prospect of delivery will be incorporated into development proposals.

Motor vehicle transportation

SP8.12 The Council and its partners will enable the delivery of electric vehicle charging infrastructure throughout the borough to improve air quality and decarbonise private transportation over the plan period.

SP8.13 New development will be required to contribute to the provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, car clubs and car sharing schemes.

SP8.14 The Council will work with developers and all relevant partners to ensure enough space is provided in the Croydon Opportunity Area and District Centres for taxi ranks/waiting and coach parking, as well as seeking to improve interchanges at East and West Croydon for these modes.

Parking

SP8.15 The Council will encourage car free development in Centres, where there are high levels of PTAL⁸¹ and when a critical mass of development enables viable alternatives, such as car clubs (while still providing for disabled people). Detailed car parking standards are contained within the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework and the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals.

SP8.16 The Council and its partners will seek to limit parking spaces in the borough and aim to reduce the overall amount of surplus car parking spaces in the Croydon Opportunity Area in accordance with the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework parking strategy.

SP8.17 Outside high PTAL areas the Council will apply the standards as set out in the London Plan⁸². In District Centres where there are identified issues of vitality and viability, the need to regenerate such Centres may require a more flexible approach to the provision of public car parking. Parking standards for the boroughs District Centres will be assessed based upon the following considerations:

- a. The need for regeneration;
- b. Adverse impact on congestion or air quality;
- c. A lack (now and in future), of public transport;
- d. A lack of existing on or off street parking;
- e. A commitment to provide space for electric and car club vehicles, and parking for disabled people above the minimum thresholds; and
- f. A requirement, via Travel Plans, to reduce provision over time.

Efficient and clean movement

SP8.18 The Council and its partners will seek to improve the efficiency with which people and goods are moved and reduce the impacts associated with that movement by:

- a. Addressing pressure points in the street network, including strategic road junctions, by improving conditions for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport and maintaining the efficient movement of freight; and
- b. Ensuring travel plans for new and existing facilities, address issues with local congestion and promote sustainable travel choices.

SP8.19 The Council and its partners will promote efficient and sustainable arrangements for the transportation and delivery of freight by:

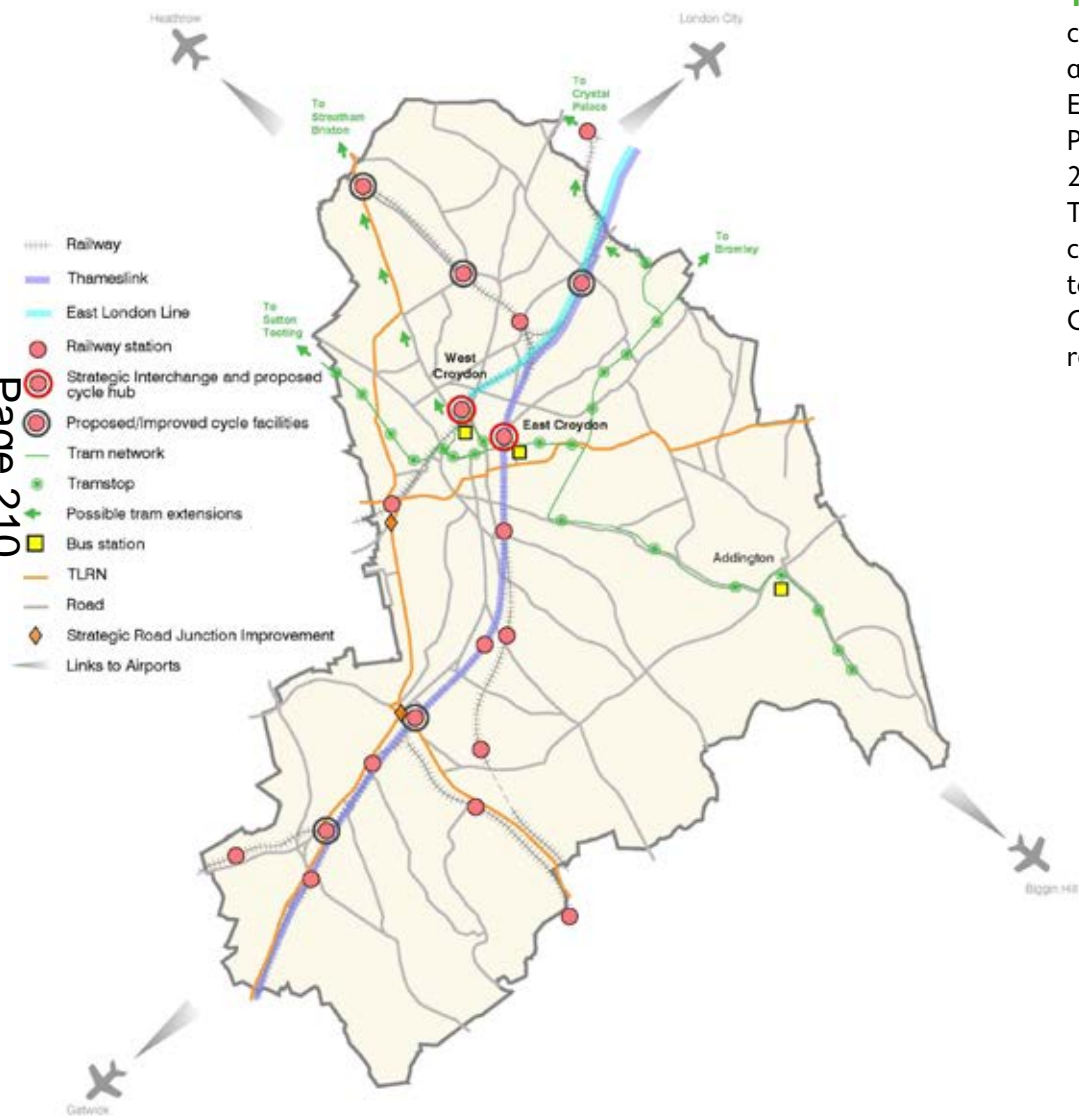
- a. Safeguarding existing sites and identifying new sites to enable the transfer of freight to rail;
- b. Safeguarding existing and supporting the provision of new consolidation and 'break bulk' facilities through policy to be contained within the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals; and
- c. Requiring major developments to include transport emission reduction plans to encourage the use of less polluting forms of transport.

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82 London Plan Policy 6.13.

What it will look like

Figure 10.1: Policy SP8 map

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Why we have taken this approach

Airport City

10.2 Croydon is strategically positioned between the Gatwick Diamond/south coast and central London. Croydon’s vision aspires for the borough to maintain and build on its position as an economic hub serving London and the South East region⁸³. Croydon’s involvement in the Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership reflects this ambition and seeks the creation of 900 new businesses, 20,000 new jobs and 4,000 additional exporting businesses over the next 5 years. The Strategic Policies and its associated delivery programmes aim to ensure capacity on the transport system, and favour movement of people and goods to maintain the borough as a major destination and interchange in support of Croydon’s objectives to remain and grow as the principal point of business, major retailing, leisure and education in South London.

83 We are Croydon Vision (pages 15-19)

Pattern of development and accessibility

10.3 Growth in homes, jobs and associated facilities (major generators of travel demand) will be focussed in the Croydon Opportunity Area and the District Centres near to areas highly accessible by walking and cycling and with high Public Transport Accessibility Levels, (PTAL), or in areas with development opportunities where PTALs or accessibility by walking and cycling can be increased by infrastructure improvements. Population in the borough is expected to rise by approximately 30,000 by 2031. Evidence shows that Croydon Opportunity Area can accommodate approximately 10,650 new homes; this will be assisted by improved public transport accessibility. Both East and West Croydon Stations are designated as Strategic Interchanges within the South sub-region of the Mayor's Transport Strategy. The Strategic Interchange concept, in partnership with the Mayor, aims to improve orbital public transport travel opportunities, in particular linkages between outer London town centres, to ease pressure on the central London transport system, and passenger dispersal pressures at London's rail termini. East Croydon has the potential for a future link to the High Speed 2 train network via Old Oak Common Station, which would also improve access to Crossrail; there is also an opportunity to facilitate Gatwick stopping services, as well as Thameslink improvements that will provide longer and more frequent trains. West Croydon presents opportunities for improving interchange between bus, rail, tram and Overground services. The Overground East London Line already links Croydon with London Underground and the Dockland Light Rail and in the future will provide direct services to Crossrail via Whitechapel. At present very few people live in Croydon Opportunity Area, yet it has the highest public transport accessibility levels in the borough with good connectivity to London and the wider sub-region. Retention of land used for public transport and land required to facilitate future transport operations is necessary to enable existing transport operations to be maintained and improved, such an approach is in line with the London Plan. The Council's 4 tier employment policy (see Policy SP3.2) will assist this process.

10.4 Directing over a third of the borough's growth up to 2036 to Croydon's Opportunity Area will help to minimise the need to travel in order to gain access to services and employment. The opportunity for linked trips is maximised by co-location of homes, workplaces and other facilities. Croydon Metropolitan Centre is rivalled only by the West End and the City of London in terms of public transport accessibility and connectivity. As well as focussing growth

in the Croydon Opportunity Area, it will also be directed to those areas and District Centres with high public transport accessibility. Improving connectivity assisted by improved way finding will also be important to enable a shift to more sustainable modes by widening choice and improving alternatives, for example the use of car clubs where there is a critical mass of development. Improving telecommunications is another measure that would help reduce the need to travel; along with more flexible working patterns, such as working from home and teleconferencing⁸⁴.

Sustainable travel choice

10.5 Urban realm improvements to increase walking and cycling are priorities within the South sub-regional transport plan⁸⁵. Issues related to walking include concerns about safety, crossing busy roads, and indirect/incomplete walking routes to local amenities⁸⁶. Promoting high quality places is aided by a complementary public realm policy (see Policy SP4).

10.6 Transport for London's research indicates that the number of residents of Croydon that cycle at least twice a week, is among the lowest quartile in London (less than 5%), and lower than the neighbouring boroughs to the west. However, the level of potential cycle trips is in the highest quartile of Outer London boroughs. The trend based on Department for Transport monitoring suggests cycling levels will increase to a level 250% higher than the 2000 level by 2026. While this is by no means an insignificant increase, it is well below the London Mayor's objective of a 400% increase. This implies that to continue doing "more of the same" will not lead to sufficiently rapid growth in cycling to meet the Mayor's target. With the expected population growth, if new residents behaved in broadly the same way as existing residents, an increase in car use would be likely with substantially increased pressure on the road network. More physically active travel such as walking and cycling will bring benefits in terms of individual wellbeing; taking pressure off the street and public transport networks; and reducing emissions from transport.

84 South Sub-regional transport plan (page 28)

85 South sub-regional transport plan (page 42)

86 Borough wide transport study (final draft) (page 232)

10.7 Parts of the Tramlink network currently have passenger congestion. Planned additional trams are predicted to facilitate continued growth in use⁸⁷. Tramlink extensions could enable a mode shift on corridors between Croydon and Bromley, Tooting, Streatham, Brixton, South Wimbledon⁸⁸ and possibly Sutton and Crystal Palace if these extensions were to come forward.

10.8 In 2014 Transport for London undertook public consultation on the principle of the Dingwall Loop, which proposes extending London Tramlink along Dingwall Road and linking to Wellesley Road. The proposed loop would allow Tramlink to continue to run a reliable service, provide more network capacity and would allow more tram services to operate between central Croydon and the eastern branches in the future. Tramlink currently operates on a one-way loop along George Street, Church Street, Tamworth Road and Wellesley Road.

10.9 Transport for London has consulted on three different options and undertook a further round of consultation in 2015. Subject to the consultation, funding and the proposal being endorsed by the Mayor, an application will be made to the Department for Transport for a Transport and Works Act Order. Construction is anticipated to begin in spring 2018 and be complete by autumn 2020.

10.10 In addition to the Dingwall Loop, Tramlink is currently developing a number of other improvements to support frequency and capacity increases on the network. The Wandle Flyover Doubling proposal involves double-tracking of the single-track tramway between Wandle Park and Reeves Corner tram stops to enable an increase in frequency to up to 23 trams per hour. The Old Town Loop/ Reeves Corner Turnback proposal involves a turnback facility on the western side of Croydon Town Centre to enable proposed services from South Wimbledon to turn back without crossing the town centre, allowing frequency improvements on the Wimbledon branch. Transport for London also has aspirations for Tramlink to connect to the Northern Line at South Wimbledon and Crossrail 2 at Wimbledon. The Reeves Corner westbound tram stop proposal involves the potential introduction of a westbound tram stop on Cairo New Road, opposite the existing eastbound platform. The Beckenham Junction doubling proposal involves double-tracking of part or all of the tramway between Harrington Road and Beckenham Junction to enable more reliable and higher frequency services. The Elmers End line enhancements will provide a second platform, siding and some new double tracking; this will reduce eastbound journey times, increase network resiliency and enable Tramlink to run a more flexible timetable. There is also potential for a Tramlink extension beyond New Addington tram stop and twin tracking as part of the redevelopment and regeneration of New Addington District Centre.

10.11 Improvements to East and West Croydon Stations will play an important role in the proposed radial corridor solutions for the South London sub-region. Planned/funded improvements on the East Croydon-London Bridge/ Victoria Corridor are predicted to reduce passenger overcrowding through the medium term.

10.12 Network Rail's proposed Brighton Main Line (BML) upgrade seeks to enhance the capacity and performance of the BML in Network Rail's Control Period 6 (2019-2024). It is an uncommitted scheme, but the Council supports the BML upgrade. Network Rail is currently working up the technical detail to inform choices by Government on investment priorities.

87 South Sub-Regional Transport Plan (page 44)

88 South Sub-Regional Transport Plan (page 53)

10.13 The major operational constraints on the BML are principally in Croydon, and the BML upgrade seeks to alleviate these. Specifically in Croydon the proposed work would include:

- 2 extra platforms at East Croydon station, making eight in total;
- Additional passenger circulation/concourse space in East Croydon station to tie in with the above, and also to provide a much improved station experience;
- An additional track or tracks north of East Croydon station, in addition to the present five (this is the element that requires land outside the existing railway boundary); and
- Grade separation of numerous flat junction conflicts in the Selhurst/Norwood Junction/East Croydon/West Croydon area.

10.14 Network Rail's analysis suggests that at least a third more peak trains will be achievable by 2043 through an upgrade to the Brighton Main Line, of which the East Croydon area is the biggest element.

10.15 The South Sub-Regional Transport Strategy and the Borough Wide Transport Strategy (final draft), identify introducing further bus priority measures on bus routes to and from the Croydon Opportunity Area as a means of increasing bus capacity/improving service. The draft Croydon Metropolitan Centre Bus Strategy proposes changes to bus routing, standing, stopping and interchanges to respond to and facilitate growth.

10.16 Transport for London is currently investigating potential options for improvements to Addington Village bus station and interchange.

Motor vehicle transportation

10.17 The requirement for developers to provide a plan (on certain developments) to reduce car use and promote low emission vehicles and alternative forms of transport originates from the need to improve the borough's air quality, reduce carbon emissions and achieve a shift to more sustainable lower impact modes of transport in order to improve quality of life in Croydon. In locations with high public transport accessibility and good connections to walking and cycling routes, housing developments that are car free or have low car ownership, or car clubs can provide a feasible option.

10.18 Ensuring adequate coach⁸⁹ and taxi interchange at East and West Croydon⁹⁰ and other District Centre railways stations, such as Purley and Norbury, will be important⁹¹ in encouraging the reduction of private transportation.

Parking

10.19 Parking in the Croydon Opportunity Area requires rationalisation⁹²; to ensure car parks are where they need to be to serve the business and residential community. Specific details are set out in the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework. Car parking must be considered in the context of capacity on the road network, particularly the A23 and A232. Pressure on the A23 and within the Croydon Opportunity Area will be addressed over the plan period through detailed transport feasibility studies, site specific proposals contained in the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework, Infrastructure Delivery Plan and interventions through the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals.

Efficient and clean movement

10.20 Motor transport is the third largest sector contributing to CO₂ emissions in Croydon. Of these CO₂ emissions, up to 66% are from car use. Estimated traffic flow in the borough has remained fairly constant with levels in 2008 a little over 1993 levels. Transport for London studies indicate that about half of all car trips here are of less than two kilometres.

10.21 Parts of the road network across the south sub-region operate at capacity, with the inner areas being particularly affected. Population and employment growth anticipated in this area will lead to an increase in economic activity. Even with currently funded public transport improvements it is likely that 'vehicle kilometres', particularly lorries and vans, will increase. Without the right measures in place this will affect the resilience of the network, reducing journey time reliability and increased journey times⁹³.

89 Mayor's Transport Strategy (page 150)

90 South Sub-Regional Transport Plan (page 20)

91 Borough wide Transport Study(final draft) (page 272)

92 South Sub-Regional Transport Plan (page 20)

93 Borough Wide Transport Study(final draft) (page 53)

10.22 Improving conditions on the A23 for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and freight will be a key priority over the plan period, with the aim of reducing congestion along A roads and the approach roads which can suffer disproportional delays. Approach road delays at the Fiveways junction is a key disincentive to orbital movements across the borough. Improvements will need to consider the A23 corridor as a whole to ensure the needs of street users and improvements of public realm are coordinated. Key junctions for consideration include Purley Cross gyratory, and Fiveways. The main orbital route through Croydon in the east-west direction is the A232, connecting Croydon with Bromley and Sutton. The A232 meets the main north-south route of A23 from the east at, and just north of the Fiveways junction, and from the west at Purley Way/ Croydon Road. The South London Sub-Regional Transport Plan informed the London Plan and supports the levels of growth contained in the London Plan and consequently the growth outlined in Policy SP2 and SP3. Furthermore the South Sub-Regional Transport Plan identifies Croydon Opportunity Area, the A23 Fiveways junction and A23 Purley Cross/Godstone Road junction as areas with opportunities to improve footways, cycle-ways, lighting, crossings and bus lanes that could result in significant improvements to the urban realm and the regeneration of central Croydon. Transport for London undertake feasibility studies for all proposed transport schemes, such studies look at both the financial and engineering considerations. In the case of improvements to the A23 and Croydon Opportunity Area, it is acknowledged that some interventions may not always be deliverable, as such the Strategic Policies proposes to monitor conditions for all modes at pressure points in the street network and at key junctions (see Appendix 8). This will be carried out alongside ensuring that the impact of specific development proposals on the network are assessed and mitigated.

10.23 Transport for London and Croydon announced the preferred option on 9 February 2016, to widen the existing A23 bridge over the railway and Epsom Road, allowing the removal of A232 traffic from Fiveways Corner. The preferred option delivers traffic benefits and improvements to the local pedestrian and cycle facilities. Further design work will be completed ahead of a public in Autumn 2016 on the highway design of the preferred option. Construction is due to start in winter 2018/19.

10.24 Freight movements form a significant component of traffic flows on Croydon's road network, with demand generated from the major retail outlets in the Croydon Metropolitan Centre and the extensive retail and business park areas to the west of the borough. The borough also has many Local and District Centres whose businesses rely on deliveries being made on-street from a multitude of suppliers⁹⁴. The sidings at Purley, currently occupied by an aggregates company, is an active rail freight site.

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94 Borough Wide Transport Study(final draft) (page 267)

Promoting sustainable travel and reducing congestion

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 8

Policy SP8.3

Policy SP8.4

Policy SP8.6

Policy SP8.7

Why we need this policy

10.25 Croydon has a strategic objective to improve accessibility, connectivity, sustainability and ease of movement to, from and within the borough.

10.26 Strategic Policy SP8 provides a strategic overview for reducing congestion and improving highway safety. This policy extends this approach to ensure that individual developments consider these matters.

10.27 Cycling, walking and increasing use of public transport promote physical activity, improve mental health and reduce physical obesity.

10.28 Croydon suffers from congestion in a number of locations identified in the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework - Strategic Transport Study. Congestion hinders Croydon's economic regeneration and development. A study from Portland, USA has calculated that congestion costs it \$844m annually⁹⁵. Congestion and use of private transport also leads to increased carbon emissions in the borough. Croydon produces 1,660kt of CO₂ a year which puts it at seventh highest out of 33 London boroughs. The London Plan includes a target to reduce CO₂ emissions by 60% by 2025, the Climate Change Act sets out that emissions will be reduced by 80% by 2050 (based on 1990 levels).

⁹⁵ http://www.portofportland.com/PDFPOP/Trade_Trans_Studies_CoCReport1128Final.pdf

Policy DM29: Promoting sustainable travel and reducing congestion

To promote sustainable growth in Croydon and reduce the impact of traffic congestion development should:

- a. Promote measures to increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking;
- b. Have a positive impact and must not have a detrimental impact on highway safety for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport users and private vehicles; and
- c. Not result in a severe impact on the transport networks local to the site which would detract from the economic and environmental regeneration of the borough by making Croydon a less accessible and less attractive location in which to develop.

How the policy works

10.29 All development has an impact on traffic movement in the borough. In order to reduce the impact on traffic movement the Council will require new development to promote measures to increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking. This includes ensuring new development has good access to public transport and has good links to main pedestrian and cycle routes in the borough. The design of new developments should prioritise walking and cycling routes into and through developments over routes for cars. Designs should also prioritise access to public transport over accessibility to private motor cars.

10.30 Some development would result in a severe impact on the local transport networks. Such development will not be permitted. Transport for London and Network Rail will be consulted on planning applications that could result in such an impact on the borough.

10.31 All major development proposals⁹⁶ should demonstrate by means of a Transport Assessment; Travel Plan; Construction Logistics Plan; and Delivery & Servicing Plan, or equivalents, how they will promote measures to increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking and that they will not result in a severe impact on the local transport networks.

10.32 The extent of the local road network will vary depending on the location, scale and type of the development but will always include the routes from the development site to the Strategic Road Network. For developments located on a Strategic Road the local road network will include the entire Strategic Road Network within and leading into the borough.

10.33 The extent of the local public transport network includes bus routes within a 10 minute walk, tram routes and train stations within a 15 minute walk and cycle and walking routes within 15 minutes of the development. The exact extent of the local transport networks should be considered in the Transport Assessment.

10.34 The Strategic Policies require new developments to increase the permeability and connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists of their sites and to create new cycle routes in their developments.

⁹⁶ Residential development of 10 or more units, 1,000m² of non-residential floor space or a development of 0.5ha or more in extent

Car and cycle parking in new development

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 8

Strategic Objective 9

Policy SP8.15

Policy SP8.16

Policy SP8.17

Why we need this policy

10.35 Croydon has strategic objectives to improve accessibility, connectivity, sustainability and ease of movement to, from and within the borough and to ensure the responsible use of land and natural resources and management of waste to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

10.36 Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP8 sets basic car parking standards by referring to pan-London standards set by the London Plan. These are sufficient for managing the overall provision of car parking in new development. However as some potential users of car parking have particular requirements these need to be covered in a Croydon-specific policy.

10.37 This policy provides further requirements in terms of the quality of provision and how the parking should be provided.

10.38 Occupiers of affordable housing also require car parking spaces although on average car ownership is 30-60% less than that of owner occupied homes.

Policy DM30: Car and cycle parking in new development

To promote sustainable growth in Croydon and reduce the impact of car parking new development must:

- a. Reduce the impact of car parking in any development located in areas of good public transport accessibility⁹⁷ or areas of existing on-street parking stress;
- b. Ensure that the movement of pedestrians, cycles, public transport and emergency services is not impeded by the provision of car parking;
- c. Ensure that highway safety is not compromised by the provision of car parking including off street parking where it requires a new dropped kerb on the strategic road network and other key roads identified on the Policies Map;
- d. If the development would result in the loss of existing car parking spaces, demonstrate that there is no need for these car parking spaces by reference to occupancy rates at peak times;
- e. Provide car and cycle parking spaces as set out in Table 10.1;
- f. Ensure that cycle parking is designed so that it is secure and can also be used for parking for mobility scooters and motor cycles; and
- g. Provide car parking for affordable homes at an average rate not less than 2/3 that of other tenures.

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⁹⁷ Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) rating of 4 or more

Table 10.1 Car parking in new development

Development type	On-site car club/Pool car parking spaces	Electric charging points and parking bays	Disabled car parking	Overall number of car parking spaces	Overall number of cycle parking spaces including motor cycles and mobility scooters
Minor Residential ⁹⁸	1 space unless otherwise agreed by the Council and car club providers that the site is not suitable for a car club/pool car space	Enable the future provision of electric charging points and parking bays for electric vehicles with 20% of spaces to have an actual charging point	n/a	As per London Plan Table 6.2 with no provision for higher levels of car parking in areas with low Public Transport Accessibility Levels	As per London Plan Table 6.3 with cycle parking in major development to include charging for electric bicycles and mobility scooters
Major Residential ⁹⁹	At least 5% of the total number of spaces with a minimum of 1 parking space plus additional spaces at a rate of 1 space for every 20 spaces below the maximum overall number of car parking spaces set out in Table 6.2 of the London Plan	Enable the future provision of electric charging points and parking bays for electric vehicles with half of car club bays to have an actual charging point and the free installation of a charging point to be provided for other spaces should a future occupier require a charging point	10% of visitor parking with a minimum of 1 space plus 1 disabled car parking space for each new dwelling designed to be wheelchair accessible or adaptable with half of bays to have electric vehicle charging		
Minor Non-residential ¹⁰⁰	1 space unless otherwise agreed by the Council and car club providers that the site is not suitable for a car club/pool car space or where the development does not provide any car parking	n/a	As per London Plan Table 6.2	As per London Plan Table 6.2	
Major Non-residential ¹⁰¹	5% of spaces with a minimum of 2 parking spaces	As per London Plan Table 6.2	As per London Plan Table 6.2		

98 Nine or fewer residential units on a site less than 0.5ha in extent

99 10 or more residential units or a site of more than 0.5ha

100 Less than 1,000m² of non-residential floor space on a site less than 0.5ha in extent

101 A site of more than 0.5ha or more than 1,000m² of non-residential floor space

How the policy works

10.39 The London Plan sets out maximum car parking standards for residential developments based on public transport accessibility levels and local character. In many schemes in areas such as Croydon Opportunity Area and District Centres where there is a minimum Public Transport Accessibility Level¹⁰² rating of 5, the Council will consider developments with a reduced amount of parking. If a reduced amount of car parking is provided then a corresponding proportionate increase in car club or pool car spaces will need to be provided to compensate for the reduction in private car parking. This will need to be at a rate of one car club or pool car space for every twenty private car parking spaces that have not been provided. This is to ensure that reduced overall levels of car parking do not result in increased pressure on street parking, particularly in those areas without Controlled Parking Zones.

10.40 Growth will take place throughout the urban area of the borough through development that complements and enhances the character of each area. As each area of the borough becomes more sustainable through growth it should encourage greater provision of public transport in areas that currently have a low Public Transport Accessibility Level. Therefore, no allowance is proposed for higher levels of car parking in residential development in these areas.

10.41 It is recognised that sustainable growth of the suburbs will take place over the whole Plan period and that in the early years the public transport infrastructure necessary to support that growth may not exist in all areas with a low Public Transport Accessibility Level of 0, 1a or 1b. Therefore, in the early years of the Plan, it may therefore be acceptable for an increased provision of private car parking to be provided in developments in areas with a low Public Transport Accessibility Level if justified by a Transport Assessment. The Transport Assessment needs to demonstrate that the public transport provision will not be sufficient to service the development within the first three years following granting of planning permission, that it is not reasonable to walk or cycle to the nearest railway station, and that there is no interest from car clubs in operating from the location at the time planning permission is sought.

10.42 Car parking in new development can be visually intrusive and reduce the amount of land available for outdoor private amenity space within developments. In areas of good public transport accessibility new developments must reduce the visual impact of car parking. This may include use of underground car parking, reduced provision of car parking spaces within the development or active promotion of alternatives to private car use including car clubs, encouraging use of public transport by residents and enhanced provision of covered and secure cycle parking.

10.43 Car parking, when integrated into new development, can enhance the street scene. However, car parking can also be a barrier to pedestrians, cycles and emergency services as well as detracting from the character of an area. Therefore, it is important that car parking provision is considered at the outset of a development and fully integrated in the design.

10.44 Some areas of the borough already have a street parking permit system in operation and existing on-street parking is at a premium. In these locations developments will also need to promote alternatives to private car use, again including car clubs, encouraging use of public transport by residents and enhanced provision of covered and secure cycle parking.

10.45 Not all existing car parking is needed and sometimes the redevelopment of an existing car park (either public or private) will help to provide much needed homes, social infrastructure and employment. In order to ensure that sufficient car parking is provided in schemes involving the redevelopment of an existing car park, applicants will need to demonstrate that there is no need for any car parking spaces that are proposed to be lost. Need should be demonstrated through occupancy surveys of both the existing car park and other car parks serving the same area and must cover a range of times and dates such that peak operating times are surveyed.

10.46 It is important that spaces provided for an on-site car club or pool car are used by a provider of these vehicles. The Council will enter a legal agreement with developers of qualifying developments to ensure that the spaces are used for their intended purpose.

102 Public Transport Accessibility Level – a rating of accessibility provided by Transport for London

10.47 In circumstances where the car club is not accessible to the wider community, in low density areas or where it is not commercially viable, the Council will expect developers to work with a car club operator to find a suitable site from which a car club would operate. In these circumstances the developer will be expected to fund a Traffic Regulation Order and the lining and signing of an on-street parking bay. This will ensure the parking space will be used by a car club operator and is accessible to both the development and the wider community.

10.48 Croydon recognises that in many residential developments parking spaces are allocated to particular units and that electric car charging points may not be provided in the correct spaces. Therefore, all spaces in residential developments need to be enabled for future use by electric cars by ensuring the necessary infrastructure with the exception of actual charging points is integrated from the start.

10.49 Non-residential developments are less likely to have a single assigned parking space per unit. Therefore, electric car parking spaces should be provided in accord with London Plan standards.

10.50 The Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework provides further guidance on provision of car parking within the Croydon Opportunity Area.

Key supporting documents

- Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework

Restricting temporary car parks

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 1

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 9

Policy SP1.1

Why we need this policy

10.51 Croydon has strategic objectives to be the premier business location in South London and the Gatwick Diamond, to ensure that new development is high quality and integrates with the borough's built heritage, and to ensure the responsible use of land. Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP1.1 requires all new development to contribute to enhancing a sense of place and improve the character of an area.

10.52 The Strategic Policies of the Croydon Local Plan encourage temporary uses to use under used and vacant spaces and buildings in the borough. This approach to the re-use of vacant spaces would be undermined if temporary car parks were allowed on these spaces as they can be easier to set up compared to other temporary uses. Temporary car parks could also undermine future car parking strategies for the borough.

10.53 The Strategic Policies of the Croydon Local Plan support the use of vacant buildings and cleared sites by cultural and creative industries and community uses. It also supports their use for food growing and tree planting.

Policy DM31: Restricting temporary car parks

To enhance a sense of place and to improve the character of an area, permission will only be granted to use empty spaces for temporary uses that are not car parks unless in temporary substitution for a nearby permanent car park undergoing redevelopment.

How the policy works

10.54 Cultural and creative industries and community uses are considered preferable to temporary car parks as they are likely to bring greater economic and regeneration benefits to the borough. Temporary car parks are also less likely to improve the character of an area or contribute to enhancing a sense of place.

10.55 Temporary uses can include both specialist organisations such as ACAVA and Acme Studios and community groups, along with temporary landscaping or urban agriculture.

10.56 Where a temporary car park is required because a nearby permanent car park is undergoing redevelopment (including replacement car parking), the Council may accept a proposal for a temporary car park to ensure that there is continued provision of car parking in a locality whilst redevelopment takes place.

Facilitating rail and tram improvements

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 8

Policy SP8

Why we need this policy

10.57 Network Rail, as part of a programme of capacity improvements on the Brighton Mainline railway, are proposing to construct an additional island platform at East Croydon station complete with two additional tracks. In addition, a new track is proposed to run from East Croydon station to Windmill Bridge Junction (where the routes to London Victoria and London Bridge divide) as well as a new grade separated junction. This will mean that trains running to and from London Victoria and London Bridge will be able to run into and out of East Croydon station simultaneously which they cannot do at the moment.

10.58 The additional platform at East Croydon station, additional track to and grade separated junction at Windmill Bridge Junction will each require some land currently outside of Network Rail's ownership. To ensure that developments which would prevent the upgrading of this section of the Brighton Mainline from taking place do not occur in this area, a policy is proposed to safeguard the land for works required to upgrade the railway line.

10.59 Network Rail also requires additional land whilst the improvement works are underway to support them (such as supply sites and access points). Therefore, additional land is identified on which Network Rail must be consulted about all proposals for development and safeguard against any development which would have a negative impact on the ability to upgrade the Brighton Mainline.

10.60 Tramlink is currently developing a number of improvements to support frequency and capacity increases on the network including:

- A loop around Dingwall Road;
- The Wandle Flyover Doubling proposal involving double-tracking of the single-track tramway between Wandle Park and Reeves Corner tram stops;
- The Old Town Loop/Reeves Corner Turnback proposal;
- A Reeves Corner westbound tram stop;
- Double-tracking of part or all of the tramway between Harrington Road and Beckenham Junction;
- Elmers End line enhancements; and
- Potential for a Tramlink extension beyond New Addington tram stop and twin tracking as part of the redevelopment and regeneration of New Addington District Centre.

Policy DM32: Facilitating rail and tram improvements

Development will not be supported where it might prejudice¹⁰³ the implementation of:

- a. Station improvement schemes or other proposals to upgrade train services along the Brighton Main Line corridor; or
- b. Infrastructure extensions or other operational improvements to increase capacity of the Tramlink network.

¹⁰³ A prejudicial impact on the upgrading of the Brighton Mainline is defined as any impact which would prevent improvement works taking place including but not limited to conflicting construction works or use that would not be compatible with works associated with the construction of the Brighton Mainline. Likewise, a prejudicial impact on infrastructure extensions or other operational improvements to increase capacity of the Tramlink network is defined as any impact which would prevent improvement works taking place including but not limited to conflicting construction work or use that would not be compatible with Tramlink improvements.

Telecommunications

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Policy SP8

Why we need this policy

10.61 A policy on telecommunications is proposed as there are specific locational criteria regarding telecommunications equipment that would not be adequately covered by other policies of the Plan.

Policy DM33: Telecommunications

DM33.1 When planning permission is required, proposals for telecommunications development will be permitted provided that:

- a. If proposing a new mast, it has been demonstrated that there are no existing buildings, masts or other structures on which the proposed apparatus can be sited;
- b. If proposing telecommunications development in Metropolitan Green Belt it has been demonstrated that there are no suitable sites that are not in Metropolitan Green Belt and there is no impact on openness;
- c. If proposing telecommunications development on Metropolitan Open Land it has been demonstrated that there are no suitable sites that are not on Metropolitan Open Land and there is no impact on the existing purpose of the site and its reason for it being designated as Metropolitan Open Land; and
- d. The siting of the proposed apparatus and associated structures minimises the impact on the operation of other electronic devices within the surrounding area.

DM33.2 Telecommunication development on a building or other existing structure should be sited and designed to minimise impact to the external appearance of the host building or structure.

How the policy works

10.62 Not all telecommunications development requires planning permission. Part 16 of the General Permitted Development Order (2015) sets out the circumstances when planning permission is required and when this policy will, therefore, apply. Under the General Permitted Development Order most masts under 10m in height do not require planning permission and all masts over 15m will require planning permission.

10.63 Telecommunications equipment should be located on existing structures where possible. If locating equipment on an existing telecommunications structure then information will need to be submitted with any application for prior approval or planning permission that the cumulative exposure, when operational, will not exceed International Commission on non-ionising radiation protection guidelines.

10.64 The National Planning Policy Framework does not list telecommunications equipment as being acceptable in Green Belt. Proposals for new telecommunications equipment need to demonstrate exceptional circumstances before being permitted in Metropolitan Green Belt (and by default, Metropolitan Open Land).

10.65 Therefore, new telecommunications equipment will only be permitted in Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land if it has first been demonstrated that there are no suitable sites outside of Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land. These sites do not have to be within the borough boundary of Croydon. Furthermore, any ancillary facilities associated with a new telecommunications equipment must be kept to a minimum so that there is no impact on openness of both Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land and its reason for being designated as Metropolitan Open Land, if it is a site on Metropolitan Open Land.

Key supporting documents

- National Planning Policy Guidance
- General Permitted Development Order



The Places of Croydon

This section informs Policy SP1 on the Places and provides the visions and frameworks demonstrating how the borough-wide thematic policies will shape the Places over the plan period up to 2036. It should be noted that where a policy applies to all the Places, to avoid repetition it has not been mentioned in the text. For example, Policy SP6 on Climate Change applies to all Places, but only the physical attributes, constraints and measures are identified here.

Furthermore, it is considered the Places provide some context to the possible formulation of Neighbourhood Plans. The Croydon Local Plan 2018 sets out the strategic planning policies that provide the opportunity for the production of Neighbourhood Plans. This will enable communities to influence the planning of their Place, in conformity with the Strategy Policies. All future Development Plan Documents will be carefully managed to ensure their content does not unnecessarily trespass on the intended function of Neighbourhood Plans.

This section also contains the Council's policies that would specifically apply to a Place and all the Detailed Proposals.

The Places appear in alphabetical order from Addington to Waddon.

11. The Places of Croydon

The Place-specific policies

Strategic Objectives and related Croydon Local Plan strategic policies

Strategic Objective 5

Strategic Objective 7

Strategic Objective 8

Strategic Objective 10

Policy SP1

Policy SP2.2

Policy SP4.1

Why we need these policies

11.1 The main objective of these policies will be to provide additional Place-specific development management policies to provide greater clarity and certainty that proposed developments are in line with the objectives of Croydon Local Plan Strategic Policy SP4. These policies should be read in conjunction with the Borough Character Appraisal including the Character Typology.

11.2 The aspiration to achieve good design while retaining and improving the distinctiveness of each of Croydon's Places has created the need to provide further design detail in the form of Place-specific development management policies. These additional policies will provide greater clarity and provide management guidelines for proposals within District and Local Centres and in locations outside of the masterplan areas, Conservation Areas, Local Heritage Areas or the Croydon Opportunity Area.

11.3 An evaluation of local character was conducted to identify the locations in each of Croydon's 16 Places where Place-specific development management policies would be beneficial.

11.4 The consistent theme within these Places was the need to identify management guidelines for major junctions, District Centres and Local Centres. These additional Place-specific development management policies will only be applicable within the areas identified on the Policies Map.

Designations shown on the Policies Map

The Place-specific development management policies identify specific locations with less consistent character where the criteria of Policies DM34 to DM49 apply. These designations they will be shown on the Policies Map. A list of all Place-specific policies is shown in Table 11.1 and Policies Map has details of all proposed areas where a proposed Place-specific development management policy will apply.

Table 11.1 Proposed Place-specific development management policies (see Policies DM34 to DM49 and *The Policies Map* for full details)

Place-specific development management policy	Policy ref
New Addington District Centre	DM34.1
Addiscombe District Centre	DM35.1
Area between Addiscombe Railway Park & Lower Addiscombe Road (section between Leslie Park Road & Grant Road)	DM35.2
Broad Green Local Centre	DM36.1
Potential new Local Centre at Valley Park	DM36.2
Area of the Lombard Roundabout	DM36.3
Area north of Broad Green Local Centre	DM36.4
Area of the junction of Windmill Road and Whitehorse Road	DM36.5
Croydon Opportunity Area (all)	DM38.1
Croydon Opportunity Area (New Town and the Retail Core)	DM38.2
Croydon Opportunity Area (Central area)	DM38.3
Croydon Opportunity Area (Edge area)	DM38.4
Croydon Opportunity Area (London Road area)	DM38.5
Croydon Opportunity Area (area along Sydenham and Lansdowne Road)	DM38.6
Norbury District Centre	DM41.1
Pollards Hill Local Centre	DM41.2
Purley District Centre and its environs	DM42.1
Environs of Reedham station	DM42.2
Area of the junction of Brighton Road and Purley Downs Road	DM42.3
Sanderstead Local Centre	DM43.1
Hamsey Green Local Centre	DM43.2
Selsdon District Centre	DM44.1

Place-specific development management policy	Policy ref
Shirley Local Centre	DM45.1
Area between 518 and 568 Wickham Road	DM45.2
Area of the Wickham Road Shopping Parade	DM45.3
Brighton Road (Selsdon Road) Local Centre	DM46.1
Section of Portland Road between the South Norwood Conservation Area and Watcombe Road	DM47.1
Section of Portland Road between Watcombe Road and Woodside Avenue	DM47.2
Thornton Heath District Centre and environs	DM48.1
Thornton Heath Pond Local Centre and environs	DM48.2
Waddon's potential new Local Centre	DM49.1

Addington

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.5 A self-contained community, New Addington and Fieldway, will be a location for growth, capitalising on good links to, and its strategic position between Croydon Metropolitan Centre and Biggin Hill Airport, and their concentration of supporting infrastructure. It will continue to comprise interwar and late 20th Century housing surrounded by Green Belt. The Place will be enhanced with appropriate infill development and a rejuvenated District Centre, with a mixture of homes, community and cultural facilities and a range of retailing, including many independent shops. The Fieldway Neighbourhood Centre will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function. Addington Village will retain its distinct rural character within the Green Belt.

Homes

11.6 With good supporting infrastructure provision opportunities for new development will be mainly infilling as land is physically constrained by the Green Belt. Residential development will respect the existing residential character and local distinctiveness, referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.7 There will be continued protection for industry and warehousing in the Vulcan Way Separated Industrial Location. The District Centre will maintain its support of the local community, providing retailing, some employment and services. The conference centre of Addington Palace also provides further local employment opportunities. Community facilities will be encouraged to focus on the District Centre.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.8 New development will respect the existing local character and local distinctiveness, referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Public realm improvements will focus on the District Centre to assist in the regeneration of the area with the designated Village Green placed at the centre. Any buildings and conversions should be of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the District Centre and the Conservation Area are respected. The Historic and Local Historic Parks and Gardens in the area will be retained and new links provided where possible to incorporate them into the Green Grid network.

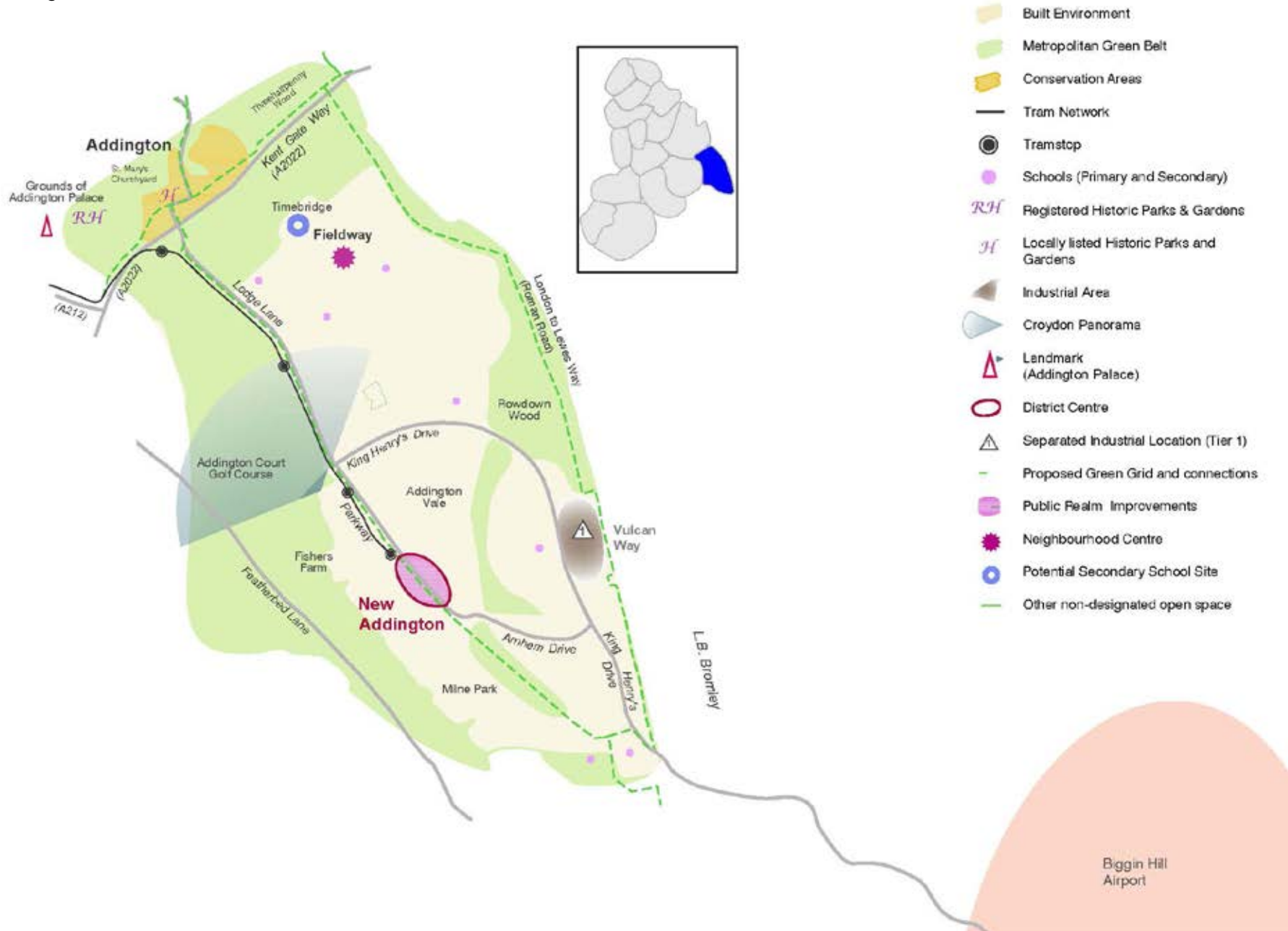
Green Grid and Open Space

11.9 Walking and cycle links to local schools, the District Centre, Vulcan Way industrial location and surrounding open space will be improved where possible. These will connect to the ancient Roman road on the borough boundary with Bromley.

Transport

11.10 The tram, with improved services and investment in rolling stock, will continue to provide a valued link to the Croydon Metropolitan Centre and connections to Central London and Gatwick Airport. The community will enjoy better quality, more frequent and reliable bus services connecting with Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.1: Addington



General character

11.11 The character of Addington is defined by extensive areas of Metropolitan Green Belt such as Birch Wood, Frith Wood, Rowdown Wood and North Downs. These green areas provide the setting for the Addington Village; and the 20th century housing estates in New Addington which consist of ‘Local Authority Built Housing With Public Realm’ and ‘Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots’ in Fieldway, both with scattered sections ‘Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds’ and ‘Tower Buildings’.

11.12 Apart from the historic Addington Village, the Place is served by two ‘Suburban Shopping Areas’, Central Parade in New Addington (the District Centre) and Wayside in Fieldway.

11.13 The spine of Central Parade separates the less green ‘Suburban Shopping Area’ of New Addington’s District Centre from the area containing leisure and community facilities, with a character of ‘Institutions With Associated Grounds’. In addition to these character types, Addington has a number of areas, located to the west and east of Central Parade, with an ‘Industrial Estate’ character. With the exception of Central Parade, these character areas are generally consistent and can be successfully managed through the policies of this Plan.

11.14 The Addington Village Conservation Area incorporates a historic village with medieval origins in a rural setting. The village’s architecture represents a variety of character types from various historical periods. The predominant types are: ‘Scattered Houses On Large Plots’ and ‘Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots’.

Policy DM34: Addington

DM34.1 Within the New Addington District Centre, to ensure that the District Centre characteristics are respected and enhanced proposals should:

- a. Make use of opportunities to create buildings with a larger footprint to the west of Central Parade; or
- b. Create buildings with smaller footprints that complement existing predominant building heights of 3 storeys up to 12 storeys within Central Parade.

DM34.2 Within Addington allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.2.

How the policy works

New Addington District Centre

11.15 The area in which DM34.1 applies is shown on the Policies Map.

11.16 The 'Suburban Shopping Area' character on Central Parade is characterised by consistent building lines, setbacks and rhythm of facades and fenestration. This uniformity can be managed through other policies in the Croydon Local Plan. However, additional policies are required to manage the area to the west of Central Parade where there are precedents of large and tall buildings. This location presents opportunities for growth through the creation of large or tall buildings.

Allocating land for development

11.17 Table 11.2 below sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Addington. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.2 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Addington

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
44	Central Parade West, Central Parade	Mixed development including residential, community, healthcare facility, leisure, retail and open space.
120	Timebridge Community Centre, Field Way	Secondary School buildings (with playing fields in adjacent Green Belt).

Addiscombe

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.18 Addiscombe will continue to be centred on the vibrant District Centre with an historic Conservation Area, a mixture of homes, community and cultural facilities and a range of retailing including many independent shops. Ashburton Park and Lower Addiscombe Road/Cherry Orchard Road Neighbourhood Centres will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function. Addiscombe will continue to provide for a large residential community with good accessibility to Croydon Metropolitan Centre, and through tram and rail networks, good connections to London and Bromley.

Homes

11.19 Sustainable growth of the suburbs including some opportunity for windfall sites, and limited infilling with dispersed integration of new homes that respect existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.20 Recognising Addiscombe's retail vitality and potential, the central shopping area has been re-designated as a District Centre. Community facilities will be encouraged to locate in close proximity to the District Centre.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.21 New development will respect the existing local character and distinctiveness referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Addiscombe's designated heritage assets and landmarks will be protected. Opportunities for public realm improvements will primarily focus on the District Centre with building and conversion works of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centre and Conservation Areas are respected.

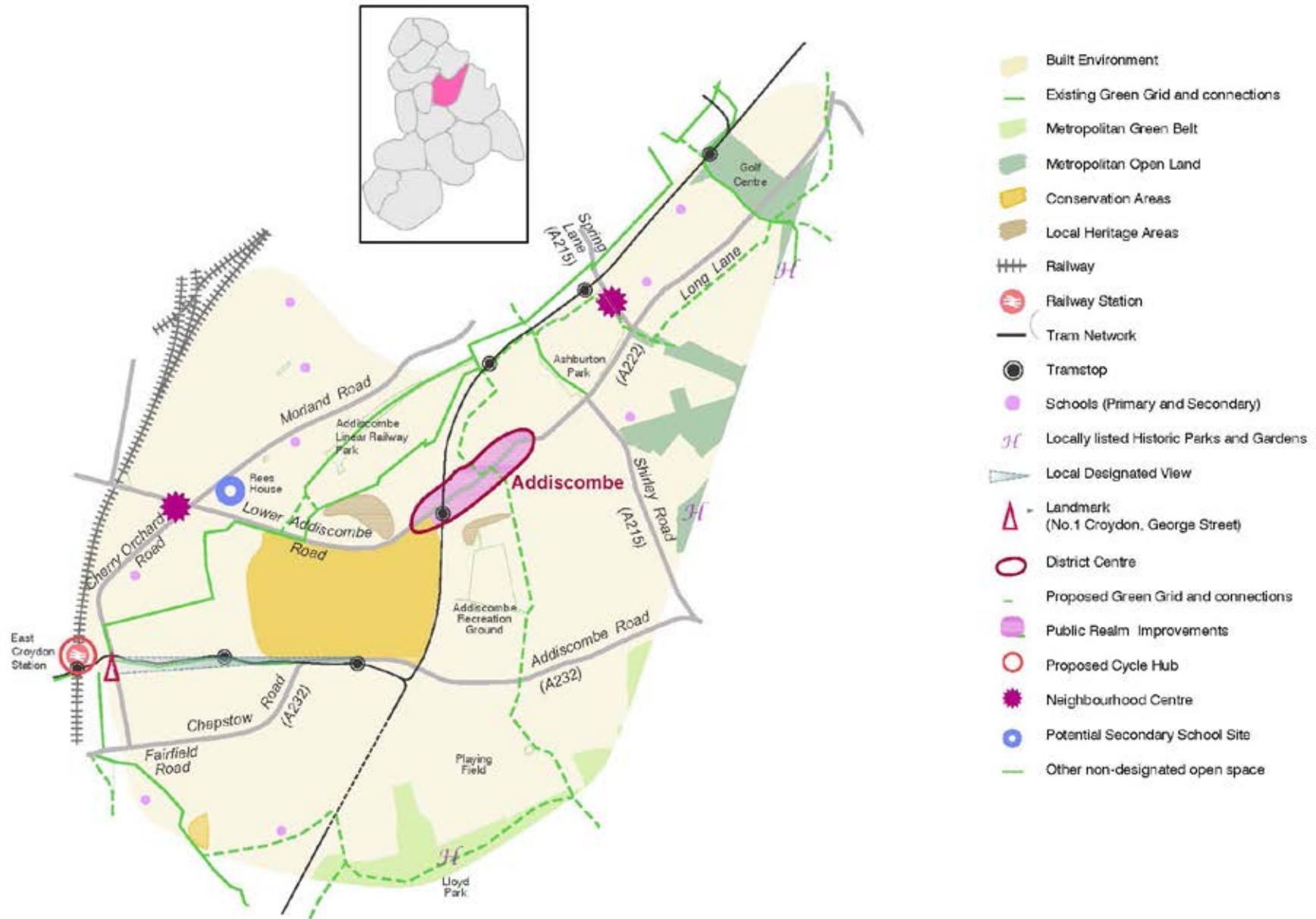
Green Grid and Open Space

11.22 Improvements to, and expansion of the Green Grid will be sought to promote strategic east-west and north-south links through Addiscombe Linear Railway and Ashburton Parks. These will connect with the Croydon Metropolitan Centre, Wandle Valley Regional Park, Lloyd Park and South Norwood Country Park.

Transport

11.23 Addiscombe will continue to be a highly accessible Place with its six tram stops and connections to East Croydon, Beckenham Junction and Elmers End railway stations. It will benefit from improved tram services, from investment in tram stock and more frequent services. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.2: Addiscombe



General character

11.24 Addiscombe is a suburban residential settlement, framed by green areas on the eastern side and the high density Croydon Opportunity Area to the west. This Place is influenced by and evolved as an extension of the Croydon Metropolitan Centre. The non-residential character consists of 'Urban Shopping Areas' (concentrated along the Lower Addiscombe Road corridor and the Shirley Road/Bingham Road Junction); and 'Industrial Estates' within the interiors of blocks, interlaced with houses.

11.25 The residential character consists of a varied yet balanced mix of 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' in the north west of this Place, mix of 'Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds' and 'Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots' in the south west (between East Croydon and the Addiscombe tram stop and Lloyd Park, 'Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots' in south east and 'Local Authority Built Housing With Public Realm' in the north. Some isolated residential 'Tower Buildings' and 'Large Buildings With Spacing' are scattered in the centre, in the vicinity of Lower Addiscombe Road.

11.26 The East India Estate Conservation Area protects and preserves the historic character of 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots'. The Conservation Area covers a distinctive layout and architecture of residential suburb built on land owned and occupied by the former East India Trading Company Military Academy.

11.27 The St Bernards Conservation Area contains 'Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots'. It is a notable section of the Park Hill Estate completed in 1971 to an award winning international design by Swiss firm Atelier 5.

11.28 The Addiscombe College Estate Local Heritage Area designation recognises the historical significance of the collection of preserved Victorian houses built between 1862 and 1900 on the land belonging to East India Trading Company. It represents mix of 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' and 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots'.

11.29 Bingham Road Local Heritage Area designation recognises the heritage significance of the authentic and distinctive architecture of the Edwardian Addiscombe, 'Planned Estates Of Semi-Detached Houses'.

Policy DM35: Addiscombe

DM35.1 Within the Addiscombe District Centre, to ensure that the District Centre characteristics are respected and enhanced proposals should:

- a. Complement existing predominant building heights of 2 storeys up to 4 storeys and a maximum of 5 storeys around the Lower Addiscombe Road and Blackhorse Lane Junction;
- b. Retain the rhythm, size and the continuity of ground floor active frontages¹⁰⁴;
- c. Allow flexibility at first floor and above for mixed use;
- d. Retain, enhance and positively reference corner features such as the articulation of corner buildings and architectural features such as domed projecting bays with finials and the projecting double gable ends running at 90 degree angles interrupting the running cornices;
- e. Incorporate or retain traditional shop front elements such as stall risers fascias and pilasters; and
- f. Incorporate multi-stock brick as the predominant facing materials of the whole building.

DM35.2 In the area between Addiscombe Railway Park & Lower Addiscombe Road (Section between Leslie Park Road & Grant Road), to ensure changes to the character of this area are carried out in a way that strikes a balance between enhancing the existing character and facilitating growth, proposals should:

- a. Retain the predominant residential building lines and the open character of front gardens;
- b. Respond to the fine grain¹⁰⁵ of the existing residential developments;
- c. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 3 storeys up to 4 storeys;
- d. Incorporate multi-stock brick and white render as the predominant facing materials of the whole building; and
- e. Enhance existing and provide new direct public walking and cycling routes to Addiscombe Railway Park by working with the Council and its partners to incorporate sections of the route as part of schemes.

DM35.3 Within Addiscombe allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.3.

¹⁰⁴ These buildings have few or no blank facades. At ground floor the buildings contain uses that frame the street or space and active upper floors with little or no obscure or frosted glazing. Active frontages encourage visual and/or physical interaction between the private uses inside and the public uses outside. Visual interaction is achieved by creating views or glimpses through windows, projecting bays, balconies and doors into or out of a building. Physical interaction encourages people to come into a building or has indoor uses that spill out onto the street.

¹⁰⁵ Grain also called urban grain. It describes the pattern of the arrangement and size of buildings within a settlement and the degree by which an area's pattern of streets-blocks and junctions are respectively small and frequent (fine grain) or large and infrequent (course grain).

How the policy works

11.30 The areas in which Policies DM35.1 and DM35.2 apply are shown on the Policies Map.

Addiscombe District Centre

11.31 The character of Addiscombe District Centre is defined by the predominance of the 'Urban Shopping Area' character along the northern side of Lower Addiscombe Road. The beginning and end of this character is marked by two triangular urban spaces.

11.32 Addiscombe District Centre has managed to retain the village feel that contributes to its distinctive sense of place. The fine urban grain and consistent rhythm, frontage widths and setback of the buildings reinforce the relationship with the architecturally consistent Victorian and Edwardian 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' sited on the southern side of Lower Addiscombe Road.

11.33 The Lower Addiscombe Road/Inglis Road junction area has a distinctive block composition and architectural detailing. The junctions are defined by symmetrical buildings with consistent heights and strongly defined corners. Detailing, such as domed projecting bays with finials and the projecting double gable ends running at 90 degree angles interrupting the running cornices, contributes to Addiscombe's distinctiveness. Additionally, features, such as the articulation of corner buildings including ground floor entrances that address corners, are a characteristic feature throughout the District Centre and should be referenced.

11.34 The western section of the 'Urban Shopping Area' has a distinct non-residential appearance. This is reflected in the building heights and facing materials which are predominantly red multi stock brick. The eastern side mirrors the character of the adjacent residential areas. These buildings have ground floors that have been converted into commercial premises, whilst preserving the residential appearance of the upper floors. The treatment of facades of these buildings gradually changes from multi stock brick to render. In order to preserve the distinction in appearance between the residential areas and the District Centre, new development should be encouraged to incorporate multi-stock brick.

11.35 The Lower Addiscombe Road/Blackhorse Lane junction area is a formal, well defined urban public space framed on three sides by buildings with a predominant height of two to five storeys.

11.36 The District Centre location and good transport links provides opportunities for densification of up to 5 storeys, preferably in locations on corner plots. It is considered that the retention of small traditional type shop frontages (including stall riser's fascias and pilasters) reinforces the distinctiveness of Addiscombe District Centre. Therefore it would not be appropriate to incorporate large and tall buildings within this location. Policy DM35.1 balances the need to facilitate growth and respect the existing character.

11.37 This policy seeks to retain the continuity of plot widths, setbacks and traditional shop frontages (in line with the Shopfront Security Addendum to Supplementary Planning Guidance No.1 Shopfronts & Signs). This should not preclude growth, as growth may be still be achieved through creative design solutions such as amalgamating shop units to create one larger unit.

Area between Addiscombe Railway Park & Lower Addiscombe Road (Section between Leslie Park Road & Grant Road)

11.38 In this area the character of consists of 'Industrial Estates', 'Mixed Flats And Compact Houses', and sections of 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' and 'Local Authority Housing with Public Realm'.

11.39 The character of this area has become fragmented as a result of development with an (urban) grain that is not in keeping with the character of the neighbouring buildings. This area is still undergoing change which will need to be managed. Policy DM35.2 will provide guidance to enable this to be carried out in a sensitive way.

Allocating land for development

11.40 Table 11.3 overleaf sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Addiscombe. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.3 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Addiscombe

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
68	130 Oval Road	Residential development
116	Rees House & Morland Lodge, Morland Road	Secondary School
474	Rear of The Cricketers, 47 Shirley Road	Residential development

Broad Green and Selhurst

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.41 Broad Green and Selhurst comprise three distinct areas, characterised by Purley Way, a regenerated London Road and Whitehorse Road. As a broad location, growing residential areas will be interspersed within a network of busy streets with improved connectivity to open spaces and the expanded Green Grid network of the borough. Selhurst Road and Sumner Road/London Road Neighbourhood Centres will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function. The diversity of employment activity and cultures will enliven the area just north of the Croydon Opportunity Area, as well as being part of the borough's principal industrial location the Place will have a share in the borough's improving prosperity.

Homes

11.42 New residential growth, with opportunities for renewal, will focus on London Road with a possible Local Centre at Valley Park, Ampere Way, off Purley Way. Residential development will respect the existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.43 The three integrated Industrial Locations at Union Road, Gloucester Road and Thornton Road will continue to be provided with protection for industrial and warehousing activities, alongside an allowance for limited new high quality residential development provided it does not harm the area's business function. Purley Way, a Strategic Industrial Location and industrial heartland of the borough, will remain a preferred area for industrial and warehousing activity. Local employment is also provided by the Place's proximity to Croydon University Hospital. A thriving evening economy will be centred on the regenerated London Road running from West Croydon to the re-built Local Centre at Broad Green. The BRIT School, in Selhurst, will continue to be a unique and much valued educational asset to the borough.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.44 New development will respect the existing local character and distinctiveness of Broad Green and Selhurst, referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Opportunities for public realm improvements will primarily focus on the re-built Local Centre at Broad Green on London Road with any building and conversions of a high standard of design to ensure the future vitality of the centre.

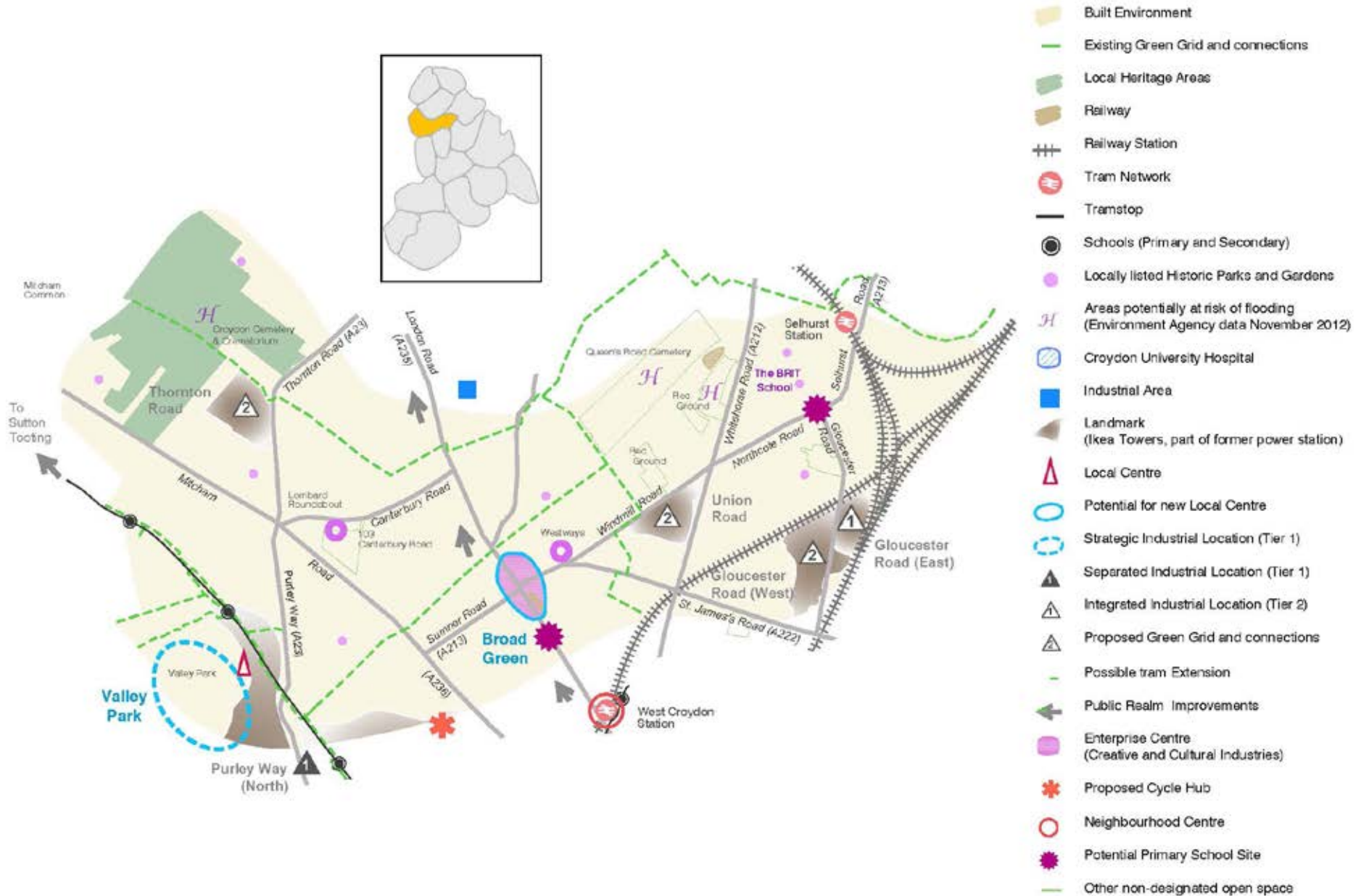
Green Grid and Open Space

11.45 New Green Grid links will be sought to improve connectivity with the green space of Wandle Park, just south of Broad Green, with Croydon Cemetery and Mitcham Common all linking to the Wandle Valley Regional Park. Emphasis will be placed on improving access to and quality of the local open spaces within and adjacent to Broad Green as this is identified as an area deprived of access to nature.

Transport

11.46 To encourage walking and cycling, high quality connections within an attractive environment will be pursued. The tram system in Croydon will be further supported by promoting a new line to Streatham, Brixton and Tooting that follows the London Road through the Local Centre. As the attraction of the Croydon Metropolitan Centre increases, the quality, capacity and reliability of bus services connecting to it will also be improved. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.3: Broad Green and Selhurst



General character

11.47 Broad Green is a heavily urbanised area consisting of a variety of local character types. The south-western edge is defined by large 'Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks' along Purley Way and the greenery of Archbishop Lanfranc's playing field and Croydon Cemetery. The dominant and high density area along London Road corridor identifies the centre of this Place. The eastern edge is dominated by the railway and associated 'Industrial Estates' of the Selhurst area. Smaller scale historical industrial estates are often interlaced within the urban fabric. The predominant residential character type is 'Terraced Houses And Cottages', with scattered areas of 'Local Authority Housing With Associated Public Realm' with sections of 'Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots' and 'Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds' scattered in the east and in the vicinity of Whitehorse Road. 'Large Buildings With Continuous Frontage Line' and 'Large Buildings With Spacing' dominate along London Road.

11.48 The London Road Broad Green Local Heritage Area represents an 'Urban Shopping Area'. It includes buildings with unique Arts and Crafts inspired architectural design from the beginning of the 20th century.

11.49 Henderson Road Local Heritage Area is a distinctive example of 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' character. The designation recognises the heritage significance these well-preserved terraces of small Victorian maisonettes adjacent to the Local Historic Park of Whitehorse Recreational Ground.

Policy DM36: Broad Green and Selhurst

DM36.1 Within the Broad Green Local Centre, to ensure that proposals positively enhance and strengthen the character of Broad Green Local Centre, and facilitate growth, developments should:

- a. Sympathetically relate to the predominant building massing within the Local Centre boundaries;
- b. Positively reference, respect and enhance architectural features such as the consistent rhythm and articulation of windows and doors;
- c. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 2 storeys up to a maximum of 4 storeys; and
- d. Incorporate multi-stock brick as the predominant facing materials of the whole building.

DM36.2 Within the area of the potential new Local Centre at Valley Park, to ensure development opportunities including public realm improvements are undertaken in a cohesive and coordinated manner and that they result in the creation of a Local Centre with a sense of place and distinct character, a masterplan with elements of design code will be developed.

DM36.3 In the area of the Lombard Roundabout, to facilitate growth and to enhance the distinctive character of the Lombard Roundabout Area proposals should:

- a. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 3 storeys up to a maximum of 6 storeys;
- b. Create a sense of continuity by setting back buildings from the street and create building lines and frontages which positively reference and respond to the junction;
- c. Address the deficiency in green infrastructure within the area by incorporating tree planting and greenery within the development; and
- d. Retain the extent and enhance the quality of the existing public realm within the development, including introducing large trees and other vegetation to balance the impact of large or tall buildings.

DM36.4 In the area north of Broad Green Local Centre, to ensure that proposals enhance and strengthen the character of the area north of the Broad Green Local Centre, and facilitate growth, developments should:

- a. Retain and create glimpses and separation distances between buildings in order to improve the openness of London Road;
- b. Incorporate main pedestrian entrances onto London Road;
- c. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 3 storeys up to a maximum of 8 storeys; and
- d. Retain the extent and enhance the quality of the existing public realm within the development, including introducing large trees and other vegetation to balance the impact of large and tall buildings.

DM36.5 In the area of the junction of Windmill Road and Whitehorse Road, to create a sense of place of this area proposals should:

- a. Create building lines and frontages which positively reinforce and respond to the form of the junction;
- b. Use tree planting to reinforce the street alignment; and
- c. Complement the existing massing of the immediate area around the Windmill/Whitehorse Road Junction, by ensuring that the overall height of the building does not exceed 5 storeys; or complement the existing predominant building heights of 2 storeys up to a maximum height of 3 storeys; or ensure the ridge line is no taller than those adjacent to it.

DM36.6 Within Broad Green and Selhurst allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.4.

How the policy works

11.50 The areas in which Policies DM36.1 to DM36.5 apply are shown on the Policies Map.

Broad Green Local Centre

11.51 Broad Green Local Centre is dominated by the London Road traffic. It is an area with potential for growth.

11.52 The edge of the Broad Green Local Centre is eroding and is beginning to lose its separate identity and sense of place. This could lead to the Local Centre being amalgamated into the homogenous urban form of the London Road.

11.53 The detailed policies in DM36.1 will help to strengthen the identity of the Local Centre by setting design parameters such as consistent scale, street frontage treatment and public realm requirements.

Potential new Local Centre at Valley Park

11.54 The area is currently dominated by large scale 'Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks' and associated parking, separated from the adjoining area by embankments, Purley Way and the tram infrastructure.

11.55 There is a mix of uses similar to an urban centre. However, large amounts of car dominated spaces make this area less pedestrian and cycle friendly. Additionally, the presence of large undefined spaces has contributed to this area's lack of a sense of place.

11.56 There is potential for growth and for transformation into a new Local Centre. To enable potential development opportunities to be undertaken in a cohesive and coordinated manner, a masterplan will be considered.

Lombard Roundabout area

11.57 This is an area at the edge of two character types that contrast in scale. These are 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' and 'Large Buildings With Continuous Frontage Line'. The area has potential for growth. The Place-specific development management policy is required to facilitate growth that enhances the distinctive character of the Lombard Roundabout Area.

11.58 These policies will encourage new developments to establish a transitional zone between the existing uniform low rise residential areas and the larger scale structures around the Lombard Roundabout.

Area north of Broad Green Local Centre

11.59 The area north of Broad Green Local Centre is already experiencing growth. A cohesive approach needs to be taken to ensure that Local Centre edge is well defined and that the buildings along London Road have spacing.

Area of the junction of Windmill Road and Whitehorse Road

11.60 There is a poor relationship between the street layout and the building frontages at the Windmill Road/Whitehorse Road junction area. This has resulted in an area lacking a sense of place. The character within this area is a mix of low rise 'Terraced Houses And Cottages', 'Industrial Estates' and 'Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks'.

11.61 There is a potential for growth and an opportunity for improving the definition of frontages and street edge, as well as overall quality of urban environment. This could include addressing the deficiency in green infrastructure by ensuring tree planting and greenery is an intrinsic part of the development.

Allocating land for development

11.62 Table 11.4 overleaf sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Broad Green and Selhurst. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.4 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Broad Green and Selhurst

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
78	114-118 Whitehorse Road	Residential conversion and extension
157	Canterbury Mill, 103 Canterbury Road	New primary school
314	Valley Park (B&Q and Units A-G Daniell Way), Hesterman Way	Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS), community and leisure to form the basis of a new residential community and local centre.
334	Valley Leisure Park, Hesterman Way	Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS), community and leisure to form the basis of a new residential community and local centre.
337	Zodiac Court, 161-183 London Road	Residential redevelopment
348	Homebase & Matalan stores, 60-66 Purley Way	Mixed use residential and retail development
396	Praise House, 145-149 London Road	Redevelopment for mixed use residential and community use
404	Vistec House & 14 Cavendish Road, 185 London Road	Residential development
416	Challenge House, 618 Mitcham Road	Residential redevelopment or conversion. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development.
471	Masonic Hall car park, 1-1B Stanton Road	Residential development
517	Milton House, 2-36 Milton Avenue	Residential and employment uses

Coulsdon

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.63 Croydon's southern-most District Centre, with a mixture of homes, community and cultural facilities, and a range of retailing including many independent shops, will revive its day and evening economy with the support of the new residential community and associated facilities on the Cane Hill site. The Strategic Industrial Location of Marlpit Lane will be retained.

Homes

11.64 An area of moderate residential growth based on available land will be focussed on the District Centre and its surrounding area with a new residential community, delivered in Cane Hill. Residential development will respect the existing character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.65 Marlpit Lane, with its close proximity to the M25 and good separation from surrounding residential areas will remain an important location for employment growth for Croydon and London retaining strong protection (as a Strategic Industrial Location). The District Centre will continue to support the local community, providing retailing, employment and services with further opportunities for skilled employment where possible, within the Coulsdon Area including Cane Hill. Community facilities will be encouraged to locate in close proximity to the District Centre.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.66 Coulsdon will remain mainly residential with tree-lined streets becoming more urban in character towards the District Centre. New development will respect the existing local character and distinctiveness of Coulsdon, referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. The Local Historic Parks and Gardens in the area will be retained and new links provided where possible to incorporate them into the Green Grid network. Opportunities for public realm improvements will continue to focus on enhancements to the Cane Hill area and the District Centre, with any buildings and conversions of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centre is respected.

Environment and Climate Change

11.67 Coulsdon District Centre and the surrounding area may be suitable for a district heat network.

Green Grid and Open Space

11.68 Opportunities for orbital movements for walking and cycling will be sought with way finding and provision of new links and connections to the strategic Green Grid. Coulsdon Memorial Ground, a Local Historic Park, and links to it, will be improved as part of a parks improvement scheme.

Transport

11.69 New cycle facilities will be introduced at Coulsdon Town railway station. Linkages with the railway stations of Coulsdon South and Coulsdon Town and the District Centre will be improved to provide links to an expanded Green Grid network and to encourage sustainable modes of travel. Accessibility will be improved where possible to local stations. As the number of jobs and services in the Croydon Metropolitan Centre increase, the capacity and reliability of bus services connecting the Coulsdon community to the Metropolitan Centre will be improved. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.4: Coulsdon



General character

11.70 Coulsdon is a small suburban settlement surrounded by areas of Green Belt. The Green Belt in this area is characterised by open views of open spaces and wooded mature tree belts. Coulsdon's District Centre has a well-defined and consistent 'Urban Shopping Area' character and two parallel strips containing 'Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks' and 'Industrial Estates' separated by the bypass and railway lines.

11.71 Coulsdon's built environment is located within the valleys alongside railway lines and main roads. The predominant residential characters are 'Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots With Minimum Public Realm' to the north and east, an estate of 'Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots' to the east, 'Planned Estates Of Semi Detached Houses' with garages, and low density, 'Scattered Houses On Large Plots' in the south.

11.72 The Chipstead Valley Road (St Dunstan's Cottages) Local Heritage Area designation recognises the distinctive architecture of workers' houses from c.1900 representing the 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' character. Their layout reveals the location of the historic site of the former Surrey Iron Railway.

11.73 The Station Approach (Coulsdon) Local Heritage Area represents the 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' character. It contains modest Victorian railway cottages with aesthetic style inspired features set in the distinctive townscape.

11.74 The Dutch Village Local Heritage Area has the 'Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots' character. This distinctive estate was designed by the Dutch architect Wouter Hamdorff as a 'modern Dutch garden village' in late 1930's.

Policy DM37: Coulsdon

Within Coulsdon allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.5.

How the policy works

11.75 Coulsdon has the potential for growth. Much of this is concentrated within the Cane Hill area.

11.76 The District Centre and environs is an area with a broad mix of uses. This has resulted in a variety of character areas with diverse set of transitions between characters.

11.77 Coulsdon District Centre is well served by public transport. This provides an opportunity for it to function as a destination. The sense of place requires strengthening and enhancing of its attractiveness to residents and those visiting the area.

11.78 Each of the character areas within Coulsdon is well defined and consistent. Future development can be successfully guided by general policies and there is no place specific development management policy for this area.

Allocating land for development

11.79 Table 11.5 below sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Coulsdon. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.5 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Coulsdon

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
60	Cane Hill Hospital Site, Farthing Way	Residential development with new community, health and educational facilities.
372	Car park, Lion Green Road	Mixed use development comprising leisure, community facilities and retention of car parking spaces. Also retail so long as the current planning permission is extant.
945	Waitrose, 110-112 Brighton Road	Residential, retail, car parking (and healthcare facility if required by the NHS).

Croydon Opportunity Area

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.80 Croydon Opportunity Area has the greatest potential for positive change and will be a focus for growth through flexible and pragmatic planning, with its improved public realm and open space delivered through a series of masterplans, contributing to the centre's economic prosperity and vitality. It will be home to a new residential community, a thriving employment and renewed retail centre with a new Enterprise Centre and/or Tech Hub focussing on Tech innovation and creative industries. Croydon's connectivity will have continued as its main strength and attraction, being Outer London's largest regional transport hub. Its location at the northern tip of the Gatwick Diamond, alongside its access to people, markets and goods will put Croydon Opportunity Area at the top of the list of successful retail and business centres in the region.

11.81 The Council has produced an Opportunity Area Planning Framework which sets out detailed guidance on how the vision for the Croydon Opportunity Area is to be achieved.

11.82 South End/Parker Road/St Peter's Church Neighbourhood Centre will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function.

Homes

11.83 Residential growth of over 10,650 homes will provide almost one-third of all the new homes in the borough and create a new residential community in the centre of Croydon. High quality residential development will respect the existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.84 With a regenerated and revitalised North End/Retail Core at its heart, the Croydon Metropolitan Centre will remain the foremost retail location outside of Central London. The Council will adopt a flexible approach to leisure, visitor accommodation, and housing and community facilities within Croydon Metropolitan Centre. It will be a major office and residential location in London and the South East retaining its status as a Strategic Office Location with up to 92,000m² of new and refurbished office floor space and an office retention area around East Croydon Station and New Town. It will have a varied evening economy, including the Restaurant Quarter, attracting both new residents of the Croydon Metropolitan Centre and existing residents from across South London. Taking advantage of good links and location relative to the City, West End, Docklands and Gatwick Airport, hotels and conferencing will be a growth sector in the Opportunity Area. A renewed Fairfield Halls will continue to be a major regional arts facility. A new creative industry Enterprise Centre will capitalise on Croydon's local arts scene and Croydon will look to expand upon its existing higher and further education facilities. The GP health centre at Impact House will continue to provide a healthcare facility for Croydon Opportunity Area.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.85 Through the masterplanning process opportunities to improve the public realm of the Opportunity Area will be sought, retaining the best of the existing built environment. New development in the area will respect the existing local character and heritage referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality, ensuring that the character for the Conservation Areas are respected, and enhancing the public realm with improved pedestrian connections. The provision of new public realm and public spaces within the Croydon Opportunity Area will serve the daytime community as well as new and existing residents of the area.

Environment and Climate Change

11.86 By enabling development, potential exists to implement flood mitigation and adaptation measures from Old Town towards the Brighton Road. There is also the potential for carbon reduction from a district energy network within Croydon Metropolitan Centre.

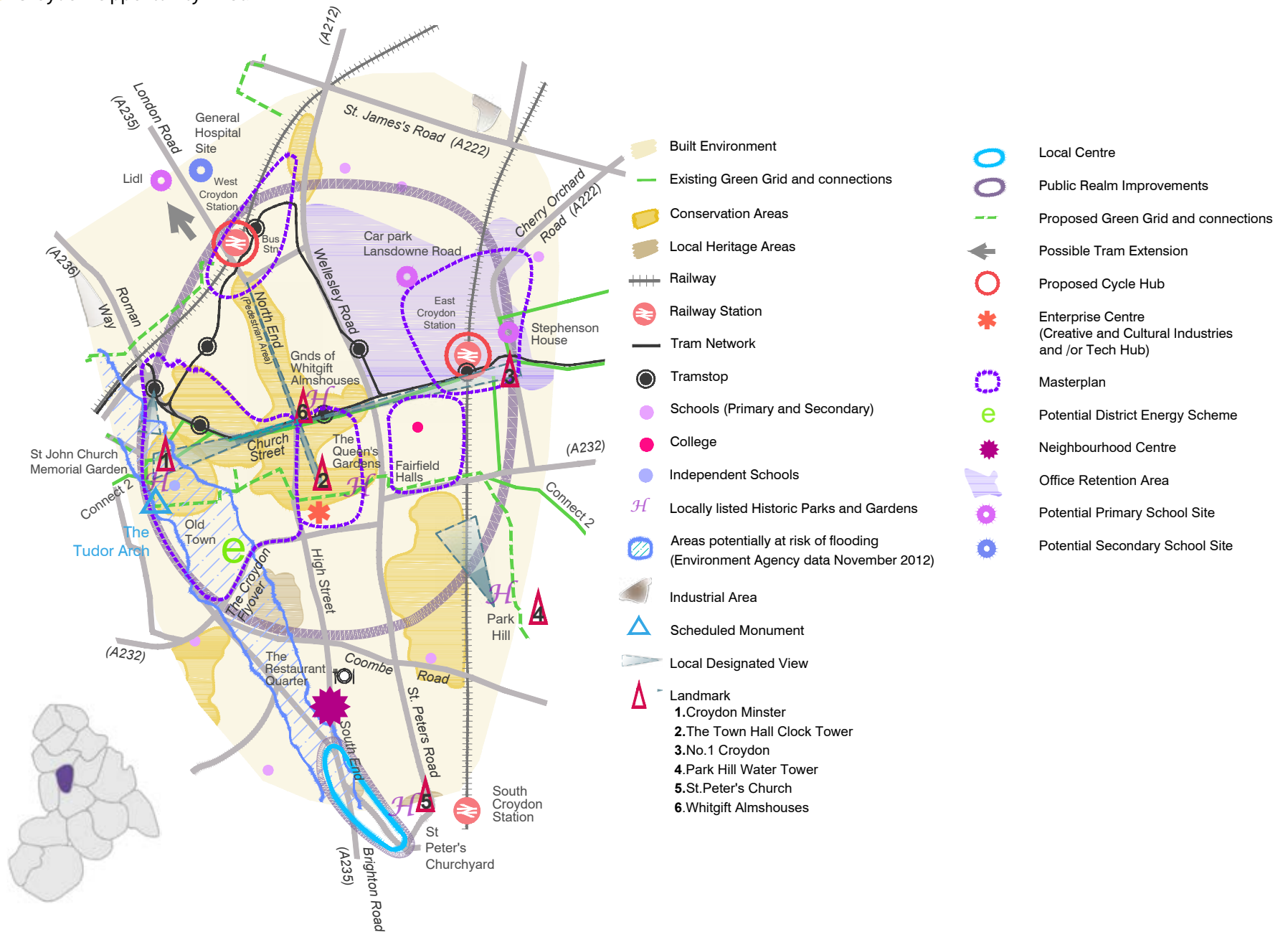
Green Grid and Open Space

11.87 Proposed improvements to Wellesley Road and improved east-west links will provide more access to the three major parks on the outskirts of Croydon Opportunity Area, (Wandle Park, Park Hill and Duppas Hill), other Local Historic Parks and Gardens, and the wider Green Grid.

Transport

11.88 Croydon will remain a major interchange on both the National Rail network and London Overground. The masterplans at East and West Croydon will seek to further improve the good access and transport connections including cycle hubs that provide improved facilities. The area will benefit from improved tram services, including the Dingwall Loop, with investment in tram stock, more frequent services and an expanded network. The Council and its partners will seek to improve bus services to and from the Places of Croydon and beyond to ensure capacity increases as the Metropolitan Centre grows. The passenger waiting environment will be enhanced at both East and West Croydon Stations as well as elsewhere in the Metropolitan Centre.

Figure 11.5: Croydon Opportunity Area



General character

11.89 Croydon Opportunity Area is an urban area with diverse character types. It is the only one of Croydon's 16 Places to contain all nine non-residential character types, each of which influences the way in which this Place has developed. The centre of Croydon is typically characterised by the dominant intersecting 'Linear Infrastructure' of the roads (such as the Wellesley Road, Park Lane and the Flyover) rail and tram lines which create distinct separations between the different character types. The 'Shopping Centres Precincts & Town Centres' and 'Tower Buildings' are located to the west and east of the central spine along Wellesley Road. These areas have a larger grain and predominantly contain modern and contemporary buildings. The character of Wellesley Road has also been influenced by the number of 'Large Buildings With Spacing' which are concentrated to the north and east of this road and in close proximity to the 'Transport Nodes'. There are also a small number of 'Large Buildings With Continuous Frontage Line' located to the south. Radiating southwards from the 'Shopping Centres Precincts & Town Centres' are the 'Urban Shopping Area' character. The urban grain of these areas reflects the surrounding residential character with a smaller finer grain.

11.90 The residential areas are located around the edge of this place and consist of a predominant mix of 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots', 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' and 'Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds'. Interspersed amongst the residential areas are small pockets of 'Industrial Estates', 'Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks', and 'Institutions With Associated Grounds'.

11.91 The Central Croydon Conservation Area represents the historic character of 'Urban Shopping Areas'. It is focused on Croydon's historic municipal and commercial heart, including a great variety of historic Listed and Locally Listed Buildings from several centuries.

11.92 The Church Street Conservation Area represents the historic character of 'Urban Shopping Areas'. It is focused on the historic thoroughfare which curves through Croydon's Old Town, linking the High Street with the area around the Croydon Minster. The Conservation Area has a number of Listed and Locally Listed Buildings dated from the early 18th century onwards.

11.93 The Croydon Minster Conservation Area represents the historic character of 'Urban Shopping Areas' and 'Institutions With Associated Grounds'. It is focused on the heart of Croydon's old town, encompassing the highly significant medieval and Victorian Parish Church of St John and the former Archbishop's Palace, both Grade I Listed Buildings.

11.94 The Chatsworth Road Conservation Area represents the authentic residential character of 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots'. It contains well-preserved large Victorian and Edwardian houses, in a range of notable styles.

11.95 The Wellesley Road (North) Conservation Area represents the authentic residential character of 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots'. It is a collection of early/mid Victorian houses, which are some of the oldest surviving properties in the town centre and a remarkable contrast to the redeveloped adjacent modernist areas.

11.96 The Laud Street Local Heritage Area recognises the heritage significance of its well-preserved historic architecture and townscape of 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' character.

Policy DM38: Croydon Opportunity Area

DM38.1 To enable development opportunities, including public realm improvements, to be undertaken in a cohesive and coordinated manner a Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework complemented by masterplans with elements of design code for Fair Field, Mid Croydon, West Croydon, East Croydon and Old Town have been adopted.

DM38.2 To ensure development opportunities positively transform the local character and include public realm improvements that are undertaken in a cohesive and coordinated manner, a masterplan with elements of design code will be considered for the area within New Town and the Retail Core¹⁰⁶.

DM38.3 Within the Central area as shown on Figure 11.6 and on the Policies Map proposals for tall buildings will be considered on their own merits, including a detailed assessment of building form, treatment, urban design and height along with an assessment of the impact on views, heritage assets, shading and environmental impacts.

DM38.4 Within the Edge Area as shown on Figure 11.6 and on the Policies Map, where it can be demonstrated that there will be limited negative impact on sensitive locations and that the form, height, design and treatment of a building are high quality then a tall building may be acceptable.

DM38.5 In the London Road area to ensure that proposals positively enhance and strengthen the local character and setting of Locally Listed Buildings, the development should:

- a. Complement the existing maximum height of 4 storeys;
- b. Incorporate multi-stock brick as the predominant facing material;
- c. Retain, enhance and positively reference existing setbacks of the major massing above ground floors; and
- d. Retain, enhance and positively reference architectural detailing on Locally Listed Buildings.

DM38.6 In the area along Sydenham and Lansdowne Road, to facilitate growth and enhance the sense of place, developments should retain and create glimpses and separation distances between buildings in order to improve openness within the edge of the town centre.

DM38.7 Within Croydon Opportunity Area allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.6.

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106 As defined in the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework, pg 167

How the policy works

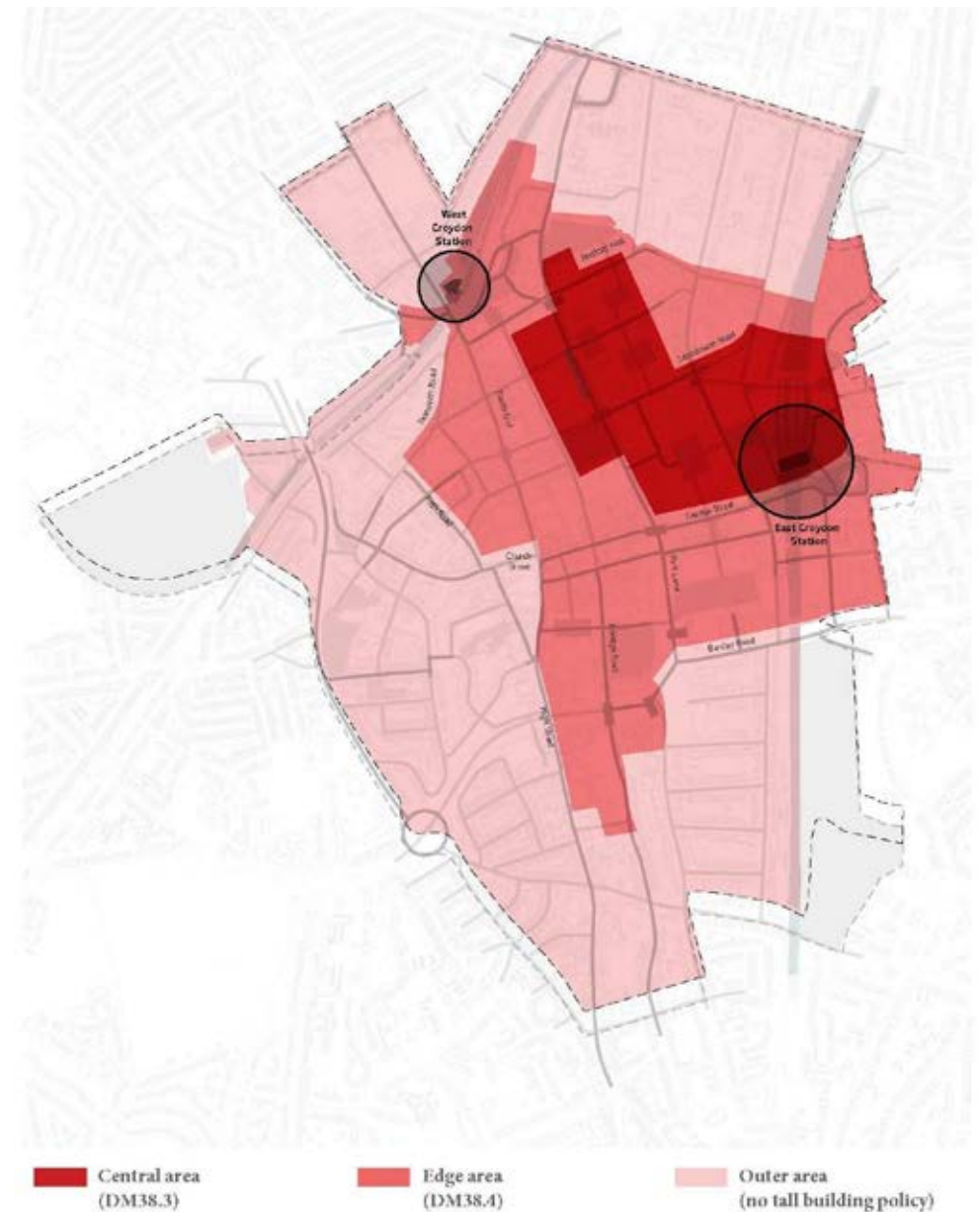
11.97 The areas in which Policies DM38.2 to DM38.6 apply are shown on the Policies Map.

11.98 The extent of Croydon Opportunity Area is mostly covered by the Masterplans for Fair Field, Mid Croydon, Old Town, West Croydon and East Croydon which address the complex issues within these areas. With the exception of the London Road area and along Sydenham and Lansdowne Roads the character elsewhere in the opportunity area can be successfully managed by the general policies.

Tall buildings in the Croydon Opportunity Area

11.99 Figure 11.6 (right) shows the extent of the Central and Edge areas referred to in Policies DM38.3 and DM38.4.

Figure 11.6: Plan of the Central and Edge areas for tall buildings (Policies DM38.3 and DM38.4)



London Road area

11.100 London Road is the northern gateway to Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Buildings range from Listed Victorian high street buildings to large modernist residential and commercial buildings along with run down and derelict units. Similarly, there is a mixed quality public realm, from the welcoming and colourful entrance at West Croydon station to large unused spaces and car yards to the north of London Road. West Croydon station, the Lidl supermarket and the proximity of the Retail Core and the University Hospital are some of the major attractions that draw people into the area. The area has been undergoing change due to proximity to the town centre and a major transport interchange of West Croydon station. Additionally a number of redevelopment opportunities have arisen from the civil unrest damages.

11.101 The London Road area has a variety of fine examples of architecture which has been recognised by being designated as Locally Listed Buildings. Though their articulation varies, they have a number of common characteristics such as regular rhythm of elevations marked by windows and the way they are framed, high quality workmanship and materials. There are fine examples of brickwork and render. A number of buildings, which were originally set back from the street, have been extended on the ground floor. These create a feel of openness, more human scale and introduce formal diversity to the street.

11.102 In order to accommodate growth in a way that respects and enhances the diversity of the London Road character, new development should be informed and inspired by these qualities.

Area along Sydenham and Lansdowne Road

11.103 Areas along Sydenham and Lansdowne Road have a very mixed character due to undergoing densification and redevelopment. The original character of 'Large Buildings on Relatively Small Plots' is being gradually replaced with 'Mixed Type Flats'. Residential buildings of a detached form, with spacing between them, set back and forecourts are key features of urban pattern in the area.

11.104 In order to maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the residential edge of the town centre, and to prevent further erosion of it, a cohesive approach needs to be taken to ensure new developments retain and reference this urban pattern.

Allocating land for development

11.105 Table 11.6 overleaf sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Croydon Opportunity Area. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.6 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Croydon Opportunity Area

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
21	Former Royal Mail Sorting Office, 1-5 Addiscombe Road	Residential led mixed use development incorporating either hotel, office, leisure and/or class A2-A5 uses. Also retail so long as the current planning permission is extant.
31	Croydon College car park, College Road	Mixed use redevelopment comprising hotel & residential
32	4-20 Edridge Road	Residential development
50	44-60 Cherry Orchard Road	Residential development
104	Former Taberner House site, Fell Road	Residential development
123	Prospect West and car park to the rear of, 81-85 Station Road	Residential (with healthcare facility if required by NHS). It is recommended that basements are not considered at this site. Further ground investigations would be required at this site to confirm the likelihood of groundwater occurrence. There is one historic record of surface water flooding held by the Council in this location.
138	Cherry Orchard Gardens and site between railway line and Cherry Orchard Road, Cherry Orchard Road	Mixed use development of residential with offices, restaurant/café, hotel and/or community facilities
142	1 Lansdowne Road	Mixed use development comprising residential with offices, leisure and/or hotel
155	St Anne's House & Cambridge House, 20-26 Wellesley Road	Conversion of building to residential and hotel
162	St George's House, Park Lane	Conversion and extension of existing building to provide retail and other Class A activities and leisure on the ground floor with residential accommodation on upper floors. There is one historic record of surface water flooding held by the Council in this location.
172	Ruskin Square and surface car park, 61 Dingwall Road and Lansdowne Road	Mixed use development comprising residential, offices, restaurant/café and fitness centre
173	28-30 Addiscombe Grove	Redevelopment to provide more homes

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
174	30-38 Addiscombe Road	Residential development. It should be noted that ordinary watercourses have not have been included in the fluvial modelling of the River Wandle and therefore a fluvial flood risk from this watercourse may be present. As set out in Section 11.3.2 of the Level 1 SFRA, applicants considering development of this site may need to prepare a simple hydraulic model to enable a more accurate assessment of the probability of flooding associated with this ordinary watercourse to inform the site specific FRA. This should be carried out in line with industry standards and in agreement with the LLFA.
175	Stephenson House and Knollys House, Cherry Orchard Road	Residential and/or office
178	Arcadia House, 5 Cairo New Road	Residential development
182	St Mathews House, 98 George Street	Redevelopment for residential and/or offices and/or retail (on George Street frontage)
184	1-19 Derby Road	Residential development above, community uses on lower floors
186	Jobcentre, 17-21 Dingwall Road	Offices and/or residential and/or hotel and/or replacement Class A2 (Finance) premises (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)
187	28 Dingwall Road	Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)
189	Car parks, Drummond Road	Residential development
190	Car park to the rear of Leon House, 22-24 Edridge Road	Residential development. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface' (BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding).
192	Suffolk House, George Street	Mixed use redevelopment with offices or residential dwellings above retail units at ground level
193	100 George Street	Mixed use development with offices or residential dwellings above retail units at ground level
194	St George's Walk, Katharine House and Park House, Park Street	Residential with new civic space and a combination of retail, other Class A uses, leisure and office use.
195	Leon House, 233 High Street	Conversion to residential or mixed use residential/office with retention of retail on the ground floor. It should be noted that ordinary watercourses have not have been included in the fluvial modelling of the River Wandle and therefore a fluvial flood risk from this watercourse may be present. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface' (BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding).
196	Stonewest House, 1 Lamberts Place	Residential development

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
197	Emerald House, 7-15 Lansdowne Road	Office and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)
199	20 Lansdowne Road	Residential development with light industrial workshops and studio spaces
200	Multi-storey car park, Lansdowne Road	Mixed use, public car park and residential.
201	Lidl, Easy Gym and car park, 99-101 London Road	Primary school with residential development on upper floors
203	West Croydon station and shops, 176 North End	Remodelling of station and redevelopment to provide an improved transport interchange, cycle hub, retail & office units with residential development above. In the surrounding area, surface water flood risk is generally low. However, Station Road and the A212 have areas shown to be at high risk from surface water flooding. There are two historic records of surface water flooding held by Croydon Council in this location.
211	Poplar Walk car park and, 16-44 Station Road	A more intensive use of the site with 232 residential units as part of an overall redevelopment of the site which includes re-provision of retail uses, car and cycle parking and a public square.
218	Lunar House, Wellesley Road	Office and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS) if the site is no longer required by the Home Office.
220	9-11 Wellesley Road	Residential and/or hotel and/or retail and/or finance
222	Multi-storey car park, 1 Whitgift Street	Residential with community facilities commensurate in size and functionality to that currently on the site
231	Segas House, Park Lane	Residential conversion with cultural uses if required (with town centres uses considered if there is no interest in delivery of cultural uses).
234	Southern House, Wellesley Grove	Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)
236	Apollo House, Wellesley Road	Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS) if the site is no longer required by the Home Office. There is one record of sewer flooding.
242	Davis House, Robert Street	Residential development with limited retail to replace existing floor space
245	Mondial House, 102 George Street	Office and/or residential development or offices or hotel and/or retail (on George Street frontage)
247	Norwich Union House, 96 George Street	Offices with residential development or hotel and/or retail (on George Street frontage)
294	Croydon College Annexe, Barclay Road	Residential redevelopment with community uses and Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centre. There is one record of sewer flooding.
311	Mott Macdonald House, 8 Sydenham Road	Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
374	Reeves Corner former buildings, 104-112 Church Street	Mixed use with residential to upper storeys and retail on ground floor. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface' (BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding). A high risk of surface water flooding surrounds the site, particularly across the road network such as Cairo New Road and Church Street. There is one historic record of surface water flooding held by Croydon Council in this location.
375	Northern part of 5 Cairo New Road	Residential redevelopment above community use. The surrounding areas of Cairo New Road and Roman Way are shown to be at a high risk of surface water flooding.
392	Carolyn House, 22-26 Dingwall Road	Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)
393	Whitgift Centre, North End	Expansion of shopping centre, improved public realm and residential development and car parking provision. The majority of the site is shown to be at a very low risk. The surrounding areas are generally at a low risk of surface water flooding with the areas of the road network (i.e. Wellesley Road) being shown to be at high risk. There are three historic records of surface water flooding and one historic record of sewer flooding.
398	Coombe Cross, 2-4 South End	Residential development. It should be noted that ordinary watercourses have not have been included in the fluvial modelling of the River Wandle and therefore a fluvial flood risk from this watercourse may be present. There are further areas of medium risk of surface water flooding to the west of the site. The surrounding area is generally an area of low to medium surface water flood risk. However, there are areas of high risk in regards to surface water flooding in areas such as Parker Road and South End. There are two historic records of surface water flooding.
417	Stonemead House, 95 London Road	Residential
488	Canius House, 1 Scarbrook Road	Residential conversion
489	Corinthian House, 17 Lansdowne Road	Retention of offices with residential conversion, and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)
492	5 Bedford Park	Residential conversion
493	Pinnacle House, 8 Bedford Park	Mixed use of residential with offices (or a healthcare facility if required by the NHS) on the ground floor

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
522	Surface car park, Wandle Road	Bus stand underneath the flyover and a district energy centre and residential development on the remainder of the car park. The majority of the site is within Flood Zone 3a to the south-west and the rest of the site are within Flood Zone 1. This More Vulnerable development should be preferably located in Flood Zone 1. If it is essential to build on Flood Zone 3a, then all residential uses should be located in the first floor level or above. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface' (BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding).
950	Norfolk House, 01-28 Wellesley Road	Mixed use development to include retail, residential, office and hotel uses.

Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.106 The vibrant historic centre, sitting at the apex of four London boroughs, will offer a mixture of homes, community, cultural and leisure facilities; a range of retailing including many independent shops; an employment hub with a thriving arts and creative scene centred on a new Enterprise Centre. The South Norwood Hill Neighbourhood Centre will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function. The good transport links, a unique creative atmosphere, its heritage and its links to Crystal Palace Park, will continue to attract many visitors.

Homes

11.107 Sustainable growth of the suburbs with some opportunity for windfall sites, and limited infilling, with dispersed integration of new homes will respect existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.108 Alongside the District Centre's retail offer and evening economy, the potential for small scale employment will be realised. The established art scene will be strengthened by a dedicated Enterprise Centre. Cross borough working will ensure links to Crystal Palace Park are made, development is planned across the borough boundaries and potential employment opportunities, including tourism and related visitor accommodation, are captured. Other community facilities will be encouraged to locate in close proximity to the District Centre.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.109 Heritage assets and landmarks will be protected, ensuring that new development respects the local character and distinctiveness by referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Opportunities for public realm improvements will primarily focus on the District Centre with any buildings and conversions of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centre and Conservation Areas are respected. The Local Historic Parks and Gardens in the area will be retained and new links provided where possible to incorporate them into the Green Grid network.

Green Grid and Open Space

11.110 Opportunities for new planting will be sought to enhance the character of the wooded hillside. Introduction of a new east/west link will be supported with improvements to the links between green spaces and way finding connecting to the existing Capital Ring. Working with neighbouring boroughs, connectivity to Crystal Palace Park will be improved where possible.

Transport

11.111 Improvements will be sought to create an environment more pleasant to walk and cycle through, with better connections and permeability for cyclists and pedestrians alike. The community will enjoy better quality, more frequent and more reliable bus services connecting with Croydon Metropolitan Centre. The tram system in Croydon will be further supported by promoting a new branch link to Crystal Palace. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.7: Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood



General character

11.112 Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood are historic Victorian settlements, picturesquely located on green hills. It has a number of significant landmarks such as the Croydon television mast visible from long distances and various locations across London.

11.113 Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood is primarily residential Place where houses are interlaced with large parks such as The Lawns, Beaulieu Heights, Stambourne Woodland and Upper Norwood Recreation Grounds which were laid out in Victorian and Edwardian times. The original local character contained 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots'. Much of the historical architecture has been transformed into contemporary residential characters types such as 'Planned Estates Of Semi Detached Houses' and 'Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds' and 'Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots'. There are areas where high quality examples of the original character have survived. These have been designated as Conservations Areas.

11.114 The Upper Norwood Triangle Conservation Area predominantly contains the historic character of 'Urban Shopping Areas'. It is focused around the historic district centre where several London boroughs meet. The Upper Norwood Triangle Conservation Area adjoins the Crystal Palace Park Conservation Area in Bromley and the Westow Hill Conservation Area in Lambeth and contains a wide variety of historic buildings.

11.115 The Church Road Conservation Area predominantly encompasses the character of 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots' mixed with the historic green open areas of Westow Park, Stambourne Woodland and Beaulieu Heights. It is focused on one of Upper Norwood's grandest and most historic streets in a stunning landscape setting, the area also encompasses Beaulieu Heights, Sylvan Hill and Grange Hill as well as several Listed and Locally Listed Buildings.

11.116 The Harold Road Conservation Area predominantly encompasses the character of 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots'. It is an area centred on one of Upper Norwood's grandest residential streets with associated Upper Norwood Recreation Ground, and formed of large Victorian villas which were built for residents drawn to the area in the late 19th century by the relocated Crystal Palace.

11.117 The Beulah Hill Conservation Area encompasses the mix of 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots' and 'Detached Houses on Relatively Large Plots'. It is a significant grouping of Georgian and Victorian Villas within the historic affluent Beulah Spa area, partly located in the woodland setting, including a number of Listed and Locally Listed Buildings.

11.118 The Auckland Road and Howden Road Local Heritage Area consists of 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots'. It contains early vernacular houses with well-preserved original features dating from the 1880's. These include some bespoke Gothic inspired detailing.

Policy DM39: Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood

Within Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.7.

How the policy works

11.119 Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood has a predominately consistent character which can be managed by other policies. Additionally, the high concentration of heritage assets within this Place will enable its character to be managed through Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and Croydon's Conservation Area General Guidance.

Allocating land for development

11.120 Table 11.7 below sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.7 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
28	Bowyers Yard, Bedwardine Road	Cultural and Creative Industries Enterprise Centre
80	Victory Place	Ground floor retail, restaurant and studio space with hotel, office/or and residential uses on other floors
357	Norwood Heights Shopping Centre, Westow Street	Retail, replacement community use and residential

Kenley and Old Coulsdon

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.121 Kenley and Old Coulsdon, linked by Kenley Common will continue to be wooded hillside residential settlements retaining their suburban character. Connectivity between Kenley Aerodrome, Kenley railway station, Bradmore Green and the numerous green spaces will be improved where possible by enhanced Green Grid links for walking and cycling.

Homes

11.122 An area of sustainable growth of the suburbs, with some opportunity for windfall sites will see growth mainly by infilling with dispersed integration of new homes respecting existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.123 The shopping parades in the area provide some jobs with Coulsdon Manor Hotel providing further employment opportunities. The Old Coulsdon and Kenley (Godstone Road) Neighbourhood Centres will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.124 New development will respect the local character and distinctiveness, referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Opportunities for public realm improvements will focus on the Conservation Area of Bradmore Green. Any buildings and conversions should be of a high standard of design to ensure the characters of the Conservation Areas are respected.

Environment and Climate Change

11.125 Where possible the Caterham Bourne should be de-culverted to create a more natural environment whilst encouraging biodiversity. Development in the flood zone will be guided by the policies of the Plan to reduce flood risk.

Green Grid and Open Space

11.126 Links to existing green spaces and the extensive Green Grid network of paths from the residential areas will be improved and added to where possible, to provide more opportunities for cycling and walking. The Local Historic Parks and Gardens in the area will be retained and new links provided where feasible to incorporate them into the Green Grid network.

Transport

11.127 With its topography of steep hillsides the existing transport arteries are likely to remain, with local bus services, connections and levels of access maintained. Access will be improved where possible to an expanded Green Grid network with improved walking and cycling links to Kenley railway station and linkage to Whyteleafe railway station in the adjoining Tandridge District. The community will enjoy better quality, more frequent and reliable bus services connecting to Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.8 Kenley and Old Coulsdon



General character

11.128 Kenley and Old Coulsdon is a suburban area with green wooded hillsides (Dollypers Hill, Roydons Wood) and green open spaces (Kenley Common, Riddlesdown, Kenley Aerodrome) located within and around it. There is a strong link between the green infrastructure and the built environment. This creates a feeling of spaciousness or openness can be seen in the layout of the built environment.

11.129 The built areas of Kenley and Old Coulsdon predominantly consist of the following residential character types: 'Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots' and 'Planned Estates Of Semi-Detached Houses'. The residential character is reinforced by consistent building lines and setbacks that create large green front gardens or (in the case of flatted development) grounds and rear gardens with tree planting.

11.130 Kenley and Old Coulsdon's shopping and community facilities are concentrated in the area between the Godstone Road and Kenley station. The area is framed by green space of Riddlesdown to the north and railway to the south.

11.131 Kenley's public realm, with features such as grass verges with tree planting, reflects the close coexistence of nature and built environment. Narrow lanes with extensive tree canopy cover and streets often with one footway and green areas of planting on the opposite side are all characteristic features of the public realm.

11.132 In areas where there are no grass verges, mature trees located within front gardens of residential developments provide extensive tree canopy cover, contributing to the impression of tree lined streets.

11.133 The Bradmore Green Conservation Area is the heart of the historic Old Coulsdon. It preserves the historic village character made by the green spaces of Bradmore Green and Grange Park mixed with 'Suburban Shopping Area', 'Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots' and 'Planned Estates Of Semi-Detached Houses'. The area contains a number of historic Listed and Locally Listed Buildings such as the 18th century farmhouse and the 13th century Grade I Listed church of St John.

11.134 The Kenley Aerodrome Conservation Area is one of the most complete fighter airfield associated with the Battle of Britain to have survived, making it a battlefield site of particular national historic significance. The Conservation Area includes a number of scheduled monuments.

Policy DM40: Kenley and Old Coulsdon

Within Kenley and Old Coulsdon allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.8.

How the policy works

11.135 Kenley and Old Coulsdon has a predominantly consistent character with capacity for growth managed by other policies.

Allocating land for development

11.136 Table 11.8 below sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Kenley and Old Coulsdon. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.8 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Kenley and Old Coulsdon

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
937	Kempsfield House, 1 Reedham Park Avenue	Residential development with community use

Norbury

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.137 Norbury, the northern gateway to Croydon, will continue to be characterised by its numerous open spaces. The District Centre will be home to a wide variety of businesses, reflecting the diversity of the local population. With a mixture of homes, community and cultural facilities and a range of retailing including many independent shops, it will have improved links to the railway station and Norbury Park. The Green Lane/Upper Northwood Road Neighbourhood Centre will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function. Improvements to green links from and to the District Centre will enhance its unique suburban and urban qualities.

Homes

11.138 Sustainable growth of the suburbs with some opportunity for windfall sites and infilling, together with dispersed integration of new homes will respect existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.139 The District Centre will continue to reflect the local, diverse community and provide local employment and services with community facilities encouraged to locate in close proximity.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.140 New development will respect the local character and distinctiveness of Norbury with its open spaces and historic park and heritage assets referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. The Registered Historic and Local Historic Parks and Gardens in the area will be retained and new links provided where possible to incorporate them into the Green Grid network. Opportunities for public realm improvements will focus on the District and Local Centres with any building and conversions of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centre and the Conservation Areas are respected.

Environment and Climate Change

11.141 Where possible, the Norbury Brook should be de-culverted to create a more natural environment, encourage biodiversity and increase access to nature. Development in the flood zones will be guided by the policies of the Plan to reduce flood risk.

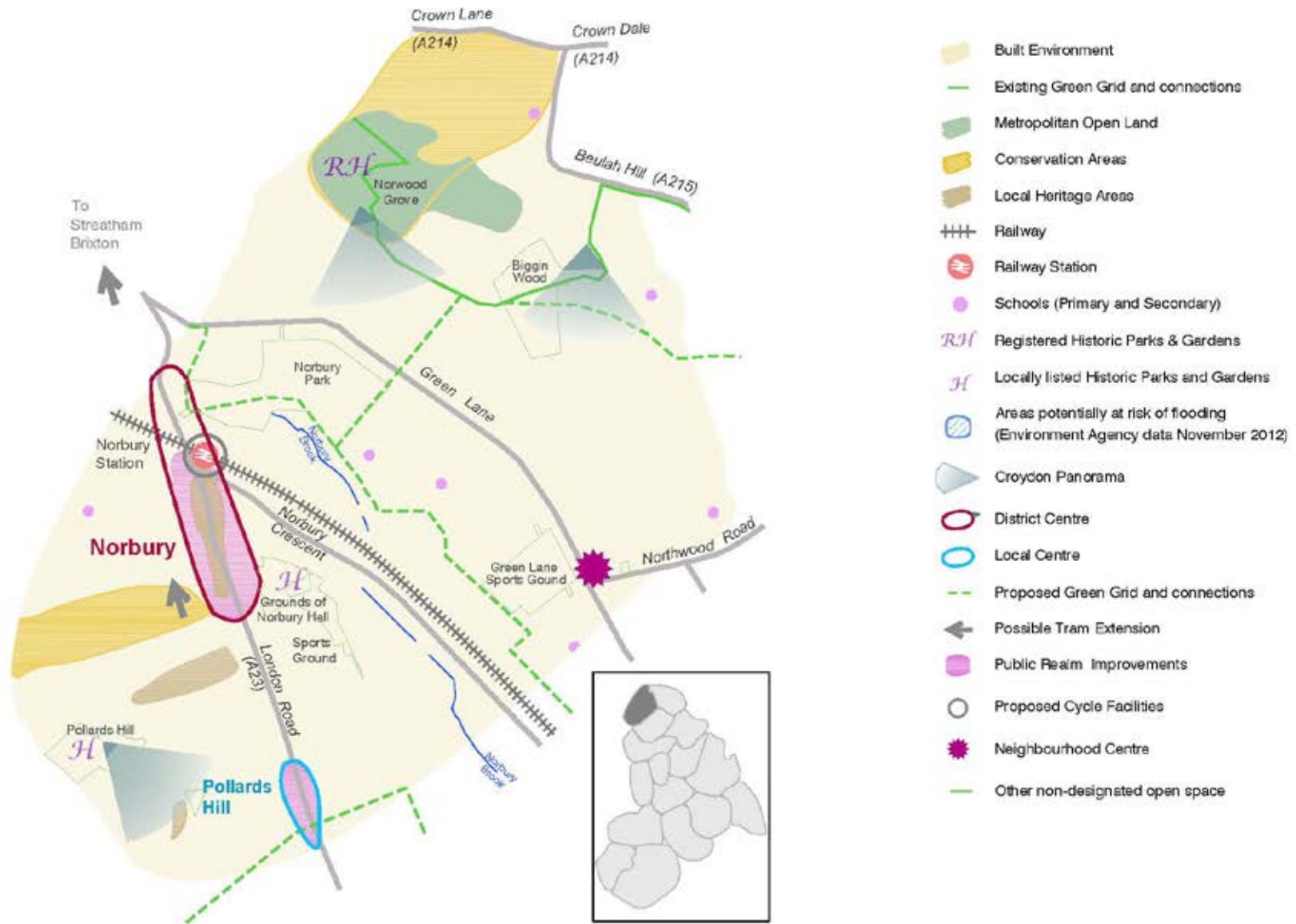
Green Grid and Open Space

11.142 Emphasis will be placed on improving quality and access to local open spaces. New and existing Green Grid links to Biggin Wood (a remnant of the Great North Wood), Norbury Park and other open space in Norbury, will be focussed on, with way finding to encourage use.

Transport

11.143 Linkages with the District Centre and railway station will be improved where possible through an expanded Green Grid network, encouraging more sustainable travel. Cycling to Norbury railway station will be more attractive as cycle facilities are enhanced. The tram system in Croydon will be further supported by promoting a new line to Streatham, Brixton and Tooting through Norbury. The quality, frequency and reliability of bus services connecting to Croydon Metropolitan Centre, will be improved as the attraction of the Metropolitan Centre increases. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times in the District Centre by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.9: Norbury



General character

11.144 Norbury is a suburban town with its District and Local Centres located along the long linear route of London Road. The built form of ‘Large Buildings With Continuous Frontage Line’ and ‘Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds’ emphasises this linear route and its dominance on the area.

11.145 Norbury has a residential character that predominantly consists of ‘Terraced Houses And Cottages’, ‘Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots’ and ‘Local Authority Housing with Public Realm’, enriched by green spaces of Norbury Park through which Norbury Brook flows, Biggin Wood, Norbury Hall Park and Pollards Hill Park.

11.146 The Norwood Grove Conservation Area is focused around the historic Grade II registered landscape of Norwood Grove predominantly surrounded by ‘Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots’. It contains a number of well preserved and distinctive Listed and Locally Listed Georgian and Edwardian houses. The Conservation Area adjoins the Streatham Common Conservation Area in Lambeth.

11.147 The Norbury Estate Conservation Area represents the unified and consistent residential character type of ‘Local Authority Built Housing With Public Realm’. This dense development from 1914-1921 represents a unique example of Arts and Crafts terraces and is the first outer London cottage estate built by the London County Council.

11.148 The London Road Norbury Local Heritage Area is an example of an ‘Urban Shopping Area’ character type. The shopping parades represent a high quality cross-section of architectural styles from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, with the unified form of shopfronts at ground floor level and rhythms of red brick facades with decorative brick and sandstone features above.

11.149 The Beatrice Avenue Local Heritage Area predominantly consists of ‘Terraced Houses And Cottages’. It has a good range of well-preserved late Victorian suburban houses laid out between 1900 and 1936, with many original and bespoke Arts and Crafts inspired features. The prominent St Phillip’s Church terminates views from the tree-lined residential street.

11.150 The Pollards Hill South Local Heritage Area consists of terraced houses which complement the predominant character of the area of ‘Planned Estates Of Semi-Detached Houses’ in a particularly creative way. This distinctive grouping represents a unique example of individual Arts and Crafts terraces laid out to appear as large U-shaped buildings with a number of distinctive architectural features. The well preserved and distinctive 1930’s townscape is an example of an innovative approach to defining street frontages through sequence of courtyards.

Policy DM41: Norbury

DM41.1 Within Norbury District Centre, to facilitate growth and to enhance the distinctive character, developments should:

- a. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 2 storeys up to a maximum of 5 storeys;
- b. Ensure proposal for large buildings are visually consistent with the predominant urban grain; and
- c. Seek opportunity to provide direct access from the south of London Road to Norbury railway station.

DM41.2 Within Pollards Hill Local Centre, to ensure that proposals positively enhance and strengthen the character developments should:

- a. Retain the edge and separation of Pollards Hill Local Centre from other adjoining character areas by limiting the urban grain within its boundaries;
- b. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 3 storeys up to a maximum of 4 storeys;
- c. Incorporate multi-stock brick as the predominant facing materials of the whole building; and
- d. Retain the extent and enhance the quality of the existing public realm within the development, including reinforcing a consistent building line.

DM41.3 Within Norbury allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.9.

How the policy works

11.151 The areas in which Policies DM41.1 and DM41.2 apply are shown on the Policies Map.

11.152 The areas identified for Place-specific development management policies are Norbury District Centre and Pollards Hill Local Centre. These Place-specific development management policies are required to ensure the distinctions, edge and separation between the centres and adjoining areas are maintained.

11.153 These areas have potential for growth. There are precedents on London Road of large and tall buildings however these are mainly located outside designated centres. In order to retain the distinctiveness of each of Norbury's centres and to reinforce the prominence of the scale of built environment within these areas policies DM41.1 and DM41.2 identify the maximum buildings heights along with key architectural features to enable growth and retain local distinctiveness.

Allocating land for development

11.154 Table 11.9 opposite sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Norbury. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.9 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Norbury

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
284	Asharia House, 50 Northwood Road	Residential development including replacement community facility
951	1485-1489 London Road	Redevelopment for residential and retail

Purley

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.155 Purley will be a regenerated District Centre, retaining its historic local character with a mixture of homes, community and cultural facilities and a range of retailing including many independent shops. The Purley South/Brighton Road/Downlands Road Neighbourhood Centre will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function. An enhanced public realm with improved accessibility and good links to open space and a new Enterprise Centre will all contribute to the regeneration of Purley.

Homes

11.156 As a broad location the main focus of major residential growth will be in and around the District Centre with high quality residential development that will respect the existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.157 Realisation of the potential of Purley for creative industries through the development of a new Enterprise Centre will support the local economy. Independent shops and restaurants will be encouraged in the District Centre with community facilities in close proximity to rejuvenate the centre's daytime and evening economy.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.158 New development will respect the existing local character and distinctiveness of Purley, referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality, with opportunities for public realm improvements primarily focussing on the District Centre whilst seeking to improve links to open space. Any buildings and conversions should be of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centre and the Conservation Area are respected. The registered Historic and Local Historic Parks and Gardens in the area will be retained and new links provided where possible, to incorporate them into the Green Grid network.

Environment and Climate Change

11.159 Through enabling development, potential exists to implement flood mitigation and adaptation measures along the Brighton Road and south east towards Kenley. Purley District Centre and the surrounding area may be suitable for a district heat network.

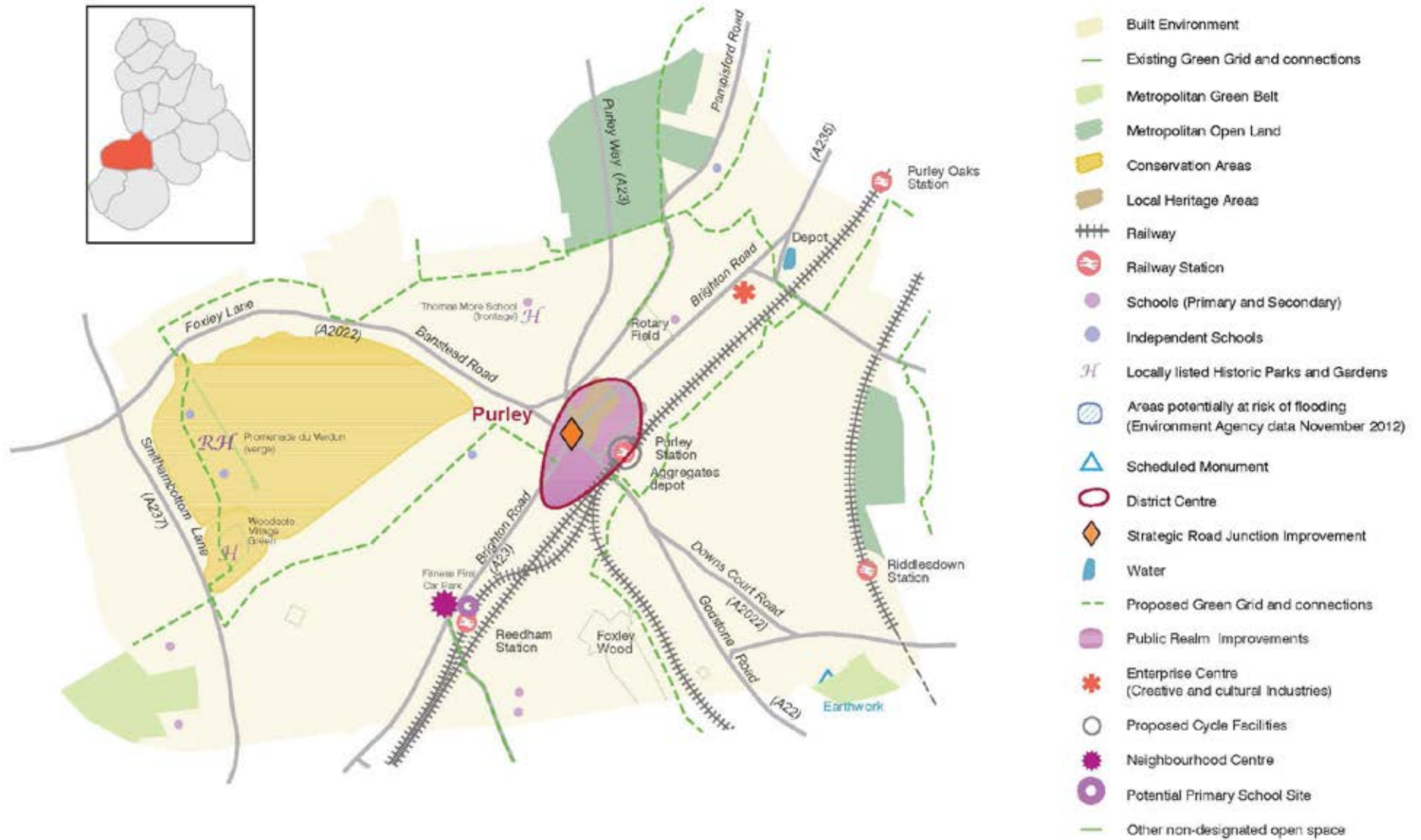
Green Grid and Open Space

11.160 Opportunities to improve links to existing open spaces, along with way finding around Purley, and to and from the District Centre will be sought.

Transport

11.161 New bus route measures and improvements, will be developed where possible along the Brighton Road linking Croydon Metropolitan Centre with Purley District Centre. Cycle facilities will be expanded at Purley railway station. Measures to improve connectivity for pedestrians in Purley District Centre will be explored. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys. Realisation of the potential for the Warren Road railhead to transfer freight to rail will be supported.

Figure 11.10: Purley



General character

11.162 Purley is a suburban market town located on wooded hillsides and in the valley. Its spatial structure is organised along the strong dominant corridor of the Brighton Road and Godstone Road where a wide variety of character types coexist. These are 'Urban Shopping Areas', 'Industrial Estates', 'Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks' and moderate density residential areas such as 'Terraced Houses And Cottages', 'Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds', 'Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots', and 'Planned Estates Of Semi-Detached Houses'. 'Large Buildings With Strong Frontage Line' dominate in the District Centre and its vicinity.

11.163 The residential character outside of Brighton Road is fairly uniform and consists of large detached houses on relatively large plots with minimal public realm and low density scattered houses on relatively small plots.

11.164 The Webb Estate and Upper Woodcote Village Conservation Area with its consistent character of 'Scattered Houses On Large Plots' is a notable Edwardian garden suburb created by developer William Webb based upon his Garden First Principles. The model village, laid out around Woodcote Green, is the focus of the area. Both Conservation Areas are rich in historic buildings which are set amidst mature landscaping.

11.165 The Brighton Road (Purley) Local Heritage Area has an 'Urban Shopping Area' character. It contains collection of shopping parade buildings from the late 19th and 20th century, that demonstrate a variety of styles with well-preserved and distinctive architectural features.

Policy DM42: Purley

DM42.1 Within Purley District Centre and its environs, to ensure that proposals positively enhance and strengthen the character and facilitate growth, developments should:

- a. Reinforce the continuous building line which responds to the street layout and include ground floor active frontages;
- b. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 3 to 8 storeys, with a potential for a new landmark of up to a maximum of 16 storeys; and
- c. Demonstrate innovative and sustainable design, with special attention given to the detailing of frontages.

DM42.2 In the environs of Reedham station, to create the sense of place and facilitate growth proposals should:

- a. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 2 storeys up to a maximum of 4 storeys;
- b. Reinforce the predominant building lines and frontages which positively respond to the form of the Brighton Road/Old Lodge Lane junction;
- c. Improve pedestrian and cycle permeability, accessibility and connectivity across the railway between Brighton Road, Watney Close, Aveling Close and Fairbairn Close; and
- d. Enhance the suburban shopping area character of this section of Brighton Road.

DM42.3 In the area of the junction of Brighton Road and Purley Downs Road, to reduce the impact of Brighton Road as a linear route, clearly differentiate the area from Purley District Centre and Brighton Road (Sanderstead Road) Local Centre and strengthen the sense of place, proposals should:

- a. Retain and create open glimpses and vistas between buildings;
- b. Introduce building with landscapes that respond and reflect the layout of the 1930s blocks of Lansdowne Court and Purley Court; and
- c. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 2 storeys up to a maximum of 5 storeys.

DM42.4 Within Purley allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.10.

How the policy works

11.166 The areas in which Policies DM42.1 to DM42.3 apply are shown on the Policies Map.

Purley District Centre and its environs

11.167 Purley District Centre is a well-defined urban town with a high concentration of commercial and community uses. The road network and a large scale roundabout divide the centre.

11.168 This area has a varied topography which presents opportunities for tall buildings and the availability of vacant land creates the potential for growth. Policy DM42.1 facilitates this and identifies architectural features that should be referenced in the design of the development to enhance the distinctive character of Purley District Centre.

The environs of Reedham station

11.169 The environs of Reedham station have good public transport accessibility and a varied character including 'Urban Shopping Area', 'Large Buildings with Continuous Frontage Line', 'Large Buildings With Spacing', 'Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds' and 'Planned Estates Of Semi-Detached Houses'.

11.170 A Place-specific development management policy is required to facilitate growth, improve pedestrian and cycle permeability across the railway line and to create the sense of place.

The area of the junction of Brighton Road and Purley Downs Road

11.171 The Brighton Road/Purley Downs Road junction area forms the edge between South Croydon and Purley. Capella Court forms a visual marker which closes the vistas along the Purley and South Croydon sections of Brighton Road. The massing of Capella Court dominates the residential and industrial buildings within the surrounding area. This area's distinct qualities are informed by the landmark building surrounded by low rise structures set in greenery.

11.172 Detailed policies are required to strengthen the character of the Brighton Road and Purley Downs Road junction area.

Allocating land for development

11.173 Table 11.10 opposite sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Purley. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.10 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Purley

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
30	Purley Leisure Centre, car park and former Sainsbury's Supermarket, High Street	Mixed use redevelopment incorporating public car park, new leisure facilities, including a swimming pool, and other community facilities, healthcare facility, creative and cultural industries enterprise centre, retail or residential accommodation.
35	Purley Baptist Church, 2-12 Banstead Road	Mixed use redevelopment comprising new church, community facility and residential, with development located outside Flood Zone 2 and 3a.
61	Car park, 54-58 Whytecliffe Road South	Residential use with retention of car parking spaces
130	1-9 Banstead Road	Residential
324	Purley Oaks Depot, 505-600 Brighton Road	20 Gypsy and Traveller pitches
325	Telephone Exchange, 88-90 Brighton Road	Conversion of existing building to residential use if no longer required as a telephone exchange in the future
347	Tesco, 2 Purley Road	Mixed use residential, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and retail development
405	Capella Court & Royal Oak Centre, 725 Brighton Road	Residential development and health facility, and the retention and reconfiguration of existing uses and their floor space with no net loss of flood storage capacity
409	Beech House, 840 Brighton Road	Conversion of the office building to residential uses.
410	100 Brighton Road	Mixed use residential and retail development
411	Palmerston House, 814 Brighton Road	Residential redevelopment
490	95-111 Brighton Road	Primary school
495	Dairy Crest dairy, 823-825 Brighton Road	Conversion of buildings fronting Brighton Road to studio space (with potential for a Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centre serving Purley) with new light industrial units to the rear
683	Purley Back Lanes, 16-28 Pampisford Road	Residential development and public car park including new industrial units to replace those currently on the site

Sanderstead

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.174 Sanderstead will continue to be a predominantly 1930s suburb, with a village character focussed on the pond and church, surrounded by substantial green space with improved cycle and pedestrian links, served by the Sanderstead and Hamsey Green Local Centres.

Homes

11.175 An area of sustainable growth of the suburbs with some opportunity for windfall sites, growth will mainly be of infilling with dispersed integration of new homes that respect existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.176 Employment opportunities will be concentrated in the two Local Centres with predominantly independent shops supporting the local community.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.177 New development will respect local character and distinctiveness referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Any opportunities for public realm improvements will focus on the two Local Centres of Sanderstead and Hamsey Green. Any buildings and conversions should be of a high standard of design to ensure the characters of the Centres are respected.

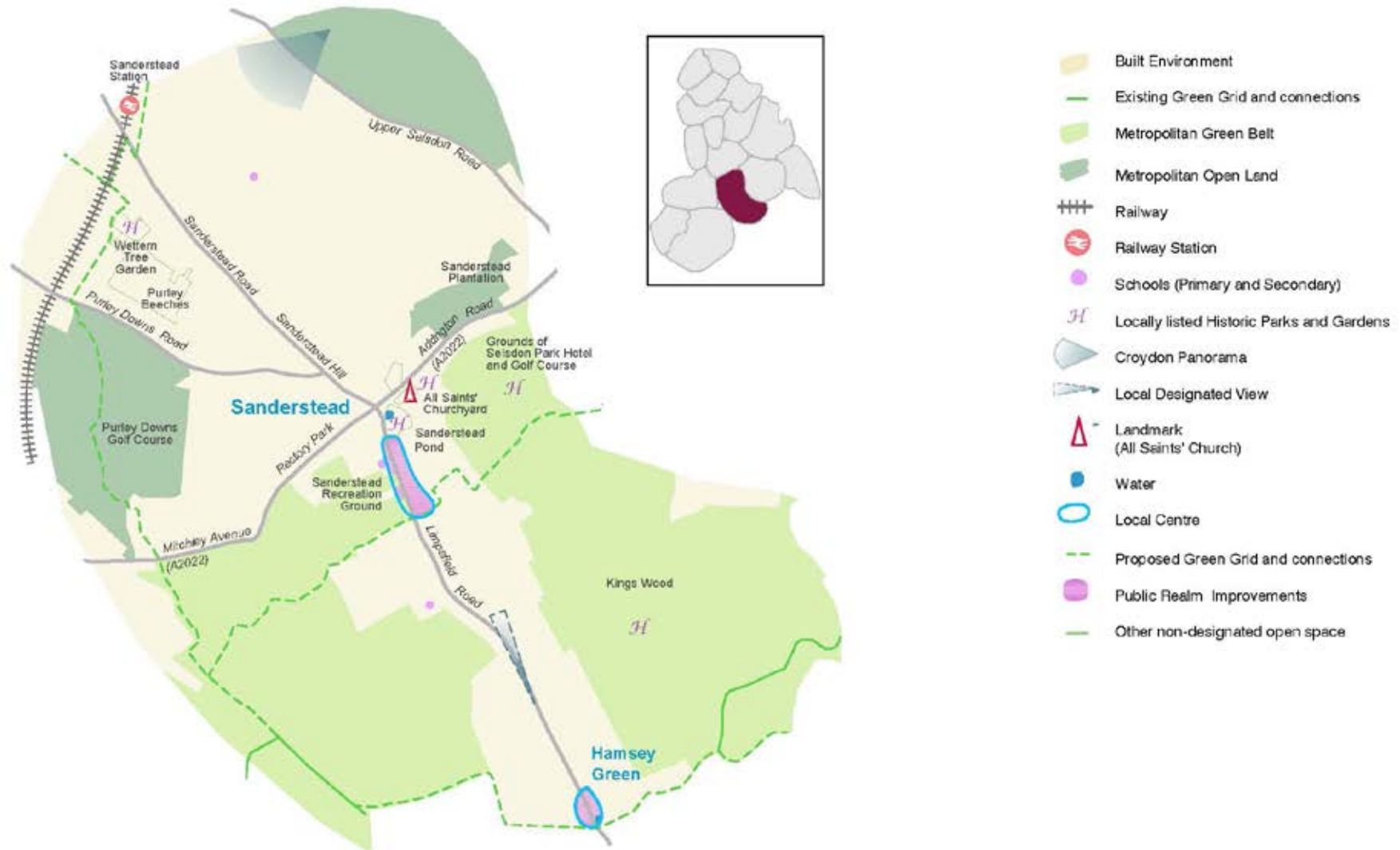
Green Grid and Open Space

11.178 As a key link in the east part of the Green Grid network of the borough, links to existing green spaces from the residential areas will be improved with further connections added where possible. The additional green links, with way finding, will enable more opportunities for walking and cycling within and through the area. The Local Historic Parks and Gardens will be retained and new links provided where feasible to incorporate them into the Green Grid network.

Transport

11.179 With its topography of steep hillsides, the existing transport arteries are likely to remain with local bus service connections and level of access maintained. Access will be improved where possible to an expanded Green Grid network with improved walking and cycling links to Sanderstead railway station. The community will enjoy better quality, more frequent and reliable bus services connecting with Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times in the Local Centre by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.11: Sanderstead



General character

11.180 Sanderstead is a suburban Place located on a hilltop, with residential areas of Purley Downs, Riddlesdown, Hamsey Green and Sanderstead surrounded by large scale green open spaces such as Mitchley Wood, Riddlesdown and Kings Wood.

11.181 The predominant residential character consists of detached 'Housing On Relatively Large Plots' on the hillsides leading to the Local Centre, 'Planned Estates Of Semi-Detached Houses' at the top of Sanderstead Hill, and some 'Local Authority Built Housing With Public Realm' towards the Local Centre of Hamsey Green.

Policy DM43: Sanderstead

DM43.1 Within Sanderstead Local Centre, to respect and enhance the distinctive qualities proposals should:

- a. Reinforce the suburban shopping area character;
- b. Reference, respect and enhance architectural features such as the consistent rhythm of pairs of buildings with identical frontages and the articulation of openings;
- c. Retain features such as the projecting bay windows;
- d. Retain wide vistas and strengthen visual connections to green open spaces; and
- e. Improve walking and cycling connectivity and access to open space.

DM43.2 Within Hamsey Green Local Centre, to respect and enhance the distinctive 'Suburban Shopping Area' character of Hamsey Green, proposals should:

- a. Reinforce the suburban shopping area character;
- b. Positively reference, respect and enhance architectural features such as the consistent rhythm and articulation of window and doors;
- c. Ensure the extent of the public realm within the vicinity of the development is retained and improved; and
- d. Incorporate multi-stock brick or white render as the predominant facing material.

DM43.3 Within Sanderstead allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.11.

How the policy works

11.182 The areas in which Policies DM43.1 and DM43.2 apply are shown on the Policies Map.

Sanderstead Local Centre

11.183 Sanderstead Local Centre has visual and physical links onto neighbouring green areas to the west. It has a consistent building line to the east. The character of the low rise 'Urban Shopping Area' is enriched by 'Institutions With Associated Grounds', 'Retail Estates' and 'Terraced Houses And Cottages'.

11.184 The 'Urban Shopping Area' contains distinctive architectural features such a consistent rhythm created by pairs of multi-stock brick buildings with matching facades containing windows and doors identically articulated. Within this area detailed policies are required to strengthen the identity of the Local Centre.

Table 11.11 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Sanderstead

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
306	The Good Companions Public House site, 251 Tithe Pit Shaw Lane	Mixed use of residential and retail
947	359-367 Limpsfield Road	Residential with 1 - 3 commercial units on ground floor.

Hamsey Green Local Centre

11.185 Hamsey Green is defined by its 'Suburban Shopping Area' character with Green verges and tree planting. Sections of the Local Centre have a consistent character. This can be seen through elements such as rhythm and articulation of window and doors. In areas where the character is inconsistent the Place-specific development management policy in DM43.2 will help enhance Hamsey Green's local identity and encourage growth.

Allocating land for development

11.186 Table 11.11 below sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Sanderstead. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Selsdon

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.187 Selsdon District Centre will continue to provide a range of services for the residential population in a suburban setting with good links to its green open spaces and countryside. Selsdon Park Road/Featherbed Lane Neighbourhood Centre will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function.

Homes

11.188 An area of sustainable growth of the suburbs with some opportunity for windfall sites will see growth mainly confined to infilling with dispersed integration of new homes respecting existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.189 Selsdon District Centre will continue to be the main focus for employment, with the adjacent Selsdon Park Hotel also providing local job opportunities. Community facilities will be focused on the District Centre.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.190 New development will respect the existing local character and distinctiveness referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Any public realm improvements should primarily focus on the District Centre. Any building and conversions should be of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centre is respected.

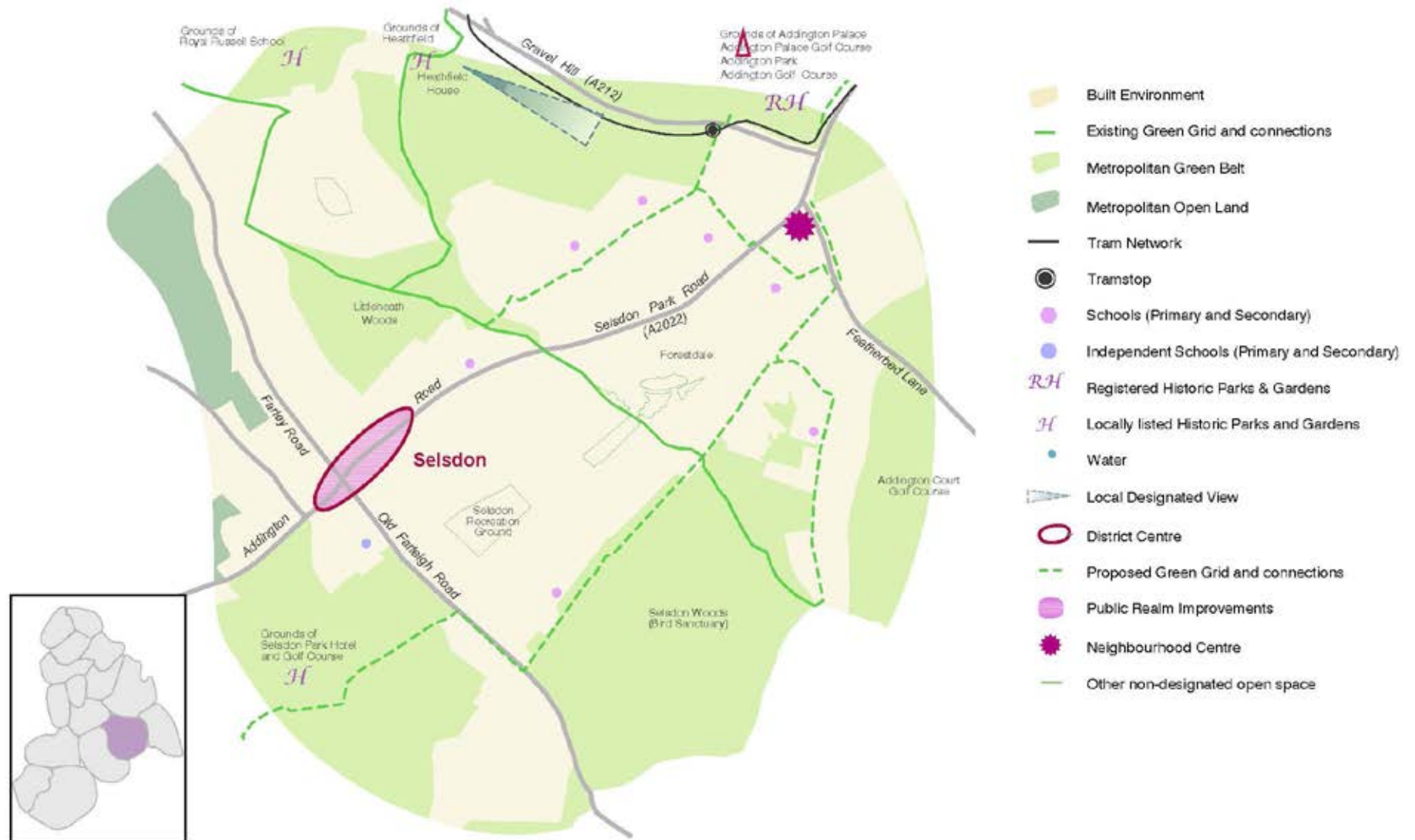
Green Grid and Open Space

11.191 Links to existing green spaces from the residential areas will be improved where possible with additional connections to strategic green links enabling more opportunities for walking and cycling in the area.

Transport

11.192 With a tram stop to the north edge of Selsdon, local bus services, connections and access will be maintained, but with improved walking and cycling routes where possible via improvements to the Green Grid. The community will enjoy better quality, more frequent and reliable bus services connecting with Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times in the District Centres by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.12: Selsdon



General character

11.193 Selsdon is a suburban residential Place with a well-defined District Centre, surrounded by large scale green open spaces such as Selsdon Wood, Heathfield and Littleheath Woods. The predominant residential character types consist of 'Planned Estates of Semi-Detached Houses', some 'Local Authority Built Housing With Public Realm', 'Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots' and 'Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds'.

Policy DM44: Selsdon

DM44.1 Within Selsdon District Centre, to enhance the character of Selsdon District Centre proposals should:

- a. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 3 storeys up to a maximum of 4 storeys;
- b. Ensure large buildings are sensitively located and of a massing no larger than buildings within this area;
- c. Ensure that the front elevation of large buildings are broken down to respect the architectural rhythm of the existing street frontages; and
- d. Should incorporate red multi-stock brick as the predominant facing material.

DM44.2 Within Selsdon allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.12.

How the policy works

11.194 The area in which Policy DM44.1 applies is shown on the Policies Map.

Selsdon District Centre

11.195 Selsdon District Centre has a strong ‘Urban Shopping Area’ character. Both ends of which are marked by retail outlets, creating a well-defined edge and a distinct start and finish to this character area.

11.196 There are two intermingled and competing architectural styles of buildings. The mock Tudor facades pays reference to the residential surroundings, however these are of a low quality and have aged visibly. The second, modernist style buildings have red multi-stock brick facades. These are of a slightly higher quality and better express the distinctiveness of the District Centre and are therefore, more appropriate for this location. Detailed policy is required to strengthen the sense of place.

11.197 In the western part of the centre the public realm is fragmented and dominated by the overwhelming scale of the Addington Road and Old Farleigh Road junction. There is an opportunity to improve the walking and cycling experience in this area.

Allocating land for development

11.198 Table 11.12 below sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Selsdon. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.12 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Selsdon

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
948	230 Addington Road	Residential with retail on ground floor (up to 3 units).

Shirley

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.199 Shirley will continue to be a suburb surrounded by substantial green space with improved cycle and pedestrian links. The vibrant Local Centre, with a range of retailing and independent shops will continue to serve the local community. A mature and rejuvenated Shrublands will be served by both local shops as well as those on Wickham Road. Shirley Road and Spring Park/ Bridle Road Neighbourhood Centres will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function.

Homes

11.200 An area of sustainable growth of the suburbs with some opportunity for windfall sites will see growth mainly confined to infilling with dispersed integration of new homes respecting existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.201 Some small scale employment will be provided in the Local Centre with predominantly independent shops supporting the local community.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.202 New development will be sensitive to the existing residential character and the wooded hillsides of the Place referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Public realm improvements will focus on the Local Centre. Any building and conversions should be of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centre is respected.

Environment and Climate Change

11.203 Development in the flood zones will be guided by the policies of the Plan to reduce flood risk.

Green Grid and Open Space

11.204 Shirley will continue to be well served by open space with improved connections to the Green Grid, along with way finding, enabling increased walking and cycling. The Registered Historic and Local Historic Parks and Gardens in the area will be retained and new links provided where possible to incorporate them into the Green Grid network.

Transport

11.205 With improved access and links where possible, the existing connectivity and good public transport of Shirley will be maintained. The community will enjoy better quality, more frequent and reliable bus services connecting with Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times in the Local Centres by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.13: Shirley



General character

11.206 Shirley is predominantly a suburban residential settlement surrounded by natural areas of Green Belt. This place is defined by the tree lined streets, the regular rhythm of well-spaced buildings with well-kept landscaped areas to the front, that allow oblique long range views beyond the rear gardens.

11.207 Shirley's residential character predominantly consists of 'Planned Estates Of Semi-Detached Houses' with garages and 'Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots' set in large green spaces. This combination creates an open varied and interesting skyline and roofscape. The southern part is dominated by 'Scattered Houses On Large Plots' surrounded by expansive areas of greenery, including woodland of Addington Hills.

11.208 Shirley has three urban and one suburban shopping area characters along Wickham and Shirley Roads. The suburban feel of these shopping areas are strengthened by tree lined streets, green verges with planting and small green spaces and parking accommodated in slip roads. These features play a vital role in creating Shirley's sense of place.

11.209 The Upper Shirley Road Local Heritage Area predominantly consists of the 'Terraced Houses And Cottages' character type. Buildings represent a range of styles and architectural forms dating from the 18th century, with well-preserved original features. The grouping, its design and layout are a record of the local history of building design and development in this area.

11.210 The Stuart Crescent Local Heritage Area lies in the heart of the Spring Farm area which has a consistent character of 'Planned Estates Of Semi-Detached Houses'. The layout is arranged around the remnants of a circular historic copse. The mature landscaping reveals the historic character of the landscape which pre-dates development.

11.211 The Bishops Walk Local Heritage Area represents a distinctive high quality historic landscape and townscape with a 'Scattered Houses On Large Plots' residential character. The southern section of Bishops Walk's mature landscaping reveals the historic design of Addington Park which pre-dated and allows for scenic views within and outside of the area. The distinctive design of the northern section creates a well-integrated topography, planting and built environment.

Policy DM45: Shirley

DM45.1 Within Shirley Local Centre, to retain the unique qualities development should:

- a. Retain the continuity of ground floor active frontages and allow flexibility at first floor and above for mixed use;
- b. Reference, respect and enhance architectural features such as the consistent rhythm and articulation of fenestration and retain features such as the triangular bay windows;
- c. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 2 storeys up to a maximum of 4 storeys; and
- d. Incorporate or retain traditional shop front elements such as fascias, pilasters and stall risers.

DM45.2 In the area between 518 and 568 Wickham Road, to improve the character proposals should reference the 'Suburban Shopping Area' character type.

DM45.3 In the area of the Wickham Road Shopping Parade, to retain the distinctive character of the 794-850 Wickham Road proposals should:

- a. Complement the existing predominant building heights up to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- b. Retain the 'Suburban Shopping Area' character.

DM45.4 Within Shirley allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.13.

How the policy works

11.212 The areas in which Policies DM45.1 to DM45.3 apply are shown on the Policies Map.

Shirley Local Centre

11.213 Shirley Local Centre consists of the combination of three different character types an 'Urban Shopping Area', 'Scattered Houses On Large Plots' and a 'Suburban Shopping Area'. The northern side of the Local Centre is more tightly built-up, while the southern more is spacious with green verges, tree lined streets and parking within slip roads. In this area the potential for growth is limited.

Wickham Road

11.214 Each of Shirley's shopping areas has a distinct character which should be enhanced and strengthened. This character is informed by the layout, scale, urban grain and, architectural features such as the brick work, fascias and stall rises. In order to ensure that the distinctive elements that contribute to Shirley's sense of place are not lost, these features have been included in the detailed policies.

Allocating land for development

11.215 Table 11.13 below sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Shirley. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.13 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Shirley

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
128	Land at Poppy Lane	Residential development
502	Coombe Farm, Oaks Road	Residential development so long as the development has no greater footprint, volume or impact on openness on the Metropolitan Green Belt than the existing buildings on the site
504	Stroud Green Pumping Station, 140 Primrose Lane	Residential development (including the conversion of the Locally Listed pumping station) if the site is no longer required for its current use in the future. It should be noted that ordinary watercourses have not have been included in the fluvial modelling of the River Wandle and therefore a fluvial flood risk from this watercourse may be present.

South Croydon

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.216 South Croydon will continue to be a highly accessible Place with good connections to open space providing an introduction to the suburban south. The character of the area will be improved through support for the wide range of independent shops and restaurants along South End and its two Local Centres. South End/Parker Road/St Peter's Church Neighbourhood Centre will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function.

Homes

11.217 The main focus for sustainable growth of the suburbs will be in the Brighton Road area with a mix of windfall and infill development that respects the existing residential character and local distinctiveness and includes flood mitigation measures.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.218 Selsdon Road (including Carlton Road), will remain an important Separated Industrial Location for the borough and will continue to be protected. Elsewhere employment will be concentrated in the two Local Centres and along the Brighton Road.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.219 New development will be sensitive to the existing local character and the wooded hillsides of the Place referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Opportunities for public realm improvements will be primarily focused on the two Local Centres with any building and conversions of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centres and Conservation Areas are respected. The Local Historic Parks and Gardens in the area will be retained and new links provided where possible to incorporate them into the Green Grid network.

Environment and Climate Change

11.220 Through enabling development, potential exists to implement flood mitigation and adaptation measures along the Brighton Road.

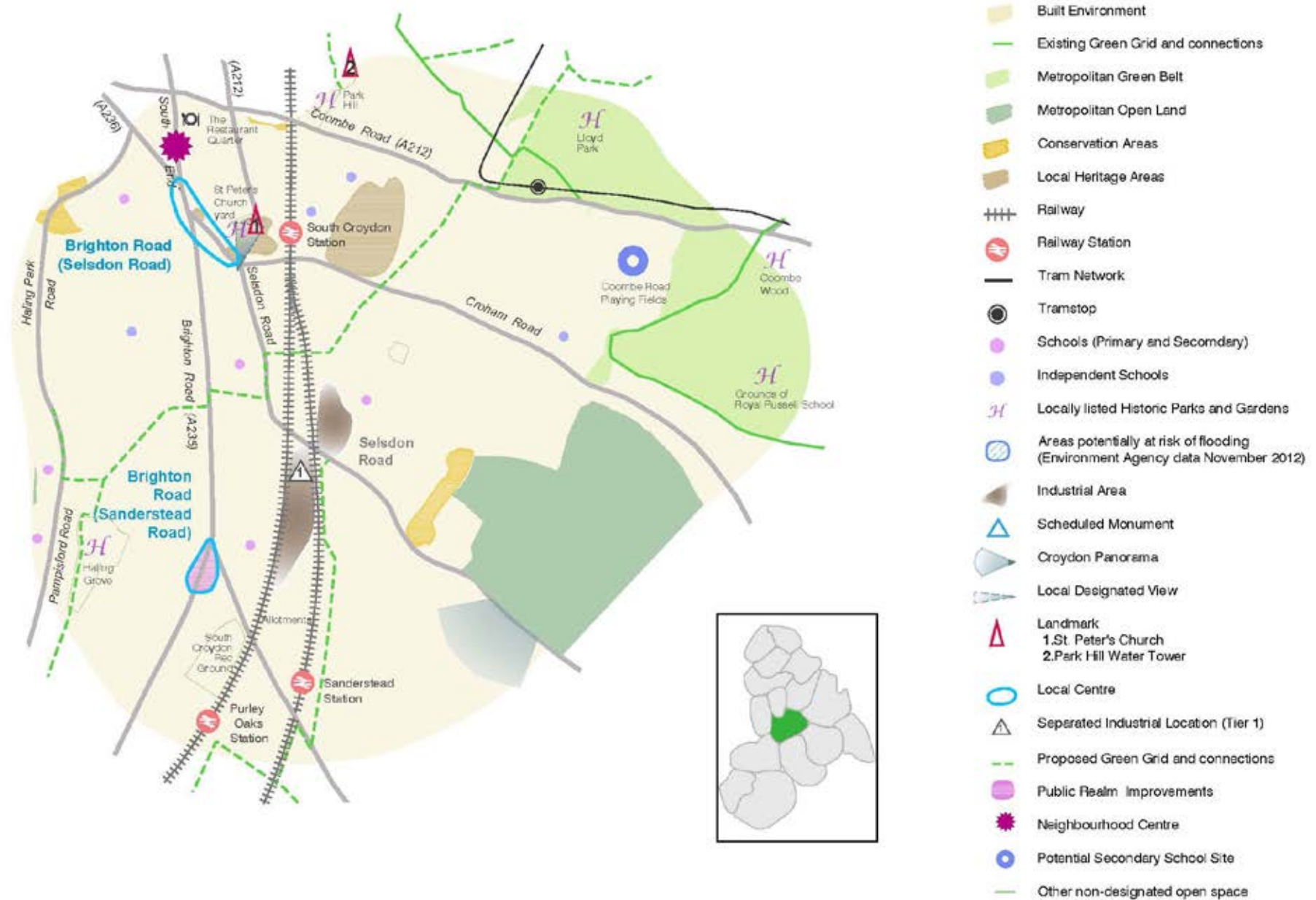
Green Grid and Open Space

11.221 Improved connections to the Green Grid will be sought to increase opportunities for walking and cycling in the area.

Transport

11.222 The existing connectivity and good public transport of South Croydon will be maintained and enhanced where possible, with the quality, capacity and reliability of bus services improved. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys. The potential of Selsdon Road Industrial Location to act as a railhead to transfer freight to rail will be supported.

Figure 11.14: South Croydon



General character

11.223 South Croydon is organised in a south to north alignment along the Brighton Road. Its fragmented character can be attributed to the Brighton Road and railway infrastructure. The areas to the east are rich in green open spaces including areas of Green Belt such as Lloyd Park. The 'Industrial Estates' are primarily concentrated along the railway. Small pockets of 'Industrial Estates' are also scattered amongst residential blocks.

11.224 The predominant residential character consists of 'Terraced Houses And Cottages', located within the central strip, with the mix of 'Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds and 'Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots' to the west and north. The areas to the east contain 'Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots' and 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots', a number of which have been Locally Listed.

11.225 The Croham Manor Road Conservation Area represents the 'Detached Houses On Relatively Large Plots' character type. It is a notable collection of early 20th century Locally Listed houses with a wealth of well-preserved arts and crafts features.

11.226 The South End Local Heritage Area has an 'Urban Shopping Area' character. It represents an early vernacular architectural style from late 19th with a wide range of well-preserved highly decorative architectural features. Its historic townscape composition consists of the street frontage and a triangular square with the prominent former Swan and Sugarloaf building terminating vistas along Brighton Road.

11.227 The 'Urban Shopping Areas' of Ye Market Local Heritage Area is a distinctive early 20th century 'mock Tudor' style shopping parade with a range of preserved original decorative features and detailing.

11.228 St Peter's Road Local Heritage Area is focused around the Grade II Listed St Peter's Church with its high quality historic landscape that enables long vistas over South Croydon and reveals a panorama of the Croydon Opportunity Area and glimpses across the area. The character consists of the 'Institutions With Associated Grounds' surrounded by 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots' of well-preserved Victorian villas set in the high quality townscape.

11.229 The Birdhurst Road Local Heritage Area predominantly contains the 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots' residential character type. It represents a collective value of high quality, well-designed and well-preserved Victorian Villas dating from before 1890. There is a distinctive relationship between the mature landscape of the street scene, the design of the buildings and the plan layout.

Policy DM46: South Croydon

DM46.1 Within the Brighton Road (Selsdon Road) Local Centre, to encourage a balance to be struck between strengthening and enhancing the character and facilitating growth, proposals should:

- a. Complement the existing predominant building heights up to a maximum of 3 storeys;
- b. Positively reinforce, strengthen and enhance characteristic features such as the articulation of corner buildings and continuous building line;
- c. Incorporate main entrances onto Brighton Road; and
- d. Positively reference, respect and enhance the articulation of shop fronts, including consistent rhythm and size of windows and doors.

DM46.2 Within South Croydon allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.14.

How the policy works

11.230 The area in which Policy DM46.1 applies is shown on the Policies Map.

Brighton Road (Selsdon Road) Local Centre

11.231 The two Local Centres along Brighton Road are dominated by the road infrastructure. The predominant character of 'Urban Shopping Areas' is characterised by the consistency of architecture and landmark buildings that serve as focal points and close the vistas at the apexes of Brighton Road and South End.

11.232 The street frontages in the area are active and continuous. Ground floors are strongly articulated, have a consistent rhythm and size of ground floor doors and windows. The predominantly hard surfaced public realm has narrow footways that do not encourage walking.

11.233 Place-specific development management policies are required to ensure a balance is struck between strengthening and enhancing the character of the Local Centres and facilitating growth.

Allocating land for development

11.234 Table 11.14 below sets out the proposed use on specific sites in South Croydon. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.14 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in South Croydon

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
54	BMW House, 375-401 Brighton Road	Mixed use residential and supermarket. The site is located within Flood Zone 3a associated with the culverted River Wandle. At this location, the culverted River Wandle has been incorporated into the surface water sewer system as it flows north below the A235 Brighton Road. A Flood Warning and Evacuation Management Plan must be prepared for the site.
345	Normanton Park Hotel, 34-36 Normanton Road	Residential development with primary school expansion if required (otherwise the whole site may be used for residential development).
662	Coombe Road Playing Fields, Coombe Road	Secondary school with retention of playing pitches

South Norwood and Woodside

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.235 South Norwood and Woodside will be a revitalised residential neighbourhood, benefiting from London Overground services to Docklands, the City, and a good connection to Croydon Metropolitan Centre. A revived, enhanced District Centre will offer a mixture of homes, community and cultural facilities and a range of retailing, including many independent shops. South Norwood and Woodside, with their good transport connections will grow in popularity as a residential area and share in the borough's improving prosperity. Woodside Green and Portland Road (Watcombe Road/Woodside Avenue) Neighbourhood Centres will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function.

Homes, Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.236 Sustainable growth of the suburbs with predominantly windfall sites and dispersed integration of new homes will respect existing residential character and local distinctiveness. Selhurst Park is currently the home of Crystal Palace Football Club. The District Centre, Portland Road and Woodside Green will continue to provide employment and services for the local community. Other community facilities will be encouraged to locate in close proximity to the District Centre and opportunities to provide an Enterprise Centre, which could be creative industry based, will be sought in the vicinity of Portland Road.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.237 Heritage assets and landmarks will be protected, ensuring that new development respects the local character and distinctiveness of South Norwood and Woodside referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Opportunities for public realm improvements will be primarily focussed on the South Norwood District Centre and Norwood Junction with any building and conversions of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centre and the Conservation Area are respected.

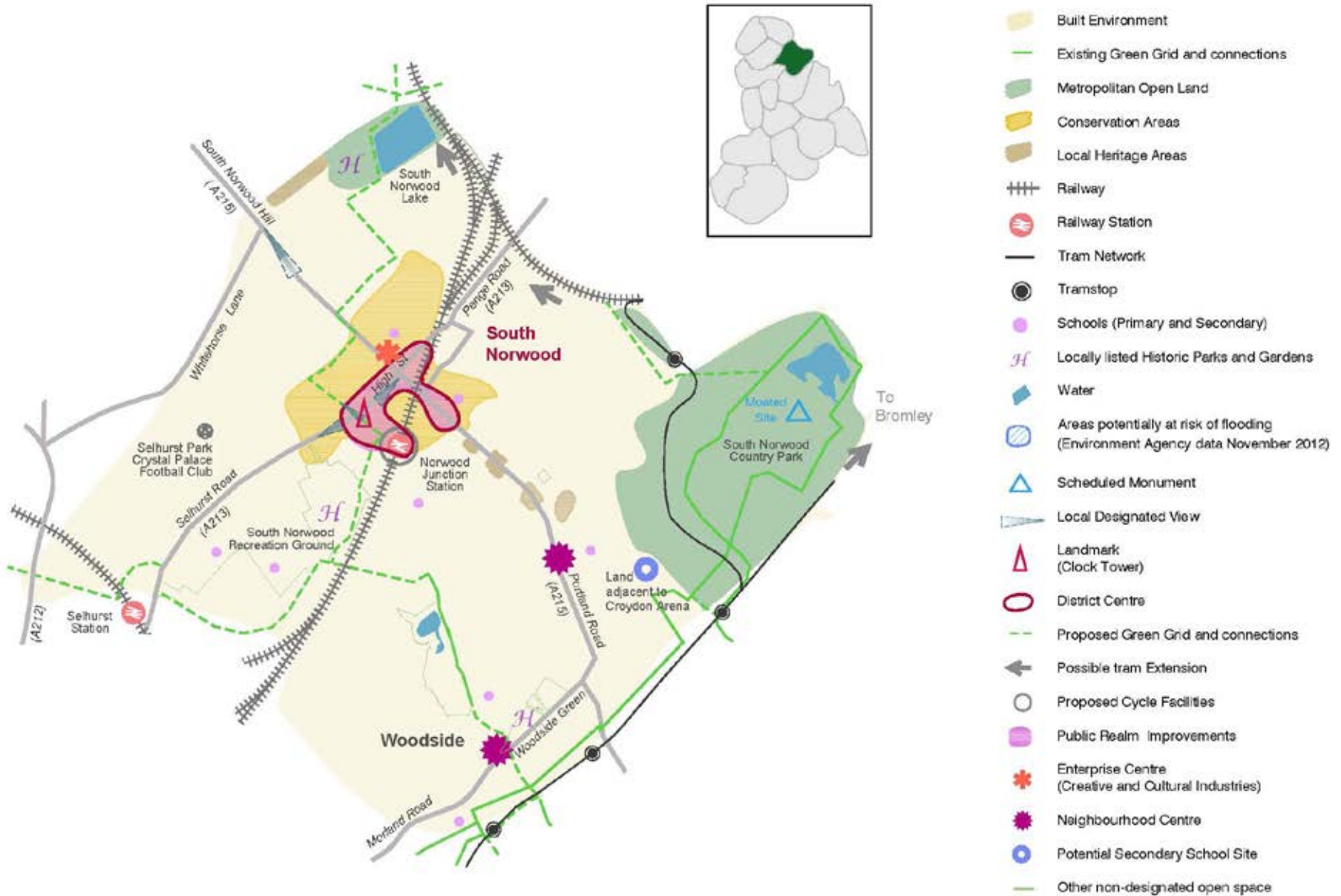
Environment, Climate Change, Green Grid and Open Space

11.238 The Place's diverse open spaces include South Norwood Lake and Country Park. Links will be provided, where possible to the Croydon Metropolitan Centre and Waterlink Way as part of the National Cycle Network. New Green Grid links will improve connectivity with the Local Historic Parks and Gardens and other green spaces to incorporate them into the Green Grid network. Development in the flood zones will be guided by the policies of the Plan to reduce flood risk.

Transport

11.239 Cycle facilities will be enhanced at Norwood Junction railway station benefiting the local population who live within walking and cycling distance of this important station. The tram system in Croydon will be further supported by promoting new branch links to Crystal Palace and Bromley through South Norwood and Woodside. Measures to provide better quality, more frequent and reliable bus services along Whitehorse Road, Whitehorse Lane and Selhurst Road (A213) will be promoted. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.15: South Norwood and Woodside



General character

11.240 South Norwood has retained its Victorian urban centre, which has been recognised in its Conservation Area designation. It is predominantly a residential Place with a character of ‘Terraced Houses And Cottages’ with some patches of ‘Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds and ‘Compact Houses On Relatively Small Plots’. Some larger buildings including residential ‘Tower Buildings’ and ‘Large Buildings With Spacing’ are scattered in the District Centre, in the vicinity of the railway line. Larger ‘Industrial Estates’ are located along the railways and scattered within smaller residential blocks. The Place’s only ‘Retail Estate & Business & Leisure Park’ lies on the western edge next to Selhurst Park football stadium.

11.241 Portland Road, one of the two historic high streets in South Norwood, links the District Centre with Woodside Green. It has a predominant ‘Urban Shopping Area’ character interlaced with residential developments, predominantly ‘Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds’ and ‘Large Buildings With Continuous Frontage Line’.

11.242 Woodside Green contains some of the few remaining parts of the historic medieval village. The surrounding street pattern radiates from this open area. Larger green spaces such as South Norwood Country Park and South Norwood Lake are located along the northern edge and form a boundary between this

Place and neighbouring boroughs. The small green open spaces are scattered throughout South Norwood and Woodside.

11.243 The South Norwood Conservation Area predominantly consists of an ‘Urban Shopping Area’ character mixed with ‘Terraced Houses And Cottages’. Following the development of railway station, the district centre grew quickly during Victorian times resulting in fine buildings on the High Street and grand residences at its perimeter. The Grade II Listed Stanley Halls is one of the area’s most significant historic assets.

11.244 The Portland Road Terraces, Portland Road Mission Hall and The Market Parade Local Heritage Areas have an ‘Urban Shopping Area’ character. These areas contain distinctive collections of mid-19th to early 20th century shopping parades, with bespoke Arts and Crafts and gothic inspired features that record the gradual historic development of the area.

11.245 Ingatestone Road Local Heritage Area has a ‘Terraced Houses And Cottages’ character. It represents a fine example of high density Edwardian development with unique features such as balconies with ornate ironwork, exposed red brick cladding with elaborate white stucco decorations.

Policy DM47: South Norwood and Woodside

DM47.1 Along the section of Portland Road between the South Norwood Conservation Area and Watcombe Road, to facilitate growth and strengthen the edge of the South Norwood District Centre proposals should:

- a. Relate to the predominant character in adjacent residential areas;
- b. Complement the existing predominant height up to a maximum height of 3 storeys with accommodation in roof space;
- c. Incorporate main pedestrian entrances onto Portland Road; and
- d. Maintain the rhythm and size of ground floor windows and doors.

DM47.2 Along the section of Portland Road between Watcombe Road and Woodside Avenue, to create a cohesive sense of place in this area, proposals should complement the existing predominant building heights of 2 storeys up to a maximum of 3 storeys.

DM47.3 Within South Norwood and Woodside allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.15.

How the policy works

11.246 The areas in which Policies DM47.1 and DM47.2 apply are shown on the Policies Map.

Section of Portland Road between the South Norwood Conservation Area and Watcombe Road

11.247 Portland Road links South Norwood District Centre with Woodside Green. This street has a predominant 'Urban Shopping Area' character that has recently seen significant change which has resulted in the number of unsympathetic conversions from shops to residential use and a reduction of commercial uses.

11.248 To facilitate growth, strengthen definition of the edge of the District Centre and manage conversions a Place-specific development management policy is required.

Section of Portland Road between Watcombe Road and Woodside Avenue

11.249 The character of the area consists of small 'Urban Shopping Areas' and 'Institutions With Associated Grounds' interlaced with 'Medium Rise Blocks With Associated Grounds'. These character areas are surrounded by 'Terraced Houses And Cottages'.

11.250 A Place-specific development management policy is required to create a cohesive sense of place.

Allocating land for development

11.251 Table 11.15 below sets out the proposed use on specific sites in South Norwood and Woodside. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.15 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in South Norwood and Woodside

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
97	24 Station Road	Residential development with a retail unit
486	Land and car park at rear of The Beehive Public House, 45A Woodside Green	Residential development

Thornton Heath

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.252 Thornton Heath's District Centre will be a mix of homes, community and cultural facilities reflecting the local diversity of the population and a range of retailing including many independent shops. The Local Centres at Thornton Heath Pond and Beulah Road will continue to have a strong evening economy. Brigstock Road Neighbourhood Centre will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function. The District Centre will be firmly connected with Green Grid links that follow the Norbury Brook through Thornton Heath Recreation Ground together with further green links to Grangewood Park and west onto Mitcham Common. The Place will share in the borough's improving prosperity.

Homes

11.253 Moderate residential growth with some opportunity for windfall sites, limited infilling, and dispersed integration of new homes will respect existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.254 Croydon University Hospital will evolve and, as the borough's principal health centre, will remain Thornton Heath's largest employer. The District and Local Centres will continue to support the community, providing employment and services. Community facilities will be encouraged to locate in close proximity.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.255 Heritage assets and landmarks will be protected and enhanced and the Place will be improved with high quality new development that respects the local character and distinctiveness, referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Public realm improvements will primarily be focussed on the District and Local Centres with any buildings and conversions of a high standard of design to ensure the character of the Centres are respected.

Environment and Climate Change

11.256 Development will be directed away from the functional flood plain of the Norbury Brook. Development in flood zones will be guided by the policies of the Plan to reduce flood risk.

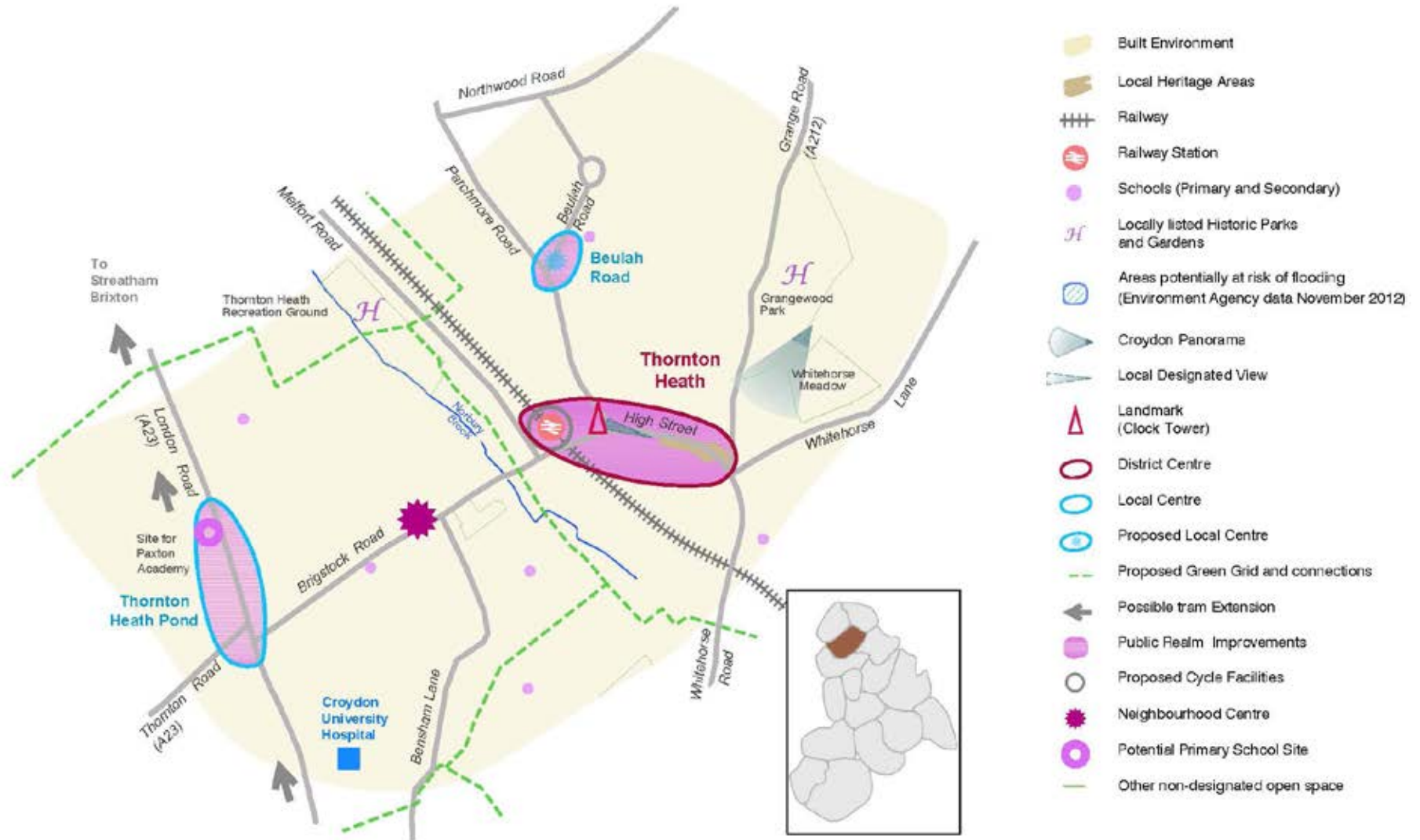
Green Grid and Open Space

11.257 To improve access to nature and the quality of the local open spaces, opportunities to de-culvert Norbury Brook in Thornton Heath Recreation Ground will be considered as part of a parks improvement project, but will need to be assessed against the need to provide space for sport and recreation. A Green Grid link with green spaces along the Norbury Brook will be established where possible. Way finding and improvements to the Local Historic Grangewood Park and Whitehorse Meadow will help to encourage more use of existing green spaces.

Transport

11.258 Cycling to Thornton Heath railway station will be more attractive with additional and better quality cycle facilities provided where possible. The tram system in Croydon will be further supported by promoting a new line to Streatham, Brixton and Tooting following the London Road through the Local Centre. The community will enjoy better quality, more frequent and more reliable bus services connecting with Croydon Metropolitan Centre. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.16: Thornton Heath



General character

11.259 Thornton Heath is a densely built up settlement, with District and Local Centres that are spatially clearly defined.

11.260 The Place has a predominantly residential character consisting of ‘Terraced Houses And Cottages’ with a number of Edwardian and Victorian parks interlaced within the urban fabric.

11.261 The Thornton Heath High Street Local Heritage Area has an ‘Urban Shopping Area’ character. It contains distinctive classical Georgian, perpendicular and Queen Anne architectural styles dating from late 19th to 20th century with a wide range of well-preserved highly decorative historic features.

Policy DM48: Thornton Heath

DM48.1 Within the Thornton Heath District Centre and its environs, to ensure a balance is struck between strengthening and enhancing the character and enabling growth, proposals should:

- a. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 3 storeys up to a maximum of 4 storeys except in the vicinity of Thornton Heath railway station where any tall or large buildings proposed should not exceed 9 storeys;
- b. Retain the continuity of ground floor active frontages and allow flexibility at first floor and above for mixed use;
- c. Promote the expansion and enhancement of the shared public realm within the curtilage of the development;
- d. Ensure that the setting of Thornton Heath’s local landmark, the Clock Tower, is respected; and
- e. Incorporate red multi-stock brick as the predominant facing material.

DM48.2 Within the Thornton Heath Pond Local Centre and its environs, to ensure a balance is struck between strengthening and enhancing the character and facilitating growth, proposals should:

- a. Ensure building lines and frontages positively reference and respond to the form of the Thornton Heath Pond junction;
- b. Incorporate red multi-stock brick as the predominant facing material;
- c. Retain the extent and enhance the quality of the existing public realm;
- d. Complement the existing predominant building heights of 3 storeys up to a maximum of 6 storeys; and
- e. Ensure transitions between buildings of different sizes create sense of continuity at the street level.

DM48.3 Within Thornton Heath allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.16.

How the policy works

11.262 The areas in which these Policies DM48.1 and DM48.2 apply are shown on the Policies Map.

Thornton Heath District Centre and environs

11.263 The character of Thornton High Street is defined by elements such as red multi-stock brick with white detailing around windows, a consistent scale of three storey buildings with active frontages and strong tree lines and the local landmark clock tower.

11.264 The character around the railway station is less consistent changing from smaller scale buildings (up to three storeys) with narrow footways to tall and large buildings (up to nine storeys) with wider footways. The building lines within this area step back and forward resulting in inconsistent street frontages.

11.265 There are opportunities for growth within this area. To facilitate growth, manage spatial quality and enhance and strengthen the character of the District Centre a Place-specific development management policy is required.

Thornton Pond Local Centre and environs

11.266 The edge of the Thornton Pond Local Centre is beginning to lose its separate identity and sense of place. This could result in the Local Centre being absorbed into the homogenous urban form of the London Road.

11.267 Densities in areas around of Thornton Pond Local Centre are beginning to increase. A cohesive approach needs to be taken to ensure that edge of the Local Centre remains well defined and that the Local Centre has a distinct sense of place.

Allocating land for development

11.268 Table 11.16 opposite sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Thornton Heath. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.16 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Thornton Heath

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
115	Cheriton House, 20 Chipstead Avenue	Residential redevelopment
129	843 London Road	Primary school
136	Supermarket, car park, 54 Brigstock Road	Mixed use of residential, retail along Brigstock Road, and employment use
248	18-28 Thornton Road	Residential development
286	35-47 Osborne Road	Residential development
295	2 Zion Place	Residential development
326	Ambassador House, 3-17 Brigstock Road	Mixed use conversion comprising residential, retail and community facilities
400	Day Lewis House, 324-338 Bensham Lane	Residential redevelopment
407	797 London Road	Conversion or redevelopment to residential use
468	Grass area adjacent to, 55 Pawsons Road	Residential development
499	Croydon University Hospital Site, London Road	Consolidation of the hospital uses on a smaller area of the site with enabling residential development on remaining part subject to there being no loss of services provided by the hospital in terms of both quantity and quality

Waddon

Vision, opportunities, constraints and change up to 2036

Vision

11.269 Waddon will comprise both a growing residential community and a principle industrial location. Waddon Road/Abbey Road Neighbourhood Centre will be supporting the existing and future community with services and facilities beyond a retail function. It will, therefore, remain central to the borough's economic prosperity including continuing employment, inward investment, training and innovation. Waddon will share in the borough's improving prosperity and retain its high levels of accessibility, both for the residents and industrial and commercial traffic. Simultaneously the area will benefit from improved community provision for walking and cycling routes with an expanded Green Grid network connecting the Wandle Valley Regional Park with Croydon Metropolitan Centre. The retail areas along Purley Way, A23, will evolve into a series of interconnected mixed-use developments.

Homes

11.270 An area of major new high quality residential development based on available land will be concentrated on Purley Way, and a possible Local Centre at Five Ways. Residential development will respect the existing residential character and local distinctiveness.

Employment, Skills and Community Facilities

11.271 Purley Way, a Strategic Industrial Location, and the industrial heartland of the borough, will remain an important centre of employment activity. The borough will continue to invest in community facilities such as the Waylands Leisure Centre, and education and training facilities, to meet the needs of the existing and new population.

Character, Heritage and Design

11.272 New development will respect the existing local character and distinctiveness of Waddon referring to the Borough Character Appraisal to inform design quality. Opportunities for public realm improvements will focus on Five Ways, where a possible Local Centre could be located. Waddon's heritage assets, including Croydon Airport House and the classic view of Croydon from the Purley Way playing fields, will be protected. The Local Historic parks in the area will be retained with new links provided where possible to incorporate them into the Green Grid network.

Environment and Climate Change

11.273 The River Wandle will continue to be de-culverted where possible to create a more natural environment whilst encouraging biodiversity. Development that does take place in the flood zones will be guided by the policies of the Plan to reduce flood risk.

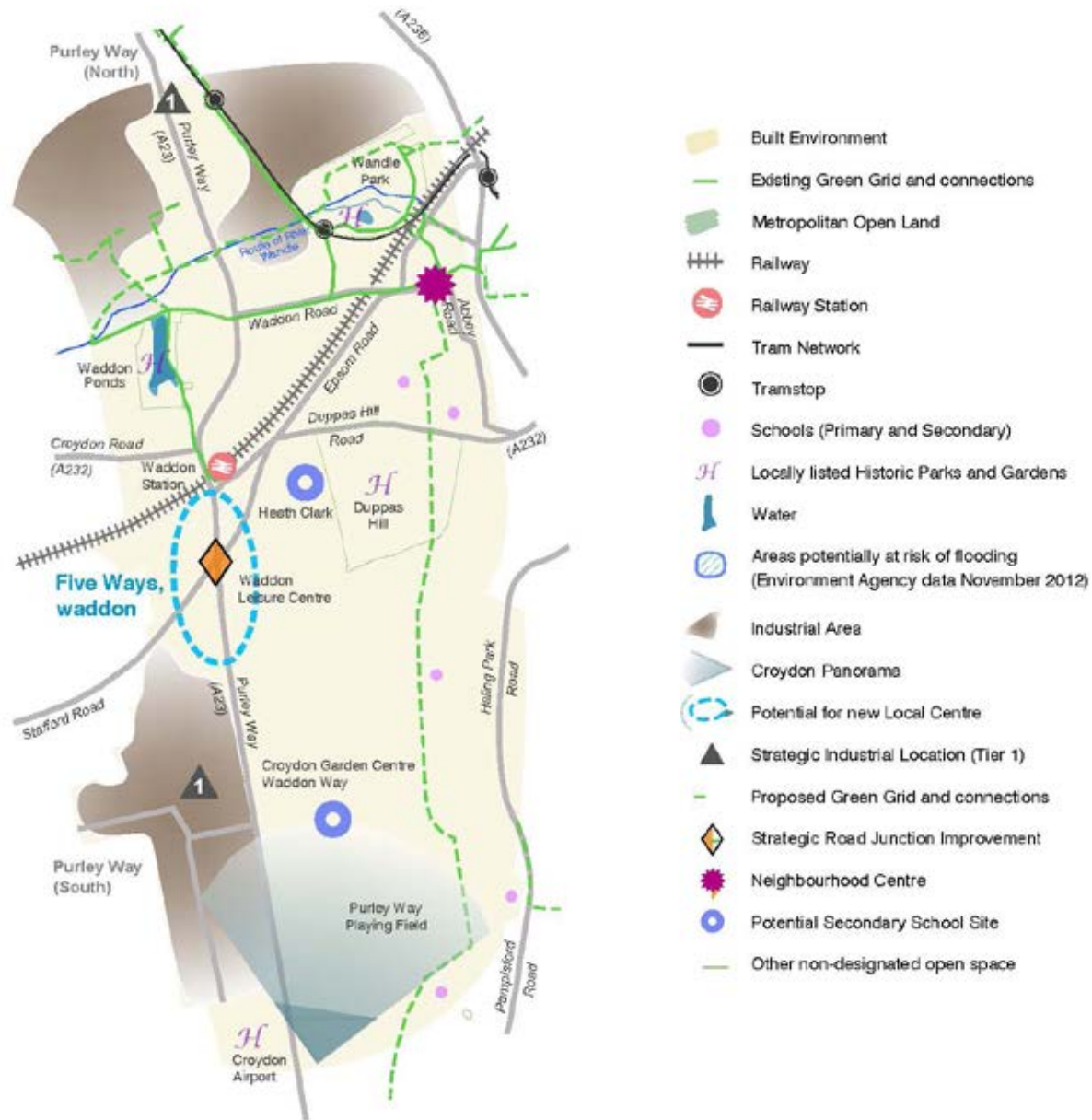
Green Grid and Open Space

11.274 Improved connections to the Croydon Metropolitan Centre and Wandle Valley Regional Park via Wandle Park and Waddon Ponds will be sought, improving and expanding the Green Grid to promote strategic east/west and north/south links.

Transport

11.275 Opportunities to improve the functioning of the A23 and junction improvements at Five Ways will be taken. To encourage walking and cycling, high quality connections within an attractive environment will be sought to reduce the severance effect of the Purley Way road, railway and tram lines. Waddon will benefit from improved tram services with investment in tram stock and more frequent services. As the attraction of the Croydon Metropolitan Centre increases, the quality, capacity and reliability of bus services connecting to it will be improved. Travel plans will look to ease congestion at peak times by encouraging walking, cycling or public transport especially for school journeys.

Figure 11.17: Waddon



General character

11.276 Waddon has a fragmented character which consists of Retail Estates and Business and Leisure Parks and Industrial Estates along Purley Way, Local Authority Built Housing with Public Realm' on the Waddon Estate, the large green open spaces of Duppas Hill, Wandle Park, Purley Way Playing Field, Roundshaw and the former international airport, WWI RFC and WWII RAF airfield. The local character is most consistent within the centre and becomes more inconsistent towards the northern and eastern edges of Waddon.

11.277 Located on east edge of Waddon, The Waldrons Conservation Area, one of Croydon's first Conservation Areas, has a residential character of 'Large Houses On Relatively Small Plots'. The central focus of the area are the fine Victorian houses around the Waldons and a number of large high quality buildings on Bramley Hill and Bramley Close.

Policy DM49: Waddon

DM49.1 To enable development opportunities including public realm improvements to be undertaken in a cohesive and coordinated manner, a masterplan with elements of design code will be considered for the area within Waddon's potential new Local Centre.

DM49.2 Within Waddon allocate sites for development as set out in Table 11.17.

How the policy works

Waddon's potential new Local Centre

11.278 The area in which DM49.1 applies is shown on the Policies Map.

11.279 The proposed new Local Centre and environs has a mix of conflicting uses. This has resulted in insensitive transitions between character areas. Additionally the area lacks a sense of place and does not function as a destination for residents, despite being well served by public transport, therefore a Place-specific development management policy is required.

11.280 Waddon's potential to accommodate significant growth may lead to the designation of a new Local Centre. This opportunity provides additional impetus to ensure a balance is struck between retaining Waddon's sense of place while strengthening and enhancing the positive elements of Waddon's character. Additionally there is a need to create opportunities to reduce the dominant effect of the Purley Way and Fiveways road infrastructure and use the full potential of Waddon station as a catalyst for growth.

11.281 Due to the complexity of these issues and the number of development opportunities in Waddon's potential Local Centre, a detailed masterplan would help coordinate development within this area is undertaken in a coordinated and cohesive way while retaining Waddon's sense of place.

Allocating land for development

11.282 Table 11.17 opposite sets out the proposed use on specific sites in Waddon. The location and boundary of each detailed proposal can be found on the Policies Map and further details including indicative phasing and indicative number of homes (if applicable) can be found in Appendix 7.

Table 11.17 Proposals for uses of land of specific sites in Waddon

Ref no	Site name	Proposed use
11	Croydon Garden Centre, 89 Waddon Way	Residential development
16	Heath Clark, Stafford Road	Secondary School and residential development subject to access from Stafford Road
25	Morrisons Supermarket, 500 Purley Way	Redevelopment of a mix of residential, retail, commercial and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community. It is recommended that basements are not considered at this site. Further ground investigations would be required at this site to confirm the the likelihood of groundwater occurrence.
48	294-330 Purley Way	Mixed use development comprising retail store, commercial space and residential units
301	Sea Cadet Training Centre, 34 The Waldrons	Residential use
316	PC World, 2 Trojan Way	Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail and commercial use, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community
332	Superstores, Drury Crescent	Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community
349	Harveys Furnishing Group Ltd, 230-250 Purley Way	Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail and commercial use, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community. As the site is partly within a Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
350	Wing Yip, 544 Purley Way	Redevelopment of a mix of residential, retail, commercial and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community
351	Furniture Village, 222 Purley Way	Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community
355	Decathlon, 2 Trafalgar Way	Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community
430	Grafton Quarter, Grafton Road	Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centre and residential development
946	Stubbs Mead depot, Factory Lane	Mixed residential and employment (industry and warehousing)



Delivering and Monitoring the Croydon Local Plan 2018

12. Delivering and Monitoring the Croydon Local Plan 2018

How we are going to deliver the Croydon Local Plan 2018

12.1 The Croydon Local Plan 2018 has four main strands for its delivery:

- Policy – national, regional and local planning policy
- Legal – section 106 agreements, Compulsory Purchase Orders etc.
- Partners – delivery via partnership projects
- Resources – Council staff resources, capital spending by the Council or its partners, lottery funding etc.

12.2 An Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) setting out the key locations, sites and infrastructure, which are essential for the successful implementation of the Strategic Policies forms part of the supporting evidence.

12.3 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan is not repeated as a document in the Croydon Local Plan. The full infrastructure schedule within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan is part and parcel of the Local Plan's delivery and is a critical supporting document.

12.4 Appendix 8 to this Plan sets out the full delivery matrix showing how each of the Strategic Policies will be delivered. The infrastructure required for the delivery matrix is set out in the full Infrastructure Delivery Plan report.

How we will know if the Croydon Local Plan 2018 is being delivered

12.5 It is important to know if and when any policy of the Plan is not being delivered as anticipated. Each Strategic Policy has a set of monitoring indicators setting out what the expected outcomes of the policy are.

12.6 The indicators will be monitored on an annual basis and included in a Monitoring Report looking at the implementation of the Strategic Policies. Each indicator is set out in Appendix 9 to this Plan.

12.7 A further series of indicators are contained within the Sustainability Appraisal report which accompanies the Strategic Policies. These indicators do not monitor specific policies but instead monitor the Plan as a whole by outlining areas in which it is expected to have an effect.

Former Saved Unitary Development Plan policies

12.8 Appendix 10 to this Croydon Local Plan 2018 sets out the policies in the former Unitary Development Plan (UDP) that were replaced by the Croydon Local Plan 2018.



Appendices

Appendix 1 – Glossary

Accessibility

How easy it is to enter or reach physically, including ease of use for disabled persons. See also Public Transport Accessibility Level.

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is housing that is provided to meet the housing needs of households whose needs are not met by the private market. It can either be social rented housing, affordable rented housing or intermediate affordable housing.

Social rented housing is rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered providers of social housing, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime, and which is made available to eligible households nominated by the Council.

Affordable rented housing is rented housing provided by registered providers of social housing which is similar to social rented housing except that it is outside the national rent regime, but is subject to other rent controls that require it to be offered to eligible households at a rent of up to 80 per cent of local market rents.

Intermediate affordable housing is housing at prices and rents above those of social rent but below market price or rents, and which meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices and include provisions for the home to be retained for future eligible households or for any subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. These can include shared equity and shared ownership homes for sale, and intermediate rent, but does not include affordable rented housing.

Starter homes are homes for which 100% of the equity is sold at first point of sale but which are discounted so that the maximum price is the lower of 80% of the market value of the property or £450,000. They are not affordable in perpetuity and after a number of years may be sold at full market value. Potential purchasers must be first time buyers and meet other pre-defined criteria.

Airport City

This seeks to promote businesses and employment opportunities which capitalise on Croydon's proximity to Gatwick, Heathrow, London City and Biggin Hill Airports and central London.

Amenity

The experience of a place as pleasant or attractive, which contributes to its overall character and to the enjoyment of residents or visitors; or something that contributes to an area's environmental, social, economic or cultural needs.

Archaeological Priority Areas

Areas that are known to be of archaeological importance because of past finds, excavations or historical evidence.

Biodiversity

The variety of species of flora and fauna.

Biodiversity Action Plan

A plan of action for protecting, conserving and enhancing wildlife at a local level. The UK signed up to the Biodiversity Convention at the 1992 Rio 'Earth Summit'. This confirms the UK's commitment to protecting and enhancing wildlife. The UK Biodiversity Steering Group has emphasised the importance of Local Biodiversity Action plans. In 2013 Croydon's Biodiversity Action Plan consisted of four Habitat Action Plans.

Borough Character Appraisal

An analysis and assessment of every residential neighbourhood in the borough to determine the predominant type of housing and architectural form, together with other physical and natural features that give each area its distinct character.

Brownfield

Land that has been previously developed (excluding agricultural land or buildings, gardens, mineral works and temporary uses).

Car Club

An organisation that owns cars that are available for use by its members. People arrange to use the car in advance and pay according to how much they use it. The advantage is that people have cars available for use, but avoid many of the costs of running a car as they only pay when they need to use it.

Climate Change

Long term alterations in weather patterns, in particular to temperature and precipitation. Anthropogenic climate change refers to a warming climate across the globe caused by the increase of levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere as a result of human activities.

BREEAM

Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) is used to measure the sustainability performance of commercial buildings.

Cohesive Communities

A society in which there is a common vision and sense of belonging by all communities.

Combined Heat and Power system

The generation of electricity by burning fossil or renewable fuels is relatively inefficient and produces a large amount of heat as a by-product. Combined heat and power (or CHP) makes much better use of the original energy source (gas, diesel, coal, biomass, waste) as it captures the heat produced during electricity generation and supplies it via small or large networks for commercial or domestic recipients. This is because CHP generation makes efficient use of the original energy source by utilising two forms of energy output, therefore its product is considered low in carbon dioxide.

Compulsory Purchase Order

An order issued by the government of a local authority to acquire land or buildings for public interest purposes. For example, for the construction of a major road or the redevelopment of certain brownfield sites.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Community Infrastructure Levy is a levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the Council, local community and neighbourhoods need to enable growth.

Community Facilities

Facilities providing for the health and wellbeing (excluding care homes, residential homes and nursing homes), social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community, including public houses and post offices.

Connectivity

The degree to which a place is connected by routes to other places and its own parts are connected with each other.

Conservation Area

Areas designated by the Council under Section 69(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Conservation Area Consent is required for the demolition of unlisted buildings in Conservation Areas.

Creative and Cultural Industries

A sector of the economy characterised by businesses and organisations associated with higher levels of creativity and cultural activity, such as designers, artists, theatres and architects.

Detailed Policies and Proposals

The Detailed Policies and Proposals contribute towards delivering the Croydon Local Plan 2018's Strategic Policies and its objectives by setting out detailed planning policies that the Council will use when determining applications for planning permission in the borough. They also allocate land for future development to help deliver the development requirements of the Plan and set out proposals for major development sites in the borough and other site-specific/designation policies as appropriate.

Croydon Metropolitan Centre (CMC)

A metropolitan centre serves a wide catchment which can extend over several boroughs and into parts of the wider south east region. Typically they contain at least 100,000m² of retail floor space with a significant proportion of high-order comparison goods relative to convenience goods. These centres generally have very good accessibility and significant employment, service and leisure functions.

Croydon Monitoring Report

The Croydon Monitoring Report (formerly the Annual Monitoring Report), assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS – essentially the timetable for the production of the Local Development Framework), the extent to which policies in the Local Development Framework are being successfully implemented, and the need for possible changes to policy.

Croydon Opportunity Area

Opportunity Areas are designated by the London Plan and are London's principal opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility. The Mayor has designated an Opportunity Area in central Croydon known as Croydon Opportunity Area.

Croydon Panoramas

The criteria applied for identification includes the following:

- The viewpoint must be in a publicly accessible location in a major public area or the viewpoint is located in an area or on routes identified in Figure 6.1;
- The viewpoint selected is where the widest panorama can be viewed;
- The viewpoint selected is also the one that gives the clearest view, has the least obstructions of the subject matter; and
- The view is of substantial parts of the borough of Croydon (views looking outside of Croydon are not included as the subject matter is outside the remit of the Council).

Cycle Hub

A point for collecting or returning bicycles available for hire.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

The UK government department responsible for policy and regulations on the environment, food and rural affairs.

Development Management

The process of managing development from design through applying for planning permission to implementation whilst ensuring that it achieves planning objectives.

Development Plan

This contains the policies and guidance which manage development in a Local Authority area. Under the present planning system the Development Plan comprises the London Plan, the Local Development Framework and saved policies in the existing Unitary Development Plan.

Development Plan Document (DPD)

A policy document in the Local Development Framework, which is subject to public consultation and an independent examination.

District Energy Networks

The connection of a series of buildings via a pipe network in order to receive heat and potentially other energy services including cooling and electricity. The network incorporates a single or multiple energy centres usually based on combined heat and power generation plant. District energy networks are most suitable for areas of high urban density like Croydon Opportunity Area because of the demand and relatively short distances for the heat or energy to be distributed.

District Centre

Distributed more widely than the metropolitan centres, providing convenience goods and services for more local communities and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. Typically they contain 10,000 – 50,000m² of retail floor space. Some District centres have developed specialist shopping functions.

Enterprise Centre

This refers to a facility which promotes the start up and development of small and medium sized businesses in the area through the provision of business information and support services.

Equalities Analysis

Equalities Analysis has been developed as a tool for ensuring that equality, social inclusion and community cohesion issues can be considered when drawing up policies or proposals which affect the delivery of services, the carrying out of the Council's functions and the employment practice of the authority.

Evidence Base

The NPPF paragraph 158 states each local planning authority should ensure that the Local Plan is based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area. Local planning authorities should ensure that their assessment of and strategies for housing, employment and other uses are integrated, and that they take full account of relevant market and economic signals.

Flood Risk Zone

These zones comprise land assessed as having vulnerability to flooding from river, sea and other sources and the potential to increase flood risk elsewhere through the addition of hard surfaces and the effect of the new development on surface water run-off.

Fluvial Flooding

Flooding resulting from water levels exceeding the bank level of a main river or watercourse.

Grade A Office floor space

Grade A Office floor space is the most sought after space on the market. It will usually contain a number of the following features:

- Be a new, redeveloped, or totally refurbished property.
- Be in a prime, prestigious location.
- Have been furnished to an extremely high specification.
- Have state-of-the-art facilities.
- Have excellent accessibility.
- Have quality building management and maintenance arrangement.

Green Belt

Green Belt is a national policy designation that helps to contain development, protect the countryside and promote brownfield development, and assist in urban regeneration. There is a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

Green Grid

This is a network which will link open spaces with a network of walking and cycling routes and is being planned alongside the development of other infrastructure.

Green Infrastructure

The open environment within urban areas, the urban fringe and the countryside, which forms a network of connected, high quality, multi-functional open spaces, corridors and the links in between that provide multiple benefits for people and wildlife.

Green Arc Vision

Bringing the Big Outdoors closer to people through the creation of an extensive and attractive and valued recreational landscape of well-connected and accessible countryside around London, for people and wildlife.

Groundwater Flooding

Flooding that occurs when water levels in the ground rise above surface elevations.

Heat Island Effect

Refers to the tendency for a city or town to remain warmer than its surroundings, by as much as 5.5°C or more. This effect is caused mostly by the lack of vegetation and soil moisture, which would normally use the absorbed sunlight to evaporate water as part of photosynthesis.

Heritage Assets

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance

The Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance incorporates the standards previously set out in the London Housing Design Guide. This sets a new benchmark for housing in the capital and aims to provide consistency and clarity about what is expected in London from the outset of a development. The standards are anticipated to be taken forward across all tenures.

Housing Typologies Study

A piece of evidence base which tested how different types and sizes of dwellings might be accommodated within Croydon Opportunity Area and how such development might be phased.

Imagine Croydon

A project which sought to define a long term vision for Croydon; the vision seeks to explain how Croydon may be shaped, how it will function and what it will look like in 2040, based on local community needs and the aspirations and views of local residents, businesses and organisations.

Inclusive Communities

A community, whereby each person is respected as a citizen who can fully exercise his or her rights and responsibilities.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

The delivery of a sound Local Development Framework, including the Croydon Local Plan 2018, and other development plan documents, will depend on an IDP. An IDP usually consists of a delivery strategy, an infrastructure delivery schedule of projects likely to be funded and a schedule of required infrastructure.

Innovation

Whilst there are many forms of innovation, references in this document relate to the practice where academic specialists work closely with businesses to cultivate ideas, identify and transform important technological discoveries into commercial ventures.

Legibility

Legibility describes how easily people can find their way around a place.

Local Centre

Typically serves a localised catchment often mostly accessible by walking and cycling and may comprise a local parade and small clusters of shops, mostly for convenience goods and other services. This may include a small supermarket (less than 2,000m²), sub-post office, pharmacy, launderette and other useful local services. Together with District Centres they can play a key role in addressing areas deficient in local retail and other services.

Local Designated Landmark

The criteria used to identify landmarks are:

- It is a prominent building/structure
- It is easily recognisable close up
- It is easily recognisable from a distance and in a Local Designated View and
- It positively contributes to the built environment of Croydon, and local distinctiveness and may provide an orientation point/way finding.

Local Designated Views

The criteria applied for identification includes the following:

- The viewpoint must be in a publicly accessible location in a major public area or the viewpoint is located in an area or on routes identified in Figure 6.1;
- It must contribute positively to the local character;
- Key landmarks (Local Designated Landmarks) are seen or it is a unique view; and
- It must be substantially of a part of the borough.

Local Development Framework (LDF)

The LDF is a suite of planning policy documents consisting of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). DPDs and SPDs must conform to the Strategic Policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018. Once adopted, LDF documents will replace the saved policies contained within the old style Unitary Development Plan (The Croydon Plan, July 2006).

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)

A partnership, that brings together businesses, Councils and universities to develop a growth strategy and bid for funding.

Local Green Space

Open space that is demonstrably special to the local community and holds a particular local significance because of its beauty, historic importance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of its wildlife. It does not include Green Belt and must be local in character and not cover extensive tracts of land.

Local Heritage Areas

Local Heritage Areas (LHAs) are distinctive locally significant heritage assets that have been designated as a result of their heritage and architectural or townscape or landscape value. LHAs are characterised by their locally recognised, distinctive and particularly high quality examples of more familiar types of local historic development. They are areas of a recognised local heritage significance which additionally meets one or more of the following three criteria:

- **Architecture:** The architecture in the area must be of a high quality, distinctive and well preserved. The collective value of a group of historic buildings has a consistent architectural form, style, features, detailing or materials; and the group will often, but not always, have been built as a single development over a short period of time.
- **Townscape:** The townscape of the area must be of a high quality, distinctive and well preserved. This is because of the attractive and historic composition of the urban form; and the area will often, but not always, have been planned.
- **Landscape:** The landscape of the area must be of a high quality, distinctive and well preserved. This is because of the distinguishing quality, extent or features of its historic landscape; and it will often, but not always, have been planned.

Localism Act 2011

The Localism Act 2011 was given Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. This Act shifts power from central government back into the hands of individuals, communities and Councils and includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation; Community rights, Neighbourhood planning, Housing, General power of competence and Empowering cities and other local areas.

Local Listed Buildings

The locally listed buildings and structures within Croydon are considered by the public and the Council as having special local architectural or historic interest, to be of significance to the local community and to contribute to the environmental and cultural heritage of the borough. All locally listed buildings should satisfy at least two of the following criteria:

- **Authenticity:** Buildings and groups selected for the local list should be substantially unaltered and retain the majority of their original features;
- **Architectural significance:** Buildings which are of good architectural quality or are good examples of a particular building type;
- **Historical significance:** Buildings which represent specific architectural and social building periods or which are associated with, local historical events, the development of Croydon, well known people or noted designers;
- **Technical significance:** Buildings that display exceptional innovation and craftsmanship;
- **Townscape Value:** Buildings and/or groups of buildings which due to their form, massing, appearance and positive role in the streetscene, such as key corner buildings, local landmarks, uniformly designed terraces.

Locally Listed Historic Parks and Gardens

The criteria for the local list of historic parks and gardens are set by Historic England along with the London Parks and Gardens Trust. This stipulates that the site have at least one of the following:

- evident historic features or design
- buried archaeology
- connections with famous designers or nurserymen
- connections with nationally or locally famous individuals
- a design typical of a landscape style.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)

An LSP is a non-statutory body that brings together the different parts of the public, private, voluntary and community sectors, working at a local level. The lead player in the LSP is the local Council. Other players will include the police and NHS Croydon.

Masterplan

This term is used here to describe a ‘spatial masterplan’, which sets out proposals for buildings, spaces, movement strategy and land use in three dimensions and matches these proposals to a delivery strategy.

Mayor’s Supplementary Planning Guidance

The Mayor of London produces Supplementary Planning Guidance to provide further detail on particular policies in the London Plan. Supplementary guidance is used to support statutory development plans.

Metropolitan Green Belt (MGB)

See Green Belt

Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)

Areas of predominantly open land within the built- up area with significance beyond one borough.

Mixed-use development

Development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas, such as town centres.

Multiversity

A university-level organisation with many constituent and affiliated institutions and campuses.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Published in March 2012, the National Planning Policy Framework is a key part of Government reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, and to promote sustainable growth. The NPPF replaces all existing Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance.

National Technical Standards (2015)

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has enacted a package of deregulatory changes¹⁰⁷ (announced March 2015) to the building regulations in 2012.

Natural Signatures

Guidance produced by Natural England to re-establish the relationship between the built and natural aspects of London.

Natural Surveillance

Informal or natural surveillance aims limit the opportunity for crime by increasing the perception that people can be seen by those living, working or passing through an area. Natural surveillance can be achieved by ensuring doors and windows look onto public spaces, parking areas and streets, encouraging a diversity of uses, encouraging pedestrian use, incorporating low landscaping, street lights and removing hiding and lurking places.

Neighbourhood Centres

These offer the opportunity for clusters of uses, in particular community uses, to emerge with support through planning policy. The identification of Neighbourhood Centres recognises the wider role the centres play in supporting the local community as well as their retail function.

107 www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-building-act-1984-building-amendment-regulations-2012-circular-02-2012

Neighbourhood Development Plan

Neighbourhood Forums will be able to write a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) to set out policies and plans for their area. They should only cover land use planning issues, and not broader local concerns. Nor will an NDP cover strategic issues such as major development or major public transport infrastructure, but it will be able to guide local issues. The NDP will form part of the Development Plan which comprises the London-wide policy in the London Plan, the Council's planning policies and any other adopted NDPs. The NDP will need to conform with the Development Plan and the relevant national policies. The NDP will be able to be adopted as a formal part of the Development Plan (thereby gaining the status of a 'Development Plan Document'). This means that planning decisions will have to be made in accordance with the Neighbourhood Plan, (and other parts of the overall Development Plan), unless there are good planning reasons not to.

Neighbourhood Forum

An organisation established for the express purpose of furthering the social, economic and environmental well-being of individuals living, or wanting to live, in an area that consist of or includes the neighbourhood area concerned. There are other criteria the organisation has to meet, and if met/recognised by the local planning authority, the designation lasts for five years.

Neighbourhood Planning

The government is creating a new Neighbourhood Planning tier that will be led by the community rather than the Council. The Localism Bill, which recently became an Act, embeds Neighbourhood Planning in the formal planning system. The purpose of the legislation is to allow community groups to become involved in enabling and shaping and promoting growth and development that takes place in their local area.

Night-Time Economy

The provision of a range of leisure and cultural facilities which provide jobs and entertainment for visitors and residents, including bars, clubs, music venues, restaurants, cinema, and theatres. Together these support and strengthen the town centre's economic standing and attraction beyond its function as a day-time workplace and shopping centre.

Opportunity Area Planning Framework (OAPF)

A non-statutory planning document issued by the Mayor of London. It is consistent with and is derived from the London Plan and other Mayoral strategies. Its purpose is to assist with the delivery of cross-borough projects, provide clarity to developers and investors, and guide borough planning decisions and policies.

Partners

Partners are any organisation that the Council works with to deliver a service or achieve an objective. A list of partner organisations can be found in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Permeability

Permeability is about movement and connection and the ease with which people are able to get to and move through places. A permeable place avoids severance by providing a clear choice of routes connecting to existing roads and facilities.

Planning Obligations

New development often creates a need for additional infrastructure or improved community services and facilities, without which there could be a detrimental effect on local amenity and the quality of the environment. Planning Obligations are the mechanism used to secure these measures. Planning obligations are intended to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms. Planning Obligations are secured pursuant to Section 106 of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act (as amended) and the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and are often private agreements negotiated, usually in the context of planning applications, between the Council and persons with an interest in the land (Section 106 Agreement). Planning Obligations can also be given unilaterally to the Council by the persons with an interest in the land (Unilateral Undertaking). Planning obligations secured by way of a Section 106 agreement or Unilateral Undertaking (also called a Unilateral Obligation), are binding on the land and are therefore enforceable against all successors in title.

Pluvial Flooding

Flooding from water flowing over the surface of the ground; often occurs when the soil is saturated and natural drainage channels or artificial drainage systems have insufficient capacity to cope with additional flow.

Public Realm

The parts of a village, town or city (whether publicly or privately owned) that are available, without charge, for everyone to see, use and enjoy, including streets, squares and parks; all land to which everyone has ready, free and legal access 24 hours a day.

Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL)

A measure of the extent and ease of access by public transport, or the degree of access to the public transport network.

Registered Provider

All providers of social housing are listed on a register as a “Registered Provider” (RP).

Renewable energy

Energy derived from a source that is continually replenished, such as wind, waves, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.

Sewer Flooding

Flooding caused by a blockage or overflowing in a sewer or urban drainage system.

Soundness

Soundness is the essential measure of a Development Plan Document, especially a Local Plan, which is tested at a public examination. For a DPD to be “sound”, it must be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy. “Positively prepared” means the strategy meets objectively assessed development requirements. “Justified” means that a document must be founded on a robust and credible evidence base and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. “Effective” means that it must be deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored.

Source Protection Zone

These zones show the risk of contamination to groundwater, which supplies up to 80% of the drinking water in some parts of the South East, from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. There are three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment). In some instances nationwide there is a fourth zone of special interest. The Environment Agency use the zones in conjunction with their Groundwater Protection Policy to set up pollution prevention measures in areas which are at a higher risk, and to monitor the activities of potential polluters nearby.

Source Protection Zone 1 – Inner protection zone

Defined as the 50 day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50 metres.

Source Protection Zone 2 – Outer protection zone

Defined by a 400 day travel time from a point below the water table. This zone has a minimum radius of 250 or 500 metres around the source, depending on the size of the abstraction.

Source Protection Zone 3 – Source catchment protection zone

Defined as the area around a source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source. In confined aquifers, the source catchment may be displaced some distance from the source. For heavily exploited aquifers, the final Source Catchment Protection Zone can be defined as the whole aquifer recharge area where the ratio of groundwater abstraction to aquifer recharge (average recharge multiplied by outcrop area) is >0.75 . There is still the need to define individual source protection areas to assist operators in catchment management.

Stakeholder

A person or organisation with an interest in or concern for a particular place; one who affects or is affected by the processes of urban change.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

Sets out when, with whom and how consultation will be undertaken in connection with all documents to be prepared by the Council as part of the LDF and in the consideration of planning applications.

Statutory Listed Building

The national list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest maintained by Historic England on behalf of the government.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)

Documents produced by the Council as part of its LDF. These are not subject to independent examination but provide further explanation of policies or proposals in a DPD.

Sustainable Communities

Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future; that meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment and contribute to a high quality life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built, or modified to promote sustainable living.

Sustainability/Sustainable Development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development has three elements: environmental, economic and social sustainability. More generally, it is used as a benchmark for a range of economic, social, political, and environmental initiatives that contribute to the quality of life.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

The SA is a process of appraising DPD and SPD policies to ensure that an LDF is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. The Council must carry out an SA process that runs alongside the formulation of all its planning documents.

Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS)

The Local Strategic Partnership creates a long-term vision for the area to tackle local needs. The vision is set out in the SCS. The Local Area Agreement is the mechanism for making the vision a reality. All the SCS outcomes and targets are designed to deliver the vision set out in the SCS. The SCS is the 'plan of plans' in the area. It sits above all the other plans and should be based on evidence and consultation. The SCS should also set out the key tasks that the partners in the area need to achieve to improve its wellbeing. The Local Development Framework, particularly the Croydon Local Plan 2018 needs to demonstrate how it is delivering the SCS.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Drainage systems that seek to control and treat surface water run-off from a site to reduce risk of flooding and pollution by mimicking the processes performed by natural drainage systems such as wetlands

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

The primary role of the SHLAA is to identify sites with potential for housing development, assess their housing potential and estimate when they are likely to be developed. Although the Assessment is an important evidence source to inform plan-making, it does not, in itself, determine whether a site should be allocated for housing development.

Transport for London (TfL)

Transport for London (TfL) is the organisation responsible for London's transport system. Its role is to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy and manage transport services in London, for which the Mayor has ultimate responsibility.

Transport Assessments

An impartial assessment of the transport impacts of a proposed development

Travel Plan

A general term for a package of travel measures tailored to suit the needs of a business, school or other organisation at a given location or site. The aim is to promote greener, cleaner travel choices and reduced reliance on the car.

Urban Blue Corridors

A network of multifunctional spaces and corridors that provide safe routes and storage for flood water within the urban environment.

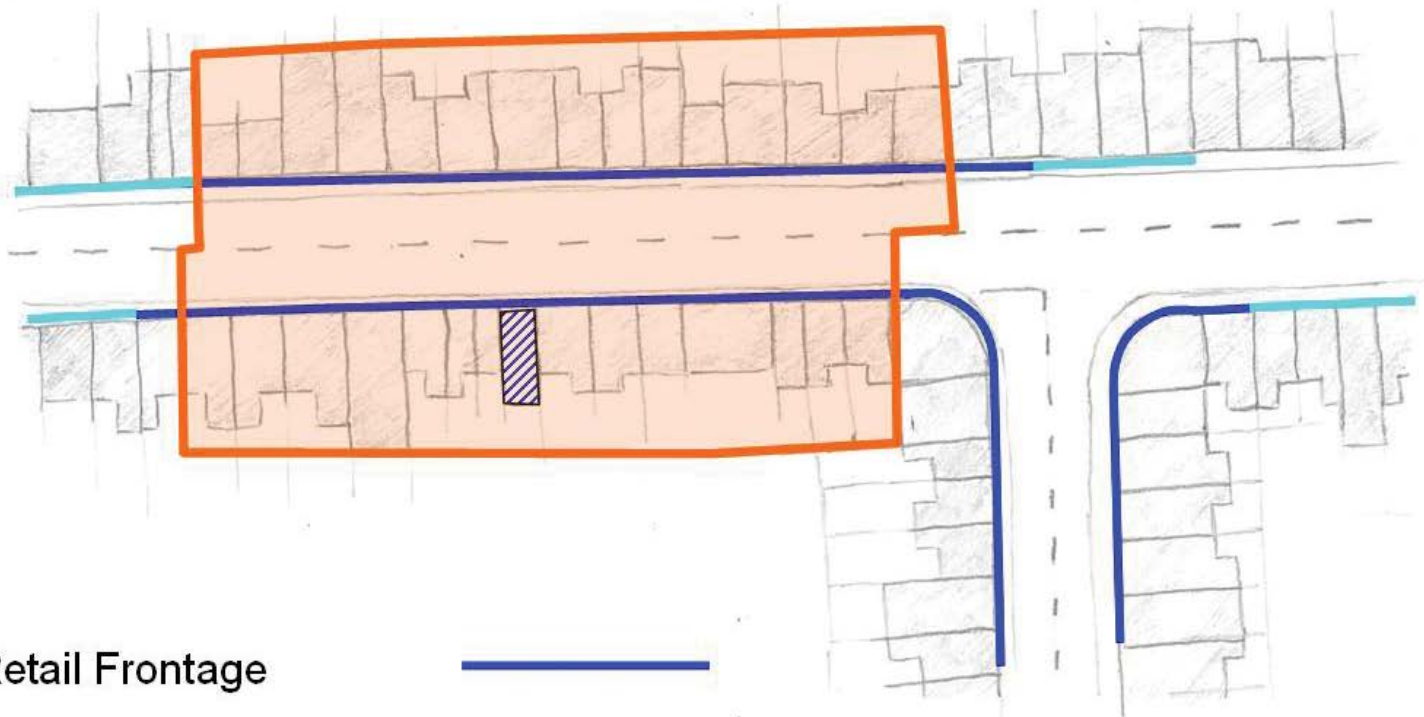
We are Croydon

This is the title given to the vision for Croydon contained in the Sustainable Community Strategy.

Windfall sites

These are sites which are developed for housing or another use, which were not known to be development sites at the time the development plan was prepared and therefore were not included as allocations in a development plan.

Appendix 2 – Calculating the percentage of units within a Main or Secondary Retail Frontage



Main Retail Frontage



Secondary Retail Frontage



Application Premises

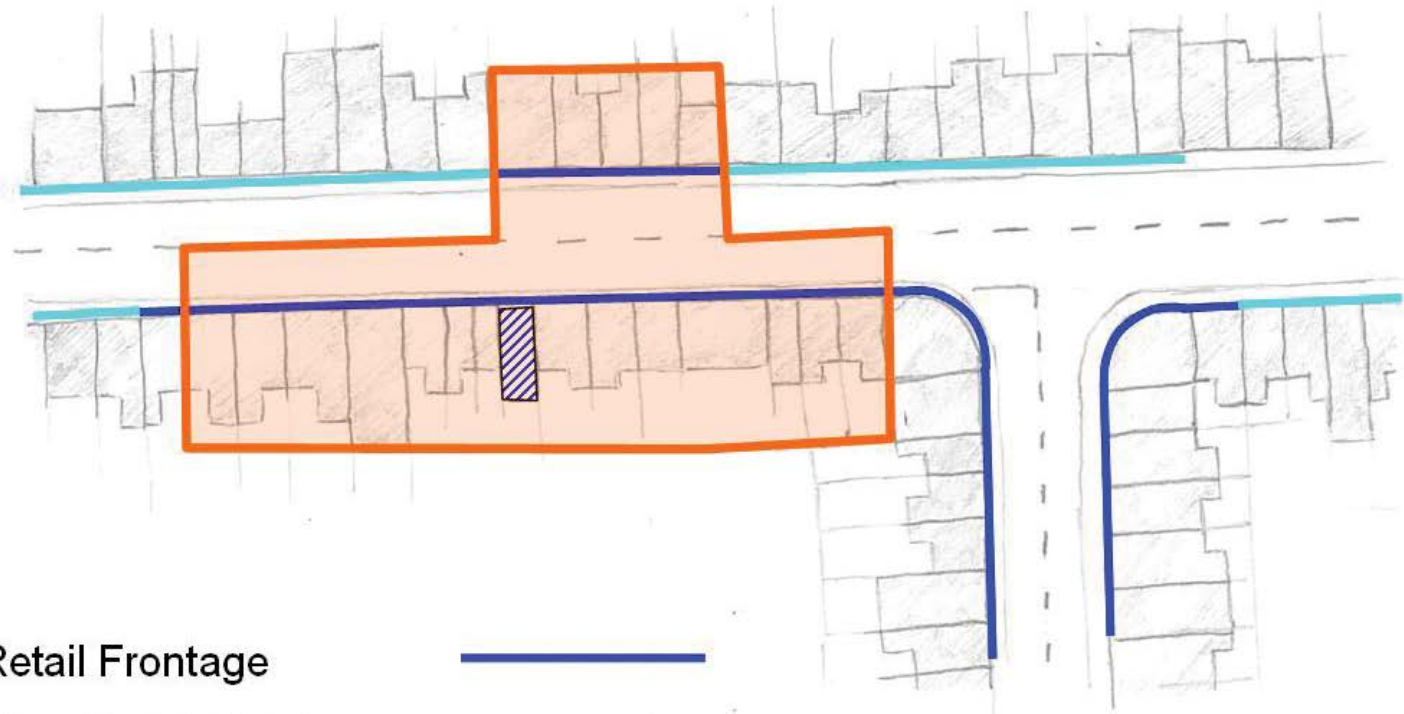


Extent of Main Retail Frontage for the purposes of calculating percentages



Example 1

7 units either side of the application premises are included alongside 15 on the opposite side of the road.



- Main Retail Frontage
- Secondary Retail Frontage
- Application Premises
- Extent of Main Retail Frontage for the purposes of calculating percentages

Example 2
 7 units either side of the application premises are included. However as the Main Retail Frontage on the opposite side of the road is smaller, only 5 units are included.



Appendix 3 – Designated Shopping Frontages

Croydon Metropolitan Centre

Croydon Metropolitan Centre: Main Retail Frontage	
Whitgift Centre	Ground and first floor units, units 96 and 97, Chapel Walk
Centrale	Internal units
North End	1-151(odd); 2-142 (even)

Croydon Metropolitan Centre: Secondary Retail Frontage	
Station Road	2-12 (even)
Crown Hill	Crown House; 1-17 (odd); 2-18 (even)
Church Street	19-105 (odd); 26-100 (even)
Reeves Corner	1-5 (odd)
Surrey Street	Surrey House; 5-54 (cons)
High Street	1-117 (odd); 4-114 (even); Arcade adjacent to no.34
St George's House	1-51 (odd); 2-44 (even); St George's Walk frontage of 22 Park Lane
Park Street	2-24 (even)
George Street	3-45 & 67-95 (odd); 2-68 (even)
Norfolk House	1-28 (cons)
Park Lane	2

District Centres**Addiscombe: Main Retail Frontage**

Lower Addiscombe Road	237-295 (odd)
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Addiscombe: Secondary Retail Frontage

Lower Addiscombe Road	185-205 & 207-227 & 229-231 (odd); 1-9 Bingham Corner (cons) 297-331 (odd); 272-284 & 286-308 (even);
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Coulsdon: Main Retail Frontage

Brighton Road	110-148 (even)
Chipstead Valley Road	2-40 (even); 3-39 (odd)

Coulsdon: Secondary Retail Frontage

Brighton Road	96-108 & 150-234 (even); 129-159 & 165-185 (odd)
Chipstead Valley Road	41-55 (odd); 42-48 (even)

Crystal Palace: Main Retail Frontage	
Hollybush Terrace	1-4 (cons)
Westow Street	1-23 (odd); 2-64 (even)
Westow Hill	2-24 (even)

Crystal Palace: Secondary Retail Frontage	
Central Hill	1-19 (odd)
Church Road	6-48 & 52-96 (even); 99-113 (odd)
Westow Hill	26-88 (even)
Westow Street	25-71 (odd); 74-78 (even)

New Addington: Main Retail Frontage	
Central Parade	7-50 (cons)

New Addington: Secondary Retail Frontage	
Central Parade	51-54 (cons)

Norbury: Main Retail Frontage	
London Road	1384-1434 (even)

Norbury: Secondary Retail Frontage	
London Road	1327-1423 & 1433-1493 & 1495-1533 (odd); 1350-1374 & 1448-1468 (even)

Purley: Main Retail Frontage

Brighton Road (A235)	908-934 (even); 909-921 (odd)
High Street	44-48 (even); 15-31 (odd)
Purley Parade	1-11 (cons)

Purley: Secondary Retail Frontage

Brighton Road	923b-959 (odd); 936-960 (even)
High Street	2-42 (even); 1-13 (odd) (excl. 1c and 1d)
Purley Road	1-7 (odd)
Russell Hill Parade	1-5 (cons)
Russell Parade	1-13 (cons)
The Exchange	1-5 (cons)
Tudor Court	4-18 (evens)

Selsdon: Main Retail Frontage

Addington Road	182-228 (even)
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Selsdon: Secondary Retail Frontage

Addington Road	119-137 (odd); 150-180 & 230-234 (even)
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South Norwood: Main Retail Frontage

High Street	1a-10 (cons); 77-91 (cons)
Selhurst Road	208-218 (even)
Station Road	2-22 (even); 1-9 (odd)

South Norwood: Secondary Retail Frontage

High Street	11-25 & 64-76 (cons)
Station Road	11-21 (odd)
Portland Road	1-47 (odd); 2-38 (even)

Thornton Heath: Main Retail Frontage

High Street	2-46 (even); 97-123 (odd)
Brigstock Road	32-54 (even); 3-17 (odd)
Ambassador House	1-7 (cons)
Cotford Parade	1-6 (cons)

Thornton Heath: Secondary Retail Frontage

Brigstock Road	23-33 (odd); 66-98 (even) (excl. Nicholas House)
High Street	80-86 (even); 21-96 (odd)

Local Centres

Beulah Road: Main Retail Frontage

Beulah Road	52-76 (even); 82-100 (even)
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Beulah Road: Secondary Retail Frontage

Beulah Road	55b-57 (odd)
Parchmore Road	105-117 (odd)

Brighton Road (Sanderstead Road) : Main Retail Frontage

Brighton Road	244-292 (even); 285-333 (odd)
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Brighton Road (Sanderstead Road): Secondary Retail Frontage

Brighton Road	261-277 (odd)
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Brighton Road (Selsdon Road): Main Retail Frontage

Ruskin Parade	1-8 (cons)
Selsdon Road	2a-18c (even)

Brighton Road (Selsdon Road): Secondary Retail Frontage

Brighton Road	2-40 (even)
South End	79-131 (odd)
Selsdon Road	20-20e (even); 1-15 (odd)

Broad Green: Main Retail Frontage

London Road	282-332 (even); 227-271 (odd)
St James's Road	1-9 (odd)

Broad Green: Secondary Retail Frontage

London Road	248-272 (even)
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Hamsey Green: Main Retail Frontage

Limpsfield Road	324-340 (even); 335-351 (odd)
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Hamsey Green: Secondary Retail Frontage

Limpsfield Road	316-322 & 342-350 (even); 333a-333d (odd)
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Pollards Hill: Main Retail Frontage

London Road	1050-1100 (even); 1023-1107 (odd)
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Sanderstead: Main Retail Frontage

Limpsfield Road

25-47 (odd)

Sanderstead: Secondary Retail Frontage

Limpsfield Road

1-23 & 49-59 (odd)

Shirley: Main Retail Frontage

Wickham Road

134-188 & 242-254 (even);
129-151 & 211-227 (odd)**Thornton Heath Pond: Main Retail Frontage**

London Road

778-840 (even)

Thornton Heath Pond: Secondary Retail Frontage

London Road

722-728 & 842-892 (even)

Brigstock Parade, Brigstock Road

1-8 (cons)

Shopping Parades

Bensham Lane	
Bensham Lane	101-117 (odd); 102-128 (even)
Brighton Road/Biddulph Road	
Brighton Road	560-572 (even)
Brighton Road/Kingsdown Avenue	
Brighton Road	406-418 & 420-454 (even)
Brighton Road/Newark Road	
Brighton Road	171-201 (odd)
Brigstock Road	
Brigstock Road	216-246 (even)
Bywood Avenue	
Bywood Avenue	4-24 (even); 13-19 (odd)
Calley Down Crescent	
Calley Down Crescent	95-105 (odd)
Chapel View	
Chapel View	44-60 (even)
Cherry Orchard Road	
Cherry Orchard Road	140-168 (even)

Chipstead Valley Road	
Chipstead Valley Road	209-227 (odd); 318-330 (even)
Crossways Parade	
Crossways Parade	1-5 (cons)
Selsdon Park Road	169-179 (odd)
Crown Parade	
Crown Parade	1-16 (cons)
Beulah Hill	413-421 (odd)
Elmfield Way	
Elmfield Way	31-49 (odd)
Fiveways Corner	
Purley Way	443-449 (odd)
Central Parade, Denning Avenue	8-10 (cons)
Forestdale Centre	
Forestdale Centre	1-11 (cons)
Godstone Road, Kenley	
Godstone Road	8-30 (even)
Green Lane	
Green Lane	2A-42 (even)
Grovelands	
Brighton Road	102-122 (even)

Headley Drive	
Headley Drive	112-122 (even)
Kenley Station	
Godstone Road	64-84 (even)
Lacey Green	
Lacey Green Parade	1 and 2
Coulsdon Road	217-231 (odd)
London Road/Fairholme Road	
London Road	331-375 (odd)
London Road/Mead Place	
London Road	51-87 (odd)
Mead Place	1-6 (cons)
London Road/Nova Road	
London Road	222-238 (even)
Lower Addiscombe Road	
Lower Addiscombe Road	36-48 (even); 19-53 (odd)
Lower Addiscombe Road/Davidson Road	
Lower Addiscombe Road	7-17 (odd)
Lower Addiscombe Road/Warren Road	
Lower Addiscombe Road	85-99 (odd)

Lower Barn Road	
Lower Barn Road	100-108 (even)
Mayday	
London Road	474-514 (even)
Milne Park East	
Milne Park East	133-145 (odd)
Mitcham Road/Aurelia Road	
Mitcham Road	550-560 (even)
The Parade	1-6 (cons)
Mitcham Road/Wentworth Road	
Mitcham Road	216-244 (even)
Mitchley Avenue	71-79 (odd)
Monks Orchard	
Orchard Way	118-126 (even)
Norbury Road	
Norbury Road	39a-45 (odd)
Portland Road	
Market Parade, Portland Road	1-12 (cons)
Portland Road	149-165 (odd)
Portland Road/Sandown Road	
Portland Road	245-293 (odd)

Purley Oaks	
Station Approach, Purley Oaks	1-6 (cons)
Purley Way	
Purley Way	335-347 (odd); 352-358 (even)
St James's Road	
St James's Road	185-197 (odd)
Sanderstead Station	
Station Parade, Sanderstead Road	1-12 (cons)
Station Approach	1-7 (cons)
Selhurst Road	
Northcote Road	76 and 78
Selhurst Road	Adj 2-22 (even); 11-17 (odd)
Sydenham Road	403-413 (odd)
Selsdon Road	
Selsdon Road	106-122 (even)
Shirley Poppy	
Wickham Road	572- 582 (even)
Shirley Road	
Shirley Road	151-177 (odd)

Shirley Road/Bingham Road	
Shirley Road	54-74 (odd)
Shrublands	
Broom Road	5-19b (odd)
Southbridge Road	
Southbridge Road	60-76 (even)
South Norwood Hill	
South Norwood Hill	261-285 (odd)
Stoats Nest Road	
Stoats Nest Road	73-85 (odd)
Taunton Lane	
Taunton Lane	13-25 (odd)
The Parade, Old Coulsdon	
The Parade, Coulsdon Road	1-12 (cons)
Placehouse Lane	1-1a (cons)
Thornton Road	
Thornton Road	42-54 (even)
Waddon Road	
Waddon Road	33-53 (odd)
Wayside, Fieldway	
Wayside	1-9 (cons)

West Croydon	
London Road	1-37 (odd); 12-42 (even)

Whitehorse Lane	
Whitehorse Lane	15-29 (odd)

Whitehorse Road	
Whitehorse Road	35-81A (odd)

Whitehorse Road/Pawsons Road	
Whitehorse Road	295-321 (odd); 322-346 (even)

Wickham Road	
Wickham Road	798-826 (even)

Windmill Road/St Saviour's Road	
Windmill Road	61a-73 (odd)

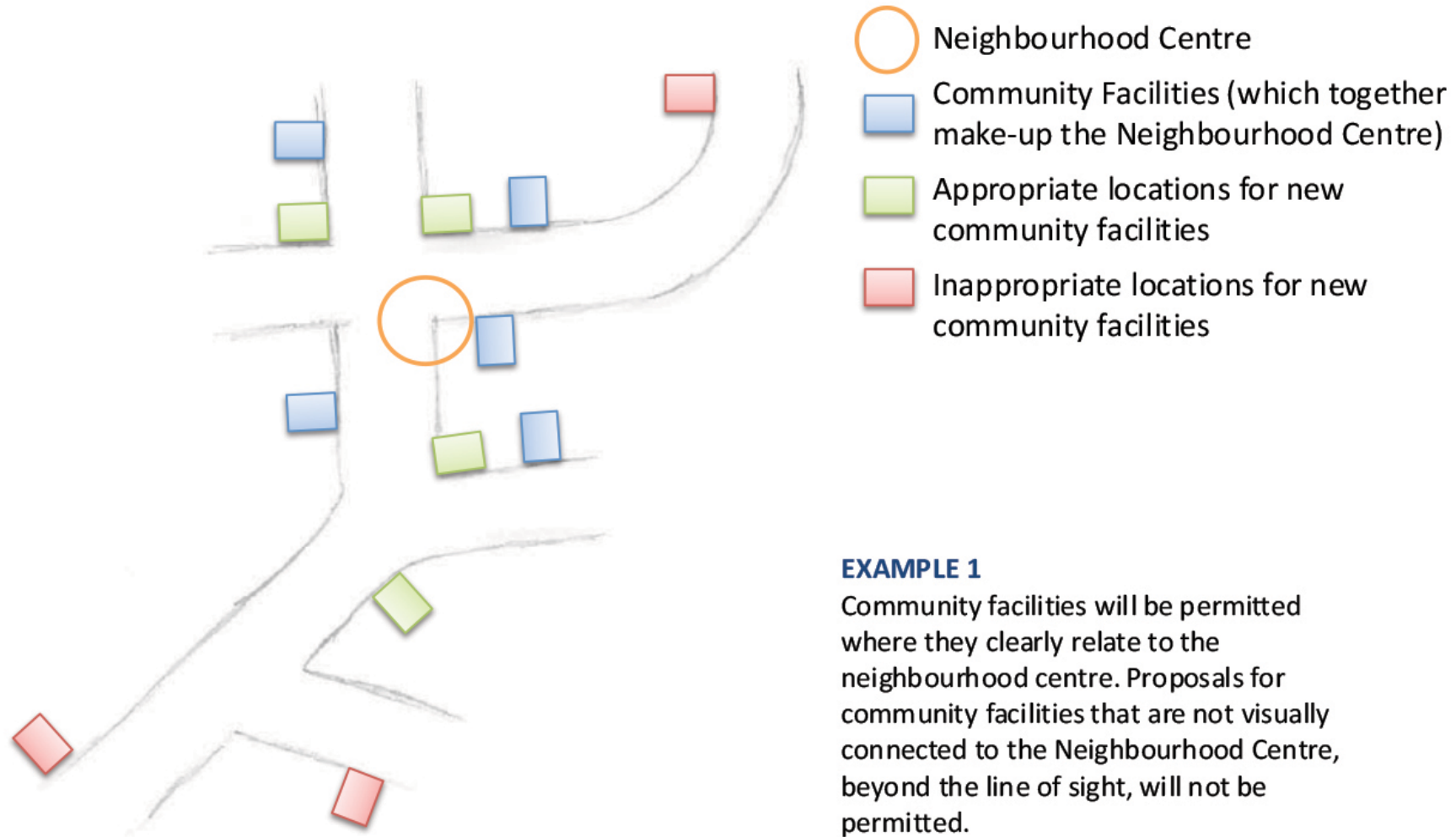
Windmill Road/Union Road	
Windmill Road	135-145 (odd)

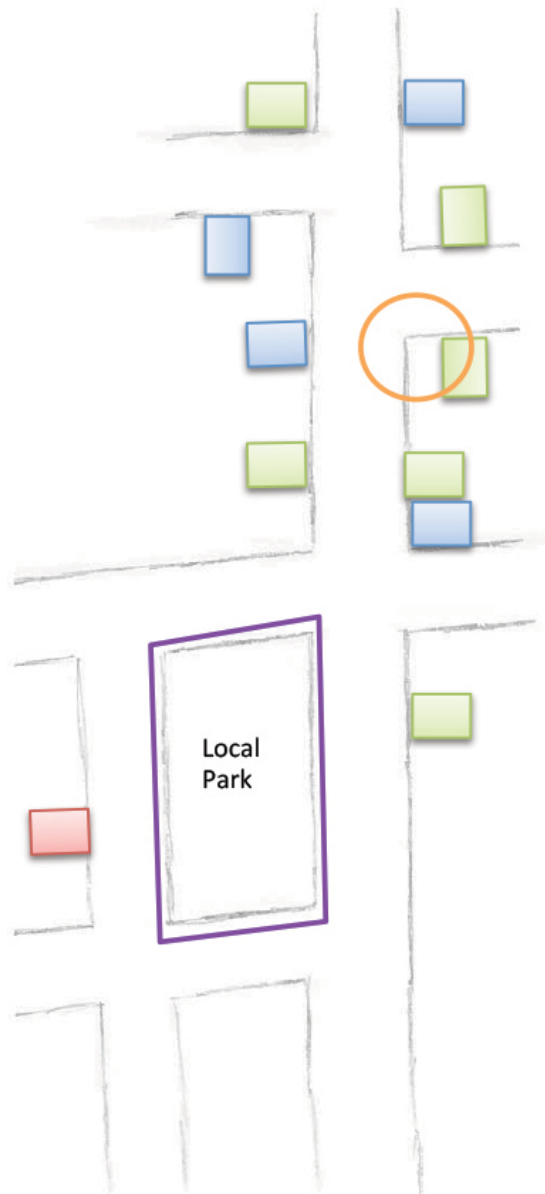
Woodside Green	
Woodside Green	49-59 (odd)






Restaurant Quarter Parades

Restaurant Quarter Parade	
South End	1-73 (odd); 6-78 (even)

Appendix 4 – How to assess whether proposals demonstrably relate to a Neighbourhood Centre







-  Neighbourhood Centre
-  Community Facilities (which together make-up the Neighbourhood Centre)
-  Appropriate locations for new community facilities
-  Inappropriate locations for new community facilities
-  Barriers that restrict movement

EXAMPLE 2

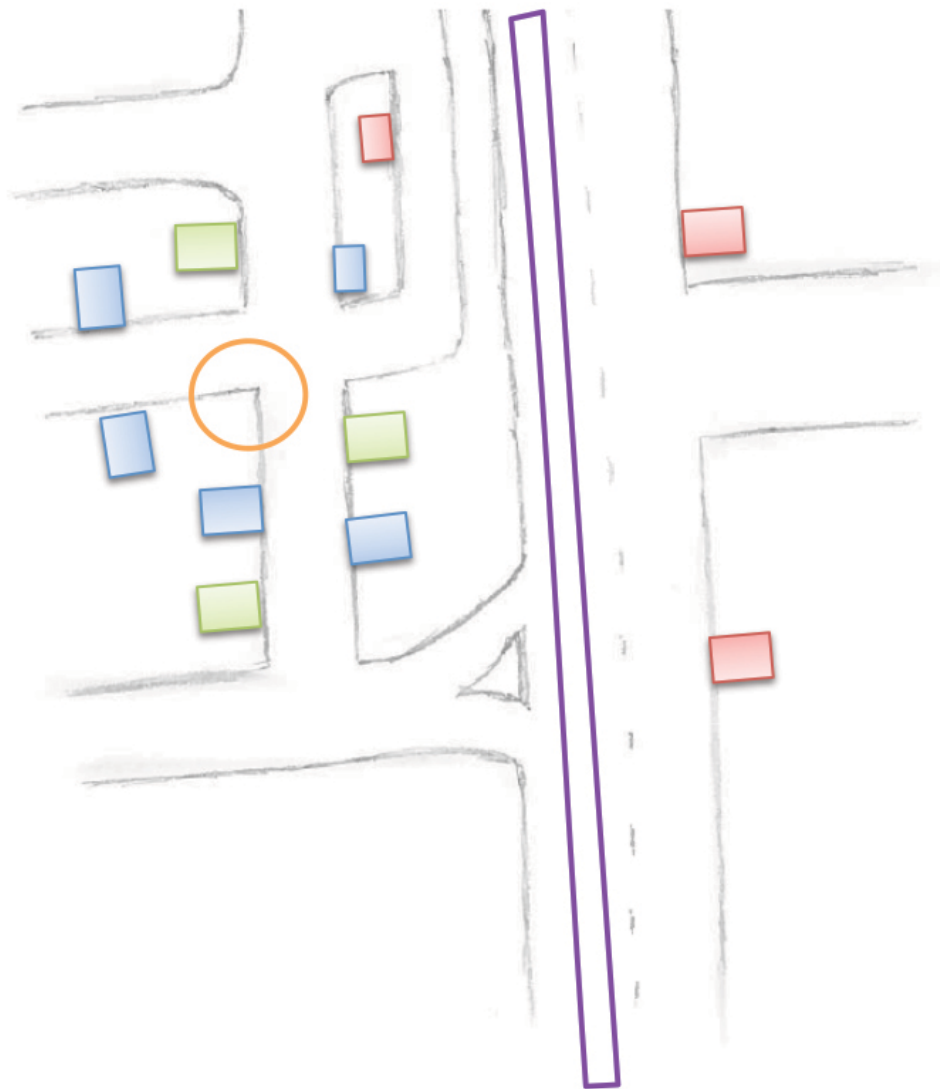
Community facilities will be permitted where they clearly relate to the neighbourhood centre. Proposals for community facilities that are not visually connected to the Neighbourhood Centre, beyond the line of sight, will not be permitted. A clear relationship cannot be demonstrated if there are barriers that restrict movement to the Neighbourhood Centre.








-  Neighbourhood Centre
-  Community Facilities (which together make-up the Neighbourhood Centre)
-  Appropriate locations for new community facilities
-  Inappropriate locations for new community facilities

EXAMPLE 3

Community facilities will be permitted where they clearly relate to the neighbourhood centre. Proposals for community facilities that are not visually connected to the Neighbourhood Centre, beyond the line of sight, will not be permitted.



-  Neighbourhood Centre
-  Community Facilities (which together make-up the Neighbourhood Centre)
-  Appropriate locations for new community facilities
-  Inappropriate locations for new community facilities
-  Barriers that restrict movement

EXAMPLE 4

Community facilities will be permitted where they clearly relate to the neighbourhood centre. Proposals for community facilities that are not visually connected to the Neighbourhood Centre, beyond the line of sight, will not be permitted. A clear relationship cannot be demonstrated if there are barriers that restrict movement to the Neighbourhood Centre.

Appendix 5 – Heritage assets in Croydon

It should be noted that statutory designations are subject to change at any point. Conservation areas, listed buildings and scheduled monuments can be designated at any time and any new designations would be subject to the same policies as those included here.

Conservation Areas

- Addington Village
- Beulah Hill
- Bradmore Green
- Central Croydon
- Croham Manor Road
- Croydon Minster
- Chatsworth Road
- Church Road, Upper Norwood
- Church Street, Croydon
- East India Estate
- Harold Road
- Kenley Aerodrome
- Norbury Estate
- Norwood Grove
- South Norwood
- St Bernard's
- The Waldrons
- The Webb Estate
- Upper Woodcote Village
- Upper Norwood Triangle
- Wellesley Road (North)

Local Heritage Areas

- Addiscombe College Estate
- Auckland Road
- Beatrice Avenue
- Bingham Road
- Birdhurst Road
- Bishops Walk
- Brighton Road (Purley)
- Campden Road and Spencer Road
- Chipstead Valley Road (St Dunstan's Cottages)
- Henderson Road
- Ingatestone Road
- Laud Street area
- London Road (Broad Green)
- London Road (Norbury)
- Pollards Hill South
- Portland Road (Market Parade)
- Portland Road Terraces
- St Peter's Road
- South End with Ye Market
- Station Approach (Coulsdon)
- Stoats Nest Village

- Stuart Crescent
- The Dutch Village

Historic Parks and Gardens (Statutory List)

- Addington Palace
- Norwood Grove

Historic Parks and Gardens (Local List)

The exact boundaries of these areas were approved by the Local Development Framework and Planning Policy Cabinet Committee on 10th December 2008 and adopted by the Council in the Croydon Local Plan: Strategic Policies in April 2013.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addiscombe Recreation Ground • All Saints Churchyard, Sanderstead • All Saints with St Margaret's, Upper Norwood • Ashburton Park • Beaulieu Heights • Beulah Hill Pond • Bradmore Green • Chaldon Way Gardens • Coombe Wood • Coulsdon Manor (Coulsdon Court) • Coulsdon Memorial Ground • Croham Hurst • Croydon Airport, Purley Way West • Duppas Hill • Geoffrey Harris House • Grangewood Park • Haling Grove | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thornton Heath High Street • Upper Shirley Road • Promenade de Verdun Memorial Landscape • Hall Grange • Heathfield • Kenley Airfield • Kings Wood • Lloyd Park • Millers Pond • Mitcham Road Cemetery • Norbury Hall • Park Hill Recreation Ground • Pollards Hill • Queen's Gardens • Queen's Road Cemetery • Royal Russell School • St John the Evangelist, Old Coulsdon • St John's Churchyard, Shirley • St John's Memorial Garden, Church Street • St Mary's Churchyard, Addington Village |
|--|---|

- St Peter’s Churchyard, South Croydon
- Sanderstead Pond (And Green)
- Selsdon Park Hotel (and golf club)
- South Norwood Lake & Gardens
- South Norwood Recreation Ground
- The Lawns
- Thornton Heath Recreation Ground
- Thomas Moore School- (frontage)
- Upper Norwood Recreation Ground

Scheduled Monuments

- Croham Hurst round barrow
- Elmers End moated site, South Norwood
- Group of four WWII fighter pens at the former airfield of RAF Kenley
- Group of seven WWII fighter pens at the former airfield of RAF Kenley
- Newe (or Wide) Ditch, Riddlesdown

Statutory Listed Buildings

See <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/framework/conservation/buildings>

Locally Listed Buildings

See <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/planningandregeneration/framework/conservation/buildings>

Archaeological Priority Areas

- Addington and Addington Park
- Addington Hills
- Ampere Way
- Ashburton Park
- Cane Hill

- Virgo Fidelis School inc St. Joseph’s RC Infant and Junior Schools
- Waddon Ponds
- Wandle Park
- Wettren Tree Garden
- Whitehorse Road Recreation Ground
- Whitgift Almhouses
- Woodcote Village Green
- Woodside Green

- Regular aggregate field system, associated trackway and Anglo-Saxon barrowfield on Farthing Down, 490m east of Hooley Farm, Coulsdon
- St John the Baptist’s Church gateway, Howley Road
- Surrey Iron Railway embankment, approx. 130m south west of Lion Green Road, Coulsdon

- Central Croydon
- Croham Hurst
- Croham Hurst Round Barrow
- Croydon 19th Century Cemeteries
- Croydon Downs
- Deepfield Way

- Elmers End
- Farthing Down
- Haling Grove
- Hook Hill
- Lion Green Road
- London to Brighton Roman Road
- London to Lewes Roman Road
- Mere Bank
- Norwood Grove
- Old Coulsdon

Local Designated Landmarks

- Addington Palace
- All Saints Church, Sanderstead
- Cane Hill Water Tower
- Clock Tower, High Street, Thornton Heath
- Clock Tower, Station Road, South Norwood
- Croydon Minster
- Ikea Towers, part of former power station
- No.1, Croydon, George Street

- Pampisford Road
- Park Lane Anglo-Saxon Cemetery
- Pollards Hill
- RAF Kenley
- Riddlesdown Road
- Russell Hill
- Sanderstead
- Waddon
- Watendone

- NTL Mast, South Norwood Hill
- Park Hill Water Tower
- Shirley Windmill
- St. Andrew's Church, Woodmansterne Road, Coulsdon
- St. Peter's Church, South Croydon
- The Town Hall Clock Tower, Croydon
- Whitgift Almshouses, North End

Views – Croydon Panoramas with the description of what is considered valuable and protectable in the panorama

- From Addington Hills of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmarks NTL Mast, Shirley Windmill, and No.1 Croydon)
- From Biggin Hill of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmarks No.1 Croydon and Ikea Towers)
- From Croham Hurst looking south west of Purley and the Downs
- From Farthing Downs of Coulsdon (landmark No.1 Croydon)
- From Kenley Common of Riddlesdown (A good viewpoint to see a unique view of Riddlesdown, and the quarry on the hillside)
- From land adjacent to Parkway and North Downs Crescent of Addington Palace and Shirley Hills (landmark Addington Palace)
- From Norwood Grove of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmark No.1 Croydon)
- From Pollards Hill of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmarks No.1 Croydon, George Street and Ikea Towers)
- From Purley Way Playing Field of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (landmarks NTL mast, the Town Hall Clock Tower in Katharine Street, No.1 Croydon and the Park Hill Water Tower)
- From Riddlesdown of Kenley (A good viewpoint to see a unique view of Kenley)
- From Ross Road of Ikea Towers (landmark Ikea Towers)

Local Designated Views with the description of what is considered valuable and protectable in the view

- From Addiscombe Road by Sandilands Tramstop of No.1 Croydon
- From Church Street of Whitgift Almshouses and No.1 Croydon
- From Crown Hill of Croydon Minster
- From Farthing Downs of Cane Hill Water Tower
- From George Street of No.1 Croydon, George Street
- From Heathfield of Selsdon and New Addington (unique view of the collection of buildings of New Addington)
- From High Street north east, of the Clock Tower, South Norwood
- From High Street of the Clock Tower, Thornton Heath
- From High Street south west, of the Clock Tower, South Norwood
- From Limpsfield Road, near Wentworth Way of All Saints' Church
- From North End of the Town Hall Clock Tower
- From Oliver Grove of the Clock Tower, South Norwood
- From Park Hill of Croydon Metropolitan Centre (unique collection of buildings, no landmarks)
- From Roman Way north of Croydon Minster
- From Roman Way south of Croydon Minster
- From Selsdon Road of St Peter's Church
- From South Norwood Hill of the Shirley Windmill
- From Woodcote Grove Road of Cane Hill and St. Andrews Church (St Andrews in the foreground and land mark of Cane Hill Water Tower in the distance)

Appendix 6 – About the proposal sites

The Croydon Local Plan 2018 sets out Croydon Council's proposed sites for new homes, new primary and secondary schools, new healthcare facilities, new Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centres and also land to be safeguarded for transport improvements in the borough.

This appendix explains the factors that were taken into consideration when assessing possible proposal sites in the borough. The proposal sites were identified from the following sources:

- The Call for Sites that took place in February 2012 and February 2014;
- The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment prepared by the Mayor of London in 2013;
- Planning permissions and records of pre-application advice; and
- Sites identified by Council officers as having potential for development.

Each site was considered for different uses. As each different land use has different needs the factors that were taken into consideration are looked at in turn starting below with housing.

New homes

In assessing each site the basic criteria that were considered were as follows:

- a. Is the site big enough for 10 or more new homes;
- b. Are there any existing or proposed policy constraints that would prevent the development of the site altogether;
- c. Is the existing land use protected from development unless certain criteria are met (such as demonstrating lack of demand for an industrial premises or community use);
- d. Are there any factors that would prevent the site being developed (such as legal covenants or viability issues); and
- e. Could better use be made of the site for another use such as a new school based on the criteria in the following paragraphs?

New primary schools

There were five principal criteria when assessing whether or not a site was suitable for a new primary school. These were:

- a. The site must be big enough (with 0.25ha being the smallest site a new primary school could be built on);
- b. The site must be in an area with an identified need for new primary school classes;
- c. The existing land use is not protected;
- d. There are no policy constraints that would prevent the development of the site altogether; and
- e. There are no known factors that prevent the site being developed.

Not every area of the borough has a need for new primary school classes beyond 2017. Only the North West, Centre and South West have been identified as needing more classrooms that will require the construction of a new primary school. The remaining areas of the borough (the North East, the East and the South East), either do not have any need for new classrooms or the need is small enough to be accommodated through the expansion of existing primary schools.

New secondary schools

The assessment criteria for secondary schools were similar to primary schools, the main differences being the size of the site required and that secondary school places are required across the borough. The minimum site size for a new secondary school is 1.1ha.

New healthcare facilities

The Council has worked with NHS England, the Croydon Commissioning Group, the South London and Maudsley NHS Trust, the Croydon University Hospital NHS Trust, the London Healthy Urban Development Unit and NHS Property Services to identify sites that would be suitable for new healthcare facilities and are in areas of demand.

Sites for Gypsy and Traveller pitches

Gypsy and Traveller pitches are initially considered in the same way as a site for housing as in planning terms it is the same use of land. However, new Gypsy and Traveller pitches have their own specific requirements as well which were:

- a. The site must be big enough for three pitches (with 0.15ha being the minimum site size required for three new pitches); and
- b. The site should have no existing buildings (on the grounds that it would not be viable to demolish existing buildings and replace them with Gypsy and Traveller pitches), or the existing building could be used to provide an amenity block for new pitches.

Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centres

The Croydon Local Plan 2018 sets out in Policy SP3.3 that it will create a network of Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centres with one each in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, Crystal Palace, Purley and South Norwood/Portland Road. Sites in these locations have been considered as potential locations for a Creative and Cultural Industries Centre where there is an existing policy designation protecting the existing use, but where the site could be realistically used to support creative and cultural industries in the borough.

Appendix 7 – Schedule of proposal sites

Sites numbered between 1 and 50

11: Croydon Garden Centre, 89 Waddon Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CRO 4HY	0.994ha	Garden centre and car park	Urban	Low	Compact houses on relatively small plots; Local authority built housing with public realm; Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		The site is suitable for residential development as the garden centre is not a protected use. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the development to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating. The Listed Building should be positively integrated into the development.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	35 to 94

16: Heath Clark, Stafford Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 4NG	3.24ha	Field	Urban	High	Compact houses on relatively small plots; Industrial Estates; Large buildings in an urban setting; Mixed type flats	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Secondary School and residential development subject to access from Stafford Road		The site is of a suitable size for a secondary school, is in an area that has a high demand for school places and can make a significant contribution to meeting this demand. The site is also large enough to accommodate new homes as well as a secondary school. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Access to this site is currently an issue and development is dependent upon the reconfiguration of the Fiveways junction as currently it is not possible to provide access on to Stafford Road or Duppas Hill Road because of the volume of traffic on these roads. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends the loss of open space is mitigated by the development. School buildings and residential development should be located away from areas at risk from surface water ponding.			2021 - 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	62 to 128

21: Former Royal Mail Sorting Office, 1-5 Addiscombe Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 6SE	0.44ha	Royal Mail Sorting Office & Post Office Car Park	Central	High	Large buildings in an urban setting; Tower Buildings; Transport Nodes	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential led mixed use development incorporating either hotel, office leisure and/or class A2-A5 uses. Also retail so long as the current planning permission is extant.		Proximity to East Croydon Station means site is well suited to provide homes and could include either offices, hotel, leisure and/or Class A2-A5 uses as part of a mixed use scheme. The site lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre but outside the Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses except retail are acceptable in this location. The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site has planning permission for a retail use having passed the sequential test. Should the planning permission expire retail use would cease to be an acceptable use on this site unless a new sequential test demonstrates that there are no sequentially preferable sites available that are suitable for the type of retail use proposed. A cycling hub is required to improve the sustainability of the site, the development of which has some negative environmental impacts, although partly mitigated by the provision of housing and employment.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission and there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	74 to 201

25: Morrisons Supermarket, 500 Purley Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 4NZ	4.57ha	Retail warehouse site bordering Purley Way and Stafford Road	Urban	High	Detached houses on relatively large plots; Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
<p>Redevelopment of a mix of residential, retail, commercial and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community. It is recommended that basements are not considered at this site. Further ground investigations would be required at this site to confirm the the likelihood of groundwater occurrence.</p>		<p>Potential for a new Local Centre in the Fiveways area of Waddon is identified in the Croydon Local Plan's Strategic Policies. Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan, reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential and retail use alongside new community and leisure uses. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.</p>			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	251 to 1028

28: Bowyers Yard, Bedwardine Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Crystal Palace & Upper Norwood	SE19 3AN	0.02ha	Studios and Workshop Space	Urban	High	Large houses on relatively small plots; Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Cultural and Creative Industries Enterprise Centre		An existing recording studio that is seeking to expand their offer will provide greater support for the cultural creative sector. Accords with Croydon Local Plan Policy SP3.3 to deliver such a facility within Crystal Palace. The Sustainability Appraisal highlights the context of the Conservation Area which development proposals will need to consider.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	n/a

30: Purley Leisure Centre, car park and former Sainsbury's Supermarket, High Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 2AA	0.66ha	Swimming pool, multi-storey car park and former supermarket	Urban	High	Large buildings in an urban setting; Mixed type flats; Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use redevelopment incorporating public car park, new leisure facilities, including a swimming pool, and other community facilities, healthcare facility, creative and cultural industries enterprise centre, retail or residential accommodation.		The community use of the site is protected by Policy SP5 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018. A commitment to deliver a creative and cultural industries enterprise centre in Purley District Centre is set out in Croydon Local Plan 2018. As it is in the Primary Shopping Area retail is an acceptable use. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	30 to 171

31: Croydon College car park, College Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1PF	0.25ha	Eastern end of Croydon College over existing car park and access area	Central	High	Large buildings in an urban setting; Linear Infrastructure	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use redevelopment comprising hotel & residential		The site is to be used to fund improvements to the remaining parts of Croydon College, who do not need the car park. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside of the Primary Shopping Area so is suitable for all town centre uses except retail.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	159

32: 4-20 Edridge Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 9WX	0.23ha	Car park	Central	High	Linear Infrastructure; Tower Buildings; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. It is a poor location for offices as it is too far from East Croydon station and outside of the Primary Shopping Area so retail use is not acceptable or suitable.			2021 - 2026	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	180-220

35: Purley Baptist Church, 2-12 Banstead Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 3EA	0.43ha	Purley Baptist Church, parking area and other various buildings	Urban	High	Large buildings in an urban setting; Planned estates of semi detached houses; Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use redevelopment comprising new church, community facility and residential, with development located outside Flood Zone 2 and 3a.		The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The church and community facility are protected by Croydon Local Plan Policy SP5. Part of the site previously had a planning permission which is now expired. The provision of flood prevention measures is required to improve the sustainability of the development.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest with a planning application likely soon and subject to granting of planning permission there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	20 to 111

44: Central Parade West, Central Parade

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Addington	CRO 0JB	2.07ha	Land and community buildings to the west side of Central Parade	Urban	Medium	Institutions with associated grounds; Local authority built housing with public realm; Mixed type flats; Suburban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed development including residential, community, healthcare facility, leisure, retail and open space		Residential development would help meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site is in New Addington District Centre, within the Primary Shopping Area which would make all town centre uses acceptable in this location. Community facilities are protected by Policy SP5 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018. Landscaping that includes species to assist biodiversity is required to assist sustainability. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest with a planning application likely soon and subject to granting of planning permission there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	50 to 290

48: 294-330 Purley Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 4XJ	2.55ha	Retail warehouse and vacant employment land	Urban	Medium	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use development comprising retail store, commercial space and residential units		Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan, reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential and retail. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. As the site lies outside of a Primary Shopping Area it is not suited to intensification of the existing retail use. As the site is within Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. It is recommended that basements are not considered at this site.			Post 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	17

50: 44-60 Cherry Orchard Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 6BA	0.301ha	Meat processing factory	Urban	High	Industrial Estates; Mixed type flats; Tower Buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site was included as an allocation in the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006) and as such is not protected as a Town Centre Industrial site as part of the Croydon Local Plan 2018.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest with a planning application likely soon and subject to granting of planning permission there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	50 to 80

Sites numbered between 51 and 100

54: BMW House, 375-401 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
South Croydon	CR2 6ES	0.581ha	Site of former BMW showroom which has a multistorey car park to the rear of site	Urban	Medium	Large houses on relatively small plots; Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use residential and supermarket. The site is located within Flood Zone 3a associated with the culverted River Wandle. At this location, the culverted River Wandle has been incorporated into the surface water sewer system as it flows north below the A235 Brighton Road. A Flood Warning and Evacuation Management Plan must be prepared for the site.		There are no sequentially preferable sites within the Brighton Road (Sanderstead Road) Local Centre for a supermarket and a developer is interested in building one on this site. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The development has some negative environmental impacts, although partly mitigated by the provision of housing and employment. As the site is within a Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest and a planning application is likely soon with the landowner looking to develop the site themselves	42

60: Cane Hill Hospital Site, Farthing Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Coulsdon	CR5 3YL	32.37ha	Former Hospital Site	Suburban	Low	Green Infrastructure; Planned estates of semi detached houses; Scattered houses on large plots	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development with new community, health and educational facilities		The development of this site will assist in meeting the need for housing in the borough. New community, health and educational facilities are required to improve the sustainability of the site. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission and there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	650

61: Car park, 54-58 Whytecliffe Road South

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 2AW	0.46ha	Car Park	Urban	High	Institutions with associated grounds; Mixed type flats; Planned estates of semi detached houses; Terraced houses and cottages; Transport Nodes	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential use with retention of car parking spaces		The site will help to meet the need for homes and potential for public parking in the borough after 2026. A Transport Assessment will be required of redevelopment proposals for the site to consider possible impacts on local streets in the vicinity of Purley Railway station arising from any reduction in parking.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	21 to 119

68: 130 Oval Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Addiscombe	CRO 6BL	0.22ha	Former warehouse/ factory that has been vacant for more than five years. Hidden behind terraces of residential dwellings accessible through two alleyways.	Urban	High	Industrial Estates; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		As part of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 any town centre or scattered employment site that has been vacant for more than 18 months is being proposed for redevelopment if it could accommodate 10 or more new homes. Policy SP3.2 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 requires that evidence of lack of demand for the existing premises or site for an employment use be provided before other uses can be considered. However, the need for new homes in the borough is so great that, as a plan-making process, a plan-led release of vacant town centre and scattered employment sites is proposed to help meet the need for new homes.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest with a planning application likely soon and subject to granting of planning permission there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	10 to 57

78: 114-118 Whitehorse Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CR0 2JF	0.04ha	Retail unit on ground floor & vacant offices set back from retail frontage over 2 floors	Urban	High	Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential conversion and extension		Offices not in preferred location. Prior approval for office to residential for 8 units, there is potential for 10 units or more with potential to move the/extend the 1st storey and above to the building line of the ground floor. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest	7 to 8

80: Victory Place

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Crystal Palace & Upper Norwood	SE19 3BD	0.27ha	Warehouses and office buildings at rear of Victory Place and Carberry Road in the centre of the Crystal Palace Triangle	Urban	High	Compact houses on relatively small plots; Industrial Estates; Mixed type flats; Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Ground floor retail, restaurant and studio space with hotel, office/ or and residential uses on other floors		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site lies within Crystal Palace District Centre and Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses including retail are acceptable in this location. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that the impact of the proposal on the conservation area is mitigated through the heritage and townscape assessment.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission and there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	33 to 70

97: 24 Station Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
South Norwood & Woodside	SE25 5AG	0.05ha	Vacant plot adjacent to supermarket	Urban	High	Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development with a retail unit		The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site lies within the Primary Shopping Area of South Norwood District Centre and so retail is an acceptable use. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that the impact of the proposal on the conservation area is mitigated through the heritage and townscape assessment.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest and a planning application is likely soon with the landowner looking to develop the site themselves	12

Sites numbered between 101 and 150

104: Former Taberner House site, Fell Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR9 3JS	0.36ha	Former Council offices currently being demolished	Central	High	Green Infrastructure; Large buildings in an urban setting; Tower Buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. It is a poor location for offices as it is too far from East Croydon station and outside of the Primary Shopping Area so retail use is not acceptable or suitable. The retention of public open space in the development is required to assist its sustainability.			2021 - 2026	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	440

115: Cheriton House, 20 Chipstead Avenue

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 7DG	0.17ha	Former care home and land	Urban	High	Institutions with associated grounds; Mixed type flats	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential redevelopment		No interest has been shown for a replacement community facility on this site so residential development is in principle acceptable and will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The design will need to address the environmental impacts of redevelopment. It is recommended that basements are not considered at this site.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest with a planning application likely soon and subject to granting of planning permission there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	15 to 20

116: Rees House & Morland Lodge, Morland Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Addiscombe	CR0 6NA	0.46ha	Vacant office building and former care home	Urban	Medium	Compact houses on relatively small plots; Institutions with associated grounds; Large houses on relatively small plots; Mixed type flats; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Secondary School		Needed to meet demand for school places			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	n/a

120: Timebridge Community Centre, Field Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Addington	CRO 9DX	2.089ha	Former school and grounds currently in use as a community centre	Urban	Medium	Compact houses on relatively small plots; Institutions with associated grounds	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Secondary school buildings		The site is a suitable size for accommodating secondary school buildings and adjacent to existing playing fields which can be used by the school. The secondary school would make a significant contribution towards meeting the demand for secondary school places.			2016 - 2021	In Council ownership	n/a

123: Prospect West and car park to the rear of, 81-85 Station Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 2RD	0.88ha	Car park at rear and office block	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Transport Nodes	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential (with healthcare facility if required by NHS). It is recommended that basements are not considered at this site. Further ground investigations would be required at this site to confirm the likelihood of groundwater occurrence. There is one historic record of surface water flooding held by the Council in this location.		Existing office building is not protected from development. The site's location away from East Croydon station means it is less suited to hotel or office use and because it is outside of the Primary Shopping Area it is not suitable for retail use. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. Acoustic measures will need to be incorporated in the design to assist sustainability of the development.			Post 2026	Site has planning permission and there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	40 to 288

128: Land at, Poppy Lane

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Shirley	CRO 8YT	1.43ha	Cleared site	Suburban	Low	Green Infrastructure; Institutions with associated grounds; Mixed type flats	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		This site does not meet the criteria for designation as Metropolitan Open Land as it does not contribute to the physical structure of London, it does not include open air facilities which serve whole or significant parts of London and it does not contain features or landscapes of national or metropolitan importance. For this reason it has been assessed by the same criteria as other non-Metropolitan Open Land sites and is considered acceptable for development. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	51 to 107

129: 843 London Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 6AW	0.22ha	Site of former Oaks Hospital	Urban	Medium	Medium rise blocks with associated grounds; Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks; Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Primary school		Site is a former community use and is protected for ongoing community activity by Policy SP5. There is a need for primary school places in this area of the borough and this site will help meet the need arising before 2017. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest with a planning application likely soon and subject to granting of planning permission there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	n/a

130: 1-9 Banstead Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 3EB	0.88ha	Semi detached houses including some used as offices	Urban	High	Planned estates of semi detached houses	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest with a planning application likely soon and subject to granting of planning permission there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	77 to 100

136: Supermarket, car park, 54 Brigstock Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 8RX	0.44ha	Iceland Freezer Centre store and car park and rail yard	Urban	High	Industrial Estates; Transport Nodes; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use of residential, retail along Brigstock Road, and employment use		The site is in a very accessible location in Thornton Heath District Centre next to the railway station. Currently it has a low density supermarket with car park and scaffolding yard to the rear. The preferred option retains some employment use (as this is protected by Policy SP3.2 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018) whilst making more efficient use of the site by providing homes that will help meet the borough's need for housing and a replacement retail unit (as the site is in the Primary Shopping Area of the District Centre where retail is encouraged).			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	25 to 55

138: Cherry Orchard Gardens and site between railway line and Cherry Orchard Road, Cherry Orchard Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 6BQ	0.8ha	Cleared site in two parts (1) between the railway line and Cherry Orchard Road and (2) on the corner of Cherry Orchard Road and Oval Road and the Sorter and Porter Public House	Central	High	Industrial Estates; Mixed type flats	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use development of residential with offices, restaurant/café, hotel and/or community facilities		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The part of the site to west of Cherry Orchard Road lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside the Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses except retail are acceptable on this part of the site. Acoustic measures will need to be incorporated in the design to assist sustainability of the development.			2021 - 2026	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	220 to 492

142: 1 Lansdowne Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 2BX	0.47ha	Lansdowne Hotel, YMCA Hostel and Marco Polo House	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Linear Infrastructure	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use development comprising residential, with offices, leisure and/or hotel		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Site lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside the Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses except retail for which sequential testing would be required, are acceptable in this location.			2021 - 2026	The Site (excluding Voyager House) has an implemented, deliverable planning permission. The developer remains in discussions with the Council with regard to a revised scheme incorporating Voyager House.	419 to 441

Sites numbered between 151 and 200

155: St Anne's House & Cambridge House, 20-26 Wellesley Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR9 2UL	0.21ha	Two office buildings and car park	Central	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Linear Infrastructure	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Conversion of building to residential and hotel		Planning permission has already been granted for this site. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development. Acoustic measures will need to be incorporated in the design to assist sustainability of the development.			2021 - 2026	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	46 to 196

157: Canterbury Mill, 103 Canterbury Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CR0 3HA	0.10ha	Former factory building	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Institutions with associated grounds; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
New primary school		The site is of a suitable size for a primary school, is in an area that has a high demand for school places and can make a significant contribution to meeting this demand. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest and a planning application is likely soon with the landowner looking to develop the site themselves	n/a

162: St George's House, Park Lane

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1JA	0.07ha	High rise office building known as 'Nestle Tower'	Central	High	Large buildings in an urban setting	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Conversion and extension of existing building to provide retail and other Class A activities and leisure on the ground floor with residential accommodation on upper floors. There is one historic record of surface water flooding held by the Council in this location.		Existing office building is not protected from development. Site lies within the Primary Shopping Area so retail use is acceptable in this location. Planning permission has already been granted for this site. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission and there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	288

172: Ruskin Square and surface car park, 61 Dingwall Road and Lansdowne Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 2EW	2.7ha	Gateway site also known as Ruskin Square redevelopment	Central	High	Industrial Estates; Large buildings with surrounding space; Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Transport Nodes	
Description of option		Justification for option			Phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use development comprising residential, offices, restaurant/café and fitness centre		Planning permission has already been granted for this site. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Site lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside the Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses except retail are acceptable in this location and particularly suited to office use. To assist sustainability new development should have capacity to connect to a district energy facility. Acoustic measures will need to be incorporated in the design to assist sustainability of the development.			2021 - 2026	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	550 to 625

173: 28-30 Addiscombe Grove

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 5LP	0.08ha	2 Edwardian houses	Central	High	Large buildings in an urban setting	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment to provide more homes		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	12 to 32

174: 30-38 Addiscombe Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 5PE	0.35ha	Vacant site	Central	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Large houses on relatively small plots; Medium rise blocks with associated grounds	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
<p>Residential development. It should be noted that ordinary watercourses have not have been included in the fluvial modelling of the River Wandle and therefore a fluvial flood risk from this watercourse may be present. As set out in Section 11.3.2 of the Level 1 SFRA, applicants considering development of this site may need to prepare a simple hydraulic model to enable a more accurate assessment of the probability of flooding associated with this ordinary watercourse to inform the site specific FRA. This should be carried out in line with industry standards and in agreement with the LLFA.</p>		<p>Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.</p>			2021 - 2026	<p>Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed</p>	49 to 141

175: Stephenson House and Knollys House, Cherry Orchard Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 6BA	0.69ha	Office building and car park	Central	High	Large buildings in an urban setting	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential and/or office		The existing office building is not protected from development. Site is suitable for all town centre uses except retail as it is within Croydon Metropolitan Centre, close to East Croydon station but outside of the Primary Shopping Area making it particularly suited to office use. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Accoustic measures will need to be incorporated in the design to assist sustainability of the development.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	97 to 279

178: Arcadia House, 5 Cairo New Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1XP	0.36ha	Existing church in Factory building, and two other buildings (46 and 47 Tamworth Road)	Central	High	Institutions with associated grounds; Linear Infrastructure; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. It is a poor location for offices as it is too far from East Croydon station and outside of the Primary Shopping Area so retail use is not acceptable or suitable. The previous employment use of the site is protected by Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 and the current community use is temporary so not protected. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that the impact of the proposal on the conservation area is mitigated through the heritage and townscape assessment.			2016-2021	Site has planning permission and there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	41 to 117

182: St Mathews House, 98 George Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 1PJ	0.05ha	Residential building 2/3 storey brick built residential block	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment for residential and/or offices and/or retail (on George Street frontage)		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Site lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station making it particularly suited to office use and the site lies within a proposed extension of the Primary Shopping Area which would make all town centre uses acceptable in this location.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	7 to 20

184: 1-19 Derby Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 3SE	0.34ha	Shops and Garage on triangular site beside railway line close to West Croydon station	Central	High	Terraced houses and cottages; Transport Nodes; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development above, community uses on lower floors		The site lies outside Croydon Metropolitan Centre on a side street so town centre uses are not desirable in or suited to this location. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. New community facilities are required to improve the sustainability of the site. Acoustic measures will need to be incorporated in the design to assist sustainability of the development.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	48 to 137

186: Jobcentre, 17-21 Dingwall Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 9XF	0.35ha	A two storey brick built building	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Offices and/or residential and/or hotel and/or replacement Class A2 (Finance) premises (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)		The site is suitable for all town centre uses except retail as it is within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside of the Primary Shopping Area making it particularly suited to office use. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. Acoustic measures will need to be incorporated in the design to assist sustainability of the development.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	49 to 141

187: 28 Dingwall Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 2NE	0.11ha	Office building	Central	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside the Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses except retail are acceptable in this location. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	16 to 44

189: Car parks, Drummond Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 1TX	0.11ha	Surface car parks on Drummond Road including St Anne's Place	Central	High	Industrial Estates; Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Subject to the Old Town Masterplan which states parking is required here for the period of the masterplan, but that residential redevelopment could be considered later . The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Sustainability Appraisal highlights the context of the Conservation Area which development proposals will need to consider.			Post 2026	In Council ownership	12 to 32

190: Car park to the rear of Leon House, 22-24 Edridge Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 9XT	0.40ha	2 storey parking area serving Leon House	Urban	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface' (BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding.)		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	56 to 162

192: Suffolk House, George Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1PE	0.25ha	Office building with retail units at ground level	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Linear Infrastructure; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use redevelopment with offices or residential dwellings above retail units at ground level		Site lies within a proposed extension of the Primary Shopping Area which would make all town centre uses acceptable in this location. The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	35 to 101

193: 100 George Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 1PJ	0.21ha	The site of Essex House, a demolished office building, last used as a temporary public car park	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use development with offices or residential dwellings above retail units at ground level		Site lies within a proposed extension of the Primary Shopping Area close to East Croydon station which would make all town centre uses acceptable in this location and making it particularly suited to office use. The development of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			2021 - 2026	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	30 to 85

194: St George's Walk, Katharine House and Park House, Park Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1YE	1.94ha	Office & retail (including financial and food & drink) buildings between Katharine Street and Park Street	Central	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential with new civic space and a combination of retail, other Class A uses, leisure and office use.		Existing office building is not protected from development. The site lies within the Primary Shopping Area of Croydon Metropolitan Centre so it is suited to retail. It is situated at a distance from East Croydon station so it less suitable for office use. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Civic Space is a requirement of the Mid Croydon Masterplan. Many of the retail/catering units in St Georges Walk house independent businesses tht provide low cost options and measures should be taken to enable these to continue in Croydon either within the development or elsewhere. As the site is in a Conservation Area, the Council's Conservation Area Guidance and Management Plans will need to be adhered to and proposals assessed against this. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that the impact of the proposal on the conservation area is mitigated through the heritage and townscape assessment.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest with a planning application likely soon and subject to granting of planning permission there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	88 to 504

195: Leon House, 233 High Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 9XT	0.56ha	High rise office building	Urban	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
<p>Conversion to residential or mixed use residential/ office with retention of retail on the ground floor. It should be noted that ordinary watercourses have not have been included in the fluvial modelling of the River Wandle and therefore a fluvial flood risk from this watercourse may be present. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface' (BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding).</p>		<p>Existing office building is not protected from development. Site is too far from East Croydon station to be suited to continued use as an office building in its entirety so conversion to residential or residential and office is preferred option for this site. The area is not suited to more tall buildings or buildings taller than Leon House which means that redevelopment of the site is unlikely as a redevelopment would not be viable because of restrictions on height and the cost of demolishing Leon House. Site is outside of the Primary Shopping Area so is not suitable for retail use although the existing retail floor space can be retained or replaced. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development.</p>			Post 2026	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	26 to 145

196: Stonewest House, 1 Lamberts Place

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 2BR	0.13ha	Office building with stores	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Linear Infrastructure; Mixed type flats; Terraced houses and cottages; Tower Buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help meet the need for housing in the borough. The existing office use is not protected.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	9 to 31

197: Emerald House, 7-15 Lansdowne Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 2BX	0.39ha	Office building	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Office and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site is suitable for all town centre uses except retail as it is within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside of the Primary Shopping Area. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place.			Post 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	55 to 157

199: 20 Lansdowne Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 2BX	0.775ha	Builders yard between Lansdowne Road and the railway line into East Croydon	Central	High	Industrial Estates; Large houses on relatively small plots	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development with light industrial workshops and studio spaces		Site is a town centre employment site. Policy SP3.2 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 requires that evidence of lack of demand for the existing premises or site for an employment use be provided before other uses can be considered.			Post 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	109 to 313

200: Multi-storey car park, Lansdowne Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 2BX	0.95ha	Multi storey car park	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use, public car park and residential.		The Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2013) allows for the loss of 200 car parking spaces in the New Town and East Croydon Area. In light of this, the preferred option includes for an element of car parking to remain alongside residential and missed use development.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	133 to 384

Sites numbered between 201 and 250

201: Lidl, Easy Gym and car park, 99-101 London Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 2RF	1.13ha	Supermarket, gym and car park	Urban	High	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Primary school with residential development on upper floors		The site is of a suitable size for a primary school, is in an area that has a high demand for school places and can make a significant contribution to meeting this demand. The site is in a dense urban area and is suited to a mixed use development with the residential element helping to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	51 to 293

203: West Croydon station and shops, 176 North End

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1UF	1.75ha	West Croydon railway station, retail units on Station Road, London Road and North End, station car park and Network Rail yard	Central	High	Transport Nodes; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Remodelling of station and redevelopment to provide an improved transport interchange, cycle hub, retail & office units with residential development above. In the surrounding area, surface water flood risk is generally low. However, Station Road and the A212 have areas shown to be at high risk from surface water flooding. There are two historic records of surface water flooding held by Croydon Council in this location.		Existing station building is a low density development and use of the site (as identified in the West Croydon Masterplan) could be increased to include residential use. Improvements to the station as a transport interchange including a cycle hub is a policy aspiration of the Croydon Local Plan strategic policy SP8 and will assist in the sustainability of the development. Acoustic measures will need to be incorporated in the design to assist sustainability of the development and measures to alleviate surface water flooding taken, especially if current areas along train tracks are developed, reducing natural drainage capacity.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	79 to 455

211: Poplar Walk car park and, 16-44 Station Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 2RB	0.35ha	Car park & Buildings with ground floor retail units with residential accommodation on upper floors	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Shopping centres, precincts; Transport Nodes; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
A more intensive use of the site with 232 residential units as part of an overall redevelopment of the site which includes re-provision of retail uses, car and cycle parking and a public square.		The site's location away from East Croydon station means it is less suited to hotel or office use and because it is outside of the Primary Shopping Area it is not suitable for retail use although the existing retail floor space can be re-provided as part of the redevelopment of this site. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest and a planning application is likely soon with the landowner looking to develop the site themselves	50 to 232

218: Lunar House, Wellesley Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 9YD	1.34ha	Office Block	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Linear Infrastructure	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Office and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS) if the site is no longer required by the Home Office.		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside the Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses except retail are acceptable in this location. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. Conversion should be considered in the redevelopment to increase sustainability of the site.			Post 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	188 to 542

220: 9-11 Wellesley Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 0XD	0.15ha	Offices and bank	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential and/or hotel and/or retail and/or finance		Existing office building is not protected from development. Site lies within a proposed extension of the Primary Shopping Area which would make all town centre uses acceptable in this location. The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	21 to 60

222: Multi-storey car park, 1 Whitgift Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1DH	0.54ha	Multi-storey car park and gymnasium	Central	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential with community facilities commensurate in size and functionality to that currently on the site		The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. It is a poor location for offices as it is too far from East Croydon station and outside of the Primary Shopping Area so retail use is not acceptable or suitable. The Opportunity Area Planning Framework identifies surplus car parking spaces in this part of Croydon Metropolitan Centre. The retention of community facilities are required to improve the sustainability of the site, development of which has substantial environmental impacts.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	95 to 193

231: Segas House, Park Lane

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 1NX	0.19ha	Listed office building	Central	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential conversion with cultural uses if required (with town centres uses considered if there is no interest in delivery of cultural uses).		The conversion of the existing Listed Building on this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Existing office building is not protected from development. Delivery of a cultural facility on the ground floor in this location would be appropriate to meet demand with residential or office uses on upper floors.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	40

234: Southern House, Wellesley Grove

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR9 1TR	0.58ha	24-storey office building with undercroft straddling Wellesley Grove and a two-storey period property converted to an office	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site is suitable for all town centre uses except retail as it is within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside of the Primary Shopping Area making it particularly suited to office use. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. The public realm is required to encourage connectivity with surrounding areas to make the site more sustainable.			2021 - 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	82 to 234

236: Apollo House, Wellesley Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 9YA	0.58ha	Office Building	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS) if the site is no longer required by the Home Office. There is one record of sewer flooding.		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site is suitable for all town centre uses except retail as it is within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside of the Primary Shopping Area. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. To assist sustainability the development must incorporate acoustic measures to reduce noise impact on the development.			Post 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	82 to 234

242: Davis House, Robert Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1QQ	0.13ha	Office building and shops	Central	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site is suitable for all town centre uses except retail as it is within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside of the Primary Shopping Area making it particularly suited to office use. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. The public realm is required to encourage connectivity with surrounding areas to make the site more sustainable.			2021-2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	82 to 234

245: Mondial House, 102 George Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 1PJ	0.21ha	9-storey office building	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Transport Nodes	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Office and/or residential development or offices or hotel and/or retail (on George Street frontage)		The site lies within a proposed extension of the Primary Shopping Area close to East Croydon station which would make all town centre uses acceptable in this location and making it particularly suited to office use. To assist sustainability the development must incorporate acoustic measures to reduce noise impact on the development.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	30 to 85

247: Norwich Union House, 96 George Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 1PJ	0.13ha	Office Building	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Offices with residential development or hotel and/or retail (on George Street frontage)		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. Site lies within a proposed extension of the Primary Shopping Area which would make all town centre uses acceptable in this location. The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. To assist sustainability the development must incorporate acoustic measures to reduce impact of noise on the development.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	19 to 52

248: 18-28 Thornton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 6BA	0.20ha	Car sales site	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Medium rise blocks with associated grounds; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	9 to 34

Sites numbered between 251 and 300

284: Asharia House, 50 Northwood Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Norbury	CR7 8HQ	0.14ha	Offices, gymnasium and car park	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development including replacement community facility		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The community use of the site is protected by Policy SP5 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018. The retention of a community facility will assist the sustainability of the site. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	7 to 23

286: 35-47 Osborne Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 8PD	0.37ha	Disused warehouse and factory buildings	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		<p>As part of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 any town centre or scattered employment site that has been vacant for more than 18 months is being proposed for redevelopment if it could accommodate 10 or more new homes. Policy SP3.2 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 requires that evidence of lack of demand for the existing premises or site for an employment use be provided before other uses can be considered. However, the need for new homes in the borough is so great that, as a plan-making process, a plan-led release of vacant town centre and scattered employment sites is proposed to help meet the need for new homes. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.</p>			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	17 to 62

294: Croydon College Annexe, Barclay Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 1PF	0.14ha	The former art block of Croydon College	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential redevelopment with community uses and Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centre. There is one record of sewer flooding.		This site is well suited to provide a home to the creative and cultural industries enterprise centre for Croydon Metropolitan Centre. The existing building is a community facility which is protected by Policy SP5 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Fairfield Masterplan encourages a high standard of design which will help the sustainability of the site.			2021 - 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	20 to 56

295: 2 Zion Place

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 8SD	0.15ha	Former Jacques & Co factory building	Urban	High	Industrial Estates; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		<p>As part of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 any town centre or scattered employment site that has been vacant for more than 18 months is being proposed for redevelopment if it could accommodate 10 or more new homes. Policy SP3.2 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 requires that evidence of lack of demand for the existing premises or site for an employment use be provided before other uses can be considered. However, the need for new homes in the borough is so great that, as a plan-making process, a plan-led release of vacant town centre and scattered employment sites is proposed to help meet the need for new homes. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.</p>			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	7 to 39

Sites numbered between 301 and 350

301: Sea Cadet Training Centre, 34 The Waldrons

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 4AZ	0.14ha	Derelict building	Urban	Medium	Large buildings with surrounding space; Large houses on relatively small plots	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential use		The existing structure on the site is fire damaged and cannot be reused. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The community use of the site is protected by Policy SP5 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that the impact of the proposal on the conservation area is mitigated through the heritage and townscape assessment.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	7 to 48

306: The Good Companions Public House site, 251 Tithe Pit Shaw Lane

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Sanderstead	CR6 9AW	0.30ha	Cleared site	Suburban	Low	Planned estates of semi detached houses; Suburban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use of residential and retail		Site lies within the Hamsey Green Local Centre so is suitable for retail use. Retail use will assist in providing an active frontage to the ground floor and the redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	8 to 24

311: Mott Macdonald House, 8 Sydenham Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 2EE	0.24ha	Office building	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site is suitable for all town centre uses except retail as it is within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon Station but outside of the Primary Shopping Area. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. A community use could assist the sustainability of the site.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	34 to 97

314: Valley Park (B&Q and Units A-G Daniell Way), Hesterman Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CRO 4YJ	11.5ha	Out of town retail warehouses and surface car parking	Urban	Low	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS), community and leisure to form the basis of a new residential community and local centre.		<p>Potential for a new Local Centre in the Valley Park area is identified in the Strategic Policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018. Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential and retail use alongside new community and leisure uses. Flood mitigation measures must be incorporated in the development to assist sustainability. As the site is within Flood Zone 2 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.</p> <p>Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface'</p>			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	403 to 1092

316: PC World, 2 Trojan Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 4XL	1.03ha	Retail Warehouse and car park	Urban	Medium	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail and commercial use, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community		Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential and retail. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. As the site lies outside of a Primary Shopping Area it is not suited to intensification of the existing retail use. As the site is within a Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	47 to 175

324: Purley Oaks Depot, 505-600 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 2BG	1.03ha	Council depot	Suburban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
20 Gypsy and Traveller pitches		The site is in Council ownership and the existing employment use can be relocated to underused land in Factory Lane which is also owned by the Council. It is the only deliverable site for Gypsy and Traveller pitches that has been identified and will contribute to meeting the need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches in Croydon.			2016 - 2021	In Council ownership	n/a

325: Telephone Exchange, 88-90 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 4DA	0.34ha	Four storey telephone exchange	Urban	High	Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Conversion of existing building to residential use if no longer required as a telephone exchange in the future		The conversion of this building could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	19 to 77

326: Ambassador House, 3-17 Brigstock Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 7JG	0.56ha	Various retail units at ground level and offices above (with some community use)	Urban	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use conversion comprising residential, retail and community facilities		Office use is not protected in this location which is within the Primary Shopping Area (so retail is a preferred use at ground floor level). The community use in Ambassador House is protected by Policy SP5. Residential development would help to meet the need for homes in the borough. The building is built above the London to Brighton railway line and so conversion is likely to be preferable to new build because of cost of building above Network Rail infrastructure. To assist sustainability the development must incorporate acoustic measures to reduce noise impact of the development. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development. The site is located in Flood Zone 1, low probability of flooding from rivers.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	26 to 145

332: Superstores, Drury Crescent

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 4XT	1.45ha	Retail Warehouses and car park	Urban	Medium	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community		Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential, community uses and retail. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough and the shift from out of town retail will assist the use of more sustainable modes of transport. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. As the site is within Flood Zone 2 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface'.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	66 to 246

334: Valley Leisure Park, Hesterman Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CRO 4YA	0.95ha	Vue Cinema and Valley Park Leisure Complex	Urban	Low	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS), community and leisure to form the basis of a new residential community and local centre.		Potential for a new Local Centre in the Valley Park area is identified in the Croydon Local Plan 2018. Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential and retail use alongside new community and leisure uses. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. Flood mitigation measures must be incorporated in the development to assist sustainability. As the site is within Flood Zone 2 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface'			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	34 to 90

337: Zodiac Court, 161-183 London Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CRO 2RJ	0.71ha	Residential building with ground floor commercial units	Urban	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential redevelopment		Redevelopment provides an opportunity to intensify the use of the site. However, it is noted that there are significant issues with viability of redevelopment that will need to be overcome before this site could be developed. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface'			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	32 to 184

345: Normanton Park Hotel, 34-36 Normanton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
South Croydon	CR2 7AR	0.40ha	Normanton Park Hotel & grounds	Urban	Medium	Compact houses on relatively small plots; Large houses on relatively small plots	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development with primary school expansion if required (otherwise the whole site may be used for residential development).		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest with a planning application likely soon and subject to granting of planning permission there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	14 to 38

347: Tesco, 2 Purley Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 2HA	3.81ha	Tesco store & associated car park	Urban	High	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use residential, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and retail development		Site has an existing retail use and has potential for intensification of use of the site with the addition of residential units which will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Measures to mitigate flood risk will need to be included in the development to assist sustainability. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. As the site is within Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.			2021-2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	172 to 990

348: Homebase & Matalan stores, 60-66 Purley Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CRO 3JP	2.84ha	Retail stores and associated car park	Urban	Medium	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use residential and retail development		Residential development would help meet the need for new homes in the borough. Premises are currently on long leases which will not expire until the mid 2020's. Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan, reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential and retail use. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	128 to 482

349: Harveys Furnishing Group Ltd, 230-250 Purley Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 4XG	0.46ha	Retail stores and car parks	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail and commercial use, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community. As the site is partly within a Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.		Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan, reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential and retail. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. As the site lies outside of a Primary Shopping Area it is not suited to intensification of the existing retail use.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	21 to 78

350: Wing Yip, 544 Purley Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 4NZ	1.53ha	Wing Yip retail warehouse & car park	Urban	Medium	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment of a mix of residential, retail, commercial and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community		<p>Potential for a new Local Centre in the Five Ways area of Waddon is identified in the Croydon Local Plan 2018. Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan, reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential and retail use alongside new community and leisure uses. As the site is a scattered employment site, the employment use will need to be retained as a mitigation of the potential loss of employment and as part of any redevelopment, enable inclusion of attenuation SuDS where possible.</p> <p>Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface'</p>			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	69 to 260

Sites numbered between 351 and 400

351: Furniture Village, 222 Purley Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 4XG	0.71ha	Retail warehouse & car park	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community		Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan, reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential and retail. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. As the site lies outside of a Primary Shopping Area it is not suited to intensification of the existing retail use. As the site is partly within a Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Development should enable inclusion of attenuation SuDS where possible. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface'			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	32 to 120

355: Decathlon, 2 Trafagar Way

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CRO 4XT	1.30ha	Decathlon store & car park	Urban	Medium	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment of this area to a mixture of residential, retail, healthcare facility (if required by the NHS) and community uses to form the basis of a new residential community		Over the lifetime of the Croydon Local Plan, reconfiguration of out of town retail warehouses in the borough will provide an opportunity for redevelopment with a mix of residential, community uses and retail. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Measures to mitigate flood risk will need to be included in the development to assist sustainability. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating. As the site is within a Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	59 to 221

357: Norwood Heights Shopping Centre, Westow Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Crystal Palace & Upper Norwood	SE19 3AH	1.46ha	Sainsbury's supermarket and smaller retail units	Urban	High	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Retail, replacement community use and residential		Site is a relatively low density site within the Primary Shopping Area of Crystal Palace District Centre which has potential for redevelopment. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that the impact of the proposal on the conservation area is mitigated through the heritage and townscape assessment.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	39 to 223

372: Car park, Lion Green Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Coulsdon	CR5 2NL	1.08ha	Car Park (within Coulsdon District Centre)	Suburban	Medium	Industrial Estates	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use development comprising leisure, community facilities and retention of car parking spaces. Also retail so long as the current planning permission is extant.		Site lies within Coulsdon District Centre but outside the Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses except retail are acceptable in this location. The site has planning permission for a retail use having passed the sequential test. Should the planning permission expire, retail use would cease to be an acceptable use on this site unless a new sequential test demonstrates that there are no sequentially preferable sites available that are suitable for the type of retail use proposed.			2021 - 2026	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	n/a

374: Reeves Corner former buildings, 104-112 Church Street

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1RD	0.16ha	Vacant Land with designated Secondary Retail Frontage	Urban	High	Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
<p>Mixed use with residential to upper storeys and retail on ground floor. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface' (BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding). A high risk of surface water flooding surrounds the site, particularly across the road network such as Cairo New Road and Church Street. There is one historic record of surface water flooding held by Croydon Council in this location.</p>		<p>It will help meet the need for housing in the borough. Retail or a community use will assist in providing an active frontage to the ground floor. Previous use of the site was retail so new retail use is acceptable. As the site is in a Conservation Area, the Council's Conservation Area Guidance and Management Plans will need to be adhered to and proposals assessed against this. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that the impact of the proposal on the conservation area is mitigated through the heritage and townscape assessment.</p>			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	23 to 64

375: Northern part of, 5 Cairo New Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1XP	0.91ha	Church in former Factory building	Urban	High	Institutions with associated grounds; Linear Infrastructure	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential redevelopment above community use. The surrounding areas of Cairo New Road and Roman Way are shown to be at a high risk of surface water flooding.		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The community use of the site is protected by Policy SP5 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018.			2021 - 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	128 to 368

392: Carolyn House, 22-26 Dingwall Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 9XF	0.13ha	Office building	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Offices and residential and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site is suitable for all town centre uses except retail as it is within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon Station but outside of the Primary Shopping Area. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	23 to 64

393: Whitgift Centre, North End

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1UB	8.8ha	Shopping Centre, four office towers and two multi-storey car parks	Central	High	Shopping centres, precincts	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Expansion of shopping centre, improved public realm and residential development and car parking provision. The majority of the site is shown to be at a very low risk. The surrounding areas are generally at a low risk of surface water flooding with the areas of the road network (i.e. Wellesley Road) being shown to be at high risk. There are three historic records of surface water flooding and one historic record of sewer flooding.		Planning permission has been granted for this site which represents a comprehensive major regeneration scheme for Croydon Metropolitan Centre which will secure an improved quality and expanded shopping centre along with new homes that will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that the impact of the proposal on the conservation area is mitigated through the heritage and townscape assessment.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission and landowner is likely to develop the site themselves	400 to 1,000

396: Praise House, 145-149 London Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CR0 2RG	0.25ha	Former office building of 4 floors currently with a community use with extension at rear last used as garage. Frontage used as tyre fitters.	Urban	High	Industrial Estates; Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment for mixed use residential and community use		Site has an existing community use that is protected. The redevelopment of this site would help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Currently it is not likely to be viable so its development is not likely to be completed before 2026.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	9 to 52

398: Coombe Cross, 2-4 South End

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1DL	0.26ha	4 storey office building	Urban	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development. It should be noted that ordinary watercourses have not have been included in the fluvial modelling of the River Wandle and therefore a fluvial flood risk from this watercourse may be present. There are further areas of medium risk of surface water flooding to the west of the site. The surrounding area is generally an area of low to medium surface water flood risk. However, there are areas of high risk in regards to surface water flooding in areas such as Parker Road and South End. There are two historic records of surface water flooding.		The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	37 to 105

400: Day Lewis House, 324-338 Bensham Lane

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 7EQ	0.25ha	Large office/factory building	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential redevelopment		The site consists of an office building with prior approval to convert to residential use, a temporary community use and a small area of warehousing. The office and temporary community uses are not protected and the remaining area of Class B8 use is small. Residential use of this site will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			2021 to 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	12 to 42

Sites numbered between 401 and 450

404: Vistec House & 14 Cavendish Road, 185 London Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CR0 2RJ	0.69ha	6 storey office building fronting London Road and 2 storey warehouse on Cavendish Road	Urban	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough and as it is outside the Local Centre and Primary Shopping Area retail and other town centre uses are not preferred uses on this site.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest and a planning application is likely soon with the landowner looking to develop the site themselves	32 to 179

405: Capella Court & Royal Oak Centre, 725 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 2PG	1.30ha	A 5 storey office in the middle of a roundabout and a single storey block on the south side of the roundabout connected by a footbridge to the main building and group of single storey commercial units at rear of Capella Court	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development and health facility, and the retention and reconfiguration of existing uses and their floor space with no net loss of flood storage capacity		The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site lies outside of Purley District Centre so is not a suitable location for town centre uses including retail and offices. The Shopping Parade on the southern part of the site is proposed for de-designation as it does not have any shops in it. The current community use within the site should be included to assist sustainability in the local context. As the site is within a Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Exception Test as part of a Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment. Any development which involves an increase in building footprint should ensure there is no impact on the ability of the floodplain to store water. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	59 to 221

407: 797 London Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 6AW	0.15ha	Six storey office building and car park at least part vacant	Urban	Medium	Large buildings with surrounding space; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Conversion or redevelopment to residential use		Office use is not protected in this location and residential use would help meet the borough's need for new homes. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	7 to 25

409: Beech House, 840 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 2BH	0.14ha	4 storey office building	Urban	High	Large buildings in an urban setting; Large buildings with surrounding space; Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Conversion of the office building to residential uses.		Located outside the proposed District Centre boundary so residential would be the preferred use, however the existing office use could be retained on the site. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development. As 22% of the site is in Flood Zone 2 any proposal for redevelopment should locate buildings within Flood Zone 1.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission and there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	36 to 45

410: 100 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 4DA	0.22ha	Co-op funeral service premises	Urban	Medium	Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use residential and retail development		Site has an existing retail use and has potential for intensification with the addition of residential units which will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	10 to 37

411: Palmerston House, 814 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 2BR	0.07ha	Office Building	Urban	High	Large buildings with surrounding space; Medium rise blocks with associated grounds	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential redevelopment		Site is an office in an edge of centre location where residential use is preferable. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Conversion could be considered to reduce the environmental impacts of the development with flood mitigation measures. As part of the site is in Flood Zone 2 and 3 an Exception Test is required as part of a Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment. Any redevelopment of the site should seek to locate buildings in Flood Zone 1.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	4 to 18

416: Challenge House, 618 Mitcham Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CRO 3AA	0.80ha	3-storey office building	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Institutions with associated grounds; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential redevelopment or conversion. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development.		Office use is not protected. The Council's preferred location for offices is in the New Town and East Croydon station areas of Croydon Metropolitan Centre and in District Centres. The redevelopment of this site will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	36 to 136

417: Stonemead House, 95 London Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 2RF	0.16ha	Vacant office building	Urban	High	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential		The redevelopment or conversion of the building could help to meet the need for new homes.			2021 - 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	23 to 64

430: Grafton Quarter, Grafton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CRO 3RP	0.62ha	Various industrial buildings and office block that are vacant	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Institutions with associated grounds; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centre and residential development		It is an objective of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 to encourage creative and cultural industries in the borough. Permitting residential development on part of this site enables the development of a Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centre on the remaining part of the site as it makes the overall development viable and assists with the sustainability of the site along with mitigation of the loss of employment with the retention of some skills and training on the site.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest and a planning application is likely soon with the landowner looking to develop the site themselves	28 to 131

Sites numbered between 451 and 500

468: Grass area adjacent to, 55 Pawsons Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR0 2QA	0.27ha	Fenced off grass area to the rear of shops on Whitehorse Road and adjacent to estate 1 - 55 Pawsons Road and former depot at rear of 57 Pawsons Road	Urban	Medium	Medium rise blocks with associated grounds; Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that development proposals should seek to ensure that any loss of open land is mitigated through alternative provision.			2016 - 2021	In Council ownership	13 to 45

471: Masonic Hall car park, 1- 1B Stanton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CRO 2UN	0.15ha	Private Car Park between 1 and 1 B Stanton Road, called Masonic Hall car park.	Urban	High	Large houses on relatively small plots; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Delivery will be an issue with the land in private ownership and as a car park for a hall the Community Policy SP5 must be complied with. A Contaminated Land Assessment will be required.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	7 to 39

474: Rear of The Cricketers, 47 Shirley Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Addiscombe	CRO 7ER	0.18ha	Amenity land to the rear of the pub's car park	Suburban	Medium	Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	7 to 17

486: Land and car park at rear of The Beehive Public House, 45A Woodside Green

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
South Norwood & Woodside	SE25 5HQ	0.15ha	Amenity land & car park	Urban	Medium	Compact houses on relatively small plots; Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	7 to 25

488: Canius House, 1 Scarbrook Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 1SQ	0.07ha	5 storey vacant office block bordering Surrey Street	Central	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Medium rise blocks with associated grounds	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential conversion		A prior notification under the General Permitted Development Order has been made for this site. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development. The Sustainability Appraisal highlights the context of the Conservation Area which development proposals will need to consider and which this site is adjacent to.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	30

489: Corinthian House, 17 Lansdowne Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 2BX	0.21ha	Locally listed office building	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Retention of offices with residential conversion, and/or hotel (with healthcare facility if required by the NHS)		As a locally listed building redevelopment is not an acceptable option. In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside the Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses except retail are acceptable in this location. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place.			Post 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	30 to 85

490: 95-111 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 4HD	0.40ha	Gym car park and derelict houses	Urban	Medium	Planned estates of semi detached houses; Transport Nodes; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Primary school		The site is of a suitable size for a primary school, is in an area that has a high demand for school places and can make a significant contribution to meeting this demand.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	n/a

492: 5 Bedford Park

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CRO 2AQ	0.18ha	Vacant office building	Central	High	Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential conversion		A prior notification under the General Permitted Development Order has been made for this site. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Conversion would need to adhere to Local Plan and London Plan Standards to improve the sustainability of the development.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	82 to 91

493: Pinnacle House, 8 Bedford Park

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 2AP	0.31ha	Office building	Central	High	Institutions with associated grounds; Large buildings with surrounding space	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use of residential with offices (or a healthcare facility if required by the NHS) on the ground floor		In accordance with Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018, office refurbishment/redevelopment and mixed use should be explored fully. The site lies within Croydon Metropolitan Centre close to East Croydon station but outside the Primary Shopping Area so all town centre uses except retail are acceptable in this location. The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. The inclusion of healthcare facilities should be explored with the NHS before development takes place.			Post 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	44 to 125

495: Dairy Crest dairy, 823-825 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	CR8 2BJ	0.45ha	Dairy depot with buildings fronting on to Brighton Road being a locally listed building	Urban	Medium	Compact houses on relatively small plots; Industrial Estates; Large houses on relatively small plots; Medium rise blocks with associated grounds; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Conversion of buildings fronting Brighton Road to studio space (with potential for a Creative and Cultural Industries Enterprise Centre serving Purley) with new light industrial units to the rear		The buildings fronting Brighton Road are locally listed so conversion is the only acceptable option. Policy SP3 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 sets out the need for a Cultural and Creative Industries Enterprise Centre in Purley and the conversion of the buildings on Brighton Road could lend themselves to studio spaces. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating. As the site is within a Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	n/a

499: Croydon University Hospital Site, London Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Thornton Heath	CR7 7YE	8.17ha	Various hospital and medical associated buildings along with a staff car park on Bensham Lane	Urban	Medium	Industrial Estates; Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Medium rise blocks with associated grounds; Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Consolidation of the hospital uses on a smaller area of the site with enabling residential development on remaining part subject to there being no loss of services provided by the hospital in terms of both quantity and quality		In order to fund improvements to the existing hospital buildings residential development on part of the site may be required. This option is dependent on their being no loss of services provided by the hospital both in terms of quantity and quality.			2021 - 2026	Site is part of a partners' Estate Strategy	77 to 290

Sites numbered between 501 and 1000

502: Coombe Farm, Oaks Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Shirley	CR0 5HL	3.99ha	Former school and hostel buildings	Suburban	Low	Green Infrastructure; Institutions with associated grounds	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development so long as the development has no greater footprint, volume or impact on openness on the Metropolitan Green Belt than the existing buildings on the site		Although the site is in the Green Belt, it already has built form. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	90

504: Stroud Green Pumping Station, 140 Primrose Lane

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Shirley	CR0 8YY	0.72ha	Thames Water pumping station (which is a Locally Listed Building) and surrounding land	Suburban	Medium	Green Infrastructure; Industrial Estates; Planned estates of semi detached houses	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development (including the conversion of the Locally Listed pumping station) if the site is no longer required for its current use in the future. It should be noted that ordinary watercourses have not have been included in the fluvial modelling of the River Wandle and therefore a fluvial flood risk from this watercourse may be present.		This site does not meet the criteria for designation as Metropolitan Open Land as it does not contribute to the physical structure of London, it does not include open air facilities which serve the whole or significant parts of London and it does not contain features or landscapes of national or metropolitan importance. For this reason it has been assessed by the same criteria as other non-Metropolitan Open Land sites and is considered acceptable for development. Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			Post 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	26 to 68

517: Milton House, 2-36 Milton Avenue

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Broad Green & Selhurst	CR0 2BP	1.32ha	Mostly vacant & semi derelict factory units in integrated industrial location surrounding Milton Avenue	Urban	Medium	Compact houses on relatively small plots; Industrial Estates; Large buildings in an urban setting; Terraced houses and cottages	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential and employment uses		The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough, whilst also providing some employment and mitigating against possible loss of employment in the area. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating and that mitigation of loss of employment might take the form of requirements around training and skills development.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	74

522: Surface car park, Wandle Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	-	0.6ha	Council Surface Car park	Central	High	Large buildings with well defined building line and adjacent to other buildings; Linear Infrastructure; Medium rise blocks with associated grounds	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
<p>Bus stand underneath the flyover and a district energy centre and residential development on the remainder of the car park. The majority of the site is within Flood Zone 3a to the south-west and the rest of the site are within Flood Zone 1. This More Vulnerable development should be preferably located in Flood Zone 1. If it is essential to build on Flood Zone 3a, then all residential uses should be located in the first floor level or above. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface' (BGS Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding).</p>		<p>TfL Buses require a bus standing space in Croydon Metropolitan Centre so that bus stands can be removed from the Mid Croydon Masterplan area. A district energy centre is a policy aspiration of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 and the Wandle Road surface car park has been identified as the most cost effective and realisable site for its location. The remaining capacity can be used for new housing which will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. As the site is within a Flood Zone 3 it will be subject to the Sequential Test as part of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p>			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	Up to 40

662: Coombe Road Playing Fields, Coombe Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
South Croydon	CR0 5RB	10.80ha	Playing fields	Suburban	Medium	Detached houses on relatively large plots; Green Infrastructure; Institutions with associated grounds	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Secondary school with retention of playing pitches		The site is of a suitable size for a secondary school, is well connected to an area that has a high demand for school places and can make a significant contribution to meeting this demand. The site has met the criteria for de-designation as Green Belt and part of the site will be de-designated to accommodate a school. The site is currently used as playing pitches which are protected so any redevelopment for a school should look to retain some of this use. Development could potentially require mitigation to address the effects of impact on the adjacent SNCI.			2016 - 2021	In Council ownership	n/a

683: Purley Back Lanes, 16-28 Pampisford Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Purley	-	0.54ha	Single Storey Garage Engineering works at Russell Hill Place, car park and domestic garages at rear of Tudor Court, Russell Hill Parade. Two four storey detached houses in use as D1 facilities on Pampisford Road.	Urban	High	Large houses on relatively small plots; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development and public car park including new industrial units to replace those currently on the site		Part of the site is currently an operational town centre employment site where there is a presumption against residential development. However, development of the site could enable the replacement of the industrial units with more modern and more accessible premises whilst providing new homes that are needed to meet the borough's need for housing.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	Up to 91

937: Kempsfield House, 1 Reedham Park Avenue

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Kenley and Old Coulsdon	CR8 4BQ	0.48ha	Former Croydon Council children's home	Suburban	Low	Institutions with associated grounds; Mixed type flats; Planned estates of semi detached houses	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential development with community use		Residential development to help meet the need of the borough. The community use of the site is protected by Policy SP5 of the Croydon Local Plan 2018. The Sustainability Appraisal recommends public transport improvements are made as part of the proposal to mitigate the site's low public transport accessibility rating.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest and a planning application is likely soon with the landowner looking to develop the site themselves	12

945: Waitrose, 110-112 Brighton Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Coulsdon	CR5 2NB	0.265ha	Waitrose supermarket	Urban	Medium	Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential, retail, car parking (and healthcare facility if required by the NHS)		The site has been identified by the NHS as being in an area with a need for additional healthcare facilities. Residential development would help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. The site has an existing retail use.			2021 - 2026	Site has no known developer interest and the Council will need to work with landowner to bring it forward	55 to 90

946: Stubbs Mead Depot, Factory Lane

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Waddon	CR0 3RL	2.71ha	Council Depot with parking area, and six buildings and one bay of fuel pumps.	Urban	High	Industrial Estates	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed residential and employment (industry and warehousing)		<p>The employment use is a protected use and therefore need to be retained on the site. The redevelopment of this site could help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.</p> <p>The provision of flood prevention measures is required to improve the sustainability of the development. Self-contained residential basements and bedrooms at basement level are not permitted in areas that have 'potential for groundwater to occur at the surface'.</p>			2021 - 2026	In Council ownership	157 to 440

947: 359-367 Limpsfield Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Sanderstead	CR2 8BV	0.325ha	Car repair garage	Suburban	Low	Retail Estates & Business & Leisure Parks	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential with 1 - 3 commercial units on ground floor		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough.			2016 - 2021	Site has planning permission and there is nothing preventing the site from being developed	10 to 22

948: 230 Addington Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Selsdon	CR2 8LL	0.106ha	Disused art deco dance hall last used as a car repair garage	Suburban	Medium	Suburban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Residential with retail on ground floor (up to 3 units)		Residential development will help to meet the need for new homes in the borough. Retail development will help to re-establish the primary shopping area of the district centre given the site's Main Retail Frontage designation.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	11

950: Norfolk House, 1-28 Wellesley Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Croydon Opportunity Area	CR0 2AE	0.708ha	Retail/commercial and hotel uses of 2 - 11 storeys. Wellesley Road elevation is within a Main Retail Frontage, and George Street elevation is within a Secondary Retail Frontage. Part of the site is locally listed.	Central	High	Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Mixed use development to include retail, residential, office and hotel uses.		The site is located in an area where mixed use development is acceptable and redevelopment of the site would rejuvenate this key site.			2021 - 2026	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	125 to 255

951: 1485-1489 London Road

Place	Postcode	Size of site	Site description	Suburban, Urban or Central location?	Public Transport Accessibility of area	Local character of area	
Norbury	SW16 4AE	0.17ha	The existing site consists of two story buildings with 3 retail units and 3 two bedroom flats above fronting London Road and at the rear an existing two storey supermarket facing Fairview Road	Urban	Medium	Terraced houses and cottages; Urban Shopping Areas	
Description of option		Justification for option			Anticipated phasing of development	Evidence of deliverability	Number of homes
Redevelopment for residential and retail		The site is suitable for mixed use development with retail development and a community use on the ground floor with residential accommodation on the upper floors. Previous use of the site was retail and would be acceptable as it is also partly within a Primary Shopping Area. Community use would add to the network of community facilities throughout the borough and new homes would help alleviate the need for new homes in the borough.			2016 - 2021	Site is subject to developer interest but there are a number of issues that need to be overcome before the site can be developed	15 to 22

Appendix 8 – Delivery matrix

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
SP1 - The Places of Croydon	New developments that contribute to an enhanced sense of place and improved local character	Croydon Council Developers Landowners Neighbourhood Forums Public bodies Neighbouring local authorities Businesses Service Providers	A range of policies to promote high quality new development through the pre-application and development management process. Future policies will be guided by the Borough Character Appraisal, other place-based evidence and the LDF, including the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals and future Neighbourhood Plans.	2011-36	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Borough Character Appraisal Provide further assistance to Neighbourhood Plans to help implement policy
	Growth in homes, jobs and services	Croydon Council Developers Landowners Service providers Infrastructure providers Neighbourhood Forums Registered Providers Service providers Businesses	Other policies forming part of the Local Development Framework Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework	2011-36	Primarily in Croydon Opportunity Area, including approximately a third of the borough's residential growth, with Waddon, Purley, and Broad Green & Selhurst, and Thornton Heath and Coulsdon, accommodating medium and moderate residential growth and, to a more limited extent in the other Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 Provide further assistance to Neighbourhood Plans to help implement policy Work with infrastructure providers to deliver infrastructure necessary to support Places of Croydon

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
SP2 - Homes	A total of 32,890 new homes between 2016 and 2036	Developers Landowners Registered providers Croydon Council GLA	Allocating land for new homes in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals and to guide development of new homes Working with developers and landowners through the development management process to secure the best use of land in Croydon	2016-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018 Review Community Infrastructure Levy requirements Apply planning obligations requirements more flexibly
	6,970 homes on allocated sites outside of Croydon Opportunity Area including preferred unit mix (tenure and size)	Croydon Council GLA Developers Landowners	Croydon Council will allocate sites for new homes in the Detailed Proposals of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 in partnership with GLA, developers and landowners	2011-17	All Places except Croydon Opportunity Area	Delivered in Croydon Local Plan 2018
	10,760 homes on allocated sites inside Croydon Opportunity Area including preferred unit mix (tenure and size)	Croydon Council GLA Developers Landowners	Croydon Council will allocate sites for new homes in Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals in partnership with GLA, developers and landowners	2011-17 Adopted in 2013	Croydon Opportunity Area	Delivered in Croydon Local Plan 2018 Transfer delivery to Croydon Local Plan: 2018

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	25% of all new homes to be social or affordable rented homes (with a minimum of 8,175 in total) and 15% of all new homes to be intermediate affordable homes for low cost shared home ownership, intermediate rent or starter homes (with a minimum of 4,905 new homes)	Developers and Croydon Council working in partnership with Registered Providers	Planning obligation agreements with developers Croydon Council New Build Programme Registered Providers build programmes	2016-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018 and in particular the requirements for on-site provision of affordable homes Apply other planning obligations requirements more flexibly Work with Registered Providers to seek other funding sources for affordable homes
	Mechanism for calculating commuted sums for affordable housing	Croydon Council	Non-statutory guidance on Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy	2011-17	All Places	Non-statutory guidance on Planning Obligations

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	<p>Framework for provision of homes including approach to mix of homes across borough</p> <p>Framework for provision of homes including minimum design and amenity standards for family homes</p>	Croydon Council will set framework	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals	2011-17	All Places	Delivered in Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Provision of affordable homes	Developers and Croydon Council working in partnership with Registered Providers	<p>Planning obligation agreements with developers</p> <p>Croydon Council New Build Programme</p> <p>Registered Providers build programmes</p>	2011-2036	All Places	<p>Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018</p> <p>Update Affordable Housing Viability Assessment</p> <p>Review Housing Strategy</p>
	36 new pitches for Gypsy and Travellers	Croydon Council	Croydon Council allocates land for new pitches in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals. Provision of pitches on a site dependent either on a private development or a Registered Provider.	2016-2036	All Places	<p>Review Croydon Local Plan 2018</p> <p>Re-appraise availability of land in borough to identify new sites for Gypsy and Traveller pitches</p> <p>Work with Registered Providers and public sector land owners in Croydon to identify other potential for new pitches</p>

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
SP3 - Employment	Innovation and investment into the borough will be increased	Croydon Council Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership Developers Landowners	Croydon Council will allocate land for employment activities and Enterprise Centres in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Coast to Capital LEP will assist with promotion	2011-2036	Croydon Opportunity Area and Coulsdon	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018 Review Economic Development Strategy Apply planning obligations requirements more flexibly
	A network of Enterprise Centres	Croydon Council Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership Studio space providers Landowners	Croydon Council will allocate land Coast to Capital LEP will assist with promotion Studio space providers will provide Enterprise Centres	2011-2021	Croydon Opportunity Area, Purley, Crystal Palace & Upper Norwood and South Norwood/ Portland Road	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018 Review Economic Development Strategy

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Protection of industrial and warehousing land and premises	Croydon Council	Croydon Council will use the Development Management process to protect existing industrial and warehousing land and premises from change of use or redevelopment to non Class B uses	2011-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018 Review Economic Development Strategy Work with Croydon Council's Economic Development service to promote industrial areas
	Workshop/studios for Class B industrial uses in town centre locations	Croydon Council Developers Landowners Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership	Policy encouraging development in these locations Coast to Capital LEP will assist with promotion	2011-2036	Croydon Metropolitan Centre and all District and Local Centres	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018 Review Economic Development Strategy Work with the Croydon Council's Economic Development service to promote workshop space
	Remodelled Fairfield Halls	Croydon Council Fairfield Halls	Croydon Council Capital Programme College Green Masterplan	2012-2020	Fairfield Halls	Review Croydon Council Capital Programme Seek other sources of funding for remodelling
	Use of empty buildings and cleared sites by creative industries and cultural organisations	Croydon Council Voluntary sector partners Private sector partners Landowners Property Agents	Where Croydon Council is the land owner it will seek to ensure this happens. Where the Council is not the land owner, it will use its Development Management function to promote this activity.	2011-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Town centre health checks	Croydon Council GLA	Undertake town centre health checks in partnership with GLA and relevant neighbouring boroughs to consider the vitality of existing town centres and in accordance with Policy 2.15 of the London Plan, also consider the case for identifying new centres.	2011-2036 (every 3 to 5 years)	All Places except Kenley & Old Coulsdon	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Define the boundaries of Primary Shopping Areas	Croydon Council	In the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals	2011-2017	Croydon Metropolitan Centre and all District and Local Centres	Delivered in Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Focus town centre uses in Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres	Croydon Council London Borough of Lambeth London Borough of Bromley				

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Reduced levels of vacancy amongst Class A units within Croydon Metropolitan Centre and the District and Local Centres	Croydon Council Retailers Property Agents	Business Improvement Districts stimulating developer interest and promoting the centres Regular town centre 'health checks' and the Croydon Monitoring Report will instigate a boundary review if the number of vacant shops units becomes a sustained and significant issue	2011-2036	Croydon Metropolitan Centre and all District and Local Centres	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Up to 92,000m ² of new and refurbished office floor space in Croydon Metropolitan Centre and up to 7,000m ² of new and refurbished office floor space in District Centres	Croydon Council GLA Developers Landowners Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership	The Croydon Local Plan 2018 promotes a flexible approach to development in Croydon Metropolitan Centre with Opportunity Area Planning Framework promoting conversion of surplus office space to other uses	2011-2036	Croydon Metropolitan Centre	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018 Review Opportunity Area Planning Framework Review Economic Development Strategy Apply planning obligations requirements more flexibly
			Promoting refurbishment of remaining office buildings and development of new floor space Coast to Capital LEP will assist with promotion	2021-2036	Croydon Metropolitan Centre and all District Centres	Increased promotion of office space in Croydon

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Healthy and vibrant Croydon Metropolitan Centre and the surrounding area	Croydon Council Retailers Businesses Landowners	Policies to promote a wide range of complementary town centre uses and bring forward the upgrading of retail and office stock. This is supplemented by the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework, the relevant Masterplans, and the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals and a Public Realm Framework.	2011-2036	Croydon Opportunity Area	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
SP4 - Local Character	High quality new development which respects and enhances Croydon's varied local character and contributes positively to public realm, landscape and townscape to create sustainable communities.	Croydon Council Developers	A range of policies in the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals to promote high quality new development. This will be supplemented by the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework, Public Realm framework and the relevant Masterplans.	2011-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Vacant buildings/sites will be utilised for temporary activities	Croydon Council Developers Voluntary sector partners Private sector partners Landowners Property agents	Where Croydon Council is the land owner it will seek to ensure this happens. Where the Council is not the land owner, it will use its Development Management function to promote this activity.	2011-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Improved quality public realm	Croydon Council Developers Landowners	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals sets out a range of policies detailing the standards to which public realm improvements must adhere. This is supplemented by the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework, Public Realm Framework and the relevant Masterplans. The Community Infrastructure Levy will part fund public realm improvements.	2011-36	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 Review Regulation 123 list (identifying infrastructure that Community Infrastructure Levy will fund) and consider funding public realm improvements via planning obligations instead
	Heritage assets will be protected and utilised	Croydon Council Landowners Developers Historic England Amenity Societies	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals includes a range of policies setting out the extent and nature of protection for Croydon's heritage assets as well as guidance on ensuring the continued use of heritage assets. This is supplemented by the Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework, Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and the relevant Masterplans.	2011 - 2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Development Management processes

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
SP5 - Community Facilities and Education	Developments that provide healthy living by including walking and cycling, good housing design, sufficient open space and opportunity for recreation and sound safety standards, and the retention of existing community facilities	Croydon Council Developers	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Planning Obligations Community Infrastructure Levy	2011-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018
	New development will be expected to contribute to the provision of infrastructure needed to support growth in accordance with the priorities identified by the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Croydon Council Developers Service providers Infrastructure providers NHS	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Planning Obligations Community Infrastructure Levy	2011-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018 Review Infrastructure Delivery Plan (including priorities) Work with service providers to promote more co-locating of facilities

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Community Infrastructure Levy	Croydon Council	Collecting Community Infrastructure Levy from new development	Introduced in 2013	All Places	Review Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule
	The provision and improvement of places of worship	Local faith organisations/ groups with the support of Croydon Council	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals	2011-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018
	The temporary occupation of empty buildings for community uses	Croydon Council Landowners Developers Voluntary sector Property agents	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals	2011-2036	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Sites for additional schools	Croydon Council Free Schools Academies	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Education Estates Strategy	2011-2017	All Places	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018, School Estates Strategy Work with neighbouring local authorities to find school places in areas with spare capacity outside of borough
	Children's Centres and pre-school facilities will be enhanced and updated	Croydon Council Private Sector	Capital Funding (Public & Private)	2011-2036	In areas with deficiency in access to these facilities	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018 Reassess School Estates Strategy
	Children's Centres and pre-school facilities will be provided			2021-2036		

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
SP6 - Environment and Climate Change	Development of district energy networks in areas of high heat density within the borough	Croydon Council Developers Energy Providers	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Croydon Council will work with developers through the development management process to work towards provision of district energy networks in the borough Community Infrastructure Levy could part fund development of network	2011-2021	Croydon Opportunity Area	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018
				2011-2036	Places with high heat density or areas where future development will increase heat density	
	Installation of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) for all new development including conversions	Croydon Council Developers Freeholders of residential and commercial property Thames Water Sutton and East Surrey Water	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Croydon Council will work with partners and developers through the development management process to work towards provision of SuDS to fulfil the requirements of the Flood Water Management Act 2010	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Safeguarding groundwater Source Protection Zones	Croydon Council The Environment Agency Thames Water Sutton and East Surrey Water	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Croydon Council will work with the Environment Agency through the development management process to ensure groundwater and aquifers are protected	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018
	De-culvert sections of the River Wandle, Norbury Brook and Caterham Bourne	Croydon Council Developers The Environment Agency GLA Thames Water Neighbouring local authorities	Funding and planning obligations have been secured to de-culvert sections of the River Wandle within Wandle Park and the adjoining New South Quarter development. A pre-feasibility assessment has been carried out for sections of the Norbury Brook within Norbury Park, with further assessment required of the initial options. Capital funding, CIL, planning obligations and enabling development are required.	River Wandle (2011-2013), Norbury Brook and Caterham Bourne (2013-2031)	Norbury, Thornton Heath, Waddon, Croydon Opportunity Area, Purley, Kenley and Old Coulsdon	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Enhanced access improvements for the boroughs ponds, open water and water heritage sites	Croydon Council Developers The Environment Agency GLA	Development management process and progress of the Downlands and Wandle Valley Green Grid Area Frameworks	2011-2036	Places with ponds and open water	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Overland flow paths, surface water ponding areas, urban watercourse buffer areas and multi-use flood storage areas	Croydon Council Developers The Environment Agency GLA Thames Water Sutton and East Surrey Water Neighbouring local authorities	Development management process, progress of the London Downlands and Wandle Valley Green Grid Area Frameworks and detailed policy/guidance within the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals to fulfil requirements of the Flood Water Management Act 2010	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Preferred locations in collaboration with the neighbouring boroughs of Merton, Kingston and Sutton to maximise self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated	Croydon Council Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames London Borough of Merton London Borough of Sutton Developers South London Waste Partnership	Private sector delivery will be guided by the South London Waste Plan DPD Applications made outside of this process will be subject to policy in the Croydon Local Plan 2018 and South London Waste Plan DPD	2011-2021 (plan period for the South London Waste Plan DPD) and 2021-2036	Broad Green and Selhurst, Waddon, South Croydon, Purley, Coulsdon, Addington	As set out in South London Waste Plan

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Protection and enhancement of aggregates recycling facilities	Croydon Council	The South London Waste Partnership will be guided by the South London Waste Plan DPD Applications made outside of this process will be subject to policy in the Croydon Local Plan 2018 and South London Waste Plan DPD	2011-2036	Purley	Review policy in Croydon Local Plan 2018

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
SP7 - Green Grid	Improved access and links between and through green spaces. Deliver the All London Green Grid through development of the London Downlands and Wandle Valley Green Grid Area Frameworks Accessible open spaces.	Croydon Council GLA Other local authorities City of London Natural England South London Partnerships London Wildlife Trust Groundwork Wandle Valley Forum Wandle Valley Regional Park Trust Wandle Trust The Environment Agency National Trust Thames Water Historic England Sustrans Downland Countryside Management Project Developers Landowners	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Croydon Council will work with partners to progress work on the Downlands and Wandle Valley Green Grid Area Frameworks Development management processes, masterplans, capital funding, planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018, Downlands and Wandle Valley Green Grid Area Frameworks, the Biodiversity Action Plan and internal Development Management processes

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Improve the quality, function and offer of open spaces across the borough	Croydon Council City of London Voluntary Sector Partners Private Sector Partners Landowners	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Masterplans, capital funding, planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Street tree planting and installation of green roofs/ walls to assist urban cooling and new publicly accessible open spaces	Croydon Council Developers Transport for London Voluntary Sector Partners Private Sector Partners Landowners	Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Requirements for BREEAM will assist the delivery of this policy Transport for London Local Implementation Plans Public Realm Framework	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 Review Design/ Landscape Guidance

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	<p>Protection and enhancement of sites of biological and geological diversity.</p> <p>Improved quality of current sites through habitat management.</p> <p>Increase in size of wildlife areas of existing sites.</p> <p>The creation of new areas for wildlife.</p> <p>Reduction in the pressure on sensitive wildlife sites by improving the buffer areas around sites and the naturalisation of landscapes.</p>	<p>Croydon Council</p> <p>GLA</p> <p>City of London</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>South London Partnerships</p> <p>London Wildlife Trust</p> <p>Groundwork</p> <p>Wandle Valley Forum</p> <p>Wandle Valley Regional Park Trust</p> <p>Wandle Trust</p> <p>The Environment Agency</p> <p>National Trust</p> <p>Thames Water</p> <p>Historic England</p> <p>Downland Countryside Management Project</p> <p>Developers</p> <p>Landowners</p> <p>'Friends of' Group</p> <p>British Trust of Conservation Volunteers</p>	<p>Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals</p> <p>Development management processes, masterplans, capital funding, planning obligations, Community Infrastructure Levy and projects within the emerging Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	2011-2036	All Places	<p>Review Croydon Local Plan 2018, Downlands and Wandle Valley Green Grid Area Frameworks, the Biodiversity Action Plan and internal Development Management processes</p>

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	<p>Protection and enhancement of allotments, community gardens, green spaces, and woodland.</p> <p>Food growing, tree planting and forestry including the temporary utilisation of cleared sites.</p> <p>Incorporation of growing spaces at multiple floor levels, including edible planting in residential schemes.</p> <p>Flexible landscaping so that spaces may be adapted for growing opportunities.</p>	<p>Croydon Council GLA City of London Natural England South London Partnerships London Wildlife Trust Groundwork Wandle Valley Forum Wandle Valley Regional Park Trust Wandle Trust The Environment Agency National Trust Downland Countryside Management Project Developers Landowners 'Friends of' Groups British Trust of Conservation Volunteers Allotment Societies</p>	<p>Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals</p> <p>Capital Growth initiative, capital funded projects, Community Infrastructure Levy, the development management process, masterplans and projects within the emerging Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>2011-2012 (Capital Growth) 2012-2036</p>	<p>All Places</p>	<p>Review Croydon Local Plan 2018, Downlands and Wandle Valley Green Grid Area Frameworks, the Biodiversity Action Plan and internal Development Management processes</p>

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
SP8 - Transport and Communication	Enhancement of the borough's sub-regional transport role	Croydon Council Developers Transport for London Network Rail Landowners Developers Neighbouring local authorities	Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Local Implementation Plan Capital Funded Projects Masterplans Planning Obligations Community Infrastructure Levy Influencing national rail policy Input into Rail Utilisation Study	2011-2036	Croydon Opportunity Area	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Opportunity Area Planning Framework
	Management of urban growth to high PTAL areas and co-locating facilities in order to reduce the need to travel	Croydon Council Transport for London Landowners Developers Neighbouring local authorities	Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Improvement in the borough's Wi-Fi, fibre optic broadband and mobile broadband	Croydon Council Tele-communications Suppliers Utilities Providers Landowners Developers	In partnership with private investors, utilities providers and tele-communication partners	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Opportunity Area Planning Framework
	Improved permeability, connectivity and way finding with enhanced crossings, footpaths, strategic walking routes and links through green spaces	Croydon Council Developers Transport for London Neighbouring local authorities	Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Masterplans Local Implementation Plan Capital Funded Projects Planning Obligations Community Infrastructure Levy	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Opportunity Area Planning Framework

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Accessible, safe, and convenient direct routes to transport interchanges, schools and community facilities	Croydon Council Developers Landowners Transport for London Network Rail Neighbouring local authorities	Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Masterplans Local Implementation Plan Capital Funded Projects Planning Obligations Community Infrastructure Levy	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Opportunity Area Planning Framework
	Enhanced and expanded cycle network with new routes through development sites Segregated/priority cycle lanes	Croydon Council Transport for London Sustrans Developers Network Rail GLA Neighbouring local authorities	All London Green Grid Area Frameworks including Green Grid projects Opportunity Area Planning Framework Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Local Implementation Plan Capital Funded Projects Planning Obligations Community Infrastructure Levy	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Opportunity Area Planning Framework, East/West Croydon Masterplans, and Downlands and Wandle Valley Green Grid Area Frameworks

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	<p>Cycle alighting and parking at public transport interchanges including cycle hubs at East and West Croydon stations</p> <p>Improved cycle facilities at the borough's schools, colleges and railway stations</p>	<p>GLA</p> <p>Croydon Council</p> <p>Transport for London</p> <p>Developers</p> <p>Landowners</p> <p>Network Rail</p>	<p>Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals</p> <p>Local Implementation Plan</p> <p>Opportunity Area Planning Framework</p> <p>Capital Funded Projects</p>	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018
	<p>Extra capacity on the Tram network and reduced congestion</p> <p>Promotion of extensions of Tramlink to Streatham, Brixton, Tooting, Bromley, Sutton, and Crystal Palace</p>	<p>Croydon Council</p> <p>GLA</p> <p>Transport for London</p> <p>Neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>Relieving bottlenecks on the network and increased frequencies of tram services</p> <p>Extra carriage in each tram</p> <p>Working with Transport for London to facilitate extension of tram network including safeguarding of land</p> <p>Additional funding from Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy</p>	2011-2036	Croydon Opportunity Area, Broad Green and Selhurst, Waddon, Addiscombe, South Norwood & Woodside, Addington, Thornton Heath and Norbury	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Opportunity Area Planning Framework

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	<p>Improved interchange facilities, pedestrian links and increased capacity at East and West Croydon railways stations and to East Croydon and the area north for Brighton Main Line Railway</p> <p>Access and movement improvements in areas next to rail stations</p>	<p>Croydon Council Transport for London Developers Landowners Network Rail</p>	<p>Opportunity Area Planning Framework</p> <p>Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals</p> <p>Local Implementation Plan</p> <p>Capital Funded Projects</p> <p>Planning Obligations</p> <p>Community Infrastructure Levy</p>	2011-2036	<p>Croydon Opportunity Area, Norbury, Thornton Heath, South Norwood & Woodside, Waddon, South Croydon, Purley, Coulsdon, Addington, Kenley & Old Coulsdon, and Sanderstead</p>	<p>Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Opportunity Area Planning Framework, and East/West Croydon Masterplans</p>

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	<p>New bus stops/standing at West Croydon</p> <p>Improvements to orbital bus routes</p> <p>Improved bus interchange and improvements to bus stops and stands in Croydon Opportunity Area</p>	<p>Croydon Council</p> <p>Transport for London</p> <p>Network Rail</p>	<p>Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework</p> <p>Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals</p> <p>Masterplans</p> <p>Local Implementation Plan</p> <p>Capital Funded Projects</p> <p>Planning Obligations</p> <p>Community Infrastructure Levy</p>	2011-2036	<p>Croydon Opportunity Area, Broad Green & Selhurst, Waddon, Addiscombe, South Croydon, Norbury, Thornton Heath, Purley and Coulsdon</p>	<p>Review Croydon Local Plan 2018 and Opportunity Area Planning Framework, and East/West Croydon Masterplans</p>
	Electric Vehicle infrastructure	<p>Croydon Council</p> <p>Transport for London</p> <p>Neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals</p> <p>Croydon Capital Funded Projects</p> <p>Planning Obligations</p> <p>Community Infrastructure Levy</p>	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018
	Improved taxi ranks/ waiting and coach parking interchanges at East and West Croydon	<p>Network Rail</p> <p>Developers</p> <p>Landowners</p>	<p>Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework</p> <p>Masterplans</p>	2011-2036	Croydon Opportunity Area	<p>Review Croydon Local Plan 2018</p> <p>Review Opportunity Area Planning Framework</p>

Policy	What will be delivered	Who will deliver it	How it will be delivered	When it will be delivered	Where it will be delivered	What we will do if the policy is not being delivered
	Improved conditions for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and freight at pressure points in the street network, including key junctions	Croydon Council Transport for London Sustrans Network Rail	Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals Masterplans Local Implementation Plan Capital Funded Projects Planning Obligations Community Infrastructure Levy	2011-2036	All Places	Review Croydon Local Plan 2018

Appendix 9 – Monitoring framework

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
SP1 - The Places of Croydon	Adopted DPDs covering Detailed Policies for development management and Proposals for site allocations	Adoption date of the Croydon Local Plan 2018	By December 2017	All Places
	New development in the borough to contribute to enhancing a sense of place and improving the character of the area	The percentage of approved applications for major developments in the borough where Policy SP1.2 is cited as a reason for granting permission	100%	
	Growth in homes, jobs and services will be directed to places with good concentrations of existing infrastructure or areas where there is capacity to grow with further sustainable infrastructure investment within the plan period to 2036	Net additional development (either unit or floor space) by use class and by Place	There should be a higher proportion of growth in Croydon Opportunity Area, including approximately a third of the borough's residential growth with Waddon, Purley, Broad Green & Selhurst, Thornton Heath and Coulsdon accommodating medium and moderate residential growth	

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to	
SP2 - Homes	32,890 new homes between 2016 and 2036	The number of new homes completed in the borough	Annual average of 1,600 homes between 2016 and 2036 with at least 16,000 completed by 2026	All Places	
		Completion of the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals	Completion of the Croydon Local Plan's Detailed Policies and Proposals allocating land for at least 6,970 homes outside of Croydon Opportunity Area and 10,760 homes within the Opportunity Area	All Places	
	A choice of homes being built in the borough to address the borough's need for affordable homes	The number of new homes completed in the borough by tenure	25% of all new homes to be social or affordable rent	All Places	
			15% of all new homes to be intermediate shared ownership, intermediate rent or starter homes	All Places	
	A choice of homes being built in the borough to address the borough's need for homes of different sizes	Amount of money from commuted sums received and number of affordable homes provided from this income	The total sum of affordable homes provided on site, on donor sites and via commuted sums should result in the equivalent of the borough-wide minimum provision on all sites with 10 or more new homes	All Places	
			The number of new homes completed in the borough by size of home	30% of new homes to have 3 or more bedrooms	All Places

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
	New homes meet the needs of the residents over a lifetime	The percentage of homes achieving the minimum standards set out in the Mayor's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance and National Technical Standards (2015) (or equivalent)	100%	All Places
		The percentage of wheelchair homes completed in the borough	10%	All Places
	Meeting the need for gypsy and traveller pitches	The number of authorised pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in the borough	36 authorised pitches for Gypsies and Travellers by 2033	All Places

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
SP3 - Employment	Innovation and investment will be encouraged	The number of Innovation (based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code with exact definition to be developed), jobs in the borough	An increase of 5% by 2021 and 10% by 2031 from the 2012 baseline	All Places
	Strong protection for the borough's stock of industrial/warehousing premises	The amount of floor space in industrial/warehousing use in Tiers 1 to 4 Locations	No net loss of floor space for industrial and warehousing activity across the 4 tiers – greater flexibility in Tier 4 and Tier 2 will lead to loss of industrial/warehousing floor space. This should be offset by Tier 3 additions and by intensification in Tier 1.	All Places
	Growth and expansion of the creative and cultural industries sector in Croydon	The number of Creative & Cultural Industries (detailed SIC code definition to be developed) jobs in the borough	An increase of 5% by 2021 and 10% by 2031 from the 2012 baseline	All Places
		Delivery of the Creative & Cultural Industries and Enterprise Centres	All 4 Enterprise Centres to be delivered by 2021 to enable growth needed to reach 2031 target	Croydon Opportunity Area, Crystal Palace & Upper Norwood, Purley, South Norwood & Woodside
	Remodelled Fairfield Halls	Completion of the remodelling of Fairfield Halls	Fairfield Halls remodelled by 2020	Croydon Opportunity Area
	The temporary occupation of a number of empty buildings and cleared sites by creative industries and cultural organisations	The number of empty buildings and cleared sites used by creative industries and cultural organisations in Croydon Opportunity Area	By 2021 and thereafter, at least 10% of vacant commercial floor space and at least one cleared development site to be in use by creative industries and/or cultural organisations	All Places

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
	Development of new and refurbished office floor space in Croydon Metropolitan Centre and District Centres	Amount of vacant Class B1 floor space within Croydon Opportunity Area and the District Centres	Vacancy level no greater than 12% by 2021 and no greater than 8% by 2031 and thereafter	Croydon Opportunity Area, Addington, Addiscombe, Coulsdon, Crystal Palace & Upper Norwood, Norbury, Purley, Selsdon, South Norwood & Woodside, and Thornton Heath
		Net increase in office floor space by 2031	Up to 92,000m ² by 2031 new and refurbished floor space in Croydon Metropolitan Centre and 7,000m ² new and refurbished floor space in District Centres	
	Retail vitality and viability of Croydon Metropolitan Centre, District and Local Centres	Amount of vacant Class A1 to A5 floor space within District and Local Centres	Vacancy level no greater than 12% by 2021 and no greater than 8% by 2031 and thereafter	All Places except Kenley & Old Coulsdon and Waddon

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
SP4 - Local Character	Development of a high quality, which respects and enhances Croydon's varied local character and contributes positively to public realm, landscape and townscape to create sustainable communities	The percentage of approved applications for major developments in the borough where Policy SP4.1 or Policy SP4.2 are cited as a reason for granting permission	100%	All Places
		The percentage of approved applications for major developments in the Croydon Opportunity Area where Policy SP4.4 is cited as a reason for granting permission	100%	Croydon Opportunity Area
	Tall buildings to take account of local area	The percentage of approved applications for tall buildings in the borough where Policies SP4.5 and SP4.6 are cited as a reason for granting permission	100%	All Places
	Establishing a public realm hierarchy to guide delivery of public realm improvements	Completion of guidelines	Completion of public realm framework guidelines setting out hierarchy to direct public realm improvements	All Places
	Establishing guidelines for materials and layout for the public realm		Completion of guidelines on materials and layouts for public realm improvements	
	Resist the loss of, strengthen the protection of and promote improvements to heritage assets and their settings	Changes to designation of heritage assets	No net loss	
		Change in number of heritage assets at risk in borough	No increase in number of heritage assets at risk in borough	

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
SP5 - Community Facilities and Education	Provision for sufficient places for children's education in the borough	Capacity of pre-school, primary and secondary schools/centres compared to the need for places for children's education	A 5% excess of capacity over need at all times	All Places
	The temporary occupation of a number of empty buildings and cleared sites by community organisations	The percentage of empty buildings in new developments or changes of use of cleared sites used by community organisations in the borough	Net increase in percentage of empty buildings in use for community organisations	All Places

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
SP6 - Environment and Climate Change	Reduction in CO ₂ emissions	Development of a district heating network	Development of a district heating network in Croydon Metropolitan Centre	Croydon Opportunity Area
		% of major developments incorporating a site-wide communal heating system and network connection	100%	All Places
	High standards of sustainable design and construction	Percentage of dwellings and commercial buildings meeting the new National Technical Standards (2015) and London Plan requirements (or equivalent) or BREEAM 'Excellent'	100% of new development to achieve the new National Technical Standards (2015) and London Plan requirements (or equivalent) or BREEAM 'Excellent'	All Places
	Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) for all development	Percentage of new dwellings and commercial buildings meeting the requirement for SuDS to be installed	100% of new dwellings and commercial buildings to meet the requirement for SuDS to be installed	All Places
	Clean aquifers and groundwater	Number of developments granted permission against Environment Agency advice per year	All new development to comply with Environment Agency Source Protection Zone policy	All Places
	Reestablishment of waterways	Metres of de-culverted waterways per year	Net increase in de-culverted waterways	Norbury, Thornton Heath, Waddon, Croydon Opportunity Area, Kenley & Old Coulsdon and Purley
	Improved adaptation to flood events	Number of flood storage schemes and highways improvement schemes implemented per year	Establishment of safe corridors and flood storage space in the borough's Critical Drainage Areas (as identified in the Surface Water Management Plan)	All Places

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
	Moving towards self-sufficiency in managing waste	Diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill	Working towards the Mayor's zero municipal waste to landfill target by 2025	All Places
	Increased recycling rates	Recycling and composting of household waste and recovery of municipal waste	Working towards the Mayor's zero waste to landfill target by 2031 Recycling targets will be reviewed for the period 2020-2031 to be in conformity with local, regional and national targets	All Places

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
SP7 - Green Grid	Improved pedestrian, cycle and equestrian access between and through green spaces	Number of new Green Grid links established per year	Net gain each year	All Places
	Urban greening (including green roofs and walls) to ameliorate the urban heat island effect	Number of new street trees planted in the public highway in Croydon, Square metres of new green roofs/walls installed per year	Reduction in the urban Heat Island Effect by meeting Mayoral targets: Increase tree cover by 5% by 2025 from 2009 levels	All Places
	Enhanced biodiversity and geological diversity Expanded and improved wildlife areas and the creation of new wildlife areas	Percentage of borough designated as deficient in access to nature	Maintain baseline populations/coverage whilst seeking increases	All Places
		Populations of selected species/ Biodiversity Action Plan priority species		
		Plant diversity/Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats – Total extent and condition		
Protected areas - Total extent of protected areas and condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest				

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
	Enhanced allotments, community gardens, and woodland	New growing spaces provided per year (including new allotment plots and growing areas provided in new development)	All residents to be within 15 minute walk time of good quality provision (Minimum site sizes: 0.4ha or 0.025ha per plot)	All Places
Increases in local food growing, tree planting and forestry	Total of 198.65ha required over the plan period			
Growing areas, edible planting and flexible landscaping designed into new developments to increase food production				

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
SP8 - Transport and Communication	Reduction in travel through development concentrated in high PTAL areas	Proportion of new development by use class and floor space or unit numbers by PTAL area	Majority of new development to be located in PTALs 4, 5, 6a or 6b	All Places
	Fast and reliable Wi-Fi, fibre optic broadband and mobile broadband	Bandwidth of broadband in Croydon Metropolitan Centre and District Centres	Bandwidth comparable to the City, Canary Wharf and Stratford	Croydon Opportunity Area, Addington, Addiscombe, Coulsdon, Crystal Palace & Upper Norwood, Norbury, Purley, Selsdon, South Norwood & Woodside, and Thornton Heath
	Improved conditions for walking and enhanced pedestrian experience	Mode share (main mode of trip) by borough of residence (% of residents' trips by main mode)	Top 10 of the 33 London boroughs	All Places
		Number of improved crossings in Croydon Opportunity Area, District Centres and around schools	An increase year on year	
		Number of pedestrian streets created from underused side streets and delivery lanes in Croydon Opportunity Area and District Centres	An increase year on year	Croydon Opportunity Area, Addington, Addiscombe, Coulsdon, Crystal Palace & Upper Norwood, Norbury, Purley, Selsdon, South Norwood & Woodside and Thornton Heath

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
	New and improved cycle infrastructure	Cycling trips as percentage of all London residents' trips by borough origin	Mayor's objective of a 400% increase in cycle journeys	All Places
		Mode share (main mode of trip) by borough of residence (% of residents' trips by main mode)		
		Establishment of cycle hubs at East and West Croydon stations	New cycle hubs at East and West Croydon stations	
	Extra capacity on Tram network and Tram extensions to Streatham, Brixton, Tooting, Bromley, Sutton and Crystal Palace	Tram capacity improvement projects per year	Increase in tram capacity per year	Croydon Opportunity Area, Broad Green & Selhurst, Crystal Palace & Upper Norwood, Waddon, Addiscombe, South Norwood and Woodside, Addington, Thornton Heath and Norbury
		Tram extensions to Streatham, Brixton, Tooting, Bromley, Sutton, and Crystal Palace	Opening of extension	
		Mode share (main mode of trip) by borough of residence (% of residents' trips by main mode)	Top 10 of the 33 London boroughs	
	Improvements to bus services in Croydon	New bus stand and stopping facilities at West Croydon	Introduction of new bus stand and stopping facilities	Croydon Opportunity Area
		Estimated total annual vehicle delay on Transport for London's network of interest	Year on year reduction and top 10 of the 33 London boroughs	All Places
		Mode share (main mode of trip) by borough of residence (% of residents' trips by main mode)	Top 10 of the 33 London boroughs	

Policy (Where we want to be)	The outcomes that we want	The indicators we will use to monitor the desired outcomes	The targets for the outcomes	The Places that the targets relate to
	Improve air quality and decarbonise private transport	Number of electric vehicle charging points available in the borough	Increase in electric charging points each year	All Places
		Greenhouse gas emissions for transport, showing principal sources and per capita emissions for resident population	Mayor's 60% CO ₂ emissions reduction over 1990 levels by 2025, moving towards the UK target of 80% by 2050	
	Improved conditions for all modes at pressure points in the street network and at key junctions	Average vehicle speeds (flow-weighted) during the weekday morning peak on locally managed 'A' roads by local authority	Top 10 of the 33 London boroughs	All Places

Appendix 10 – Saved Unitary Development Plan policies

Upon its adoption in 2013 the Croydon Local Plan: Strategic Policies replaced some of the saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan. The tables below set out which policies were replaced by the Strategic Policies in 2013, which are replaced by the Croydon Local Plan 2018, and which are being deleted and Croydon Council will use the National Planning Policy Framework and the London Plan instead.

Sustainable Development

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
SP1	Sustainable Development	SP1 SP2 SP3 SP4 SP5 SP6 SP7 SP8		

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Urban Design

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
SP3	Design standards	SP4		
UD1	High Quality and Sustainable Design	SP4		
UD2	Layout and Sitting of New Development		DM10	
UD3	Scale and Design of New Buildings		DM10	
UD4	Shopfront Design		DM11	

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
UD5	Advertisements		DM10 DM12	
UD6	Safety and Security		DM10	
UD7	Inclusive Design		DM10	
UD8	Protecting Residential Amenity		DM10	
UD9	Wooded Hillsides and Ridges		DM10	
UD10	High Buildings	SP4		
UD11	Views and Landmarks		DM10 DM17	
UD12	New Street Design and Layout		DM10	
UD13	Parking Design and Layout		DM10 DM29 DM30	
UD14	Landscape Design		DM10 DM28	
UD15	Refuse and Recycling Storage		DM13	
UD16	Public Art		DM14	

Urban Conservation and Archaeology

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
UC1	Designation of Conservation Areas	SP4		
UC2	Control of Demolition in Conservation Areas		DM18	
UC3	Development Proposals in Conservation Areas		DM18	
UC4	Changes of Use in Conservation Areas		DM18	
UC5	Local Areas of Special Character		DM18	
UC8	Use of Listed Buildings		DM18	
UC9	Buildings on the Local List		DM18	
UC10	Historic Parks and Gardens		DM18	
UC11	Development Proposals on Archaeological Sites		DM18	
UC13	Preserving Locally Important Remains		DM18	
UC14	Enabling Development		DM18	

Open Land and Outdoor Recreation

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
SP5	Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	SP7		
SP7	Provision of new and enhanced open space in the borough	SP7		
RO1	Maintaining open character of Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land		DM26	
RO2	Control of Development Associated with Residential Properties in Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land		DM26	
RO3	Changes of Use of Existing Buildings in Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land		DM26	
RO4	Conversions of buildings to residential use in Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land		DM26	
RO5	Land Use Objectives in Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	SP7		
RO6	Protecting the Setting of the Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land		DM26	
RO7	Cane Hill Hospital Site		DM37	

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
RO8	Protecting Local Open Land			✓
RO9	Education Open Space			✓
RO10	Education Open Space			✓
RO11	Improving access to Local Open Land	SP7		
RO12	Local Open Land in residential schemes			✓
RO13	Green Corridors and Green Chains	SP7		
RO15	Outdoor Space and Recreation		DM26	
RO16	Selhurst Park		DM20	

Nature Conservation

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
NC1	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance		DM27	
NC2	Specially Protected and Priority Species and their Habitats		DM27	
NC3	Nature Conservation Opportunities throughout the Borough		DM27	
NC4	Woodland, Trees and Hedgerows		DM27 DM28	

Environmental Protection

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2012 by the South London Waste Plan	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
SP11	Waste Planning		SP6		
SP12	Minerals Planning		SP6		
SP13	Energy		SP6		
EP1	Control of Potentially Polluting Uses			DM23	
EP2	Land Contamination – Ensuring land is suitable for development			DM24	
EP3	Land Contamination – Development on land known to be contaminated			DM24	
EP7	Blue Ribbon Network		SP6		
EP8	New Waste Management Facilities	WP4 WP5 WP6 WP7 WP9			
EP9	Loss of Existing Waste Management Facilities	WP3			
EP11	Hazardous Installations				✓
EP14	Transport of Minerals		SP6		
EP15	Renewable Energy				✓
EP16	Incorporating Renewable Energy into New Developments				✓

Transport

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
SP14	Transport	SP8		
T2	Traffic Generation from Development		DM29	
T3	Pedestrians	SP8		
T4	Cycling		DM29	
T5	Major Developments at or near Public Transport Interchanges	SP8		
T6	Development at Railway Stations			✓
T8	Car Parking Standards in New Development		DM30	

Economic Activity

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
EM1	Offices and Other Business Uses	SP3		
EM2	Industry and Warehousing in Employment Areas		DM9	
EM3	Industry and Warehousing outside Employment Areas			✓
EM4	Offices outside Croydon Metropolitan Centre and Town Centres		DM8	
EM5	Retaining Industrial and Warehousing Uses Outside Designated Locations			✓
EM6	Redevelopment or Extension for Industrial or Warehousing Uses Outside Employment Areas			✓
EM7	Redevelopment or Extension for Offices outside Croydon Metropolitan Centre and the Town, District and Local Centres		DM8	
EM8	Cane Hill Major Development Site	SP3		

Housing

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
SP20	The Design of Residential Developments	SP2		
SP21	Encouraging Mixed Use Developments	SP2		
SP22	Meeting the Housing Needs of Everyone in the Borough	SP2		
H1	Retention of Residential Uses		SP2	
H2	Supply of New Housing			✓
H3	Planning Commitments and Identifying Housing Sites		DM34 to DM49	
H4	Dwelling Mix on Large Sites	SP2		
H5	Back Land and Back Garden Development		DM10	
H7	Conversions		DM1	
H8	Conversion of Dwellings to Non Self-Contained Units			✓
H11	Retaining Small Houses		DM1	
H12	Residential Care Homes		DM3	
H13	Affordable Housing	SP2		
H15	Accommodation and Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers	SP2		

Shopping

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
SH1	Retail Development in Primary Shopping Areas	SP3	DM4	
SH3	Control of Retail Units outside Primary Shopping Areas		DM4 DM8	
SH4	Retail Vitality within Main Retail Frontages and Shopping Area Frontages		DM4	
SH5	Retail Vitality within Secondary Retail Frontages		DM4	
SH6	Retail Vitality within Shopping Parades		DM6	
SH7	Loss of Convenience Shops			✓

Hotels and Tourism

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
HT1	Visitor Accommodation		DM8	

Leisure and Indoor Recreation

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
LR2	Development of Leisure and Indoor Sports, Arts, Culture and Entertainment Facilities outside of Croydon Metropolitan Centre and town and district centres		DM8	
LR3	Retaining Existing Leisure and Indoor Sports, Arts, Culture and Entertainment Facilities			✓

Community Services

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
CS1	Development of New Community Facilities		DM19 DM21 DM22	
CS2	Retaining Existing Community Facilities		DM19 DM21	
CS3	Community Facilities in Mixed-Use Developments	SP5		
CS5	Capacity of Off-Site Service Infrastructure			✓
CS6	Tele-communications		DM33	
CS7	Surplus Land			✓

Croydon Metropolitan Centre

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
SP28	Regeneration of Croydon Metropolitan Centre		DM38	
CMC1	The Croydon Gateway Site	SP1 SP2 SP3 SP4 SP5 SP8		
CMC2	The Fairfield Site and Adjacent Area	“		
CMC3	The Park Place Site	“		
CMC4	The West Croydon Site	“		
CMC5	Randolph and Pembroke House site	SP1 SP2 SP3 SP8		
CMC6	11-16 Dingwall Road	SP1 SP3 SP8		
CMC7	The Porter and Sorter Public House, Cherry Orchard Road and 1-5 Addiscombe Road	SP1 SP2 SP3 SP8		

UDP Policy	Title	Replaced in 2013 by Strategic Policy	Replaced in 2018 by Policy	Policy deleted and the National Planning Policy Framework, London Plan and non-specific policies of the Croydon Local Plan 2018 will be used instead
CMC8	Land at junction of College Road and George Street	“		
CMC9	Primary Shopping Area	SP3		
CMC 10	Retail Development in the Rest of Croydon Metropolitan Centre	SP3		
CMC 11	Croydon Metropolitan Centre Pedestrian Links	SP1 SP8		
CMC 12	Active Frontages for Pedestrian Links	SP4		
CMC 13	Improvements to Public Transport	SP1 SP8		
CMC 14	High Buildings	SP4		
CMC 15	Views and Landmarks	SP1 SP4		
CMC 16	Croydon Skyline	SP4 SP5		

Croydon Local Plan 2018

February 2018

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Contract Award Report

Date of meeting	19 th August 2021/Virtual Approval
By	Brian O'Mara (Head of Repairs and Maintenance)
Title	Procurement of Asbestos Surveying Service Provider
Executive Director:	Alison Knight (Executive Director of Housing)
Project Sponsor	Sarah Hayward (Executive Director of Place)
Lead Member	Cllr Patricia Hay-Justice (Cabinet Member for Homes)
Key Decision	N/A

1. Recommendations

The Leader of the Council has delegated to the Cabinet Member for Homes in consultation with Resources & Financial Governance the power to make the decisions set out in the recommendations below:

- 1.1 The Cabinet Member for Homes in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources & Financial Governance, is recommended by the Contracts and Commissioning Board to approve the award of a contract for the provision of Asbestos Surveying Services in accordance with the Asbestos Inspection Framework to Riverside Environment Services Ltd for a period of 5 years with break clause at year 3 and 4 for a maximum value of up to £775,000.
- 1.2 To note the reasons for a Direct Award set out in paragraph 2.4.

2. Background & strategic context

2.1 On 3rd April 2020 (Ref: CCB1563/19-20), the Contract Commissioning board endorsed procurement strategy for the Asbestos Surveying service. The procurement team undertook the procurement process to support the Council's property portfolios for Housing, Facilities Management, and the maintained Education estate. The procurement activity did not commence on schedule. The South Eastern (Framework provider) advised the Council to pause temporarily. They had concerns about whether the selected suppliers had the capacity and resources to tender for the contract due to the Covid19 pandemic. The Council issued the ITT to SEC for review, informing SEC of the tender timelines. There were delays during the procurement process, and on 3rd February 2021 ref: CCB1643/20-21, the Contract Commissioning board agreed to the recommendation to award the asbestos surveying contract to two lead providers Riverside Environmental Ltd and Environmental Ltd. The award report was approved at Cabinet on 10th March 2021 Decision No.: 1321RFG. The Council notified the award of contract to the providers on 23rd March 2021.

2.2 While the contract was being prepared by Browne Jacobson's legal team, it was brought to the Council's attention by SEC that the framework had expired in July 2020. The South Eastern framework provider also advised of a new asbestos contract that had gone live in August 2020. Because the framework date had expired in July 2020, it was not possible to award the contract. Therefore, Contract is non-compliant. The Council informed Riverside Environmental and Environmental Ltd that the procurement to award the contract had to be abandoned.

New Procurement Strategy

2.3 A deviation from the previously proposed strategy was agreed with the service areas to use the South Eastern Asbestos Inspections framework via direct award. Riverside Ltd is one of the providers previously awarded the asbestos surveying contract. The Inspections Asbestos Framework Ref: 2020/S 098236154 demonstrates value for money and offers the ability for the Council to apply a direct award approach. Riverside Environmental Ltd is ranked the highest supplier on the Inspections Asbestos framework. However, the lower-ranked providers can be awarded if there is a justification and if the higher-ranked providers agree. The SEC framework is compliant with the PCR 2015 regulations and was evaluated in accordance with (MEAT) Most Economic Advantageous Tender, with the apportionment set as 40% cost, 60% quality. The framework fixed rates demonstrate value for money and can manage the service requirements and contract value.

2.4 The direct award will enable the Council to implement long-term service provision arrangements of Asbestos Surveying Services. This contract will be supporting the Facilities Management, Housing, and the School's property portfolio to deliver day-to-day operational business.

The scope of services includes the following: -

- Asbestos surveys (Management, Refurbishment & Demolition, Re-inspections)
- Air monitoring to support asbestos removals (Background, Leak, Personal, Reassurance, Certificate of Reoccupation)
- Bulk sampling of materials suspected to contain asbestos
- Asbestos awareness training
- Emergency works such as sampling and air monitoring services for potentially contaminated spaces (attendance within 4 hours)

2.5 Asbestos management and monitoring are statutory requirements. Under the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012, the Council has a legal duty to manage asbestos within its premises and assess any asbestos-containing materials presence and condition. Expenditure under this contract ensures the Council can function and carry out its duties safely to protect employees, service users, residents, schools, and so on from asbestos exposure.

Service Outcomes

The planned outcomes are to ensure a trusted Asbestos Surveying service provider that can deliver a quality, impartial and efficient service, which supports the varied needs of the property portfolios for housing, corporate, and school buildings. Therefore, this will enable the Council to comply with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974.

The planned outcomes are listed as follows:

- That the Council continues to ensure that its premises and places of work meet the legal duties as an employer.
- To ensure our premises are safe to meet the expectations of residents and service users.
- To ensure that all premises are compliant with current legislative requirements.
- The Council have specialist asbestos surveying arrangements that are both flexible and meets the future needs of the Council and take a comprehensive approach to asbestos surveying.
- The Council is provided with the most cost effective and efficient means of monitoring and analysing asbestos performance data to identify opportunities to reduce costs through greater economies of scale, technology and innovation; and
- Delivery of social value that will benefit the borough of Croydon

Council's health & safety policy which states:

The goal of the Council is to improve its health and safety performance so that accidents and ill-health are reduced to the minimum achievable and work forms part of a satisfying life to the benefit of both the individual and the organisation.

The asbestos surveying contract addresses the Council's objectives for 2018-2022 Corporate plan which states the following:

- Ensuring there are high quality school places for Croydon's increasing numbers of children and young people
- Return at least 100 vacant properties back into use
- Promote 'Croydon is Open' to realise more investment into the borough and support existing businesses for Sustainable economic growth

Other options considered:

The other alternative to Direct Award was to re-tender via the open procedure or mini competition. This process will take a minimum of 3 to 8 months or more before a supplier is appointed, being unviable or more expensive.

3. Financial implications

Essential Spend Criteria:

3.1 Following the Council issuing Local Government Act Section 114, the asbestos surveying services under the following essential spend criteria:

• **Prevents the Council’s financial situation from worsening because:**

- (i) expenditure required to deliver the Council’s provision of essential statutory services at a minimum level – as explained above, there is no minimum level of work under the contracts and, as such, the contract will be managed on a call off basis to control spend in accordance with minimum levels of service required and prioritise cases where harm might be caused to residents/service users.
- (ii) urgent expenditure required to safeguard the vulnerable citizens – at times, urgent surveys may be required to address asbestos discovered. This might occur in any of our buildings, some of which service vulnerable citizens.

Subject to a stock condition survey, the costs of asbestos remedial works will be met by the HRA budget for Council’s dwellings. The Facilities Management budget will meet costs of works on Council buildings. There is a capital budget for schools for the type of works. Depending upon the kind of works, i.e., capital works to enhance the condition of the building and will be funded by HRA capital.

Details	Internal		Period of funding	External		Period of funding
	Capital	Revenue		Capital	Revenue	
Facilities Management	£20,000 a year over 5 years therefore total £100,000		5 years	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schools	£35,000 a year over 5 years therefore total £175,000		5 years	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing	£100,000 a year over 5 years therefore total £500,000		5 years	N/A	N/A	N/A

The housing element of this contract is an agreed programme of work, whereas the FM and school is managed as a call off programme.

The estimated contract value may reduce if the council sell off their assets, the asbestos surveying will not be required to be carried out.

Service Demand

The value of the contract is driven by how many asbestos properties the council requires to be surveyed and this could depend on the volume of work during the contract term.

Future savings/efficiencies

The savings overtime is based on the data produced as it is more likely to be a true reflection of site conditions and therefore reducing the need to revisit to cleanse the supplied data. The Provider will support the delivery of services and contract management arrangements.

The original strategy had two providers with different rate of pay by going with one provider the Council will receive slightly cheaper rates and make savings.

1. Supporting information

Procurement process:

In line with the CCB approved strategy report ref: (CCB1592/20-21), it was agreed by CCB to use a Direct Award approach via the SEC Inspections Asbestos Framework Agreement Ref: OJEU REF: 2020/S 098 236154. Legal reviewed the framework

agreement and advised on the access arrangements, call-off guidelines, and terms. The SEC framework was tendered and evaluated in accordance with (MEAT) Most Economically Advantageous Tender, with the apportionment set as 40% cost, 60% quality. The framework demonstrates value for money and can manage all the service requirements for corporate FM, Housing, and Schools.

The Council submitted an invitation to tender as a direct award via the Council's E-Tender portal. Based on the Inspections Asbestos Surveying evaluation criteria. The direct award was based on 100% price. The evaluation panel stakeholders reviewed the pricing submission as follows:

- Head of Repairs and Maintenance
- Compliance Manager
- Property Maintenance Manager
- Asbestos Surveyor
- Senior Building Compliance Manager

Riverside Limited submitted an overall robust pricing submission, demonstrating realistic costings covering all the work elements.

The table below is a clear breakdown of the pricing schedule costs as outlined in their tender submission:

Service Provision	Bid
Domestic (Total)	£5,504.00
Corporate Buildings (Total)	£10,840.00
Emergency Works (Total)	£1,000.00
Ad-hoc, Air Monitoring & Training (Total)	£4,395.00

The quality assessment for this procurement was carried out by reviewing the intended specification of works and associated rates. Also, by comparing similar pricing delivered by other contractors therefore, meeting agreed objectives as outlined in the RP2 strategy report.

Riverside Enviomental Ltd provided a quality submission on the previous procurement and received a high score and so the direct award for price only was suitable for this procurement.

Contract Terms and conditions

The proposed contract term will be for 5 years, with break clauses at year 3 and 4 commencing from September 2021. The contract terms are the JCT 2016 edition of the Measured Term Contract compiled by Browne Jacobson.

Equalities Impact Assessment:

An Equality Analysis was considered as part of the requirements defined within the Terms and Conditions of Contract, including the need to submit their policy on disability, age & pregnancy, or maternity for review to support the Council with delivering its public sector equality duties and reporting. The Bidders is expected to pay the London Living Wage as a minimum and demonstrated commitment to deliver social value outcomes.

The Equality Policy 2016 - 20 sets out the Council's commitment to equality and its ambition to create a stronger, fairer borough where no community is held back. The policy reflects the council's statutory duties under the Equality Act 2010 and is supported by the equality objectives set out in the Opportunity and Fairness Plan 2016-2020.

An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken to ascertain the potential impact on protected groups. This concluded that the recommendations in the report will have no negative impact on groups that share protected characteristics and there are no equality issues arising from this report. As such no further action was deemed necessary.

Riverside Environment Services Ltd has included their social value commitments as part of their offer, please see further details below:

Social Value Commitments:

Riverside Environment Services Ltd has committed to supporting LBC's social value policy and confirmed that they are compliant with endorsing London Living Wage to all their employees.

Riverside Environment Services has included their social value commitments as part of their offer, please see further details below:

- Local Employment
- Trainee Jobs
- Work experience roles
- Free asbestos awareness training session (up to 15 delegates) per year
- Volunteering (i.e. community initiatives)

Contract Management:

In accordance with the Council's contract management framework, an initial contract implementation meeting will take place to establish the agreed KPIs, which will include the delivery of their social value commitments. The contract will be managed by the housing team, who will also ensure regular contract management meetings will be arranged on a bi-weekly basis to monitor the contractor's performance which will include FM and Schools departments.

Environmental Impact:

In accordance with the JCT terms and conditions, Riverside Environmental Ltd will be required to comply with environmental legislation and regulations. There will also be a requirement to support the Council's vision and aims which will contribute to reducing Croydon's CO2 emissions.

Risk Management:

The risk management table below.

Risk	Detail	Mitigation	RAG
New contractor may not be able to meet the requirements of the Council	This will prevent the Council from delivering business as usual services or support FM, Housing and Schools initiatives.	A robust contract management process ensures that the contract is managed effectively. Regular monthly meetings will be held to continue to engage the contractor until the agreed termination date.	

Information Management

No sharing of personal/special category data in this project, there are no GDPR or IMT concerns

2. Conclusion and reasons for recommendations

- 2.1 The reason for the recommendation is to provide the required Asbestos Surveying services for Housing, Facilities Management and Schools.
- 2.2 A direct award contract to Riverside Environmental Services Ltd for the asbestos surveying services under the terms set within the Asbestos Inspection framework agreement to be awarded under the JCT 2016 edition of the Measured Term terms and conditions for a maximum contract value of up to £775,000.

1. Outcome and approvals

Outcome	Date agreed	
	Alison Knight (Executive Director of Housing)	<i>14th August 2021</i>
	Councillor Callton Young (Cabinet Member for Resources & Financial Governance)	<i>9th September 2021</i>
	Sonia Likhari (Legal Services)	<i>18th August 2021</i>
	Matthew Davis (S151 Officer)	<i>16th August 2021</i>
	Scott Funnell (C&P Head of Service)	<i>19th August 2021</i>
	Cllr Patricia Hay-Justice (Cabinet Member for Homes)	<i>Sighted 13th August 2021</i>
	CCB	<i>CCB1692/21-24</i>

2. Legal Comments

There are no additional legal considerations directly arising from the report

Approved by Sonia Likhari on behalf of the Director of Law and Governance

3. Chief Finance Officer comments on the financial implications

Approved by Matthew Davis on behalf of the Chief Finance Officer

Contracts & Commissioning Board (CCB)

Contract Variation Report

Date of meeting	23rd September 2021
By	Leanne Bobb, Lead Commissioner Public Health & Prevention, Commissioning & Procurement
Title	Continuation of Targeted Community Testing Provision
Project Sponsor	<i>Rachel Flowers, Director of Public Health</i>
Executive Director	Elaine Jackson, Assistant Chief Executive
Lead Member	Cllr Janet Campbell, Families, Health and Social Care including Public Health Cllr Callton Young Resources and Financial Governance
Key Decision	1921FHSC

1. Recommendations

The CCB is requested to endorse the recommendation below:

Pursuant to Regulation 30.3 of the Tenders and Contracts Regulations the Cabinet Member, Families, Health and Social Care, in consultation with the Cabinet Member Resources and Financial Governance, is recommended to approve an extension by way of variation of the existing contract for the provision of lateral flow testing provided by Global Production Squad Ltd (GPS) until 31st March 2022 for a maximum additional cost of £1,181,436.00 (maximum aggregated value of £2,007,960.35) whilst a procurement exercise is undertaken for the future provision of this service.

2. Background & strategic context

Lateral Flow testing for high-risk population groups who are asymptomatic was introduced by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) as part of their strategy to manage the Coronavirus pandemic in December 2020.

There are two key aims of lateral flow testing:

- i. Surveillance
'finding out the incidence and prevalence of COVID-19 in the population, and changes to these over time; this may help give early warning to a potential outbreak situation (2 or more related cases)'
- ii. Active Case finding
'identifying positive cases of COVID-19 within the population, and ensuring they self-isolate to reduce transmission to other people; this could include regular testing of the contacts of a case'

Lateral Flow Antigen testing involves the processing of swab samples with a Lateral Flow device (LFD). The device detects a protein (antigen) when the person is infectious, highlighting a coloured strip on the device to show a positive result. Results are determined within 20 to 30 minutes of swab collection and do not require a lab for processing. They require minimal training to operate and do not need to be administered by a health professional. LFD are for testing asymptomatic people; people with symptoms will be able to continue to access tests through the network of NHS Test and Trace facilities.

Following approval from CCB on 28 January 2021, a procurement exercise went live on the London Tenders Portal (ref. DN520446) for the provision of Lateral Flow testing. Following a competitive exercise Global Production Squad was awarded the contract for a 6 week period as per the funding agreement with DHSC. This contract was then extended until 31st July 2021 under emergency regulation 19.3 which was approved by Procurement Board and notified to cabinet. DHSC extensions to the programme has been in 3 month tranches but are always shared with very little time to make changes, making it difficult in keeping in line with the correct procurement governance.

In the Central Government Autumn & Winter Plan, Lateral Flow testing is described to be needed until the end of March 2022 what is now called Targeted Community Testing. A flexible approach is needed to support lateral flow testing which moves away from static sites and allows for a model that is mobile and can reach different communities.

The Targeted Community Testing programme should ensure people who are disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 and those who are underrepresented within our communities are helped to access testing within the borough. There is a strong emphasis on health promotion and the safe practice measures of 'hands, face, space, fresh air' as the best lines of prevention.

The service will still need to include the provision of surge PCR testing if a variant of concern (VOC) is identified within the Borough. With each block of surge testing that is undertaken in response to a VOC there is the risk that this will in itself lead to the need for further surge testing to be undertaken. This is either directly through the discovery of other cases of the same VOC within those tested through the surge testing, or through the discovery of other cases of the VOC, or another variant, through symptomatic testing in existing testing sites across the wider area due to genomic testing being fully switched on across the local area following the discovery of the initial VOC. Ordinarily 5% of tests have their genome tested but when a VOC is discovered this is applied to 100% of symptomatic tests within the local area. The decision to 'turn on' genomic testing is taken by DHSC. The decision as to whether further surge testing is required will likely be made by DHSC and PHE.

3. Financial implications

Details	Internal		Period of funding	External		Period of funding
	Capital	Revenue		Capital	Revenue	
Cost of original contract					£826,524.35	15 th February – 31 st July 2021
Cost of variation					£1,181,436.00	01 st August – 31 st March 2022
TOTAL Aggregated value					£2,007,960.35	

Funding for the Targeted Community Testing programme is provided as an external grant from the Department of Health & Social Care (DHSC) which is approved by HM Treasury and is ring-fenced funding specifically allocated for the targeted community lateral flow testing as part of the COVID-19 response. All costs associated with this service are reimbursed by DHSC and costs are submitted monthly and paid back into the Public Health budget which is managed by the Director of Public Health within Cost Centre C1400N.

Funding arrangements for this provision is currently only agreed until the 31st December 2021. In the past, confirmation of funding from HM Treasury has always been provided only within a few days of the previous guaranteed period ending and has only ever confirmed funding for a further 3 months. For example: confirmation received on 27th September for funding until the end of December. Therefore, if testing is continued to be used as a preventative tool to help reduce the spread of COVID-19 throughout the winter months, this situation is likely to be replicated at the end of December 2021 for funding arrangements until 31st March 2022.

If the HM Treasury is unable to provide the confirmation that funds are available, it is proposed that we use the Contain Outbreak Management Fund (COMF), a ring-fenced grant from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) which also sits in the Public Health Budget. The COMF is available to support local authorities in England to help reduce the spread of coronavirus and support local public health, but is only available for use until the end of this financial year (31st March 2022). Therefore, this budget is available to be used to support the financial commitments for the contract extension if HM Treasury refuse to fund beyond December and the Authority is committed to a notice period.

Ideally in order to be have a compliant contract that meets the Authorities Tendering and Contracting Regulations; a procurement exercise for the provision of targeted community testing should take place.

In parallel to extending the current contract, a procurement exercise will be conducted and a contract issued as soon as feasibly possible. The contract will be for a 12 month period, with robust notice periods to ensure there is no financial exposure should HM Treasury curtail the programme. If we are able to proceed on this basis, we will present a Procurement Strategy to the Procurement Board for a one stage, open procurement exercise under the light touch regime (LTR) for the provision of a Targeted Community Testing service for high-risk population groups who are asymptomatic. The estimated contract value is in the region of £2million for a 12 month period; this estimation is based on the current costs of the programme. A procurement exercise will be undertaken with the

approach that the provision is not guaranteed but could be called upon as and when required, similar to how a framework would be organised. For this purpose we will ensure that the terms and conditions reflect this approach and the recommended 30 day notice period is maintained. Government guidelines could change; therefore we are procuring this service in order to have the option available to us. **If at any point the government does not provide funding or a grant to support the service, notice will be served and the service will be decommissioned. The estimated costs to cover the notice period (30 days) is £140,000, if there is no government funding to support the notice period costs beyond 31st March; this has been agreed to be paid for from the Public Health budget.**

We are therefore proposing to extend the current service provider's contract up to 31st March 2022, either by utilising the grant from DHSC or, should that not be available, to use COMF. The procurement exercise will make future provision compliant with the Authority's tendering and contracting regulations and will allow for ongoing provision if required and financially supported by Central government. In the contract variation, there will be provision to terminate the current provider should they be unsuccessful in the new procurement exercise.

4. Supporting information

Performance

GPS have performed well and responded eagerly to LBC's requirements throughout the duration of the contract, specifically at the start of the pandemic when the Authority was required to undertake surge testing. Service user feedback has been excellent and was publicly broadcast on the ITV evening news at one of the testing sites. GPS continue to provide solutions to the LFT programme which has supported the Authority in meeting the ever evolving requirements instructed by Central Government. GPS's ability to be flexible with resource; in terms of quickly deploying a relevant and trained workforce has enabled the Authority to be able to response to these challenges.

Proposed extension value & term including the aggregated value and % increase to the value of the original award

The proposed extension to the contract is from 01st August 2021 - 31st March 2022; the value of the extended period is £1,181,436.00 which totals an aggregate value of £2,007,960.35 which is an increase of 143%

PCR analysis and any risk of challenge

- Extending the contract will enable us to continue to have the service available via the incumbent provider and ensures that the contract is compliant within the Council's Tendering and Contracting regulations.
- However the aggregated value takes the contract well over the threshold for light touch regime; which was deemed as low risk by the Board at the first extended period.
- There is a risk of challenge; however this risk is reduced if we are able to secure the approval from the MHCLG to use the COMF to start a procurement exercise as soon as possible.
- Finance colleagues have advised that undertaking a procurement exercise without having guaranteed funding from any source beyond 31st March is too high.
- All South West London boroughs have either decided to direct award to certain providers or have used agency staff to deliver the provision using emergency regulations.
- We are unaware of any authorities that have been challenged in relation to their decision making.
- Global Production Squad Ltd (GPS) has been delivering this service since 15th February 2021 and has been a valuable partner offering significant flexibility and support with the programme; they have continued to deliver the contract with varying levels of uncertainty therefore we believe they will accept the offer of the extension
- The contract can be terminated on four week's notice

Options considered:

1. *Extend the contract until the 31st March only and decommission*

- Central Government Autumn & Winter Plan, described Targeted Community Testing being needed until the end of March 2022. Therefore based on this information there may no longer be a need for this type of testing provision.
- Testing requirements are reducing – there is less need to test in order for residents to undergo daily activities and with the successful rollout of the vaccination problem there is greater immunity however future provision will be based on how well healthcare services can cope throughout the winter months and numbers of positive cases.

- This would be high risk; as the Authority would not have the right governance in place if the service is needed beyond 31st March 2022

2. Deliver the service using temporary (Agency) staff and in-house expertise

- This would be a complete change to the current arrangement and would require dedicated resource and commitment from the Public Health COVID team to manage the agency staff to deliver the service
- Using agency staff in light of the Authorities situation with a number of staff having been made redundant or who are currently at risk; has been frowned upon.
- Public Health would have to provide clear direction and support for mobilising the new way of delivering the service
- This option is likely to be the cheapest but would be more resource heavy on the Authority.

3. Procure a new contract for the provision of targeted community Testing

- Undertaking a full procurement exercise requires time this would result in there being a significant gap in provision if an extension to the current contract is not approved.
- Funding is currently not guaranteed beyond 31st December; therefore we do not have a robust way of paying for a contracted service.
- There are capacity issues within the commissioning and procurement team making this more difficult to ensure an exercise is undertaken in a timely manner. Additional support may be sought within alternative teams and the dedicated Public Health COVID team

Re-procurement options going forward

Even with the contract being extended this could still result in a tight timeline for a procurement process. A procurement process would be the best option going forward in order to ensure we would have a compliant contract in place which could be managed for the foreseeable future. Running a procurement exercise in parallel to the extended period would help to mitigate the risk of challenge as we would be able to terminate the original contract and start the new contract once the procurement was completed and contract award approved by Cabinet.

A procurement strategy paper will be brought to Board once a clear outcome of the funding is agreed. Due to the existing contract value a 'Find a Tender' notice would have to be issued. This route is lawful under PCR as they are covered under light touch procurement rules as they fall under the following CPV codes:

- 85000000 Health and social work services
- 85323000 Community Health Services.

The procurement exercise will be undertaken with the approach that the provision is not guaranteed but could be called upon as and when required, similar to how a framework would be organised. For this purpose we will ensure that the terms and conditions reflect this approach and the recommended 30 day notice period is maintained. Government guidelines could change; therefore we are procuring this service in order to have the option available to us; however there is a strong possibility that very little may be required.

5. Conclusion

In the Central Government Autumn & Winter Plan, Lateral Flow testing is described to be needed until the end of March 2022 what is now called Targeted Community Testing. The Director of Public Health has a statutory role to protect the health of Croydon residents and the provision of a targeted community testing service to asymptomatic people supports this; whilst we manage everyday activities in the mists of a global pandemic.

In order to for the Authority to continue to meet this requirement; it is recommended to:

- Extend the current contract the existing contract for the provision of lateral flow testing provided by Global Production Squad Ltd (GPS) until 31st March 2022 at an additional cost of £1,181,436.00 (maximum aggregated value of £2,007,960.35) with the assurance of COMF being made available if HM Treasury decide to no longer funding the testing programme but the Authority is bound by a notice period. All costs for this provision are to be reimbursed by the DHSC or COMF (if necessary).

6. Outcome and approvals

CCB outcome	Date agreed	
<i>Insert outcome of CCB discussion</i>	Service Director Rachel Flowers	05/10/2021
	Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources Cllr Callton Young	06/10/2021
	Finance Mirella Peters	07/10/2021
	Legal Sonia Likhari	29.9.2021
	Lead Member (over £500k) Cllr Janet Campbell	06.10.2021
	CCB	CCB1697/21-25 - 07/10/2021

7. Comments of the Council Solicitor

The current contract term expired 31st July 2021 however services have continued to be provided. The proposed contract variation will need to record that the extension is deemed to take effect from 1st August 2021. Other legal considerations are covered in the report.

Approved by Sonia Likhari, Corporate Solicitor, on behalf of the Director of Law and Governance

8. Chief Finance Officer comments on the financial implications

Approved by Mirella Peters on behalf of the Chief Finance Officer

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For General Release

REPORT TO:	CABINET MEMBER FOR COMMUNITIES, SAFETY & BUSINESS RECOVERY
SUBJECT:	South London Partnership Work & Health Programme Job Entry: Targeted Support (SLP WHP JETS)
LEAD OFFICER:	Sarah Hayward, Interim Executive Director of Place Heather Cheesebrough, Director of Planning and Strategic Transport
CABINET MEMBER:	Councillor Shahul-Hameed, Cabinet member for Communities, Safety and Business Recovery Councillor Callton Young Cabinet member for Resources and Financial Governance
WARDS:	All

CORPORATE PRIORITIES 2020-2022

Covid-19 has had an unprecedented impact on unemployment in the UK with London seeing the biggest impact. The South London Partnership Work & Health Programme Job Entry: Targeted Support (JETS) strand addresses both Croydon priorities and South London Partnership priorities.

The programme supported Croydon's corporate plan priority of, *'Everybody has the opportunity to work and build their career.'*

JETS can support Croydon Renewal priorities:

- *Live within our means, balance the books and provide value for money for our residents.*

By utilising a programme which supports residents into employment and involves no cost to the council budget we are gaining value for money whilst living within our means.

- *Following the evidence, focus on tackling ingrained inequality and poverty in the borough.*

Successful Employment and Skills provision can play a key ingredient in tackling inequality and poverty in the borough. To date the programme has supported 357 residents of Croydon into employment.

The programme also supports South London Partnerships priorities:

South London Partnership priorities:

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- Support all residents towards or into work and to progress through their career
- Increase employer participation and investment in skills
- Align the skills offer to our growth and strategic sectors

[Council's priorities](#)

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The Work and Health Programme was awarded in March 2018 for a maximum expenditure of £13.4m. The contract value has since been increased to bring the JETS's programme in scope of the contract to the value of £16.8m. Further funding has been agreed by DWP to cover performance payments from August-October as a result of stronger performance than originally anticipated, this requires the variation of £820,000. In addition to this, DWP have provided a provisional figure of £2.364m for a JETS extension for a further 12 months.

Funding has been formally agreed by the DWP by £3,184,000 for the variation value and provisionally agreed for the 12 months extension.

Included below is a summary of the costs or other financial issues arising from the recommendations and how these will be addressed within the budget strategy.

Details	Internal		Period of funding	External		Period of funding
	Capital	Revenue		Capital	Revenue	
Cost of original contract	0	0	Oct 18 – Nov 22		£16.845m	Oct 18 – Nov 22
Cost of variation	0	0	n/a		£820,000	Oct 18 – Nov 22
Cost of extension	0	0	n/a		£2.364m	Oct 21 – Oct 22
Aggregated value	0	0			£20.029m	Oct 18 – Nov 22

Original financial allocations were formally confirmed as the below by Department for Work and Pensions following DWP Grant Approvals Board August 2020.

	20/21	21/22	Total
South London Partnership	£1.348m	£2.117m	£3.465m.

The programme requires no spend from Council Budget and revenue funding is allocated to cost code C15326.

To date the WHP has spent £7,878,527 of DWP and ESF grant funded money. The JETS programme has spent £2,667,164 against a profiled spend at this stage of £1,626,279.

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FORWARD PLAN KEY DECISION REFERENCE NO.: 4021CSBR

This is a Key Decision as defined in the Council's Constitution. The decision may be implemented from 1300 hours on the expiry of 5 working days after it is made, unless the decision is referred to the Scrutiny & Overview Committee by the requisite number of Councillors.

The Leader of the Council has delegated to the Cabinet Member for Communities, Safety & Business Recovery in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources & Financial Governance the power to make the decisions set out in the recommendations below:

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cabinet Member for Communities, Safety & Business Recovery in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources & Financial Governance is recommended to:

- 1.1 Agree, in accordance with Regulation 30.3 of the Council's Tenders & Contracts Regulations, to vary the contract between the London Borough of Croydon (as Co-Financing Organisation on behalf of the South London Partnership) and Reed in Partnership to include additional top up funds for services exceeded in light of Covid-19 at a value of £820,000 till October 2021.
- 1.2 Agree in accordance with Regulation 30.3 an extension for a further 1 year from October 2021 to September 2022 on behalf of the South London Partnership for the continuation of the JETS programme to a value of £2.364million at a maximum contract value of £20,029,000 (including the value of recommendation 1.1 above) to further the support currently provided.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1. JETS programme was initially introduced in October 2020 as a response to Covid-19 and the unprecedented impact this had on unemployment and inequality. The effects of this are still being felt with research suggesting unemployment figures may rise again towards the end of 2021 due to the reduction of furlough support.
- 2.2. The demand for the programme has been greater than anticipated with programme starts currently at 112% against profile and job start figures at 209%.
- 2.3. This report is presented before the cabinet members to approve a £3,184,000 contract variation to the South London Partnership (SLP) WHP contract held with Reed in Partnership to provide additional funding for JETS 20/21 and an extension for a further year beginning from October 2021.

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- 2.4. The SLP Work and Health Programme was awarded for £13.3million, jointly funded via DWP and ESF for 5 years from March 2018 to 2023. A contract modification to include for the addition of WHP JETS in September 2020, increased the value of the contract to £16.77 million. A further variation of £3,184,000 would increase the total contract value to £20.029 million.
- 2.5. The provision of the additional variation would see the total residents of SLP boroughs supported on the programme increase from 3520 to 6310.
- 2.6. The outcome of the decision will commit the Council to spending a total of £6.64million to date including the previous modification to enable Reed in Partnership to provide JETS provision. Any proportion of the budget that is spent on this provision will be paid to the council in the form of grant funding paid in advance by DWP. This will result in a nil effect on the Council's revenue budget.
- 2.7. The JETS programme will be delivered via the same Grant Funding mechanism as the core Work & Health Programme, which will form the basis of the formal agreement between DWP and each Local Growth Partnership for their responsibility towards the delivery of WHP JETs. These will be formally ratified through the existing Joint Governance Arrangements and a new Memorandum of Understanding will be entered into.
- 2.8. The contract variation will confirm that no payments will be made unless and until this new MoU is signed and the funding secured.

3. DETAIL

- 3.1. The South London Partnership (SLP) a sub-regional collaboration of five London boroughs: Croydon, Kingston, Merton, Richmond upon Thames and Sutton. Working together and with partners, building on many years of collaborative working. SLP adds value to what individual boroughs could achieve on their own, whilst seeking to build on the many strengths of South London as a place to live, work and thrive.
- 3.2. Croydon is the lead accountable body for DWP/ESF Work and Health Programme on behalf of the SLP and will be responsible for the management of the programmes.
- 3.3. The Covid-19 pandemic had a huge impact on businesses and employment within the South London Partnership region resulting in a significant rise in Universal Credit claimants. It was noted that these individuals would benefit from rapid intervention in order to support them back in the job market.
- 3.4. The SLP WHP JETS was introduced for a period of 1 year, to respond to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and complement the existing WHP programme with the same core objectives.

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- 3.5. The aim of the programme is to support people who have been unemployed and in receipt of benefits for at least 13 weeks, to find sustained work.

In broad principles, the SLP WHP JETS will:

- Provide a light touch provision that includes, but is not limited to, transferable skills analysis, CV writing, job search support, interview skills, self-efficacy and confidence building.
- Be delivered and managed separately from the core WHP programme (in order to ensure separation from ESF funding);

- 3.6. The contract modification to include DWP WHP JETS programme was approved by Cabinet on 21st September 2020 at a value of £3.47 million for a period of 12 months (maximum value of £16.85m) to deliver the JETS provision, (CCB ref: 1607/20-21), key decision reference was 2620CAB.

- 3.7. The contract has a number of performance KPI's including:

3520 - Programme starts.
1071 - Job Starts.
774 - Employment Outcomes.

- 3.8. The below figures show contract performance as of the 26th July 2021 for the entire SLP.

Programme Starts	3200
Starts profile	2922
Starts performance	110%
Job Entries	950
Job Entries Profile	447
Job Entries performance	212%
Job Outcomes	725
Job Outcomes profile	208
Job Outcomes Performance	348%

- 3.9. If referrals continue at the current rate the programme would reach its funding ceiling by mid – August 2021, meaning referrals would need to be stopped 2 months short of the contracted end period of October 2021.

- 3.10. DWP have been provided with performance forecasts and have agreed **in principle** to provide additional funds required to avoid the success of the WHP JETS programme resulting in a premature end, negatively impacting the SLP local economies.

- 3.11. The Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) provided funding for, the Job Entry Targeted Support (JETS) additional scheme, as part of the existing Work and Health Programme. The scheme is in response to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

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- 3.12. The proposal presented before the cabinet members is to seek approval for a further variation of the contract with Reed in Partnership to increase the contract value and extend for a further one year for continuation to deliver WHP JETS to a maximum value of £20,029,000.
- 3.13. The proposed variation is a 18.9% increase of the original contract value and considered to fall within the PCR Regulation 72(1) (c):
- Contracts and framework agreements may be modified without a new procurement procedure in accordance with this Part:—
- 72 (1) (c) where all of the following conditions are fulfilled:—*
- (i) the need for modification has been brought about by circumstances which a diligent contracting authority could not have foreseen;*
 - (ii) the modification does not alter the overall nature of the contract;*
 - (iii) any increase in price does not exceed 50% of the value of the original contract or framework agreement.*
- 3.14. DWP have indicated (**though not confirmed**) a further top up of funding covering the period until October 2021 and a further one year extension of the JETS programme.
- 3.15. At the time of the previous JETS modification, it was not known when the Covid-19 restrictions would end and therefore how long the JETS scheme may need to continue. It is still not known exactly how much funding is to be provided by DWP for the top up and continuation of the service.
- 3.16. The service would not otherwise be provided without funding and any re-procurement is therefore dependent on DWP. Market intelligence indicates other consortiums nationally are not undertaking an additional procurement process other than one consortium – Local London Forward.
- 3.17. The Covid-19 pandemic is an external circumstance that still continues. The full extent of its impact on the jobs market and the level of support service required (covered by JETS) is still unknown. In particular, the impact of reduced support from the Furlough scheme starting in July with a planned end on 30th September 2021 is not known.
- 3.18. Following the consideration of legal advice, the Council would seek to rely on Regulation 72(1) (c) of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 to recommend the option to vary the existing SLP WHP JETS contract.
- 3.19. Details regarding the contract options considered are set out in *Appendix 1* and discussed within points 6.9 and 13.

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 All South London Partnership (SLP) boroughs have been consulted in regards to a JETS variation for additional funding and an extension for a further year and have formally approved this approach during Growth Directors Meetings.
- 4.2 Each of the five South London boroughs nominated Lead Officers have been involved and contributed to this process throughout.
- 4.3 We are currently the only sub-region within the wider Work and Health Programme to request additional funding for JETS so no consultation has been completed with the other regions.
- 4.4 Wider Work and Health Programme sub regions (including Central London Forward and West London Alliance) have been consulted in regards to their plans for a JETS extension and one have confirmed their plans to vary the existing contract whilst West London Alliance completed a full procurement during the inception of the JETS in September 2020 as their programme is dual funded with DWP and ESF funding.

5 PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY

- 5.1 The council has responded at pace to accommodate the new funding set out in this report as an immediate response to the higher than anticipated performance of the programme. The process of receiving additional funding and extending the JETS provision has followed set procurement and contractual rules and as such has not been considered for scrutiny.

6 FINANCIAL AND RISK ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Revenue and Capital consequences of report recommendations

	Current year 2019/20 £'000	Medium Term Financial Strategy – 3 year forecast		
		2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Revenue Budget available				
Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Income	0	0	0	0
Effect of decision from				
Expenditure	0	1,348	4,119	1,182
Income	0	(1,348)	(4,119)	(1,182)
Remaining	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

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Capital Budget available

Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Effect of decision from				
Expenditure	0	0	0	0
Remaining	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

6.2 The effect of the decision

The effect of the decision is that the Council will commit to spending an additional £820,000 on top of the £3.465million already allocated to JETS for 20/21 element of the contract. Whilst also committing to spending £2.364million as part of the extension of JETS on the basis of funding from DWP.

The additional £3.184million will be paid to the Council in the form of grant funding from the DWP. This will result in a nil effect on the Council's revenue budget.

6.3 Risks

6.4 There is a low risk of legal challenge given that the Council would seek to rely on Regulation 72(1) (c) of the Public Contracts Regulations, particularly given delivery of the service is dependent on funding from DWP. The risk of challenge is further lowered as the recommended variation does not exceed 50% of the original contract value.

6.5 The extension of the JETS programme would not impact performance of the core Work and Health programme in addition the spend to date related to WHP is lower than forecasted.

6.6 Any future risk to the Council associated with financial or procurement challenge would be minimised through the application of the existing MoU with other South London Partnership boroughs, which sets out the terms for shared financial and procurement risks, liabilities including claw back of any ESF funding. This will also be reviewed and, if needed, a variation to cover WHP/JETS specifically will be proposed (and the contract variation would confirm that no payments will be made unless and until this new MoU variation is signed)

6.7 In addition the following mitigation has been considered:

- The variation itself includes provisions to allow termination of WHP JETS if DWP withdraw funding.
- There may be costs incurred which cannot be drawn down from DWP funding such as council legal costs. SLP have agreed to share these costs between the five members.
- The variation itself will include provisions to allow termination of WHP JETS if either DWP withdraw funding or ESF seek claw back.

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- There will be a clear separation of the ESF funding which is already subject to audit as part of the ESF MoU.

6.8 Options

Further to the options considered in Appendix 1, the recommended option 5 is to vary and extend the current WHP contract. The benefits of this are:

- Reed in Partnership will be able to build on their existing model of delivery which is embedded and well established across the five SLP boroughs. This will be more efficient and cost effective than a new supplier developing new delivery models from scratch for what is seen as a short term programme.
- Only London and Manchester have been devolved funding from DWP to locally commission activity for the original WHP programme and the new strand is of national significance and leads the way for wider devolution of funding in the future.

6.9 Future savings/efficiencies

This extended provision of support will maximise employment opportunities for local residents and support the Council in delivering value for money in performance, delivery and cost.

1.2% of the additional funding for the JETS 20/21 programme could be allocated to cover costs in relation to legal or procurement expenses as staff costs were covered through the original funding.

As the expenditure will be covered from DWP grant funding, there are no saving opportunities, but the delivery of the programme will be at a net nil cost to the Council.

Approved by: Matthew Davis, Interim Director of Finance (Deputy S151)
Finance.

7 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 The Interim Head of Commercial & Property Law comments on behalf of the Interim Director of Law & Governance that the Leader of the Council has delegated to the Cabinet Member for Communities, Safety & Business Recovery in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources & Financial Governance the power to make the decisions set out in the recommendations pursuant to a variation to the Leader's Scheme of Delegation (reference 5521LR). The Legal considerations are as set out within this report, including reliance on Regulation 72(1)(c) of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 to enable modification of the contract without requiring a new procurement (as set out at paragraph 3.13).

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Approved by: Nigel Channer, Interim Head of Commercial & Property Law on behalf of the Interim Director of Law & Governance.

8 HUMAN RESOURCES IMPACT

- 8.1 The original funding for JETS allocated 1.2% of total funding (£41,484) towards funding a Project Manager who is overseen by the Head of Service.
- 8.2 Agreement has again been given for local admin costs equating to 1.2% of the total funding (£28,368) to be allocated towards funding a Project Manager who is overseen by the Head of Service. The Project Manager will be a council employee on a fixed term contract.
- 8.3 There will be an HR impact in regards to this report, in terms of when the Project Manager's fixed term contract comes to an end. The post holder will be entitled to a redundancy payment and redeployment.
- 8.4 If any other issues arise these will be managed under the Council's policies and procedures.

Approved by: Jennifer Sankar, Head of HR Place & Housing for and on behalf of the Human Resources Department.

9. EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 9.1 An equality analysis was completed in August 2020 as part of the initial contract variation and was signed off by the Equalities Manager.
- 9.2 All protected characteristics have been adversely affected by COVID-19. This employment programme is an extra strand of work supporting the wider Work & Health Programme. The only criteria for this programme is that an individual must have been claiming benefits for 13 weeks and as such does not discriminate against any protected characteristic in particular.
- 9.3 The outcome is no major change, the Equality Analysis demonstrates that the policy is robust and that the evidence shows no potential for discrimination and that all opportunities to advance equality have been taken.

Approved by: Gavin Handford Director of Policy, Programmes & Performance.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 10.1 With the original contract, Reed in Partnership was required to create, submit and maintain a Sustainable Development implementation plan. The plan covers various areas such as minimising waste, energy efficiency, reducing transportation/travel and staff awareness training. That plan applies to this strand.

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11. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPACT

- 11.1 There are no adverse Crime and Disorder impacts arising from this report. The expected increase in number of residents becoming employed will have a positive impact across the boroughs potentially reducing crime and disorder within the borough.

12. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSED DECISION

- 12.1 The success of the JETS programme has highlighted the demand for the programme by continuing for a further year we would be able to support the London recovery mission of 'good work for all'.
- 12.1 The original funding for JETS was aimed at supporting 3,520 residents into employment. By increasing the funding the contract will be able to meet the larger than anticipated demand for employment support and increase the number of residents we are able to be supported to gain employment.

13. OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- 13.1 Croydon council could turn down funding for both a top-up and an extension. This option was not considered due to the following:
- A negative effect on our relationship with SLP boroughs who are keen to receive the additional funding potentially effecting further collaborative work.
 - The lack of employment support could have a detrimental effect on unemployment figures and economic growth.
 - Refusing this funding could lead to not being considered for future devolved programmes.
 - Potential negative impact on the Council, the SLP reputation and capabilities.
- 13.2 Croydon council could undertake a new procurement just for the Borough. This option was not considered due to the following:
- Breaking away from the SLP could lead to a breakdown of relationship, effecting future collaborative work.
 - Separately procuring WHP JETS may risk funding availability with DWP potentially rejecting this approach.
 - Legal costs may be incurred due to breaking away from the SLP.
 - Any delays in the procurement process would impact the performance of what is viewed as a short-term contract.
- 13.3 Croydon Council could undertake a new procurement with SLP. This option was not considered due to the following:
- The resources required to run a full OJEU procurement are considerable and would take at least 5-6 months to complete. A new contract for the JETS work stream would need to be in mobilisation status by October 2021.

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- SLP members have suggested they are happy to continue JETS as it is, undertaking a new procurement process may require lengthy negotiations with the other boroughs, increasing the likelihood of procurement running over the required timelines.
- 13.4 Undertake a new joint procurement with another Borough. This option was not considered due to the following:
- Currently all London boroughs are within their own Sub regional partnerships, resulting in members already established, limiting Croydon's option to join new arrangements.
- 13.5 Tender the Opportunity for JETS via open competitive / procurement procedure.
- Confirmation of funds not yet received from DWP, unable to confirm tender / contract value impacting on endorsement of a procurement strategy.
 - SLP members need to agree with this route. Requirement to formalise all contractual agreement to suit a new contract highlight risk for the provision to be in place by October 2021.

14. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

14.1 WILL THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT INVOLVE THE PROCESSING OF 'PERSONAL DATA'?

YES - Any data shared between Reed in Partnership, the Council and SLP is anonymised and therefore does not include any personal data.

This is a contract variation and the contractor processes personal data. There is existing detailed governance and approved protocols around GDPR.

Reed in Partnership have confirmed the same protocols will apply.

14.2 HAS A DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT (DPIA) BEEN COMPLETED?

NO

Information management team have confirmed no DPIA is required.

Approved by: Louise Edwards, Acting Information Manager, Legal Services.

CONTACT OFFICER:

Gurvinder Doal, JETS Project Manager
07736 286 174

APPENDICES TO THIS REPORT

Appendix 1 Options Table
Appendix 2 Equality impact assessment

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

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