

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Date: 21 March 2023

Report of

Head of Planning

Contact Officers:

Christopher Heather
Sharon Davidson

Category

Major

Ward

Ridgeway

Councillor Request

No Councillor request

LOCATION: The Royal Chace Hotel, 162 The Ridgeway, Enfield, EN2 8AR

APPLICATION NUMBER: 22/03700/VAR

PROPOSAL: Variation of condition 69 (Affordable housing) of application 21/01816/FUL to allow amendment in location of the shared ownership affordable housing provision.

Applicant Name & Address:

Ms Fiona Flaherty,
Bellway Homes Ltd (North
London) & Signature
Senior Lifes

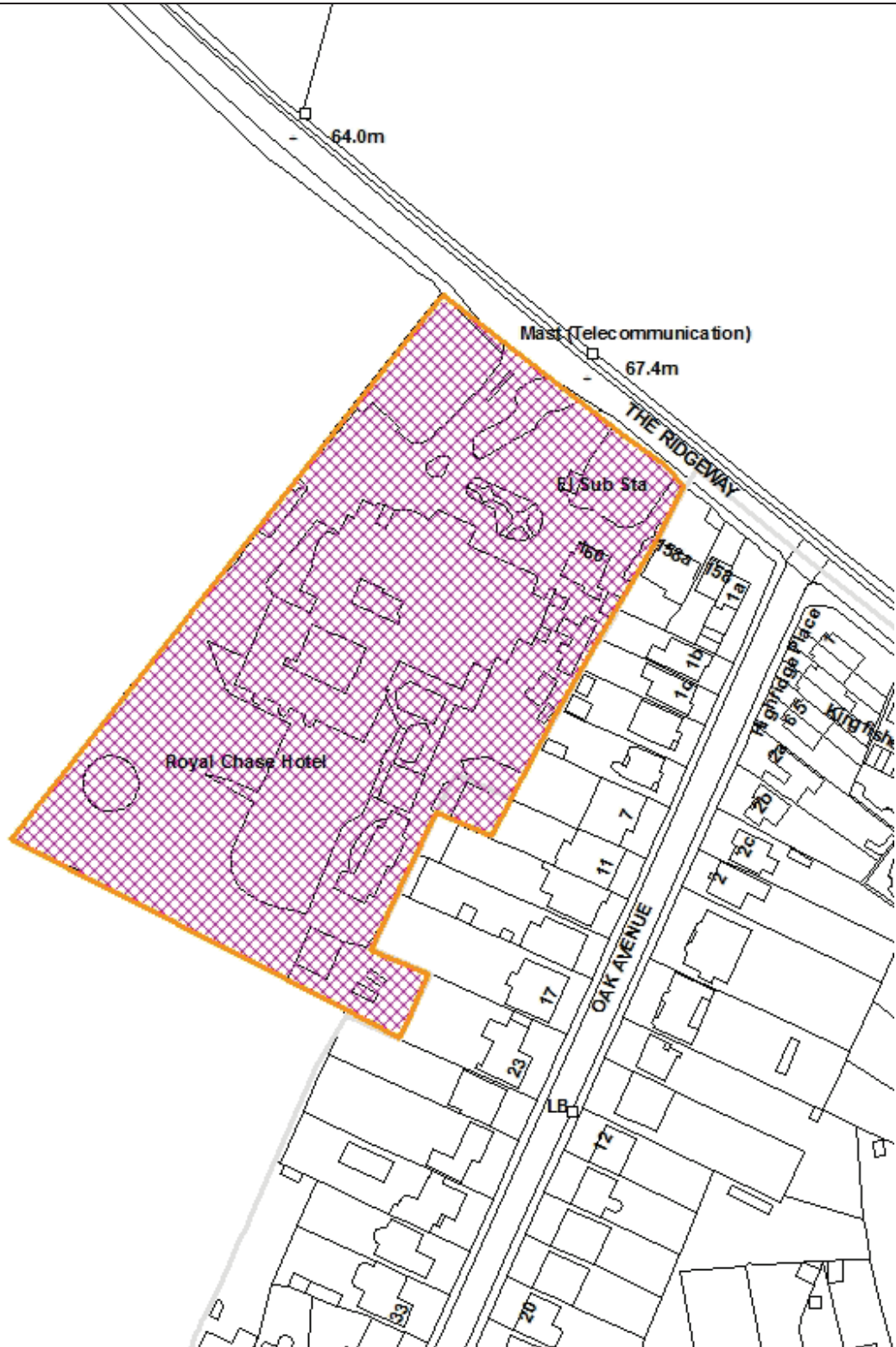
Agent Name & Address:

Mr James McConnell, McConnell Planning

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That subject to the completion of a deed of variation to link the development to the Section 106 Agreement previously secured for 21/01816/FUL and to reflect the resulting changes to the shared ownership provisions within the current Section 106, the Head of Development Management be authorised to **GRANT** full planning permission subject to conditions.

2. That the Head of Development Management be granted delegated authority to agree the final wording of the deed of variation and conditions to cover those matters recommended in this report



1. Members

- 1.1 This application is reported to the Planning Committee as it comprises a 'major' development, involving ~~more~~ than 10 residential units.

2. Recommendation:

- 2.1. That subject to the completion of a deed of variation to link the development to the Section 106 Agreement previously secured for 21/01816/FUL and to reflect the resulting changes to the shared ownership provisions within the current Section 106, the Head of Development Management be authorised to **GRANT** full planning permission subject to conditions:

~~1. Time limit (This is no longer required as the previous permission has been implemented)~~

2. Accordance with plans
3. Bat Licence
4. Construction environmental management plan (CEMP)
5. Construction Waste Management Plan
6. Demolition Management and Logistics Plan
7. Lighting Plan
8. Biodiversity Enhancements
9. Arboricultural Method Statement with Tree Protection Plan
10. Nesting season
11. Land Contaminated (1)
12. Land Contaminated (2)
13. Piling
14. Green procurement Plan
15. Access and sight splays
16. Noise from construction equipment
17. Drainage strategy
18. Mechanical equipment
19. Plant and equipment
20. Building or ground re-profiling
21. Hours of construction
22. Materials for care home
23. Acoustic fencing for care home
24. Finished floor levels for care home
25. Landscaping for care home
26. CO2 emissions for care home
27. Zero / low carbon technologies for care home
28. Refuse storage for care home
29. Construction Management Plan for care home
30. Construction Waste Management Plan for care home
31. Thames water (1) – Foul sewage for care home
32. Thames Water (2) Water infrastructure for care home
33. Secure cycle parking for care home
34. Operational / Service Management Plan for care home
35. Restrict use of care home

36. Sound insulation for care home
37. Dementia room threshold for care home
38. Acoustic report for care home
39. Secure by Design for care home
40. Water consumption for care home
41. Car Parking Management Plan for care home
42. Car parking for care home
43. Operational Management for care home
44. External materials for residential units
45. Acoustic fencing for residential units
46. Play space / communal amenity space for residential units
47. Privacy screens for residential units
48. Finished floor levels for residential units
49. Landscaping for residential units
50. Zero / low carbon technologies for residential units
51. CO2 emissions for residential units
52. Energy Performance Certificate
53. Car Parking Management Plan for residential units
54. Refuse storage for residential units
55. Construction Management Plan for residential units
56. Construction Waste Management Plan for residential units
57. Secure cycle parking for residential units
58. Electric vehicle charging points for residential units
59. Part M units
60. Fibre connectivity infrastructure for residential units
61. Secure by Design for residential units
62. Removal of Part E permitted development rights
63. Water use for residential units
64. Sustainable Drainage System for residential units
65. Design details for residential units
66. Parking and refuse layout plan for residential units
67. Thames water (1) – Foul sewage for residential units
68. Thames Water (2) Water infrastructure for residential units
69. Affordable housing

- 2.2. That the Head of Development Management be granted delegated authority to agree the final wording of the Deed of Variation and conditions to cover those matters recommended in this report

3. Executive Summary

- 3.1. This application seeks to amend condition 69 for the development approved by planning permission 21/01816/FUL, granted in May 2022. This would have the effect of changing the affordable housing provision. Specifically, the location of the shared ownership units across the site would be changed, with less houses and more flats being in shared ownership.
- 3.2. The remainder of the development would be unchanged. The care home and the number of residential units would be unchanged, with a good mix of units. There is a

parallel application to vary condition 2 of planning permission 21/01816/FUL which would introduce dormer windows to 8 of the approved houses.

- 3.3. The overall design would remain high quality with no physical changes to the development. The quality of the accommodation would also be unchanged. There would be no additional highway or transportation impacts: the layout of the site would be unchanged and there would be no requirement for changes to the cycle or car parking.
- 3.4. Environmental impacts would also remain unchanged. The landscaping around the site would also not be impacted on, and so the improvements to biodiversity and the carbon emissions savings would still be secured.
- 3.5. A deed of modification is required to link the provisions of the Section 106 legal agreement for 21/01816/FUL to this application. Also, the same conditions would need to be imposed as this would technically be an independent grant of planning permission and therefore the conditions listed above reflect those on the original planning permission.

4. Site and Surroundings

- 4.1. The site is designated as a brownfield site and was occupied by a hotel and respective grounds. The hotel closed in March 2020 and the buildings on site have now been demolished and construction has begun on the residential component of the previously approved development.
- 4.2. The site borders the designated Metropolitan Green Belt to the north, west and south, with the rear garden boundaries of Oak Avenue properties to the east. To the north the site is bordered by the Ridgeway which provides the sole vehicular access point to the site. The wider location of the site marks the transition from urban residential to open farmland and countryside.
- 4.3. The adjacent properties on Oak Avenue are in the main detached houses built on an east by west axis with garden depths of between 20 to 30 metres. The character and form of the dwellings is mixed albeit all properties are two storeys with off-street parking with a Controlled Parking Zone.

5. Proposal

- 5.1. The proposal is to vary condition 69 of application 21/01816/FUL. Condition 69 identifies the drawing showing the location of the affordable housing. This application seeks variations to the affordable housing offer, specifically the shared ownership units. It is proposed that 8 three-bedroom shared ownership houses would become private houses, and 4 one-bedroom private flats and 7 two-bedroom private flats would become shared ownership. This increases the number of shared ownership units from 8 to 11 with the number of habitable rooms remaining constant.
- 5.2. The development previously approved was for the redevelopment of the site involving the demolition of the existing hotel and the erection of a three-storey care-home (C2 use) with ninety-two (92) rooms on the northern part of the site. The southern part of the site would contain sixty-four (64) residential dwellings. The proposed dwellings would be formed of thirty-five houses (35) laid out as 6 x 2b4p, 8 x 3b4p and 21 x 3b5p. Twenty-nine (29) flats layout as 11 x 1b2p and 18 x 2b3/4p.

- 5.3. The ninety-two (92) bed Care home (C2 use) would provide flexible on-site care to occupants with twenty-three (23) of the rooms, representing 25% of the total, provided as specialist dementia rooms located solely at second floor level. (35) studio rooms (designed for single occupation) and thirty-four (34) suites (designed for couples). The care home is designed for persons over 85 years of age however there is no policy preventing younger persons from residing at the Care home.
- 5.4. The proposal is specifically for the changes identified in paragraph 5.1 above, but the effect of granting the application would be to grant planning permission for the entire development afresh. Construction has commenced on the development.

6. Relevant Planning Decisions

- 6.1. 21/01816/FUL Granted 10 May 2022
Redevelopment of site involving demolition of existing hotel and erection of a three-storey care-home (C2 use) with 92 rooms and 64 residential dwellings.
- The Section 106 Legal Agreement included contributions towards employment, car club, carbon offset, play space, parks, and education. There was also provision for a travel plan, parking restrictions, highway works and considerate construction.
 - A minimum of 23 residential units were secured as affordable housing including 8 shared ownership units (8 x 3-bed houses), 8 London Living Rent Units (2 x 1-bed flats and 6 x 2-bed flats), and 7 London Affordable Rented Units (2 x 1-bed flat and 5 x 3-bed houses).
- 6.2. 22/03699/VAR Submitted 31 October 2022
Variation of condition 02 of application 21/01816/FUL to allow replacement of rooflights on rear elevation with dormer windows to the Walker house type.

7. Consultations

Statutory and Non-statutory Consultees

- 7.1. The nature of the proposed amendment to affordable housing did not raise issues that required statutory consultation to be undertaken. In addition, the consultees on the original planning application did not raise comments that would be affected by the proposed amendment. It is relevant that the original planning application followed the fast-track route so there was not a requirement for a formal viability report to be assessed.

Public Consultation

- 7.2. A site notice was displayed and press notice was published to advertise the development.
- 7.3. Letters were sent to 305 neighbouring properties on 17 November 2022.
- 7.4. In response to this, no representations were received.

8. Relevant Policy

- 8.1. Section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requires the Committee to have regard to the provisions of the development plan so far as material to the application: and any other material considerations. Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires planning decisions to be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 8.2. For the purposes of Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the development plan in force for the area comprises the Enfield Core Strategy (2010); the Enfield Development Management Document (2014); and The London Plan (2021).
- 8.3. National Planning Policy Framework (2021) (NPPF)
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out at Para 11 a presumption in favour of sustainable development. For decision taking this means:
 - “... (c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to date development plan without delay; or,
 - (d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:
 - (i) the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or
 - (ii) any adverse impacts of so doing would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the Framework taken as a whole.”
- 8.4. The related footnote (8) advises that “This includes, for applications involving the provision of housing, situations where the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites or where the Housing Delivery Test indicates that the delivery of housing was substantially below (less than 75% of) the housing requirement over the previous 3 years.
- 8.5. The Housing Delivery Test (HDT) is an annual measurement of housing delivery introduced by the government through the NPPF. It measures the performance of local authorities by comparing the completion of net additional homes in the previous three years to the housing targets adopted by local authorities for that period.
- 8.6. Local authorities that fail to meet 95% of their housing targets need to prepare a Housing Action Plan to assess the causes of under delivery and identify actions to increase delivery in future years. Local authorities failing to meet 85% of their housing targets are required to add 20% to their five-year supply of deliverable housing sites targets by moving forward that 20% from later stages of the Local Plan period. Local authorities failing to meet 75% of their housing targets in the preceding 3 years are placed in a category of “presumption in favour of sustainable development”.
- 8.7. The Council’s recent housing delivery has been below its increasing housing targets. This translated into the Council being required to prepare a Housing Action Plan in 2019 and more recently being placed in the “presumption in favour of sustainable development” category by the Government through its Housing Delivery Test.
- 8.8. This is referred to as the “tilted balance” and NPPF states that for decision-taking this means granting permission unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the

Framework taken as a whole – which also includes the Development Plan. Under the NPPF paragraph 11(d) the most important development plan policies for the application are deemed to be ‘out of date’.

8.9. However, the fact that a policy is considered out of date does not mean it can be disregarded, but it means that less weight can be applied to it, and applications for new homes should be considered with more weight (tilted) by the planning committee. The level of weight given is a matter of planning judgement and the statutory test continues to apply, that the decision should be, as section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 200 requires, in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

8.10. Key relevant policy objectives from the NPPF that relate to this scheme include:

- Section 5 – Delivering a sufficient supply of homes Para 60 - 77.
- Section 8 – Promoting Healthy and safe communities, Para 92 & 97
- Section 9 – Promoting sustainable transport, Para 104-113
- Section 11 – Making effective use of land Para 119 -125
- Section 12 – Achieving well-designed places, Para 126-136

8.11. The policies listed below are considered to be consistent with the NPPF and therefore it is considered that due weight should be given to them in assessing the development the subject of this application.

8.12. London Plan (2021)

The London Plan (2021) was adopted on the 2nd of March 2021. The London Plan 2021 replaces the 2016 London Plan and as such is given significant weight in determining planning applications. Pertinent Policies in the London Plan 2021 are outlined below:

- GG1: Building Strong and Inclusive Communities
- GG2: Making the best use of land
- GG4: Delivering the Homes Londoners Need
- D3: Optimising site capacity through the design-led approach:
- D4: Delivering good design
- D5: Inclusive design
- D6: Housing Quality and Standards
- D7: Accessible Housing
- D11: Safety, Security and Resilience to Emergency
- D12: Fire Safety
- D14: Noise
- H1: Increasing Housing Supply:
- H4: Delivering Affordable Housing
- H5: Threshold Approach to Applications
- H6: Affordable Housing Tenure
- H10: Housing Size Mix
- H12: Supported and specialised accommodation
- H13: Specialist older persons housing
- S2: Health and social care facilities
- S4: Play and Informal Recreation
- G5: Urban Greening
- G6: Biodiversity and Access to Nature

- G7: Trees and Woodland
- SI 3: Energy infrastructure
- SI 4: Managing heat risk
- SI 5: Water Infrastructure
- SI 7: Reducing Waste and Supporting the Circular Economy
- SI 13: Sustainable drainage
- T1: Strategic approach to transport
- T2: Healthy Streets
- T3: Transport capacity, connectivity and safeguarding
- T4: Assessing and mitigating transport impacts
- T5: Cycling
- T6: Car Parking
- T6.1: Residential Parking
- T7: Deliveries, Servicing and Construction
- T9: Funding transport infrastructure through planning

8.13. Enfield Core Strategy (2010)

- CP2: Housing supply and locations for new homes
- CP3: Affordable housing
- CP4: Housing quality
- CP5: Housing types
- CP6: Meeting Particular housing needs
- CP20: Sustainable energy use and energy infrastructure
- CP21: Delivering sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage infrastructure
- CP22: Delivering sustainable waste management
- CP25: Pedestrians and cyclists
- CP30: Maintaining and improving the quality of the built and open environment
- CP32: Pollution
- CP36: Biodiversity
- CP46: Infrastructure contributions

8.14. Enfield Development Management Document (2014)

- DMD1: Affordable Housing on sites capable of providing 10 units or more
- DMD3: Providing a Mix of Different Sized Homes
- DMD6: Residential Character
- DMD8: General Standards for New Residential Development
- DMD9: Amenity Space
- DMD10: Distancing
- DMD15: Specialist Housing Needs
- DMD37: Achieving High Quality Design-Led Development
- DMD38: Design Process
- DMD45: Parking Standards
- DMD47: New Roads, Access and Servicing
- DMD48: Transport Assessments
- DMD49: Sustainable Design and Construction Statements
- DMD50: Environmental Assessment Methods
- DMD51: Energy Efficiency Standards
- DMD53: Low and Zero Carbon Technology

- DMD54: Allowable Solutions
- DMD55: Use of Roof Space / Vertical Surfaces
- DMD56: Heating and Cooling
- DMD57: Responsible Sourcing of Materials
- DMD58: Water Efficiency
- DMD61: Managing Surface Water
- DMD65: Air Quality
- DMD66: Land contamination and instability
- DMD68: Noise
- DMD69: Light Pollution
- DMD72: Open Space Provision
- DMD73: Children's Play Space
- DMD78: Nature Conservation
- DMD79: Ecological Enhancements
- DMD80: Trees on Development sites
- DMD81: Landscaping
- DMD83: Development Adjacent to the Green Belt
- DMD Appendix 9 - Road classifications

8.15. Other relevant policy/guidance

- Enfield Climate Action Plan (2020)
- Enfield Housing and Growth Strategy (2020)
- Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan
- Enfield Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2015)
- National Planning Practice Guidance
- Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010
- LBE S106 SPD (2016)
- London Councils: Air Quality and Planning Guidance (2007)
- TfL London Cycle Design Standards (2014)
- GLA: Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition (2014)
- GLA: London Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (2014)
- GLA: Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment SPG (2014)
- GLA: Social Infrastructure SPG (2015)
- GLA: Homes for Londoners: Affordable Housing and Viability SPG (2017)
- GLA: Mayor's Transport Strategy (2018)
- GLA: Mayor's Housing SPG (2016)
- GLA: Mayor's Affordable Housing & Viability SPG (2017)
- Healthy Streets for London (2017)
- Manual for Streets 1 & 2, Inclusive Mobility (2005)
- National Design Guide (2019)
- Technical housing – nationally described space standards
- The Environment Act 2021
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Mayor's Housing SPG (2016)
- Mayor's Affordable Housing & Viability SPG (2017)
- Nationally Described Space Standards (2015)

9. Analysis

9.1 This report sets out an analysis of the issues that arise from the proposals in the light of adopted strategic and local planning policies. The main issues are considered as follows:

- Context – Section 73 application
- Land use / Principle of Development
- Housing mix / Affordable housing
- Design, conservation, and heritage
- Quality of the resulting residential accommodation
- Neighbouring amenity
- Sustainable drainage
- Highways and transportation
- Trees, landscaping, and biodiversity
- Environmental impact, sustainability, and energy
- Other Matters
- Section 106 / Planning obligations
- Community Infrastructure Levy

Context – Section 73 application

9.2 The application seeks to vary condition 69 of planning permission 21/01816/FUL. The condition specified that the affordable housing should be provided as shown on the drawing that identified the location of the various tenures.

9.3 The drawing submitted by the applicant shows the proposed location of the affordable, which is different to what was previously approved.

9.4 The granting of this application would be the granting of a fresh planning permission and so an assessment needs to consider matters other than those which are directly raised by the proposed physical changes to one part of the development. It also requires the imposition of conditions to cover the range of material considerations relevant to the development.

9.5 The below assessment is cognisant of the planning permission which has been granted and which is being constructed, and so there is a credible fallback position for the applicant. The conditions that have previously been discharged are also considered.

Land use / Principle of Development

9.6 The proposed development would technically authorise the loss of the hotel, albeit the hotel has now been demolished. In the original assessment it was identified that this is not a location where a hotel would be encouraged, with policy DMD31 seeking to primarily focus new hotels in town centres, areas with good public transport, near to tourist attractions and the Upper Lee Valley. This does not apply in this instance and so the loss of the hotel remains justified.

9.7 Providing self-contained residential accommodation and a care home is supported by policies CP5, DMD15 and H13, hence the granting of planning permission for the proposed uses remains acceptable. The housing would contribute towards meeting the housing needs of the borough and London and accord with policy H1.

9.8 The NPPF gives substantial weight to the use of suitable brownfield sites for homes and other identified needs, especially where it would develop under-utilised land. The former

hotel occupied a relatively small proportion of the site. The London Plan includes a target for specialist older persons housing of 195 per year, and the care home would make a significant contribution towards this. The accommodation would include 25% of rooms assigned for persons with dementia, which is a particular positive of the development.

Housing mix / Affordable housing

- 9.9 The housing mix would not be altered by the proposal, but the tenure mix would be changed. This is illustrated in the table below.

Approved under 21/01816/FUL

TYPE	PRIVATE		AFFORDABLE RENT		SHARED OWNERSHIP		TOTAL	
	Units	HR	Units	HR	Units	HR	Units	HR
1b Flat	7	21	4	12	0	0	11	33
2b Flat	12	48	6	24	0	0	18	72
2b House	6	24	0	0	0	0	6	24
3b House	16	80	5	25	8	40	29	145
TOTAL	41	173	15	61	8	40	64	274
PERCENTAGE	64.1%	63.1%	23.4%	22.3%	12.5%	14.6%		
TENURE SPLIT			65.2%	60.4%	34.8%	39.6%		

Proposed

TYPE	PRIVATE		AFFORDABLE RENT		SHARED OWNERSHIP		TOTAL	
	Units	HR	Units	HR	Units	HR	Units	HR
1b Flat	3	9	4	12	4	12	11	33
2b Flat	5	20	6	24	7	28	18	72
2b House	6	24	0	0	0	0	6	24
3b House	24	120	5	25	0	0	29	145
TOTAL	38	173	15	61	11	40	64	274
PERCENTAGE	59.4%	63.1%	23.4%	22.3%	17.2%	14.6%		
TENURE SPLIT			57.7%	60.4%	42.3%	39.6%		

HR = Habitable Rooms

- 9.10 Policy H4 seeks on-site provision of affordable housing on all Major Developments of 10 units or more. Policy H5 permits a fast track approach subject to major development

proposals meeting a minimum threshold level of affordable housing on gross residential development of 35 per cent (Part B of the policy). To meet the fast track requirements a development must meet the following criteria (Part C) in addition to providing 35%: namely;

- 1) meet or exceed the relevant threshold level of affordable housing on site without public subsidy;
- 2) be consistent with the relevant tenure split (see Policy H6 Affordable housing tenure);
- 3) meet other relevant policy requirements and obligations to the satisfaction of the borough and the Mayor where relevant.

9.11 Planning permission was granted for the original development without a viability assessment as it was considered to meet the criteria within policy H5.

9.12 Part H of policy H5 advises that Section 73 applications for schemes which were approved under the fast track approach are not required to submit viability information providing the resultant development continues to meet the threshold and criteria within Part C. Therefore, an assessment is required as to whether the current proposals meet the criteria.

9.13 Para 4.5.3 of Policy H5 of the London Plan (2021), states:

“The percentage of affordable housing on a scheme should be measured in habitable rooms to ensure that a range of sizes of affordable homes can be delivered, including family-sized homes. Habitable rooms in affordable and market elements of the scheme should be of comparable size when averaged across the whole development. If this is not the case, it may be more appropriate to measure the provision of affordable housing using habitable floorspace. Applicants should present affordable housing figures as a percentage of total residential provision in habitable rooms, units and floorspace to enable comparison.”

9.14 The table above shows that when considering the percentage of affordable housing by habitable room the percentages remain unchanged, which is the measure advised by paragraph 4.5.3. It is considered that affordable and market elements of the scheme are comparable in size, with neither being excessively large when compared to the minimum unit sizes. For completeness the percentage of affordable provision by unit shows an increase from 35.9% to 40.6%. In terms of affordable floorspace there is a decrease from 2,338sqm to 2,159sqm (a loss of 175sqm), and this decreases the percentages from 38.9% to 35.6%. Therefore, by any measure the overall percentage of affordable housing remains above 35% and meets Part B of policy H5.

9.15 The applicant has confirmed that no public subsidy is required which remains in accordance with criteria 1 of Part C of policy H5. Criteria 2 requires consistency with the relevant affordable tenure split identified in Policy H6, which are identified as:

- 1) a minimum of 30 per cent low-cost rented homes, as either London Affordable Rent or Social Rent, allocated according to need and for Londoners on low incomes;
- 2) a minimum of 30 per cent intermediate products which meet the definition of genuinely affordable housing, including London Living Rent and London Shared ownership;
- 3) the remaining 40 per cent to be determined by the borough as low-cost rented homes or intermediate products (defined in Part A1 and Part A2) based on identified need.

- 9.16 The proposed percentage of Affordable Rent by habitable room remains unchanged at 60.4%, although it does drop from 65.2% to 57.7% when measured by unit. The proposed percentage of Shared Ownership by habitable room remains unchanged at 39.6%, although it does increase from 34.8% to 42.3% when measured by unit. This is considered acceptable as the percentages for Affordable Rent and Shared Ownership remain above the 30% minimum identified in parts 1 and 2 above.
- 9.17 It is acknowledged that policies CP3 and DMD 1 seek a borough wide affordable housing target of 40% with a mix of 70% and 30% social rent and affordable rent. Nevertheless, considering the provision of 36.9% by habitable room is the same as was considered acceptable previously, and that weight is given to the London Plan 2021 criteria of 35%, this is considered acceptable. Overall, the change in affordable housing provision is considered neutral, and the other ways of calculating the percentage show it to be both higher and lower when measured by unit and floorspace respectively. Therefore, there is compliance with policy H6, and hence also criteria 2 of Part C of policy H5.
- 9.18 Criteria 3 of Part C of policy H5 requires other relevant policy requirements to be met and the remainder of the assessment will determine this.
- 9.19 The overall mix of all units would remain in accordance with policy CP5 of the Core Strategy, with over 45% of the units being family sized.

Design, conservation, and heritage

- 9.20 The demolition of the existing buildings and the form of the development is the same as was approved previously. Policy D3 requires all development to make the best use of land following a design led approach that optimises the capacity of sites.
- 9.21 The layout, scale and detailing of the buildings was considered acceptable previously, and that remains the case.
- 9.22 The changes included in this application would not affect the care home which could come forward as approved. The care home would feature deep reveals, pitched roofs and warm external brickwork to provide a welcoming and attractive building presenting a gateway building to the borough from the north via the Ridgeway. The care home would be three storey, which is marginally taller than the prevailing two storey residential houses nearby but overall was considered a high quality design, and this remains the conclusion.
- 9.23 The detailed design of the residential units would reflect the care home. There would be two flatted blocks, both of which would be three storeys adjacent to the care home and "L" shaped. Each would have projecting balconies with red bricks and gray roof tiles. The houses would be a mix of two and three storeys with similar materials to the care home.
- 9.24 The previous application included an assessment against relevant Green Belt policy, given the proximity to the Metropolitan Green Belt even though it falls outside of it. The proposal would not have a greater impact than the previous hotel or the previously approved development.

Quality of the resulting residential accommodation

- 9.25 Policy D6 of the London Plan and policies DMD8, DMD9, DMD 10 and DMD 15 of the Development Management Policies remain relevant. The care home and the majority of

the residential units would not be affected by the proposal, and even those affected houses would not be physically altered.

- 9.26 There are no specific standards for care homes, but the layout is unchanged and hence the quality of the accommodation remains high. As approved the layout consisted of approximately 29% non-habitable floorspace, including a hair salon. Excellent external amenity space was approved, with some sheltered areas, and some private amenity space. This would be unchanged and is similarly supported now.
- 9.27 The residential units accord with the minimum unit sizes in the national described space standards. The flats and houses would remain well laid out with good standards of daylight and outlook provided. There would be some mutual overlooking between some of the flats but not to the extent that it is considered problematic.
- 9.28 As required by policy DMD9 all units would have some form of external amenity space, with generous communal amenity space for the flats. Policy S4 seeks on site playspace. The amount within the development would be below that envisaged by the policy based on the number of children expected to occupy the residential units. A deed of variation to the Section 106 legal agreement would ensure that the resulting financial contribution secured as part of the original planning permission is also secured for this application.

Neighbouring amenity

- 9.29 Policy D6 remains relevant and requires that developments should not cause unacceptable harm to residential amenity. The care home would not be affected by the proposal, and so would remain in accordance with the highlighted policy.
- 9.30 The location of the site results in limited impact to neighbouring properties, primarily due to the open nature to the Metropolitan Green Belt to the south, north and west of the site. The distances to neighbouring properties to the east would be sufficient to ensure no overlooking. There would be no windows serving habitable rooms in the eastern elevation of the care home and the houses would be positioned so as not to result in overlooking to neighbouring units. Noise from the car parking would continue to be managed through a condition requiring acoustic fencing.

Sustainable drainage

- 9.31 Policies SI 12 and SI 13 require developments to ensure that flood risk is minimised with mitigation to ensure that residual risk is addressed, and greenfield runoff rates are achieved where possible. The original application demonstrated that the drainage and flood risk impacts would be acceptable, and this remains unchanged.

Highways and transportation

- 9.32 Policies T1, T5, T6, and DMD47 were previously identified as being relevant and this remains the case. The layout is not altered by the current proposal. The internal access roads would remain sensibly laid out with sufficient pedestrian paths and room for two way vehicle movement. The junction with the site has been designed to provide adequate visibility splays.
- 9.33 The level of car parking has been appropriately designed. The PTAL of the site is 1b, which is very low, and so parking is provided within the layout. The care home would have 50 car parking spaces, including three disabled bays, in three car parks. This partly reflects the need for staff to travel to and from the site throughout the day and night but

also makes provision for visitors.

- 9.34 The residential units would have 64 car parking spaces. This is substantial given the low PTAL and is considered reasonable. Oak Avenue to the east is part of a Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) so alleviating concerns about overspill parking.
- 9.35 Secure cycle parking would be provided for the care home and the residential units. Refuse storage would be suitably sized and located.
- 9.36 The amendment to the affordable housing provision would not change the impact on the public highway or transportation.

Trees, landscaping, and biodiversity

- 9.37 Policies G5, G6 and G7 remain relevant. As part of the original planning application officer's negotiated trees to be planted along the proposed internal roads and along the western boundary of the site and elsewhere. This would mitigate the loss of 39 trees, although many of those lost are not considered worthy of retention. Overall, there would be a net gain of trees on the site.
- 9.38 The site is not designated for ecology. The former hotel contained bat habitats and prior to its demolition the applicant had to obtain the necessary licences from Natural England. The proposed landscaping would include bird, bat, and hedgehog boxes to provide a long term improvement to the ecology on the site.
- 9.39 The proposed amendment to the affordable housing provision would not alter any of the impacts or mitigation described above.

Environmental impact, sustainability, and energy

- 9.40 Policy SI 2 seeks for major developments to be net zero. The original planning application included information on measures to be included to minimise carbon. This would achieve a reduction of 35%, with a financial contribution to mitigate the remainder of the carbon emissions. The deed of modification for the Section 106 would ensure that this is secured as part of this proposal.

Other Matters

- 9.41 The original report identified socio-economic benefits of the proposed development, including new jobs, and opportunities to obligate (through the Section 106 legal agreement) the applicant to use (amongst other things) local labour and apprentices. It was also identified that a submitted Health Impact Assessment was acceptable. Matters including contamination, archaeology, water efficiency, and security were also deemed to be acceptable. These conclusions remain valid.
- 9.42 Several of the conditions imposed on the original planning application have been discharged, and the conditions proposed to be imposed on this application are amended accordingly so they do not need to be discharged for a second time.

Section 106 / Planning obligations

- 9.43 The obligations within the Section 106 legal agreement remain relevant and would need to be reimposed through a deed of variation. The exception to this would be to amend the obligations on affordable housing, as described above.

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 9.44 The development would remain liable for the Mayoral and Enfield CILs.
- 9.45 The Council introduced its own CIL on 1 April 2016 to support infrastructure in the Borough. Enfield has identified three residential charging zones and the site falls within charging rate zone (£120/sqm).
- 9.46 The existing sui generis Hotel building has a total floorspace of 6,529m². The proposed C2 Care Home would have a total floorspace of 7,309m², alongside the 6,060m² of new C3 residential floorspace, resulting in a net increase in floorspace of 6,840m² across the site.
- 9.47 The Enfield Community Infrastructure Levy Charging schedule (adopted April 2016) seeks contributions of £0 per m² on C2 uses. The MCIL2 Charging schedule does not make exception and the total C2 floorspace would be subject to London Mayoral CIL.

Residential

6,060m² of floorspace would be subject to Local CIL £120 = £727,200

6,060m² of floorspace would be subject to Mayoral CIL £60 = £363,600

C2 Care Home

The net new C2 floorspace (7,309m² - 6,529m²) of 780m² would be subject to London Mayoral rate of £60, therefore £60 x 780 = £46,900

- 9.48 All figures and calculations are subject to final checking and subject to the BCIS figure for CIL liable developments at time of CIL processing

10 Public Sector Equalities Duty

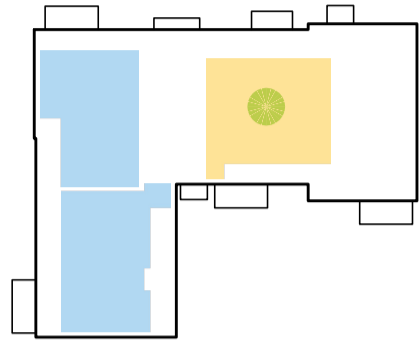
- 10.1. In line with the Public Sector Equality Duty the council must have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and advance equality of opportunity, as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. Section 149 of the Act requires public authorities to have due regard to several equality considerations when exercising their functions including decision making on planning applications. These considerations include: Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act; Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (explained in detail below) and persons who do not share it; Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 10.2. The main objective of the duty has been to ensure public policies and programmes are implemented fairly, in particular with regard to their impact on the protected characteristics identified above. In making this recommendation, due regard has been given to the Public Sector Equality Duty and the relevant protected characteristics (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage / civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation).
- 10.3. When determining the planning application (and thereby accounting for the representations resulting from public consultation), the Council has considered the potential effects of the proposed development on those with protected characteristics as

defined under the Equality Act 2010. In doing this, the Council has had due regard to equality considerations and attribute appropriate weight to such considerations. In providing the recommendation to Members that planning consent should be granted, officers have considered equalities impacts in the balance, alongside the benefits arising from the proposed development. The Council has also considered appropriate mitigation to minimise the potential effects of the proposed development on those with protected characteristics.

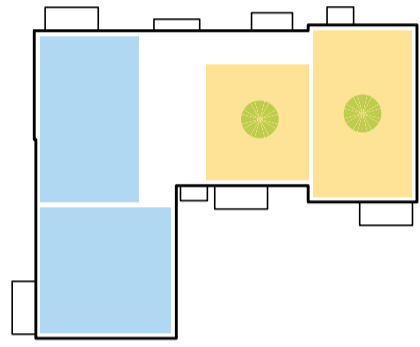
- 10.4. There are no statutory or regulatory requirements for the form or content of an equalities assessment. The scale and significance of such impacts cannot always be quantified, and it is common to address this through descriptive analysis of impacts and identifying whether such impacts are adverse or beneficial. The key elements of the proposed development which have an impact that could result in an equalities effect include the design and physical characteristics of the proposals subject to the planning application. Officers do not consider there would be a disproportionate equalities effect.

11 Conclusion

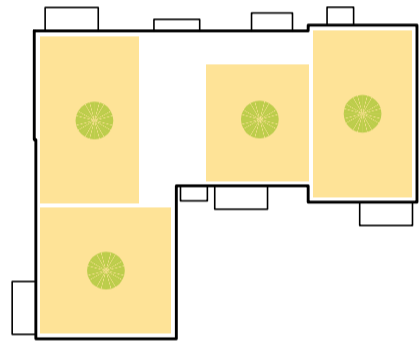
- 10.1 The proposed changes to the affordable housing provision would not be a physical change to the previously approved development and they would not result in unacceptable impacts. The specific impact would be neutral with the affordable housing provision being comparable to what was previously approved as part of 21/01816/FUL and remaining policy compliant.
- 10.2 As the form of the development would be the same conclusions about design, quality of accommodation, impacts to neighbouring properties, highways, drainage, landscaping would not be affected.
- 10.3 Accordingly, it is recommended that planning permission be granted subject to (i) the conclusion of a Deed of Variation to link this new permission to the Original Section 106 and to reflect the resulting changes to the Shared Ownership provisions and (ii) to planning conditions similar to those imposed on the original planning permission and as identified in this report.



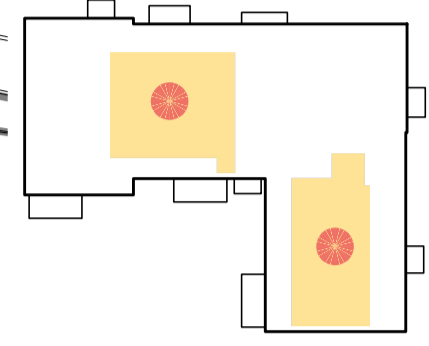
Block 1 - Third Floor



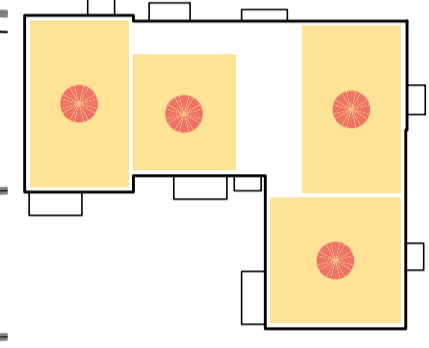
Block 1 - Second Floor



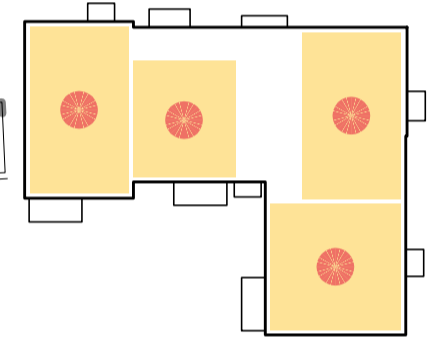
Block 1 - First Floor



Block 2 - Third Floor



Block 2 - Second Floor

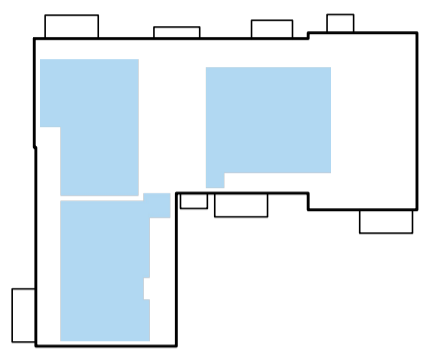


Block 2 - First Floor

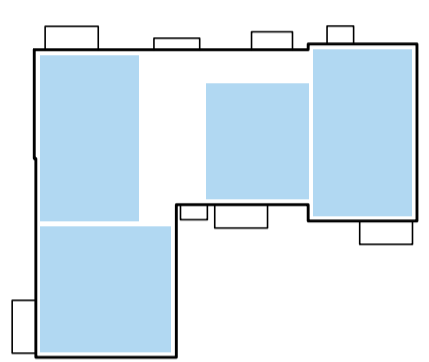
LEGEND - TENURE

- Private
- Affordable Rented
- Affordable Shared Ownership

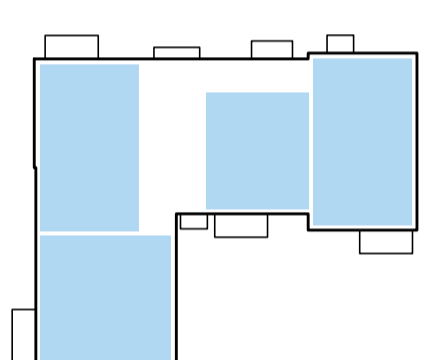




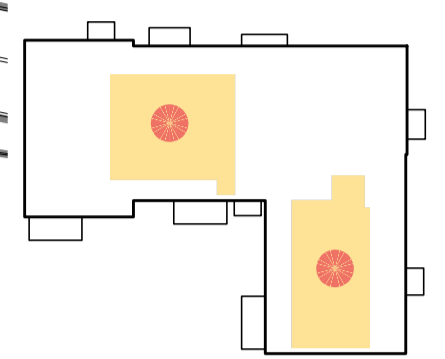
Block 1 - Third Floor



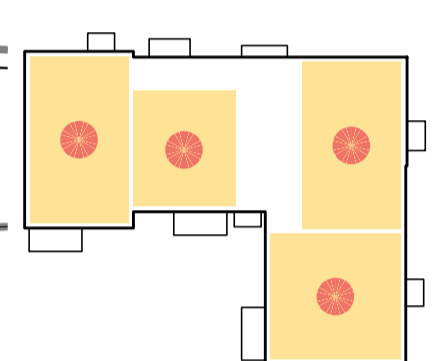
Block 1 - Second Floor



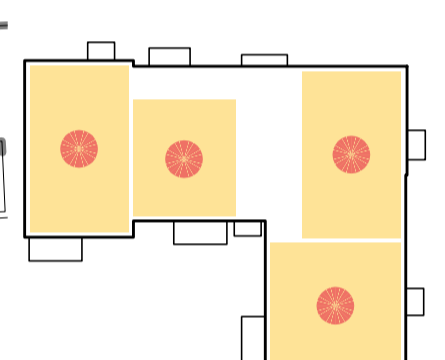
Block 1 - First Floor



Block 2 - Third Floor



Block 2 - Second Floor



Block 2 - First Floor

LEGEND - TENURE

- Private
- Affordable Rented
- Affordable Shared Ownership



ARA - Block 1 6 x 1BA 9 x 2BA 1 - 15			BSA - Block 2 1 x 1BA 4 x 1BF 16 - 29 3 x 2BA 6 x 2BF												
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
CN	CN	CN	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	NA	NA	NA	NA	CR
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
HA	HA	HA	HA	WL	WL	WL	WL	WL	WL	WL	WL	HA	HA	HA	HA
												CN	62		
												CN	63		
												CN	64		