

Camden Council

## Decision Notice

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

### Planning Permission - Full householder: Granted

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<b>Applicant</b>	Thomas Schneider
<b>Application number</b>	26-00247-HAPP
<b>Application received</b>	16 February 2026 00:00
<b>Decision date</b>	24 April 2026 00:00
<b>Site address</b>	57, LEVERTON STREET, LONDON, NW5 2NX
<b>Use/development</b>	Erection of a single-storey rear extension and erection of a mansard roof extension.

### The application is granted due to the following reason(s):

The proposed development is in accordance with policies A1, D1, D2, C1 and CC5 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017 and policy D3 of the Kentish Town Neighbourhood Plan 2016.

#### Conditions:

##### 1. Land Contamination Risk Assessment

###### Part A:

No development shall commence until a preliminary risk assessment report is submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This report shall comprise: a desktop study which identifies all current and previous uses at the site and surrounding area as well as the potential contaminants associated with those uses. A conceptual site model should be produced indicating potential pollutant linkages between sources, pathways and receptors, including those in the surrounding area and those planned at the site; and a qualitative risk assessment of any

potentially unacceptable risks to identified receptors. All works must be carried out in compliance with LCRM (2020) and by a competent person.

Subsequent parts are subject to the findings of the desk study:

Part B:

No development shall commence until a site investigation is undertaken and the findings are submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The site investigation should assess all potential risks identified by the desktop study and should include a generic quantitative risk assessment and a revised conceptual site model. The assessment must encompass an assessment of risks posed by radon and by ground gas. All works must be carried out in compliance with LCRM (2020) and by a competent person.

Part C:

No development shall commence until a remediation method statement (RMS) is submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This statement shall detail any required remediation works and shall be designed to mitigate any remaining risks identified in the approved quantitative risk assessment. This document should include a strategy for dealing with previously undiscovered contamination. All works must be carried out in compliance with LCRM (2020) and by a competent person.

Part D:

Following the completion of any remediation, a verification report demonstrating that the remediation as outlined in the RMS have been completed should be submitted to, and approved in writing, by the local planning authority. This report shall include (but may not be limited to): details of the remediation works carried out; results of any verification sampling, testing or monitoring including the analysis of any imported soil and waste management documentation. All works must be carried out in compliance with LCRM (2020) and by a competent person.

To ensure the risks from land contamination to the future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other offsite receptors, in accordance with policies G1, D1, A1, and DM1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.

## 2. Asbestos

The developer must either submit evidence that site buildings were built post 2000 or provide an intrusive pre-demolition and refurbishment asbestos survey in accordance with HSG264 supported by and

appropriate mitigation scheme to control risks to occupiers. The scheme must be written by a suitably qualified person and submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for approval before commencement. The scheme as submitted shall demonstrably identify potential sources of asbestos contamination and detail removal or mitigation appropriate for the proposed end use. Detailed working methods are not required but the scheme of mitigation shall be independently verified to the satisfaction of the LPA prior to occupation.

To protect occupiers of the development from the possible contamination arising in connection with the buildings on the site in accordance with policies A1 (Managing impact of development), C1 (Health) and CC5 (Waste) of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.

3. The development hereby permitted shall be commenced within three years of the date of this permission.

To comply with the provisions of Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

4. The development hereby permitted must be undertaken in accordance with the approved plans and documents:

100/01; 101/01; 102/01; 103/01; 104/01; 106/01; 105/01; 110/01; 111/01; 112/01; 113/01; Heritage, Design and Access Statement dated February 2026.

For the avoidance of doubt and in the interests of proper planning.

5. All new external work and finishes and work of making good shall match the original work in respect of the materials, colour, texture, profile and finished appearance, except where indicated otherwise on the drawings hereby approved or unless otherwise required by condition.

To safeguard the appearance of the premises and the character of the immediate area in accordance with the requirements of policy D1 and D2 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017 and policy D3 of the Kentish Town Neighbourhood Plan 2016.

6. Part A:

No development shall commence until a preliminary risk assessment report is submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This report shall comprise: a desktop study which identifies all current and previous uses at the site and surrounding area as well as the potential contaminants associated with those uses. A conceptual site model should be produced indicating potential pollutant linkages between sources, pathways and receptors, including those in the surrounding area and those planned at the site; and a qualitative risk assessment of any potentially unacceptable risks to identified receptors. All works must be

carried out in compliance with LCRM (2020) and by a competent person.

Subsequent parts are subject to the findings of the desk study:

Part B:

No development shall commence until a site investigation is undertaken and the findings are submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The site investigation should assess all potential risks identified by the desktop study and should include a generic quantitative risk assessment and a revised conceptual site model. The assessment must encompass an assessment of risks posed by radon and by ground gas. All works must be carried out in compliance with LCRM (2020) and by a competent person.

Part C:

No development shall commence until a remediation method statement (RMS) is submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This statement shall detail any required remediation works and shall be designed to mitigate any remaining risks identified in the approved quantitative risk assessment. This document should include a strategy for dealing with previously undiscovered contamination. All works must be carried out in compliance with LCRM (2020) and by a competent person.

Part D:

Following the completion of any remediation, a verification report demonstrating that the remediation as outlined in the RMS have been completed should be submitted to, and approved in writing, by the local planning authority. This report shall include (but may not be limited to): details of the remediation works carried out; results of any verification sampling, testing or monitoring including the analysis of any imported soil and waste management documentation. All works must be carried out in compliance with LCRM (2020) and by a competent person.

To ensure the risks from land contamination to the future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised, together with those to controlled waters, property and ecological systems, and to ensure that the development can be carried out safely without unacceptable risks to workers, neighbours and other offsite receptors, in accordance with policies G1, D1, A1, and DM1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.

7. The developer must either submit evidence that site buildings were built post 2000 or provide an intrusive pre-demolition and refurbishment asbestos survey in accordance with HSG264 supported by and appropriate mitigation scheme to control risks to occupiers. The scheme must be written by a suitably qualified person and submitted to the Local

Planning Authority (LPA) for approval before commencement. The scheme as submitted shall demonstrably identify potential sources of asbestos contamination and detail removal or mitigation appropriate for the proposed end use. Detailed working methods are not required but the scheme of mitigation shall be independently verified to the satisfaction of the LPA prior to occupation.

To protect occupiers of the development from the possible contamination arising in connection with the buildings on the site in accordance with policies A1 (Managing impact of development), C1 (Health) and CC5 (Waste) of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.

### **Informatives:**

#### **1. Environmental health (all consents)**

All works should be conducted in accordance with the Camden Minimum Requirements - a copy is available on the Council's website (search for 'Camden Minimum Requirements' at [www.camden.gov.uk](http://www.camden.gov.uk)) or contact the Council's Noise and Licensing Enforcement Team, 5 Pancras Square c/o Town Hall, Judd Street London WC1H 9JE (Tel. No. 020 7974 4444) Noise from demolition and construction works is subject to control under the Control of Pollution Act 1974. You must carry out any building works that can be heard at the boundary of the site only between 08.00 and 18.00 hours Monday to Friday and 08.00 to 13.00 on Saturday and not at all on Sundays and Public Holidays. You must secure the approval of the Council's Noise and Licensing Enforcement Team prior to undertaking such activities outside these hours."

#### **2. Highways (all consents)**

This approval does not authorise the use of the public highway. Any requirement to use the public highway, such as for hoardings, temporary road closures and suspension of parking bays, will be subject to approval of relevant licence from the Council's Streetworks Authorisations & Compliance Team, 5 Pancras Square c/o Town Hall, Judd Street London WC1H 9JE (Tel. No 020 7974 4444). Licences and authorisations need to be sought in advance of proposed works. Where development is subject to a Construction Management Plan (through a requirement in a S106 agreement), no licence or authorisation will be granted until the Construction Management Plan is approved by the Council.

#### **3. Building Control: general all-purpose informative**

Your proposals may be subject to control under the Building Regulations and/or the London Buildings Acts that cover aspects including fire and emergency escape, access and facilities for people with disabilities and sound insulation between dwellings. You are advised to consult the Council's Building Control Service, Camden Town Hall, Judd St, Kings Cross, London NW1 2QS (tel: 020-7974 6941).

#### **4. BNG 1Ba (EXEMPT Householder)**

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Informative (1/3): The effect of paragraph 13 of Schedule 7A to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ("1990 Act") is

that planning permission granted in England is subject to the condition ("the biodiversity gain condition") that development may not begin unless: (a) a Biodiversity Gain Plan has been submitted to the planning authority, and (b) the planning authority has approved the plan. The local planning authority (LPA) that would approve any Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) (if required) is London Borough of Camden. There are statutory exemptions and transitional arrangements which mean that the biodiversity gain condition does not always apply. These are summarised below, but you should check the legislation yourself and ensure you meet the statutory requirements. Based on the information provided, this will not require the approval of a BGP before development is begun because it is a Householder Application.

#### 5. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Informative (2/3)

+ Summary of transitional arrangements and exemptions for biodiversity gain condition The following are provided for information and may not apply to this permission: 1. The planning application was made before 12 February 2024. 2. The planning permission is retrospective. 3. The planning permission was granted under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the original (parent) planning permission was made or granted before 12 February 2024. 4. The permission is exempt because of one or more of the reasons below: - It is not "major development" and the application was made or granted before 2 April 2024, or planning permission is granted under section 73 and the original (parent) permission was made or granted before 2 April 2024. - It is below the de minimis threshold (because it does not impact an onsite priority habitat AND impacts less than 25 square metres of onsite habitat with biodiversity value greater than zero and less than 5 metres in length of onsite linear habitat). - The application is a Householder Application. - It is for development of a "Biodiversity Gain Site". - It is Self and Custom Build Development (for no more than 9 dwellings on a site no larger than 0.5 hectares and consists exclusively of dwellings which are Self-Build or Custom Housebuilding). - It forms part of, or is ancillary to, the high-speed railway transport network (High Speed 2).

#### 6. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Informative (3/3)

+ Irreplaceable habitat: If the onsite habitat includes Irreplaceable Habitat (within the meaning of the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024) there are additional requirements. In addition to information about minimising adverse impacts on the habitat, the BGP must include information on compensation for any impact on the biodiversity of the irreplaceable habitat. The LPA can only approve a BGP if satisfied that the impact on the irreplaceable habitat is minimised and appropriate arrangements have been made for compensating for any impact which do not include the use of biodiversity credits. + The effect of section 73(2D) of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 If planning permission is granted under section 73, and a BGP was approved in relation to the previous planning permission ("the earlier BGP"), the earlier BGP may be regarded as approved for the purpose of discharging the biodiversity gain condition on this permission. It will be regarded as

approved if the conditions attached (and so the permission granted) do not affect both the post-development value of the onsite habitat and any arrangements made to compensate irreplaceable habitat as specified in the earlier BGP. + Phased development In the case of phased development, the BGP will be required to be submitted to and approved by the LPA before development can begin (the overall plan), and before each phase of development can begin (phase plans). The modifications in respect of the biodiversity gain condition in phased development are set out in Part 2 of the Biodiversity Gain (Town and Country Planning) (Modifications and Amendments) (England) Regulations 2024.

## This decision is based on the following plans:

<b>Document reference</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date received</b>
Heritage and design and access statement dated February 2026	Heritage Statement	14 February 2026 13:54
100/01	Site plan - existing	14 February 2026 13:54
101/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan - proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	19 February 2026 16:05
102/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan - proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	19 February 2026 16:05
103/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan - proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	19 February 2026 16:05
104/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan	19 February

<b>Document reference</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date received</b>
	- proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	2026 16:05
106/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan - proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	19 February 2026 16:05
105/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan - proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	19 February 2026 16:05
110/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan - proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	19 February 2026 16:05
111/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan - proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	19 February 2026 16:05
112/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan - proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	19 February 2026 16:05

Document reference	Description	Date received
113/01	Elevations - existing Elevations - proposed Floor plan - existing Floor plan - proposed Other - drawing Site plan - existing Site plan - proposed Photographs - existing Other - document Visualisations	19 February 2026 16:05

### Site location



### Notes

Enquiries regarding this document should include the application number and be sent to:

## Email

[digitalplanning@camden.gov.uk](mailto:digitalplanning@camden.gov.uk)

## Postal address

Camden Council,  
London Borough of Camden, 5 Pancras Square, N1C 4AG

## Signature

Bethany Cullen  
Chief Planning Officer

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING (APPEALS) (WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS) (ENGLAND) (AMENDMENT) (REGULATIONS 2013)

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

## Appeals to the Secretary of State

- If you are aggrieved by the decision of your Local Planning Authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- If you want to appeal against your Local Planning Authority's decision, then you must do so within 12 weeks from the date of this notice for appeals being decided under the Commercial Appeals Service and 6 months from the date of this notice for all other minor and major applications.
- However, if an enforcement notice has been served for the same or very similar development within the previous 2 years, the time limit is:
  - 28 days from the date of the LPA decision if the enforcement notice was served before the decision was made yet not longer than 2 years before the application was made.
  - 28 days from the date the enforcement notice was served if served on or after the date the decision was made (unless this extends the appeal period beyond 6 months).
- Appeals must be made to the Planning Inspectorate and this can be done electronically via the GOV.UK website: <https://www.gov.uk/appeal-planning-decision> (<https://www.gov.uk/appeal-planning-decision>)
- If you are unable to appeal online, you can obtain a paper form from the Planning Inspectorate by contacting their Customer Support Team on 0303 444 5000.

## **Commercial Appeals Service**

- This type of appeal proceeds by way of written representations, known as the "Commercial Appeals Service". Third parties will not have the opportunity to make further representations to the Planning Inspectorate on these.

## **All other Minor and Major Applications**

- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but he will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.
- The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to the Secretary of State that the Local Planning Authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.
- In practice, the Secretary of State does not refuse to consider appeals solely because the Local Planning Authority based on their decision on a direction given by him.
- If you intend to submit an appeal that you would like examined by inquiry then you must notify the Local Planning Authority and Planning Inspectorate ([inquiryappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk](mailto:inquiryappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk)) at least 10 days before submitting the appeal. Further details are on GOV.UK.

## **Purchase Notices**

- If either the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State refuses permission to development land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted.
- In these circumstances, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council (District Council, London Borough Council or Common Council of the City of London) in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

