

OLD KENT ROAD OPPORTUNITY SITE 13

Local Development Study | March 2018



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INTRODUCTION & METHOD

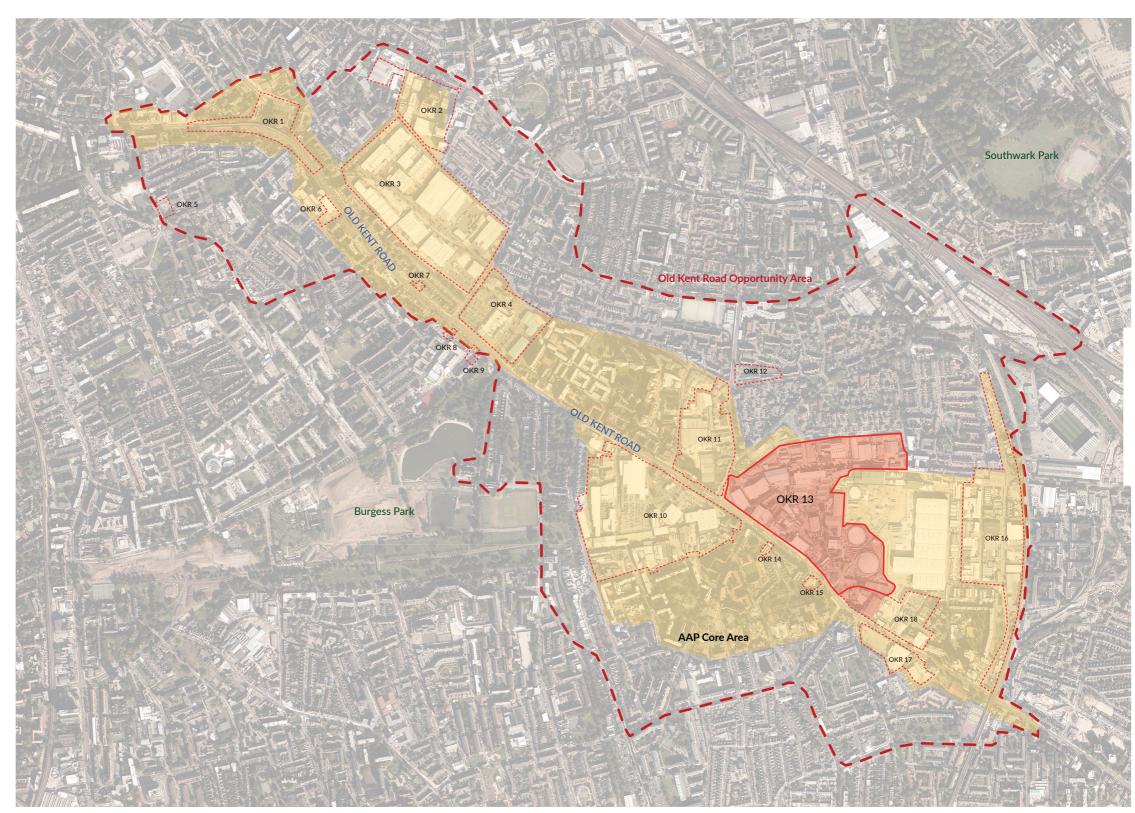
The purpose of this Local Development Study (LDS) is to explore and test the principles identified in the draft Old Kent Road (OKR) Area Action Plan (AAP) first published in June 2016 and the Place-making Study by Allies and Morrison in May 2016 in more detail across the Old Kent Road Opportunity Site 13 (OKR13) and its immediate surroundings. The map on the opposite page shows the extent of the study area which has been considered as part of this LDS.

The study is also an opportunity to consult with and co-ordinate developer activities across the numerous landowners which make up the composite site. Several landowners are known to be drawing up proposals for sites within the study area. Although they are at different stages in the development process, it is anticipated that detailed planning application submissions for these sites could be made prior to the formal publication and adoption of the AAP. This LDS will be published as an evidence base to underpin the emerging AAP.

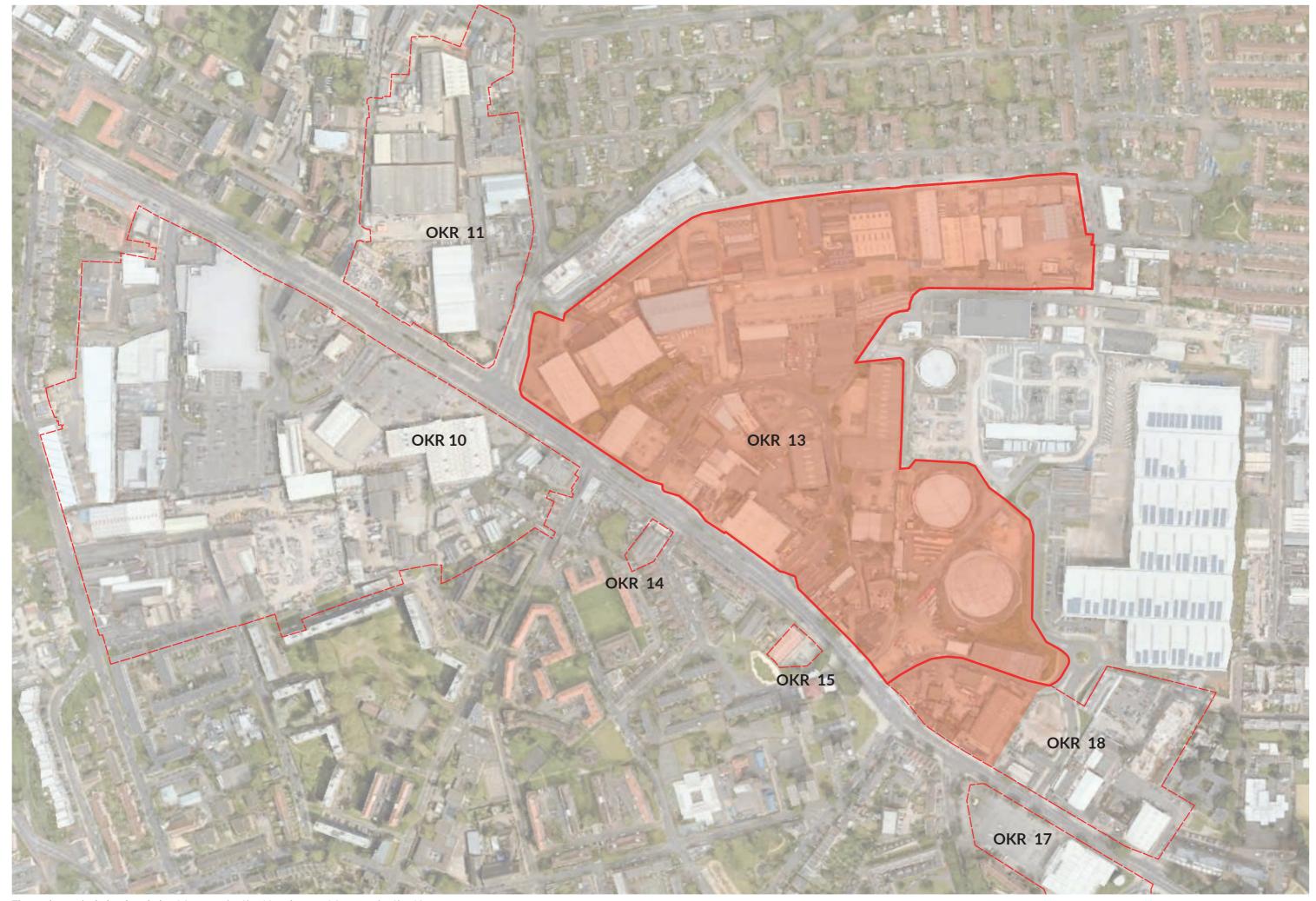
Eight landowners and their consultant teams have expressed an interest in participating in the LDS. Together this group represents around 20% of the total landowners within the study area. The engagement and design development process to date has included several workshops and meetings with landowners and their design teams, key stakeholders at Southwark Council and other architect teams working within the Old Kent Road opportunity area.

It is anticipated that this process of engagement will continue with more landowners coming forward to present and discuss proposals for their sites.

The latest iteration of the LDS masterplan presented in this report represents a position in time and is intended to be submitted as part of the amended AAP. It is expected that the masterplan will continue to flex and change as proposals are developed and new sites come forward.



The LDS study area falls within the AAP core area and forms a key part of the new urban centre set out in the AAP



The study area includes the whole of Opportunity Site 13 and parts of Opportunity Site 18

1. ANALYSIS AND DESIGN EVOLUTION

1.1 Draft AAP (Dec 2017)

The draft Old Kent Road (OKR) Area Action Plan (AAP) was first published in June 2016 and established a series of aspirations and objectives for development along the Old Kent Road including OKR 13. These have been tested and re-defined as part of this LDS and the revised draft AAP. The aspirations for the Old Kent Road opportunity area are set out below.

- 1. New homes: Build 20,000 new homes across the opportunity area. New homes will be a range of size and type including houses to create diverse neighbourhoods. New homes and employment spaces will be developed together utilising the latest innovative typologies to create a genuine mixed use neighbourhood.
- **2.** Bakerloo Line extension: Extend the Bakerloo Line and deliver three new stations along the Old Kent Road, speeding up the delivery of homes and jobs.
- 3. Employment, jobs and businesses: Sustain the existing employment networks and ecosystems which help to make the Old Kent Road successful. Double the number of jobs in the opportunity area and increase the range of employment space available including retail, maker spaces, studios and light industrial units, and warehousing.
- 4. Town centre, leisure and entertainment: Create a new major town centre in a significantly more attractive and accessible environment with new entertainment and leisure facilities. Provide a variety of shops including local independent retailers, large supermarkets and DIY stores.
- 5. Parks and open space: Deliver the greener belt through the creation of three new parks at Mandela Way, the Old Gasworks and a linear park along the route of the former Surrey Canal. Further open space is created to connect existing and new neighbourhoods and around key nodes such as stations and landmark buildings.
- 6. Community and schools: Expand existing primary schools, create two new primary schools and one new secondary school providing high quality facilities open to the wider community. Promote the co-location of nurseries and older people's accommodation for intergenerational communities.
- 7. Culture and heritage: Strengthen the identity of the Old Kent Road as a cultural destination to attract new creative enterprises, a university and major cultural attraction. Integrate the Old Kent Road's historic character into new development and celebrate its industrial past and present.
- 8. Health and well-being: Build a new health hub promoting healthy lifestyles and reduce air pollution to improve the well-being of residents. New development will be carfree and promote the use of electric commercial vehicles.

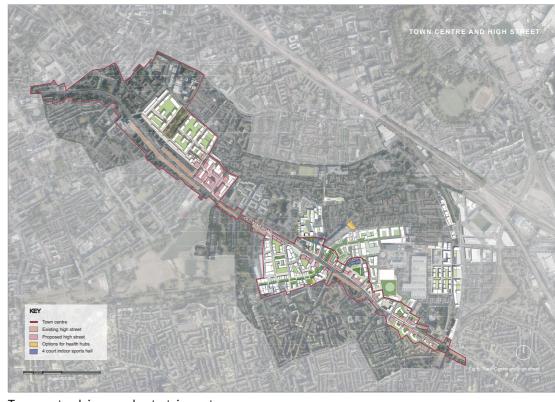
Pages from the Draft AAP



Bakerloo Line extension



Employment, jobs and businesses



Town centre, leisure and entertainment



Parks and open space



Old Kent Road Opportunity Area Masterplan

1.2 Heritage and the Surrey Canal

Historically, the Verney Road area was a mix of low rise residential terraces, gasworks and industrial uses concentrated along the Surrey Canal. Ruby Street School opened in 1885 and operated until the turn of the Millennium. The school no longer exists and the site is now occupied by a metal recycling plant.

The Surrey Canal was constructed in the early 1800's and was initially intended to travel from the Thames at Rotherhithe to Mitcham in what was then Surrey. The canal was constructed as far as Camberwell but never got any further due to lack of funding and interest as the London dockyards became more lucrative. The canal supported the development of many industrial businesses within OKR13 including the timber trade with several timber yards and saw mills along its route.

The canal was closed in the 1970's, however, parts of the canal are still traceable as vehicular roads and pedestrian routes. The majority of the canal route has been developed within the OKR 13 and is only faintly recognisable from the resulting land boundaries which remain today.

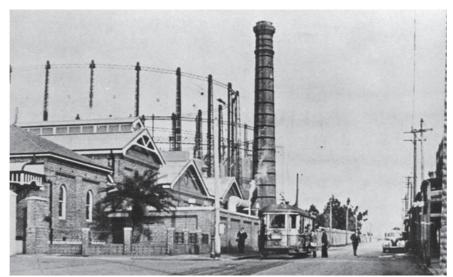
The area to the north of the Surrey Canal is largely unchanged in use and still operates today as a collection of industrial sites. The extent of the gasworks to the south of the canal has been in decline over the last century and has been replaced by further industrial uses. Despite this decline, several large strategic substations are still located along Verney Road and Sandgate Street. It is anticipated that the substations will be retained and upgraded by National Grid to continue to meet demand across South London.

Few residential buildings remain within OKR 13 with the exception of the listed terraced houses along Canal Grove. These are to be retained together with the mature trees along their boundary. Future development should seek a sympathetic response that enhances the setting of the terraced houses.

Three gas holders remain along the eastern boundary of OKR 13. Gas Holder No. 13 has recently been listed due to its historic and architectural interest. Built in 1879-1881, it was the world's largest gas holder when built and features pioneering design and civil engineering, inspiring the development of helical and geodesic structures.



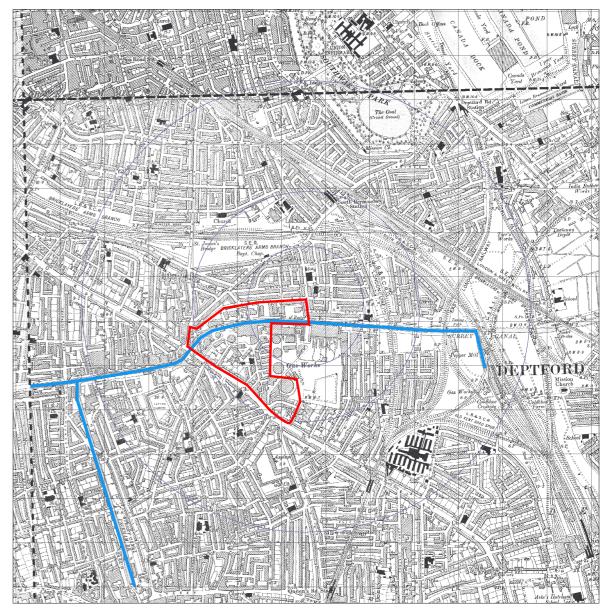
The Astoria Cinema opened in 1930 and previously occupied the B&M Bargains site



Listed Gas Holder No. 13 built 1879-1881



The Surrey Canal just after closing in the 1970's



Historic map showing the route of the Surrey Canal

1.3 Townscape - OKR13 today

These photos illustrate the current townscape character of the site and its immediate surroundings.

Old Kent Road bounds the site to the south-west and is characterised by a mix of large scale big box retail and fine grain traditional high street terraces. As you move into the site the area is predominantly made up of industrial warehouses, medium scale manufacturers and storage and distribution centres.

The site is bound to the north by low rise residential development which currently turns it back to Verney Road creating an inactive street frontage. There is a lack of connectivity through the site with no links from Verney road to Ruby street and Old Kent Road.

A large part of the former gasworks site is now occupied by Southwark's Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF) and the adjacent New Cross electricity substation. This area is identified as strategic industrial land and the current uses will be retained along with Gas Holder No. 13 which has been listed and an additional active substation along Verney Road.

The site is located on a prominent junction where St James's Road meets the Old Kent Road linking the area to Rotherhithe. This area has been identified within the AAP as a new high density town centre. New development has begun to come forward on adjacent sites along Verney Road and demonstrates the scale of change from low density warehousing to high density mixed used development.

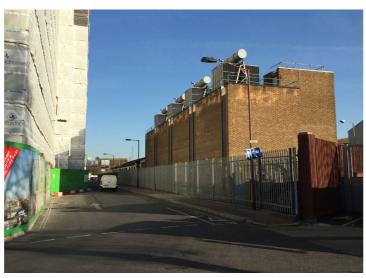
As development continues within OKR 13 it will be important to identify and retain historic structures and features that contribute to the character of the place. This includes the listed terraced houses and mature trees on Canal Grove and the listed gas holder on the gasworks site.



The high street is a mix of traditional terraces and big box retail



Existing vehicular routes within the site - for private use only



Existing sub-station to be retained along Verney Road



Listed houses tucked away within the site, linked to Old Kent Road via a poorly overlooked pedestrian link



View of the listed gas holder from Ruby Street



The site is characterised predominantly by industrial uses



Existing residential scale and character along Verney Road



Potential to recreate Verney Road as an active residential / mixed use street



Existing London Plane trees along Canal Grove with TPOs

1.4 Site and context analysis and opportunities

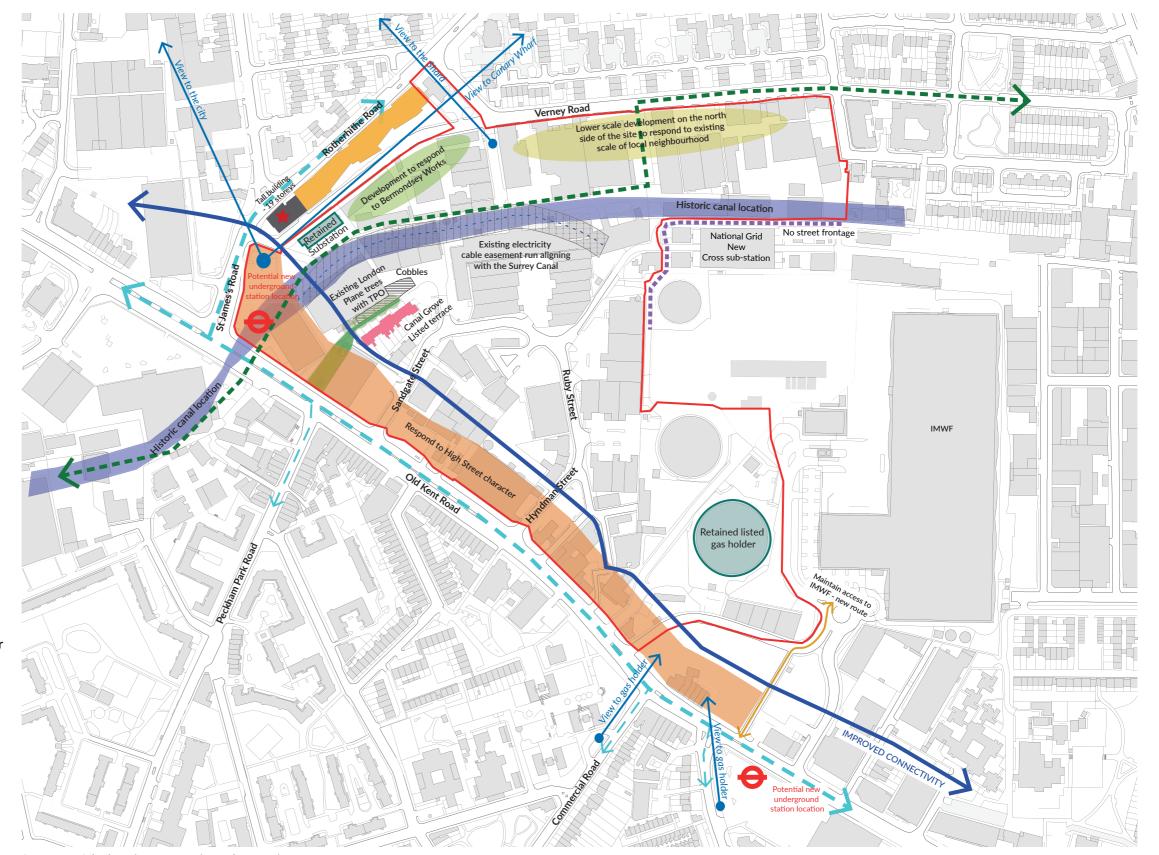
Analysis of the site in its physical context identified several important challenges and constraints that have been addressed in the LDS masterplan as well as highlighting the site's potential to become a thriving mixed use urban quarter.

The key constraints are:

- To retain heritage assets such as the listed terraced houses and TPO trees along Canal Grove and the listed gas holder.
- To retain the existing substation along Verney Road.
- To ensure all new development can be serviced on site. No service access to be provided from Old Kent Road.
- To respect the scale of existing residential development along Verney Road.
- To maintain key views of the retained gas holder.
- To ensure no net loss of existing employment space.

The key opportunities are:

- To create a new linear park that connects OKR 13 into Burgess Park and provide smaller parks and open spaces that enhance the pedestrian environment.
- To improve the public realm on Old Kent Road and revitalise its role as a high street serving the local community with a range of uses.
- To support and enhance the existing employment uses and creative enterprises with new innovative mixed use typologies and upgraded dedicated industrial sites.
- To make legible and attractive connections with the wider area and other developments coming forward including the creation of a new pedestrian and cycle route parallel to the Old Kent Road
- To bring together old and new development incorporating heritage assets including the terrace along Canal Grove, existing mature trees and retained gas holder
- To capitalise on the extension of the Bakerloo Line to attract high quality businesses and services to the area, enhancing the character and value of the new urban quarter.
- To provide a range of community uses to support the growing neighbourhood.

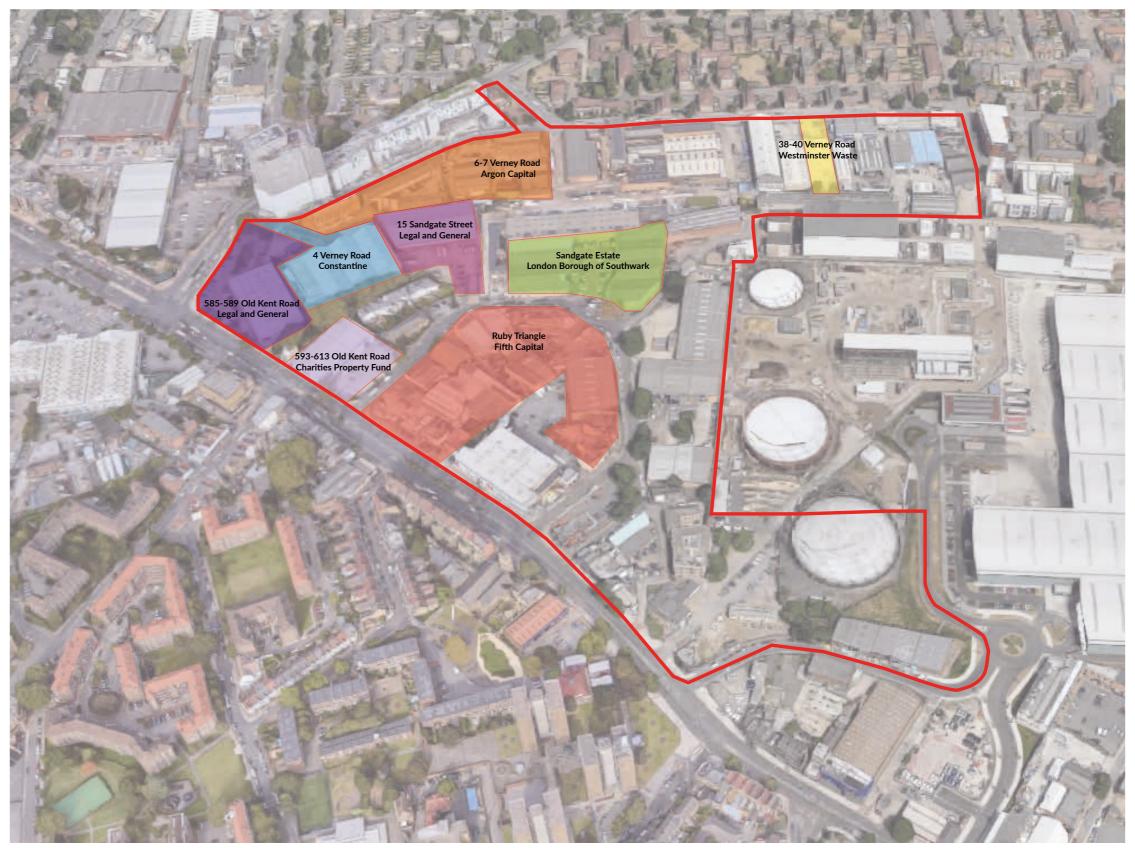


Summary of the key site opportunity and constraints

1.5 Land ownership

The site is approximately 15ha and is made up of 31 different land ownerships which range in size from 500sqm to 15,000sqm. The number and size of the land parcels within the site is one of the biggest challenges in securing a comprehensive approach to developing the site into a legible new neighbourhood.

As sites come forward for development, some consolidation of land parcels is taking place and the LDS masterplan aims to respond to this ongoing land assembly. The eight landowners that took part in the LDS engagement process are identified on the adjacent illustration.



Location of the landowners that took part in the LDS consultation process

1.6 Design evolution

The proposed masterplan presented in this LDS has been developed in close collaboration with landowners and their design teams and with the masterplanning teams of neighbouring Opportunity Sites. Three landowners have been involved in the LDS from the outset with four additional landowners joining prior to the second workshop held in October.

The following engagement took place between March 2017 and November 2017:

- An initial landowner workshop was held to bring together interested stakeholders from the outset of the project to establish the key aspirations, constraints and issues associated with each site.
- Individual meetings with landowners were held to understand early design proposals and future aspirations.
- Regular design reviews were held with the team at Southwark Council.
- Two masterplanning workshops were organised with the masterplanning teams of neighbouring Opportunity Sites to bring together proposals across site boundaries.
- A second landowner workshop was held to gather feedback on our work as the LDS progressed.

The following issues were discussed throughout the engagement process and in turn informed the design development of the LDS masterplan.

- The position and alignment of the new linear park.
- Scale and massing around the key junction with St James's Road and location of taller buildings within the LDS masterplan.
- The character and hierarchy of pedestrian routes.
- Employment and mixed use typologies including industrial uses with residential above.
- Vehicular movement across the park.
- The location of community facilities including a secondary school and health hub.

The involvement of the landowners, architects and Southwark Council has contributed to the development of a robust masterplan that addresses known challenges and reflects the requirements of Southwark Council and individual landowners, resulting in an aspirational proposal that has buy-in from existing stakeholders.



Sketch masterplan showing the initial location of the linear park

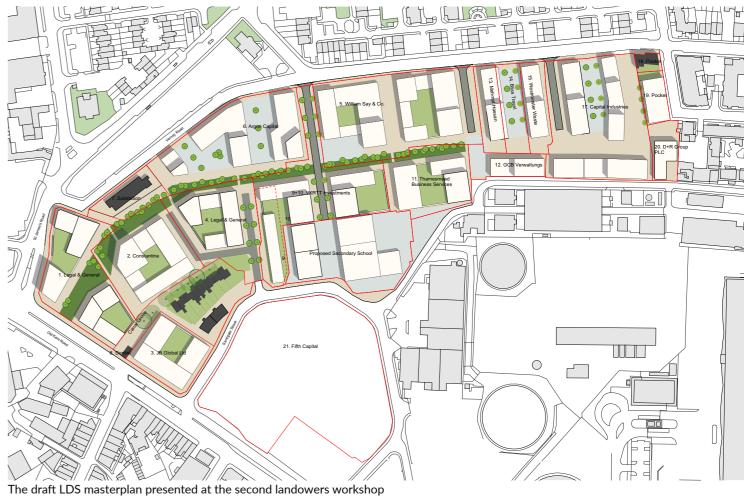


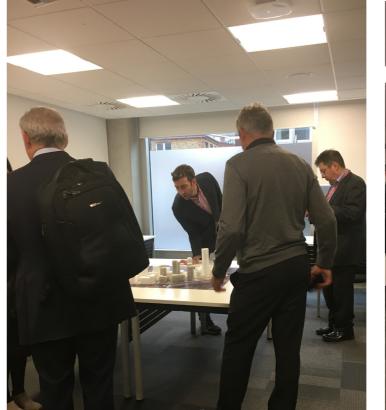
Sketch of the new town centre explored at the architectural workshops





3D massing models were used to test the proposed towers where three Opportunity Sites intersect







A 3D model was presented at the second landowners workshop to demonstrate the scale of the development within the LDS masterplan

2. PROPOSED LDS MASTERPLAN

2.1 Vision

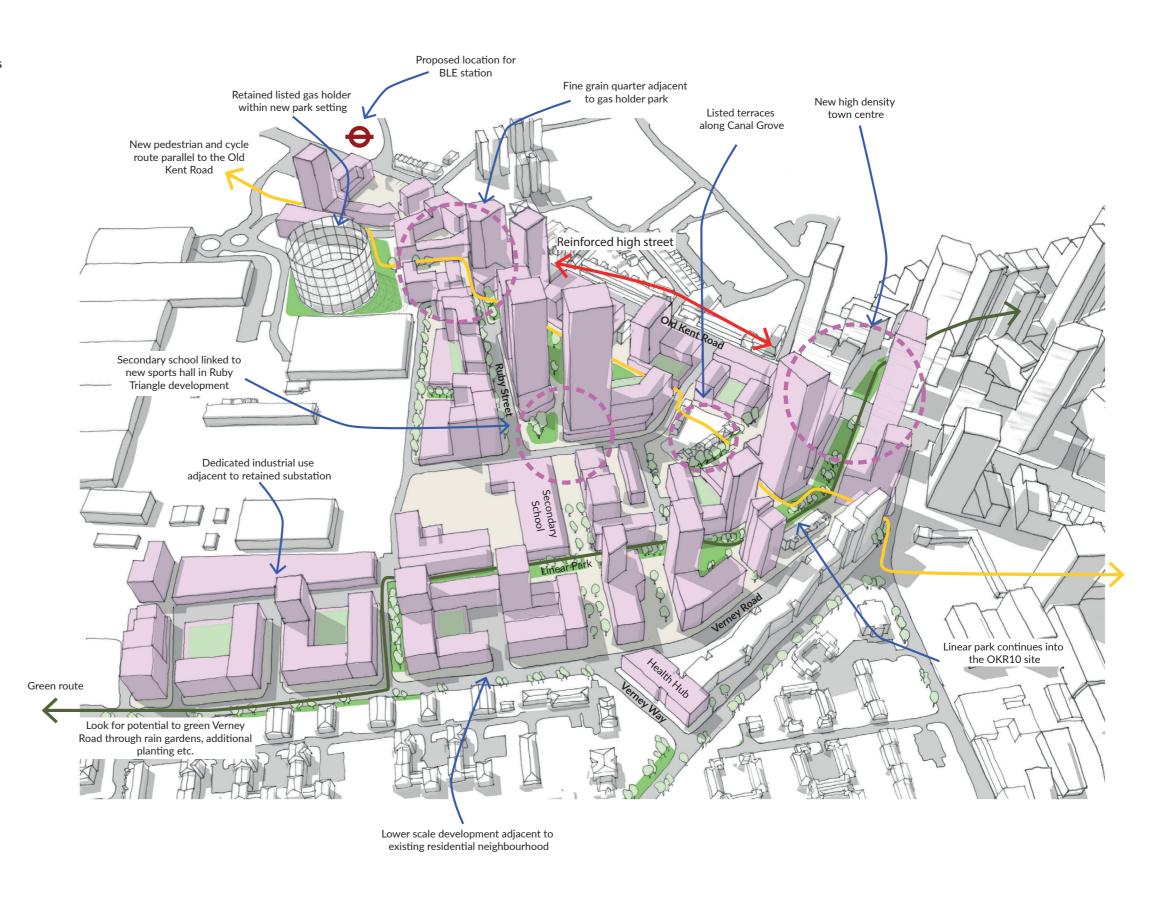
The LDS masterplan is an opportunity to set out an ambitious vision for a thriving mixed use neighbourhood and new town centre along the Old Kent Road. The proposals seek to build on the existing businesses and historic features by retaining the unique character of the area whilst providing new homes and up to date employment space for the next generation of creative, industrial and commercial businesses.

The LDS masterplan creates new connections through the site with a pedestrian and cycling focus linking to the proposed BLE tube station on Old Kent Road. The linear park creates a green spine through the masterplan with generous pockets of green space.

OKR 13 area: 14.6 ha Indicative capacity: 3903 homes, 2820 jobs (refer to appendix 2)

The development must:

- Provide a new linear park on the alignment of the former Surrey Canal, continuing through OKR 10 to Burgess Park beyond.
- Create further additional open spaces such as pocket parks and urban squares.
- Replace existing employment floorspace (B use class) and provide a range of employment spaces which is consistent with the building and land use types set out in the AAP.
- Replace existing retail space (A class use) and activate frontages on the Old Kent Road through provision of retail (A class use), business (B class use) or community uses (D class use).
- Provide housing.
- Provide land for a new secondary school and sixth form. The precise area required will be confirmed in the final draft of the AAP. An enlarged site would be subject to a relocation strategy for existing tenants and businesses.
- Provide a new sports hall.
- Explore the potential for a new health hub on Verney
- Facilitate a new pedestrian and cycle route parallel to the Old Kent Road.
- Provide all servicing on-site.



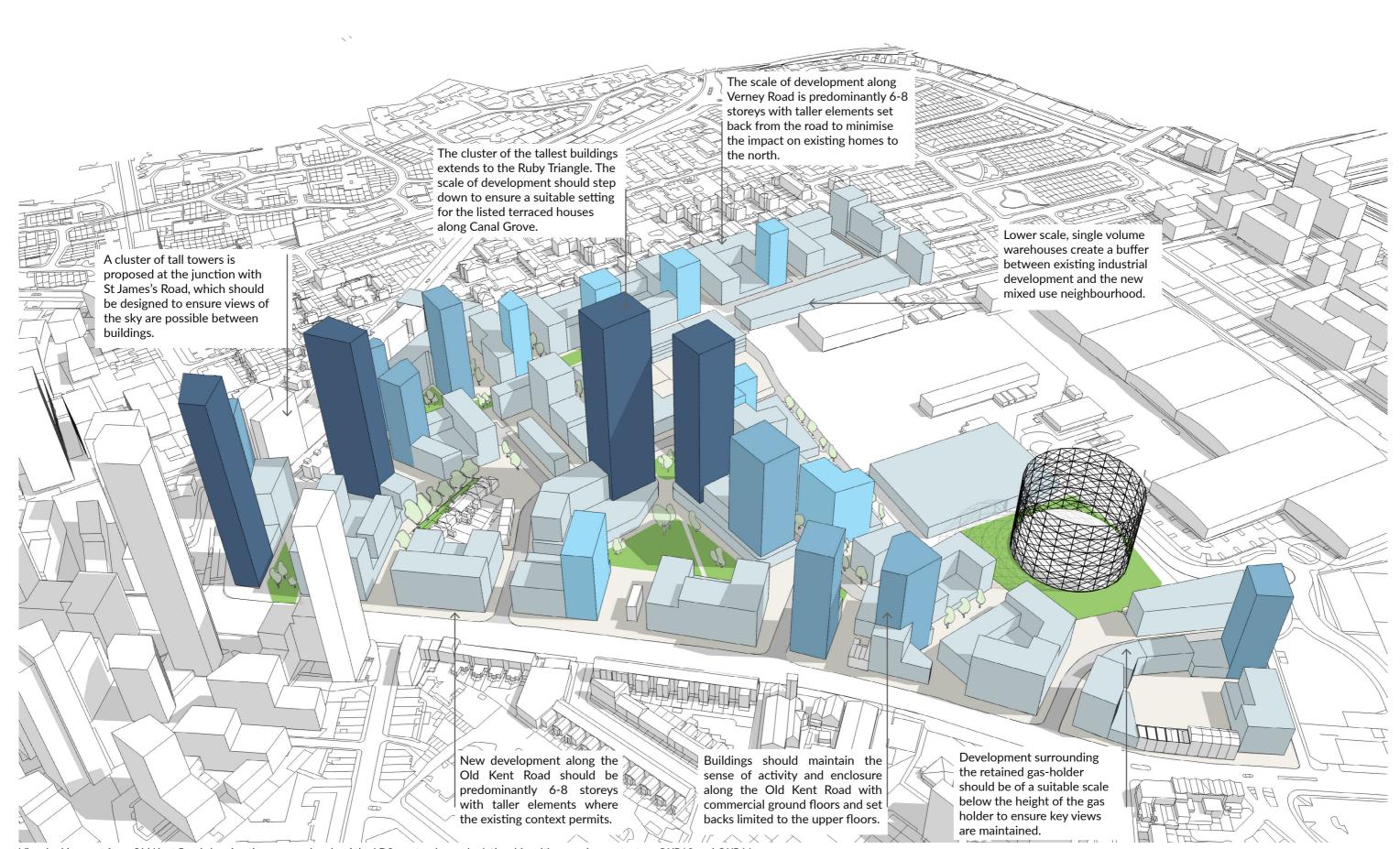


The proposed LDS masterplan shown within the emerging context of neighbouring sites

2.2 Scale and massing

The LDS masterplan tests a range of building heights that respond to the emerging character areas and existing conditions. All development should give due consideration to neighbouring proposals to maintain good levels of daylighting and sunlight and ensure the character of the streetscape and skyline are legible. The proposed scale and massing strategy is set out on the adjacent diagram and aerial view.





View looking east from Old Kent Road showing the proposed scale of the LDS masterplan and relationship with emerging context on OKR10 and OKR11

2.3 Uses and building typologies

The LDS masterplan sets out eight different typologies for mixed use development. The typologies provide a range of commercial and residential floorspace to accommodate for the variety of existing and proposed activities within the composite site. The masterplan also provides space dedicated to industrial and community uses.

New development must ensure 100% re-provision of commercial space which includes yard space, provide active frontage onto the street with preference given to commercial space and provide basements for servicing where possible.

Key

Single use typologies

Residential

Education

Sports hall

Health hub

Mixed use typologies with residential on upper floors

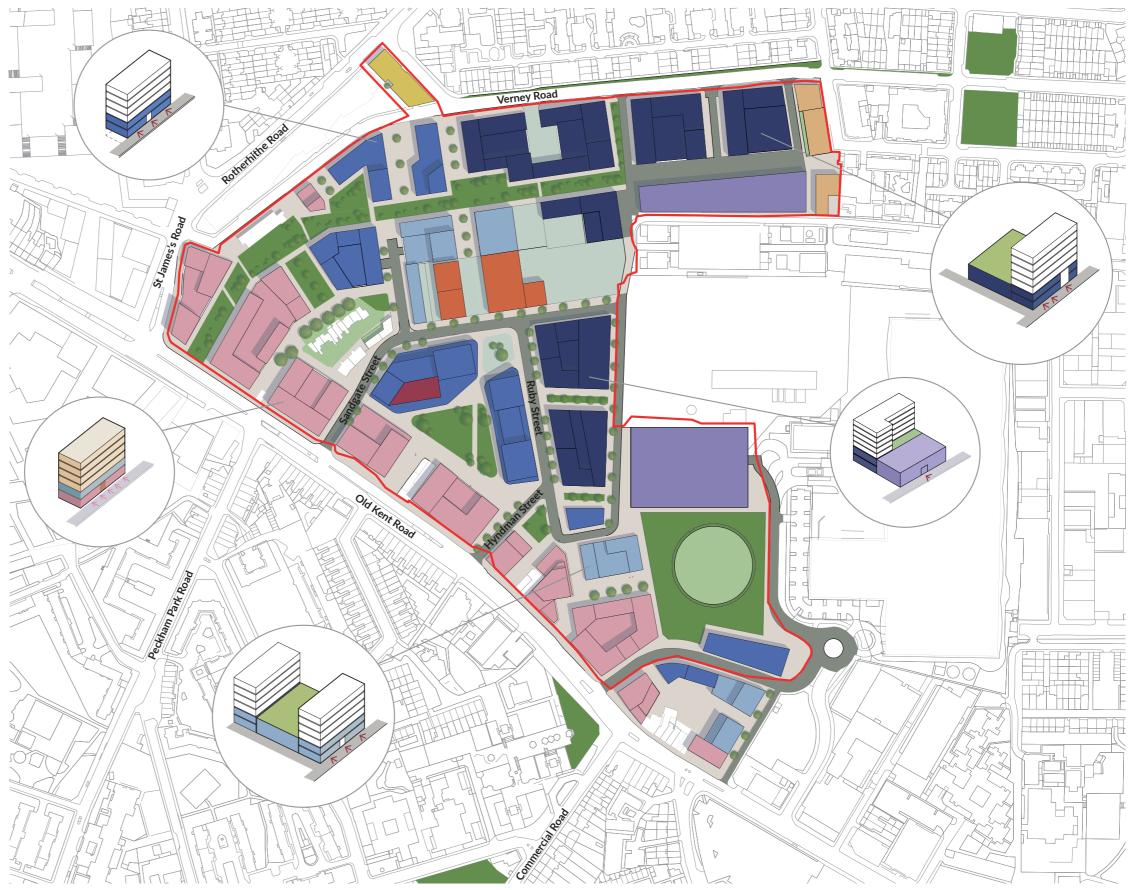
Vertical mix: high street

Horizontal and vertical mix: small industrial

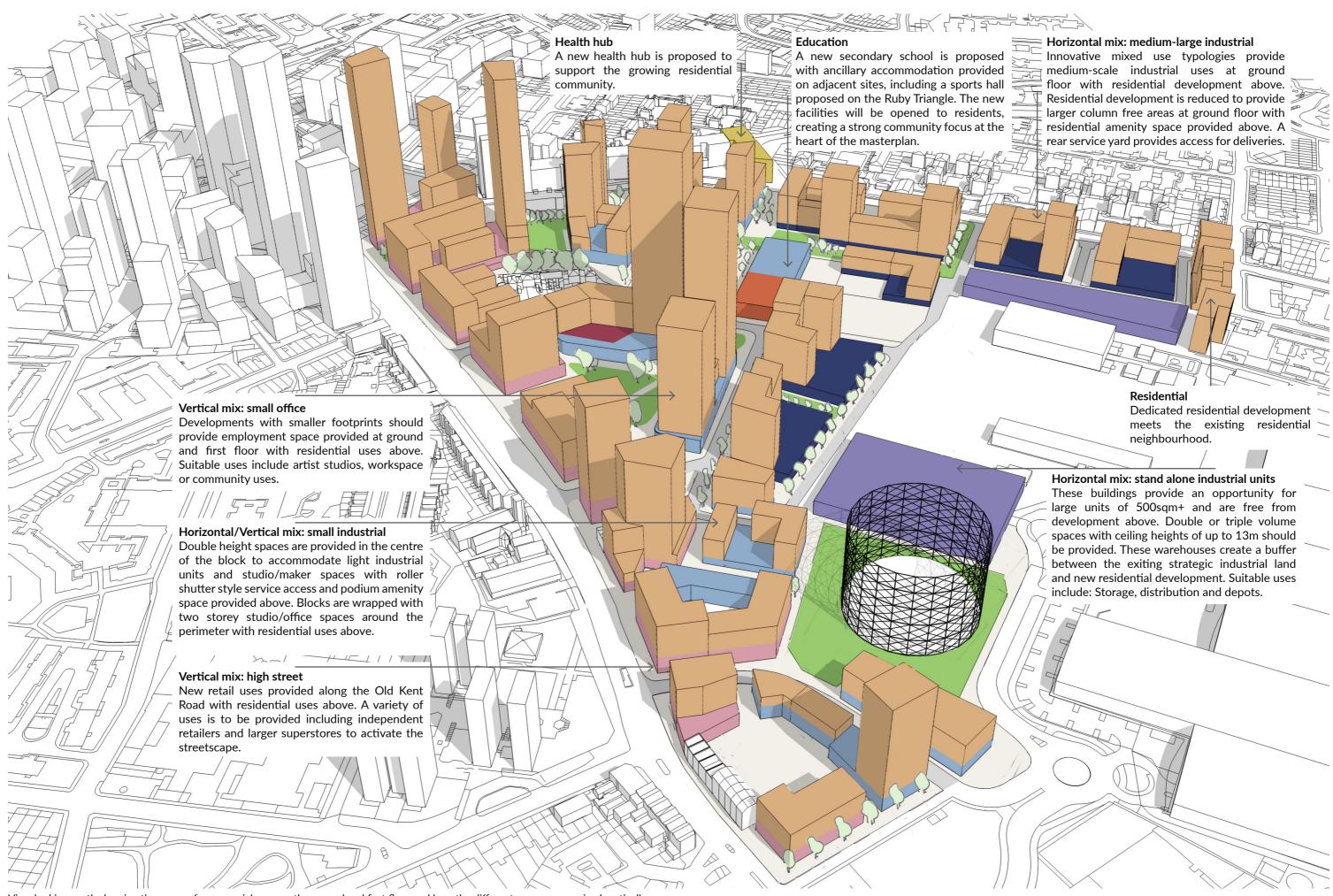
Vertical mix: small office and studio

Horizontal mix: medium-large industrial units

Horizontal mix: stand alone industrial units



Plan and massing diagrams of the proposed range of uses that make up the new mixed-use neighbourhood



View looking north showing the range of commercial uses on the ground and first floor and how the different uses are organised vertically

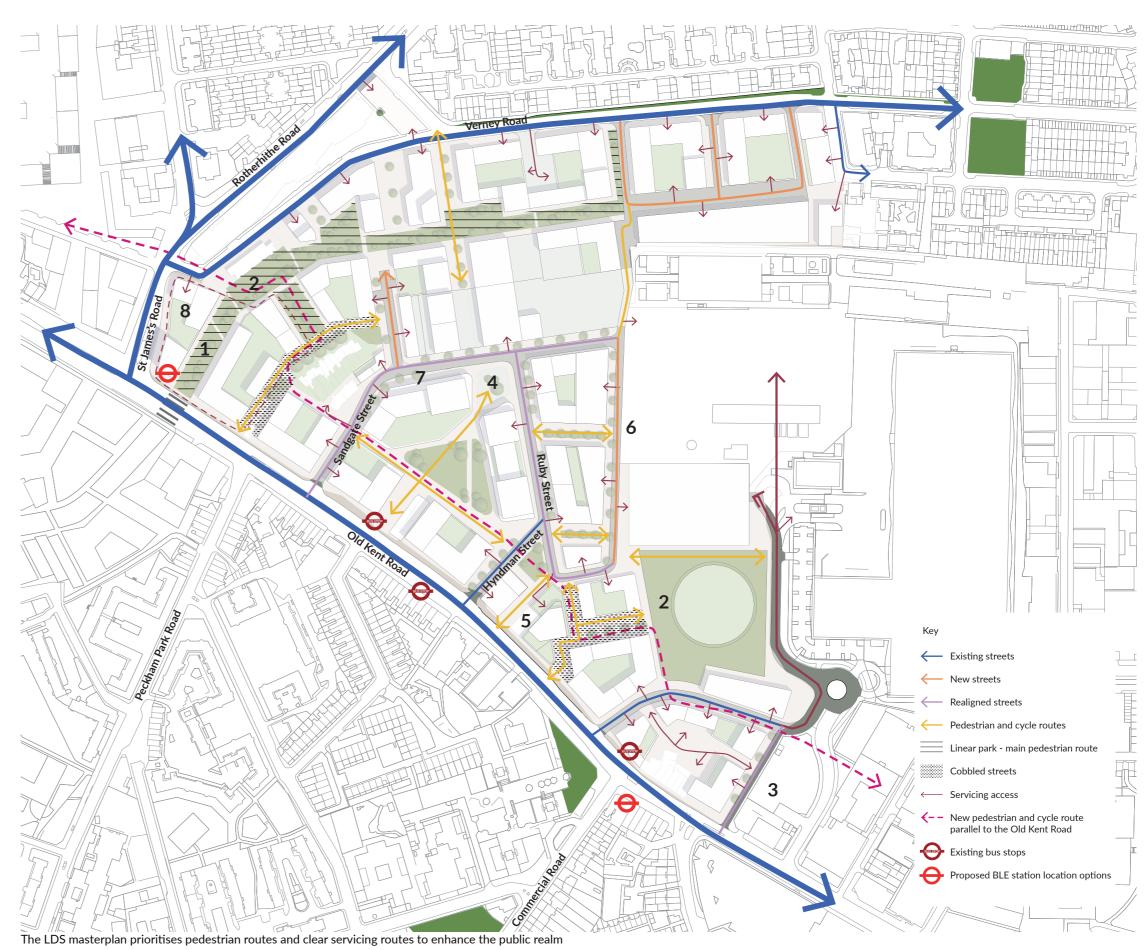
2.4 Movement routes

The LDS masterplan seeks to rationalise the street network and provide new pedestrian and cycle priority links through the site to create a legible new piece of town with traditional tree lined streets and active frontages. A clear servicing strategy is created to reduce the pressure on the existing road network. Off-street access is provided to new developments and service yards should be provided to industrial buildings allowing off street access for larger vehicles.

The council are exploring several strategies to transform the existing road network into a pedestrian and cycle friendly environment including new one-way vehicle routes to facilitate wider pavements and cycle routes, and reducing the number of junctions onto the Old Kent Road.

The key design moves are set out below and illustrated in the adjacent diagram.

- 1. A new linear park is created linking the site through OKR10 to Burgess Park in the west.
- 2. New pedestrian and cycle priority links are created through the site to improve permeability including a new pedestrian and cycle route parallel to the Old Kent Road providing a link from St James's Road to the proposed BLE station adjacent to Commercial Road.
- 3. Access to retained substations, gasworks and recycling centre is provided from the new street opposite the Kent Park Industrial Estate and from Devonshire Grove which will be widened to accommodate larger service vehicles.
- 4. Part of Ruby Street opposite the proposed school will be realigned to provide a new public square next to the Ruby Triangle development and to provide spill out space from the secondary school.
- 5. A small section of Ruby Street and Murdock Street is closed to vehicles to rationalise the street network, reducing the number of junctions with Old Kent Road and improving the pedestrian experience.
- 6. A new street is created along the gasworks boundary to ensure an active street setting for new development on the Kent Park Industrial Estate to the west.
- 7. Some accessible street parking should be provided with all other parking provided within basements. Parking should be kept to a minimum and access points designed to ensure the safety of pedestrians at street level.
- 8. Entrance to a basement car park that will serve the Currys PC World site and the Constantine site.

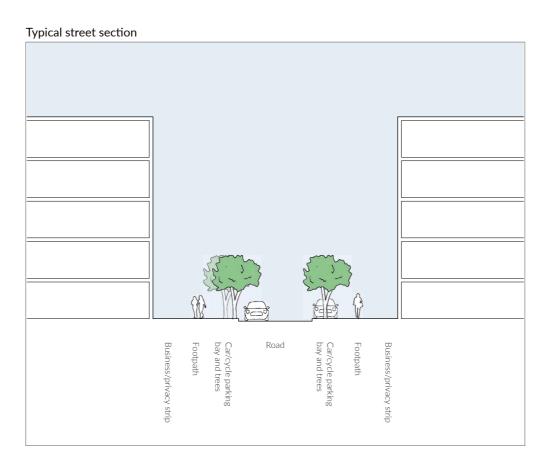


Traditional streets

New streets within the LDS masterplan are around 18m width to allow for two-way traffic for servicing and access. Space should be provided for accessible street parking bays and visitor cycling parking.

High quality landscaping and generous tree planting should be a key feature to improve air quality and promote pedestrian well-being.

Space is provided outside ground floor commercial units for outdoor seating and activity to create interest and character along new streets.





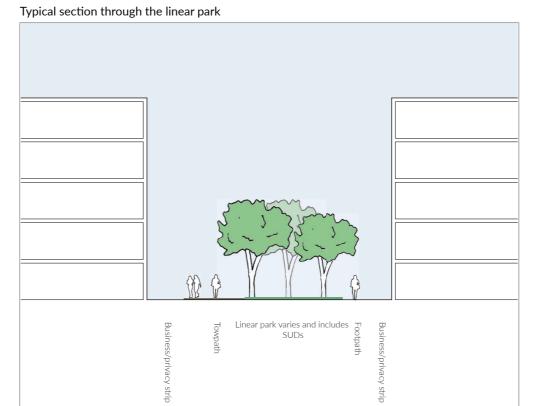
Agar Grove: Commercial uses activating the ground floor with generous tree planting to improve the pedestrian experience

Linear park

The section opposite outlines the typical size and layout of the proposed linear park. The linear park will be a pedestrian and cycle route only with no vehicular access or crossings with the exception of emergency vehicles.

A 5m wide towpath runs along the northern side of the linear park providing space for both pedestrians and cyclists. Our proposals incorporate a 5m towpath on the northern side which should be green in character and is an opportunity to provide a range of uses along its length, from children's play areas to informal amenity space and sustainable drainage. Space is provided outside commercial units for outdoor seating to further activate the park.

Development should ensure strong visual connections are maintained along the linear park with good sight-lines from Old Kent Road to ensure a legible and inviting route. A coherent character, that expresses the canal heritage, should also be maintained along the linear park and developers are encouraged to work together to ensure a consistent identity.





Deptford Wharf: A major new public space is created on the alignment of the former Surrey Canal at Deptford

2.5 Green infrastructure

A key objective of the AAP is to create a 'greener belt' that will link existing strategic parks and green routes with new open spaces along a route from Vauhall Nine Elms to Canada Water. The following new open spaces are proposed as part of the LDS masterplan and sit within the wider context of the South London greener belt.

Linear Park

A new linear park will run through the central spine of the LDS masterplan, roughly tracing the route of the former Surrey Canal. The linear park will continue through OKR 14 to the west and changes character as it meets the industrial quarter to the east of OKR 13, becoming smaller towards Verney Road. Public realm improvements and the introduction of SUDs to Verney Road continue the green link towards Rotherhithe.

Canal Grove

The existing mature trees and cobbled street are retained and a new park is created to the north of the existing terraced houses. The park creates a link from Canal Grove to the linear park and will provide a sense of openness between the existing and new developments.

Ruby Triangle

A new public open space is proposed within the heart of the Ruby Triangle site. The space will provide amenity to new residents and local workers.

Ruby Street square

Realignment of the existing street network along Ruby Street provides further landscaped space in the form of a new public square which is overlooked by a range of uses including apartments and the new secondary school.

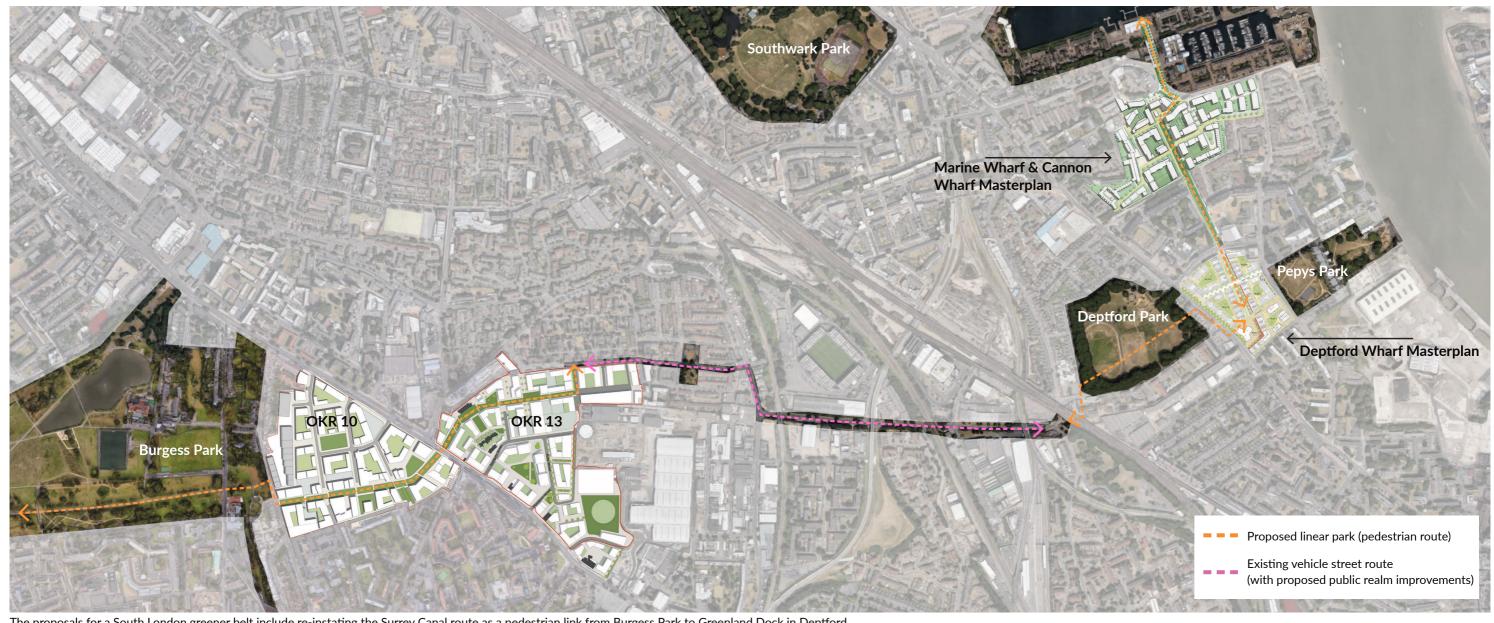
Gas holder park

The retained gas holder provides an opportunity to create a large open space connecting the LDS masterplan with further development in the Hatcham Road area. Retaining the gas holder adds to the character of the local area and provides a point of interest which can be seen from the Old Kent Road.

KFC pocket park

A new pocket park is created on the KFC site creating a link between the Ruby Triangle and fine grain area around the gas holder.





The proposals for a South London greener belt include re-instating the Surrey Canal route as a pedestrian link from Burgess Park to Greenland Dock in Deptford



Marine Wharf: A completed new development of 650 new homes within a mixed-use masterplan. High quality landscaping reaches out beyond the development along the route of the former Surrey Canal.



Marine Wharf: A variety of street scales and characters create a legible hierarchy of routes through the site with smaller streets offering more intimate routes in-keeping with the heritage of the site.



Deptford Wharf: A new mixed-use development of 1132 homes under construction. The neighbourhood is set out around a new linear park on the route of the former Surrey Canal.



Deptford Wharf: Open spaces drawing on the industrial heritage of the site to create a sense of place particular to the local area.

2.6 Next steps

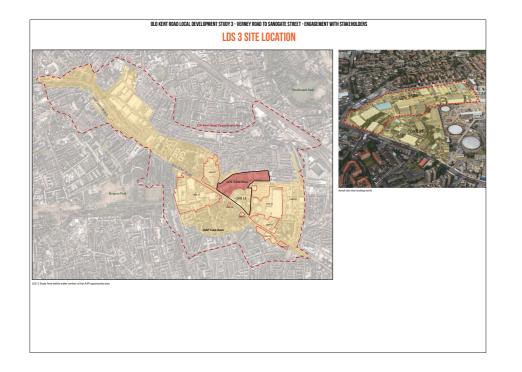
The work undertaken as part of this Local Development Study has informed the masterplan proposals submitted as part of the revised Area Action Plan for the Old Kent Road.

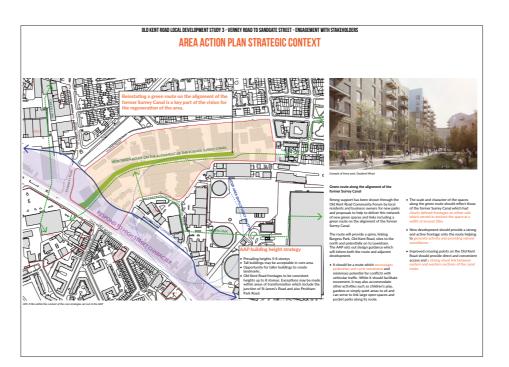
It is intended that this document provides guidance to landowners and developers progressing with their plans in advance of the final AAP. Landowners are encouraged to engage with stakeholders on neighbouring sites to ensure a comprehensive approach to development, responding to scale, form and materiality.

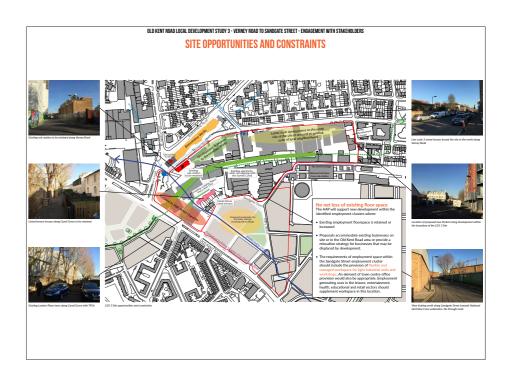


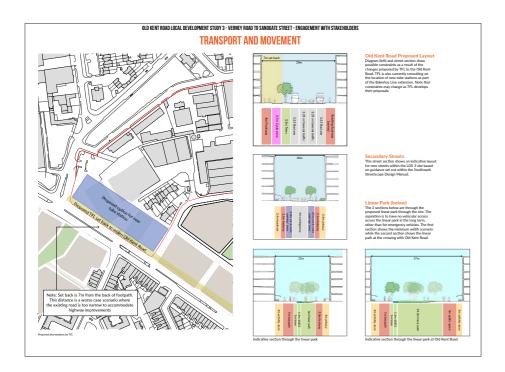
APPENDIX 01

Landowner workshop 01

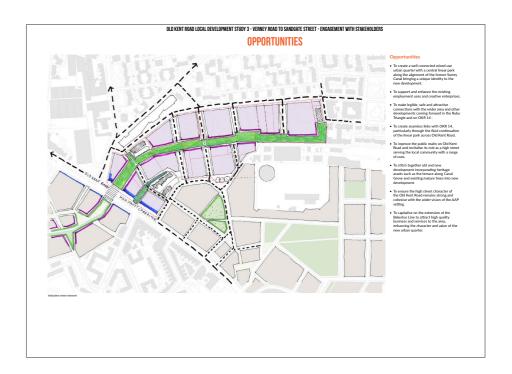




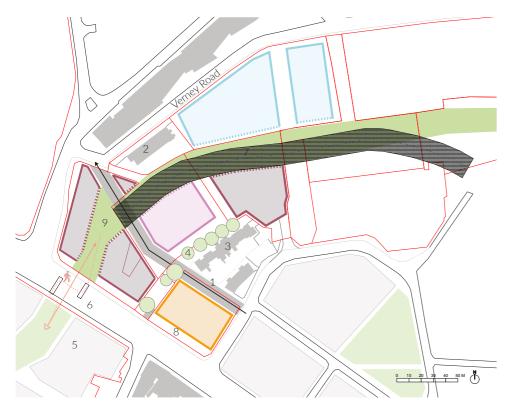








Linear park option study



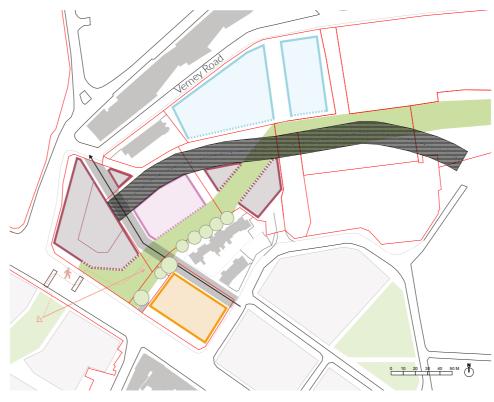
Option 1

Advantages

- Direct access and visual link across OKR from Cantium development towards linear park
- Opportunity for substantial frontage onto linear park
- Linear park aligns with cable and tunnel easement zone
- Optimises development parcels on Constantine and eastern L+G site
- Park aligns with proposals for Argon site
- Both L+G sites, Constantine site and Argon site benefit from park frontage

Disadvantages

- Two pedestrian routes (linear park and group TPO zone) from OKR, possible
- West L+G site split into two distinct development parcels which may limit delivery of large retail offer on ground floor
- To optimise development on west L+G site and avoid direct views of retained substations, small triangular site to be developed - possible non-residential/ community use could be considered
- New access point to Verney Road could be difficult to deliver
- New parallel route to OKR
- Substation
- Existing listed houses
- Group TPO
- Proposed masterplan for adjoining OKR site
- TFL proposed OKR pedestrian crossing
- Existing cable and tunnel easement allowing 30ft either side of the cable
- Extent of new OKR layout and setback
- Location of cable easement unknown



Option 2

- Aligns the linear park along the group TPO zone maximising benefit of mature trees and providing an attractive setting for the listed terrace of houses
- West L+G site delivered as one comprehensive land parcel with additional small triangular site

Disadvantages

- Position of park compromises development potential of Constantine and east L+G sites, particularly as the easement zone has to be retained anyway
- Less park frontage for west L+G site and more north facing aspect which is difficult to plan for residential use
- Continuity of park across OKR is less direct and requires opening up of OKR frontage by stepping building away from the street which could compromise the framing of the street. However, it should be noted that OKR benefits from frontages alternating on either side by staggering the park
- New access point to Verney Road could be difficult to deliver



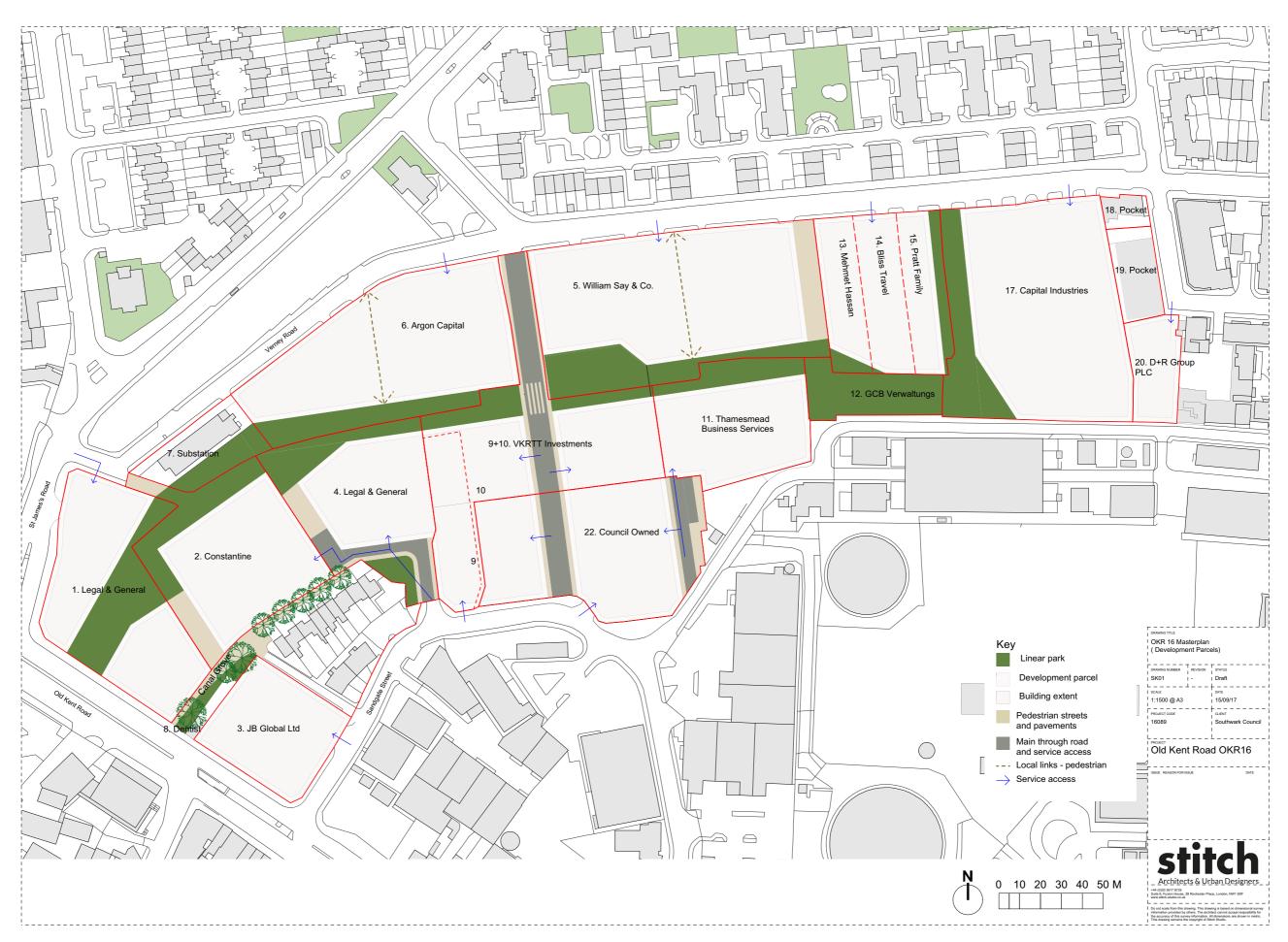
Option 3

Advantages

- Linear park route bends to the north to realign within the easement zone
- Benefit of the mature trees is mostly optimised
- Legibility of park is challenged but could generate an interesting sequence of spaces framed by new development and existing trees
- Alternative street entrance from St James's Road allows second development parcel south of substation of suitable proportion for residential accommodation. Positioning of junction is slightly south of existing access to Curry's carpark.

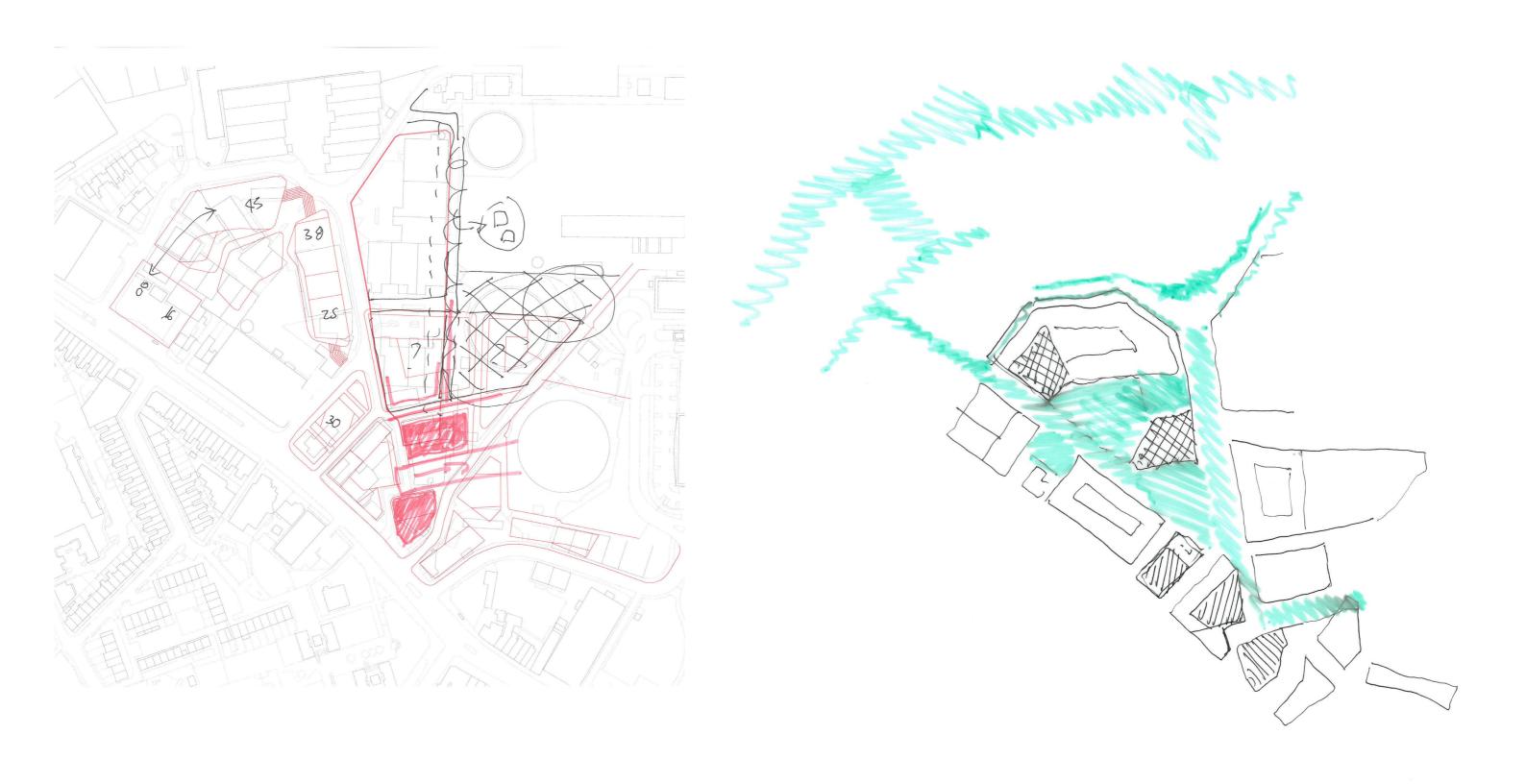
Disadvantages

- Constantine site is reduced in capacity in order to incorporate new road and park on the east and north sides of the site
- Continuity of park across OKR is less direct and required opening up of OKR frontage by stepping building away from the street which could compromise the framing of the street. However, it should be noted that OKR benefits from frontages alternating on either side by staggering the park
- Moving access point on St James's Road could be difficult to deliver





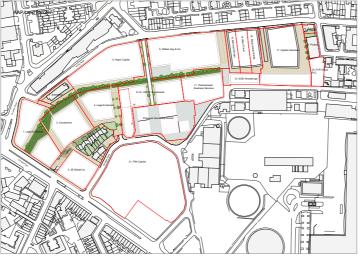
Masterplanning workshops

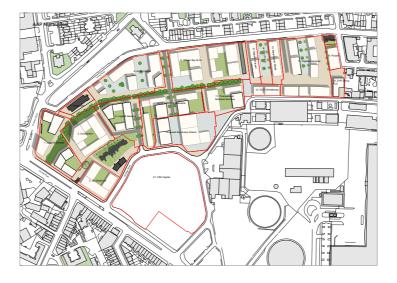




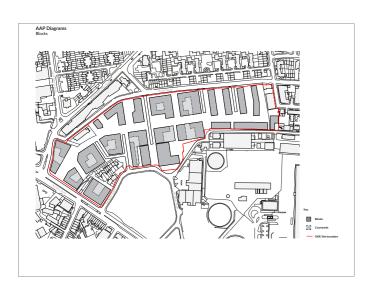
Landowner workshop 02

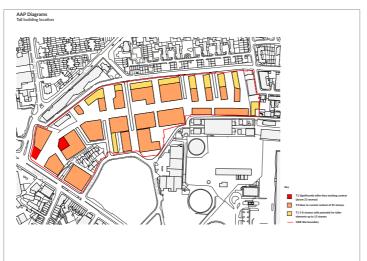


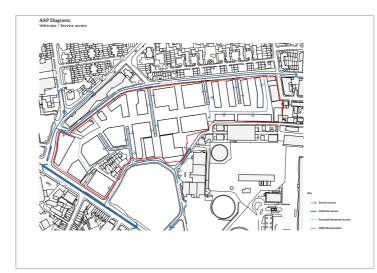


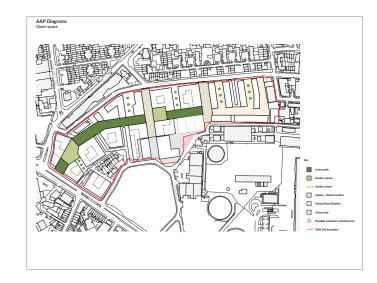


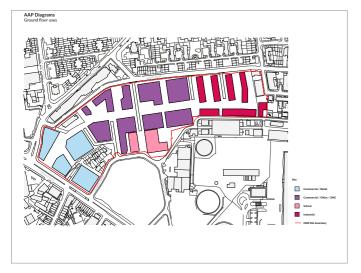


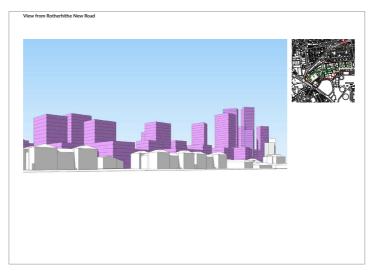


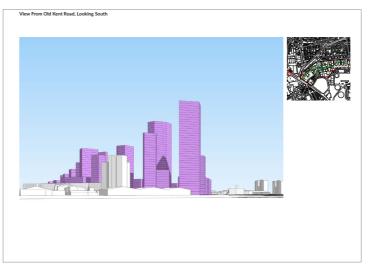










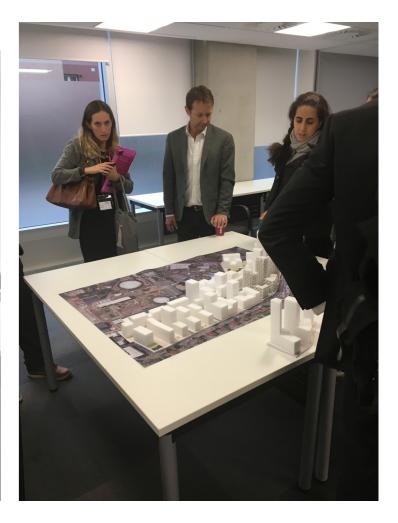




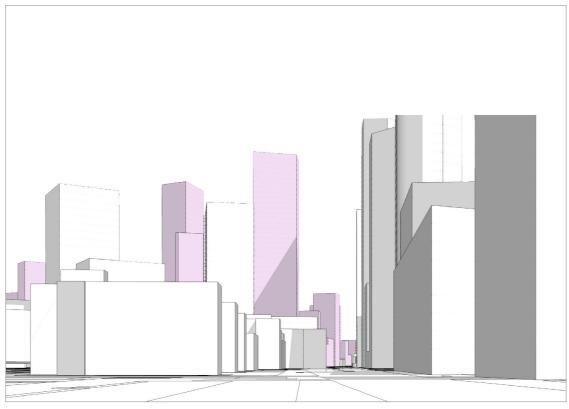




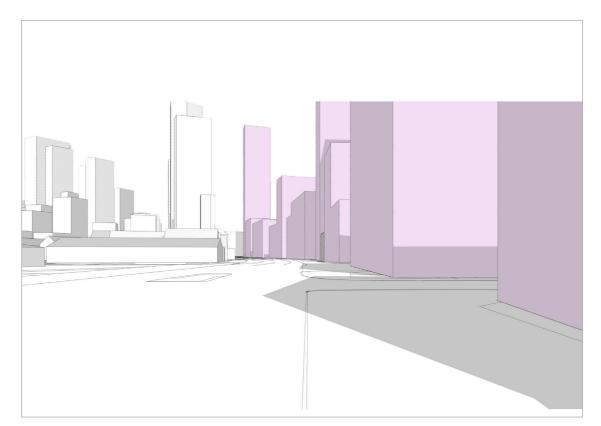




Street views



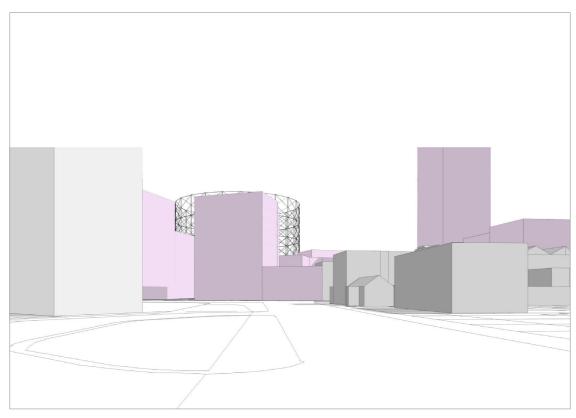
View looking South down Old Kent Road



View looking North up Old Kent Road



View looking to Old Kent Road from Commercial Way



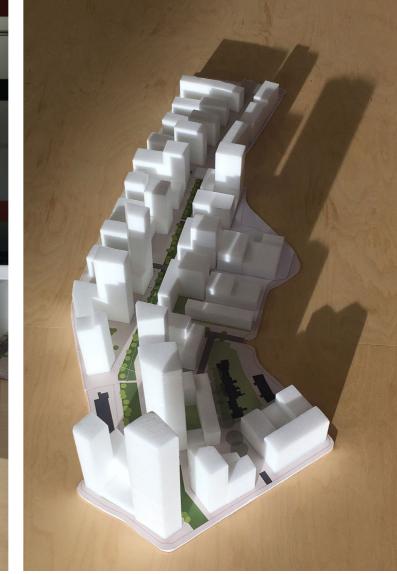
View looking to Old Kent Road from Asylum Road

Massing model









APPENDIX 02

Residential and employment schedule

					_		
	Dwelling	Total residential	Total	Total floorspace	% of		
	numbers	floorspace (GIA) sqm	commercial	(GIA) sqm	employment		
			floorspace (GIA)		on site		
			sqm				
OKR 13: Sandgate Street and Verney Road	3754	320006.0	73080.8	393086.8	18.6%		
OKR 18: Devon Street and Sylvan Grove	149	13064.0	3748.0	16812.0	22.3%		
	Masterplan total	High density employment	High density job	Medium density	Medium	Low density	Low density job
	employment	space (GIA sqm)	numbers	employment	density job	employment space	numbers
	space - B CLASS			space (GIA sqm)	numbers	(GIA sqm)	
	(GIA sqm)						
OKR 13: Sandgate Street and Verney Road	39571.4	7046.0	470	7451.0	186	25074.4	358
OKR 18: Devon Street and Sylvan Grove	2775.2	0.0	0	2165.6	54	609.6	9
	Retail total GIA	Retail job numbers	D class total GIA	Job numbers - D			
	sqm - A CLASS		sqm	class			
OKR 13: Sandgate Street and Verney Road	18926.0	1261.7	14583.4	364.6			
OKR 18: Devon Street and Sylvan Grove	972.8	64.9	0.0	0.0			
	Existing jobs	Existing	Retail floorspace	Other floorspace	Total non		
	(Business Atlas)	floorspace/Employment	to be reprovided	- D class space	residential		
	,	floorspace to be			floorspace to		
		reprovided (GIA)			be provided		
OKR 13: Sandgate Street and Verney Road	2489.0	. , ,	8136.0	17742.0	84810.0		
OKR 18: Devon Street and Sylvan Grove	145.0	8167.0	4458.0	3641.0	16266.0		