

Date: **1/05/2024**
Your ref: **APP/X5210/W/24/3340980**
Our ref: 2023/2893/P & 2023/4641/A
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Dear Ben White

Appeal by JCDecaux UK Limited.

Site: Pavement outside 371 Euston Road, London, NW1 3AR.

This presents the council's statement regarding the above appeals against the refusal of planning permission and advertisement consent dated 29th February 2024 (Ref: 2023/2893/P & 2023/4641/A) for; Replace an existing telephone kiosk with an upgraded telephone kiosk and Display of an LCD digital advertising screen attached to a replacement, upgraded telephone kiosk.

The following is to be read in conjunction with the officer delegated report. This sets out the history of relevant appeal decisions taken on board in deciding to refuse permissions.

1.0 Summary

The Council's case is set out in detail in the attached Officer's Delegated Report, and it will be relied on as the principal Statement of Case. The report details the application site and surroundings, the site history and an assessment of the proposal. A copy of the report was sent with the questionnaire. In addition to the information sent with the questionnaire, I would be pleased if the Inspector could also take into account the following information and comments before deciding the appeal.

Site and designations

- 1.1 Euston Road is a major road with substantial traffic. No 371 is located on the south side. The footway is relatively uncluttered. The site is not located within a conservation area.
- 1.2 Pedestrian volumes are high as a result of Crossrail services becoming operational along with ongoing economic growth in Central London.

1.3 Pedestrian volumes are also forecast to increase significantly when High Speed 2 (HS2) services become operational. Existing footway space is a scarce resource and must be safeguarded for pedestrians both now and in the future to accommodate economic growth.

History

1.4 Planning Permission and Advertisement Consent were refused on 29 February 2024 for the reasons below:

Planning permission:

- 1. The proposed telephone kiosk, by reason of its location, size and design, would add to visual clutter and detract from the character and appearance of the streetscene, contrary to policy D1 (Design) of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.*
- 2. The proposed telephone kiosk, by virtue of its location, size and detailed design, adding to unnecessary street clutter, would reduce the amount of useable, unobstructed footway, which would be detrimental to the quality of the public realm, cause harm to highway safety and hinder pedestrian movement and have a detrimental impact on the promotion of walking as an alternative to motorised transport, contrary to policies G1 (Delivery and location of growth), A1 (Managing the impact of development), C6 (Access for all) and T1 (Prioritising walking, cycling and public transport) of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.*
- 3. The proposed telephone kiosk, by reason of its scale, location and design would add unnecessary street clutter which would increase opportunities for crime in an area which already experiences issues with crime, therefore the proposal would be contrary to policy C5 (Safety and security) of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.*
- 4. In absence of a legal agreement to secure the removal of the existing kiosk and others in the vicinity and a maintenance plan, the proposal would be detrimental to the quality of the public realm, and detract from the character and appearance of the streetscene, contrary to policies D1 (Design), G1 (Delivery and location of growth), A1 (Managing the impact of development), C6 (Access for all) and T1 (Prioritising walking, cycling and public transport) of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.*

Advertisement consent:

- 1. The proposed advertisement, by virtue of its location, scale, prominence, and method of illumination, would add visual clutter, detrimental to the amenity of the streetscene, and policies D1 (Design) and D4 (Advertisements) of the Camden Local Plan 2017.*

1.5 The two images in Figure 1 (below) show visual representations of the proposed replacement telephone kiosks refused planning permission and advertisement consent 29/2/24.



Above: Perspective images of the proposed replacement telephone kiosk

- 1.6 Planning permission and advert consent is sought for the installation of a kiosk following removal of the existing kiosk. The existing kiosk has a footprint of 1.47 metres x 1.26 metres and is 2.5 metres high. The proposed replacement kiosk would be located on the same location as the existing kiosk. The replacement kiosk would be 1.2 metres wide x 1.4 metres deep and 2.5 metres high. The display screen would be 1.005 metres x 1.86 metres which would take up most of the kiosk's east facing façade.
- 1.7 At this appeal site, replacement telephone kiosks with integrated digital advertising panels, have previously been refused.
- 1.8 Prior approval (ref. 2019/2700/P) for the *Installation of 1 x replacement telephone kiosk on the pavement* was refused on 11/07/2019. Planning permission (ref. 2023/2893/P) to *Replace an existing telephone kiosk with an upgraded telephone kiosk*, and advert consent (2023/4641/A) for *Display of an LCD digital advertising screen attached to a replacement, upgraded telephone kiosk* were both refused on 29/02/2024. These consents were refused for similar reasons to the refusals subject to this appeal.
- 1.9 The Council's case for this current appeal is set out in detail in the attached Officer's Report and appendices 1-5, and it will be relied on as the principal Statement of Case. The Officer's report details the application site and surroundings, the site history and an assessment of the proposal. A copy of the report was sent with the questionnaire.
- 1.10 In addition to the information sent with the questionnaire, I would be pleased if the Inspector could also take into account the following information and comments before deciding the appeal.

2.0 Status of Policies and Guidance

- 2.1 In determining the above mentioned applications, the London Borough of Camden has had regard to the relevant legislation, government guidance, statutory development plans and the particular

circumstances of the case. The full text of the relevant policies was sent with the questionnaire documents.

There is no conflict between the council's policies and the NPPF in relation to these appeals.

The council's policies seek to ensure that new development is acceptable in terms of design and visual amenity both within and outside conservation areas, street clutter, pedestrian flow and highway safety and crime prevention. The council's relevant policies are set out below.

2.2 The London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017 (the Local Plan) was formally adopted on the 3 July 2017 and has replaced the Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Camden Development Policies documents as the basis for planning decisions and future development in the borough. The process of updating the plan has begun. It is not envisaged that there would be any material changes to the current plan in relation to this appeal. The relevant Local Plan policies as they relate to the reasons for refusal are:

- A1 Managing the impact of development
- C5 Safety and Security
- C6 Access
- D1 Design
- D2 Heritage
- D4 Advertisements
- G1 Delivery and location of growth
- T1 Prioritising walking, cycling and public transport

2.3 The Council also refers to the following supporting guidance documents:

- CPG Design (2019) - chapters 2 (Design excellence), 3 (Heritage) and 7 (Designing safer environments)
- CPG Transport (2019) - chapters 7 (Vehicular access and crossovers) and 9 (Pedestrian and cycle movement)
- CPG Advertisements (2018) – paragraphs 1.1 to 1.15; and 1.34 to 1.38 (Digital advertisements)
- CPG Amenity (2018) - chapter 4 (Artificial light)

2.4 The Council also refers to the following legislation, policies and guidance within the body of the Officer's Report:

- Camden Streetscape Design Manual
- Digital Roadside Advertising and Proposed Best Practice (commissioned by Transport for London) March 2013
- Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment. External environment - code of practice (BS8300-1:2018 and BS-2:2018)
- Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (ERR) 2013

3. Comments on grounds of appeal

Ground a) that planning permission should be granted.

3.1 The appellant's statement is summarised in italics and addressed below:

1. *The Appellant considers the LPA's claim that the proposal will lead to clutter, is unfounded and illogical. The proposal does not seek to increase the amount of furniture rather to update existing equipment with a more contemporary version of the call box and using modern materials and technologies. The assessment of the earlier proposal (2021/2101/P and 2021/3111/A, granted by appeal APP/X5210/W/22/3290298, 14/11/2022) to replacement the unit entirely with a modern Hub unit and LCD screen was found to be acceptable in planning terms without any suggestion that this type of technological upgrade would result in harm to visual amenity of public safety. It is unreasonable therefore, and flies in the face of the 2022 decision, that the Council persists in the unsupported claim that such harm would arise should this proposal be granted.*

Response to point 1:

The Council accepts that there is an existing telephone kiosk in the pavement and the proposal would provide for a replacement structure of a similar nature. The Council also acknowledges that decisions for 2021/2101/P and 2021/3111/A allowed under appeal APP/X5210/W/22/3290298, provide for a replacement kiosk at the site.

Despite the appeal for 2021/2101/P and 2021/3111/A being allowed, Council considers this appeal decision to be a stand-alone departure to the other appeal decisions for similar proposals for replacement telephone kiosks located in the pavement of other streets within Camden borough, which were refused planning permission and subsequent appeals dismissed by PINS. Council therefore gives greater weight to the appeal decisions, cited below, where replacement telephone kiosks in similar urban environments in Camden were dismissed.

Although the replacement structure is of a comparable scale to the existing structure, it is still visually dominant and an incongruous addition. It would maintain the existing, unnecessary visual clutter and would reduce the amount of useable, unobstructed footway, which would be detrimental to the quality of the public realm. Further, the detailed design, size and large illuminated display panel of the proposed kiosk would serve to heighten the appearance of the structure considerably more, making it even more conspicuous than the existing kiosk which it would replace.

This concern was previously highlighted by an inspector in the Tottenham Court Road appeal cases (REF APP/X5210/W/18/3195370), see Appendix 2, where in 13 cases the inspector agreed with the Council's concerns about the addition of street clutter whether the sites were or were not located inside a conservation area or affecting the setting of a listed building. Furthermore, in 11 of the cases the inspector agreed that the impact on pedestrian movement was unacceptable.

Additionally, the Planning Inspector concluded in an appeal decision to provide advertising to a kiosk outside 297 Euston Road, London NW1 3AQ (APP/X5210/Z/18/3204104) that, 'Due to its bulk and siting, the kiosk erodes the existing openness beyond the row of trees, and due to its depth and width, it disrupts the largely unrestricted routes of pavement users by the row of trees (see Appendix 3). Reinforcing the Council's concern that kiosks add clutter to the footpaths removing useable pedestrian space.

In a similar appeal decision, an inspector concluded in a recent appeal decision dismissed on 14/11/2022 (ref APP/X5210/W/22/ 3290309 & 3290310) in a relatively uncluttered area at 29 Tottenham Court Road Street (see appendix 4) that:

The area of the site is densely developed, surrounded by mostly modern buildings of a substantial scale. Although the removal of the existing kiosk is proposed, the replacement unit would stand in a location that is remote from other large items of street furniture and would thus

serve to extend the existing jumbled appearance of this part of the footway into an area that is currently not cluttered to the same degree.

The appellant has failed to address the cumulative impact from the proposals to have two other existing kiosks, within 100m of the site, which won't be removed as a part of this proposal.

The Inspector's is respectfully requested to also note at this point that the proposed kiosk would be larger than those refused in various locations in Camden in 2020 (see Appendix 5) and subsequently dismissed on appeal. The kiosks measured 1.096m (W) x 2.499m (H) x 0.762m (L), and with a display area of 1.53sqm.

The appellant has made no effort to respond to the vast appeal history (see site history section of the officer's report) for these types of digital structures where the Council's concerns about impact of digital advertising and the cumulative impact was support and emphasised by the Planning Inspectorate. The Appellant has provided no evidence of why advertisement panels either in principle or of this scale are necessary.

2. *The Appellant notes that under the earlier proposal (2021/2101/P and 2021/3111/A, granted by appeal APP/X5210/W/22/3290298, 14/11/2022) the Inspector found that the pavement was more than sufficient to enable pedestrians to freely move along it without obstruction and endangerment. The replacement structure will sit within an area usually considered an appropriate zone for furniture as outlined in TfL guidance and other guides on designing the public realm. Even with the unit installed there would be a retained clear footpath width of just over 4m. The Council has not provided any information on the volume of people movement along this section of Euston Road to support its assertions.*

Response to point 2:

The proposed Kiosk is replacing an existing kiosk, despite its size it still impacts on the amount of useable footpath in terms of its size and use, thus adding clutter to the streetscene.

Regarding the location, the proposed telephone kiosk would be 1.1 wide. The plan submitted indicates the footway width to be 6.03m and with the proposed telephone kiosk the remaining footway would be approximately 4.93 metres. Despite this exceeding the recommended minimum width for high footfall locations (of 3.3m for a footway with high pedestrian flows (see Appendix B of Transport for London guidance document titled 'Pedestrian Comfort Guidance for London'), the location of the proposed phone kiosk still creates an obstruction due to the bulk of the development. Therefore this is considered to be insufficient for a footway and the proposal would therefore impede/obstruct pedestrian movement and sightlines along the footway while constituting an unnecessary hazard to pedestrians, especially pedestrians with visual impairments.

Transportation colleagues were consulted for the previous application at the site, 2021/2101/P and 2021/3111/A, for a similar width replacement kiosk, and concluded that the proposed telephone kiosk being located outside of the established street furniture zone, would encroach significantly into the effective footway width available for pedestrian movement (i.e. the pedestrian desire line), as per the existing situation. The proposed telephone kiosk would therefore obscure sightlines along the footway significantly while also constituting a significant impediment/obstruction to pedestrian movement along the pedestrian desire line. This would be a particular problem for pedestrians with visual impairments (e.g. blind and partially sighted) who

rely on clear and unobstructed pedestrian routes. The proposed telephone kiosk would therefore constitute an unnecessary obstruction/impediment and a hazard for blind or partially-sighted people. As such, the introduction of a kiosk is considered to have significant pedestrian and road safety implications in this location contrary to Policies A1 and T1, as well as, TfL guidance.

In this location there is an existing kiosk within 50m from the application site and another three within 150m in close proximity to the application site. Therefore the Council disagrees and considers that the Kiosk impact on the public realm is not justified.

3. *The use of the telephony equipment will follow the guidance in the management plan, which was created in consultation with the Met Police Design Out Crime Unit. The Met Officers were instrumental in drafting the Management Plan on the use of the units and reporting process for abuse. There is no indication that the Council consulted the Met Police DOC unit on this current appeal proposal. As to matters of the maintenance of the apparatus, the schedules and commitments to maintaining and cleaner the equipment is included in the management plan.*

Response to point 3

The Council did consult with the Metropolitan Police and a response was received on 15/12/2023.

As part of their objection, the Metropolitan Police raised the following matters:

- *A short distance from this location towards Warren Street tube station and Euston station are a large street population. Where homelessness is not a crime it can still have a detrimental effect to an area. The phone kiosks at this location are used as concealment opportunities and are often damaged or used as a public toilet.*
- *Could the applicant also provide details of usage of the phone and how it will benefit the area?*
- *There are already pre-existing issues with crime, antisocial behaviour and drugs at this location. What will this application do to assist instead of exacerbate the current problems?*
- *Although Euston road is busy this stretch suffers with graffiti (shown on the application photos). This indicates that there is not a great deal of legitimate activity in this area and prone to antisocial behaviour.*

The concerns raised by the Metropolitan Police were taken into account in the officer's delegated report and were one of the factors taken into consideration in the assessment of design and crime matters relating to the replacement kiosk.

A number of issues have been raised by the Metropolitan Police Crime Prevention Design Advisor. In particular it has been noted that existing telephone kiosks within the London Borough of Camden have become 'crime generators' and a focal point for anti-social behaviour (ASB). In relation to the locations of the kiosks around Camden there is a common theme among the crime statistics. All these areas have a major issue with street crime and in particular antisocial behaviour, pickpocketing and theft from person. These are areas of significant footfall with both commuters, local residents and numerous tourists. The design of these kiosks does not reduce the risk of these types of crime from occurring.

Due to the openness of the kiosk any mobile phones on display at this location (either in hand or on charge) will be vulnerable to the opportunist phone snatch. With the new locations mostly closer to the carriageway this form of crime can be carried out by moped or bicycle. The large façade where the advertising screen is proposed will act as an opportunity for concealment and increase the risk of theft and assault. The basic design flaws with the structure to

accommodate the large digital screen also creates an opportunity for crime, in addition to the ASB associated with the use of the kiosks themselves. Whilst these issues have been raised previously, and supported at appeal the Appellant has failed to make any meaningful changes to the structure to address them.

Regarding maintenance, the Metropolitan Police Crime Prevention Design Advisor have considerable experience of the ASB associated with the older traditional kiosks and this new generation of kiosk. In an Appeal decision ref: APP/X5210/W/20/3253878 and 3253540 for a kiosk outside nos. 216-217 Tottenham Court Road, the Inspector noted 'the appellants' proposed maintenance regime would be likely to reduce the effects of such ASB'. However, the form of the structure provides a degree of screening for such behaviour and would be likely to encourage it. In the same appeal decision the Inspector notes ... 'the substantial form of the kiosk, with screening panels would reduce natural surveillance and so use of the kiosk to screen illegal activities such as drug dealing and use could increase, notwithstanding the maintenance regime proposed. Bringing these matters together I find that the proposed kiosk would, overall, have a harmful effect on pedestrian movement and public safety'. This would increase opportunities for crime in an area which already experiences issues with crime, therefore the proposal would be contrary to Policy C5 (Safety and security) and CPG Design.

In addition, given the poor state of the existing kiosk and a number of other kiosks in Camden, the Council does not have confidence that the applicant would ultimately adhere to the maintenance regime and undertake regular maintenance and upkeep of the kiosks. The Council's experience with existing older kiosks which are in poor condition, are that the advertisements remain in place and change on a regular basis despite the condition of the kiosk. Therefore there is no impetus, other than enforcement action being undertaken by Council, to comply with the maintenance strategy as the advertising panel, which Council asserts is the driving function of the kiosk, could still remain in operation independent of the condition of the remainder of the kiosk.

Therefore the Council considers that the proposal would increase opportunities for crime in an area which already experiences issues with crime, therefore the proposal would be contrary to Policy C5 (Safety and security) and CPG Design.

4. *The Council suggestion that a legal agreement is required to ensure the removal of the existing call box is considered wholly unnecessary as the implementation of any PP and AC could not be implemented without first removing the existing telephone box.*

Response to point 4

Reasons for refusal 4 could be addressed by an appropriate planning obligation secure via a legal agreement to secure these matters to ensure that all old kiosks are removed in a timely fashion and to secure a suitable management plan.

The Council is seeking to work with the appellant to prepare a legal agreement which addresses this reason for refusal to secure the removal of all kiosks and a management plan. Reg 122 of the CIL Regulations outline statutory tests to determine whether a planning obligation is capable of being a reason for granting planning permission.

Obligations must be:

- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- directly related to the development; and
- fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

In this case, the need to secure removal of all old kiosks located on land outside of the appellant's control and outside the red line of the application site to ensure the reduction in kiosk numbers is achieved is necessary. Conditions can only lawfully be used to control matters on land within the developer's control. The need for a management plan to ensure that the kiosk is regularly cleaned, ensure that the phone element remains operational (so the kiosk does not become only a digital advertisement hoarding), a complaints procedure and process for repairs to mitigate some of the potential harm from these additions.

The council will update the inspector on progress on the legal agreement at final comments stage.

Recent appeal decisions

The Officer's report and appendices 2-5 sets out the significant number of appeal decisions in relation to the principle of phone kiosks with digital advertisements replacing older stock which is relevant to this appeal. The Appellant has failed to address these key issues either in the design of their structure or the appellant statement. The Council has provided Appeal Decisions where the Planning Inspectorate has supported the Council's planning policies and guidance in relation to the following issues:

- Street clutter, reduction of footway widths and hampering pedestrian movement.
- Impact of digital advertisements
- Where required minimum clear footway are provided paragraph 8.10 of CPG7 states that works affecting highways should avoid unnecessary street clutter; design of footways should not include projections into the footway, unnecessary and cluttered street furniture or other obstructions; and any minimum standards for footway widths should not be used to justify the provision of unnecessary clutter.
- Availability of other telephone kiosks in the vicinity.
- Size and design preventing a discrete or high-quality form of street furniture
- Where kiosks have become 'crime generators' and a focal point for anti-social behaviour, increasing opportunities for crime in an area which already experiences issues with crime.

Conclusion

Having regard to the entirety of the Council's submissions, including the content of this letter, the Inspector is respectfully requested to dismiss the appeal.

If the Inspector is minded to allow the appeal, the Council's suggested conditions are below. In addition, should a legal agreement be completed regarding removal of existing kiosks and maintenance, this would be requested.

If any further clarification of the appeal submissions are required, please do not hesitate to contact Brendan Versluys on the above direct dial number or email address.

Brendan Versluys

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Appendix 1 – Suggested conditions

Planning permission

1. The development hereby permitted must be begun not later than the end of three years from the date of this permission.

Reason: In order to comply with the provisions of Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

2. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans;

Communication Hub Management Plan dated June 2023; Annexe to Hub Unit Management Plan; A02298 (5 pages); Appendix A - Kiosk Detail

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and in the interest of proper planning.

3. The structure hereby permitted shall be removed from the land on which it is situated as soon as reasonably practicable after it is no longer required for telecommunication purposes.

Reason: In order to minimize the impact on the appearance of the streetscene and the highway in accordance with the requirements of policies D1 and T3 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.

4. All surface materials should match the existing adjacent surface materials.

Reason: To safeguard the appearance of the premises and the character of the immediate area in accordance with the requirements of policy D1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017

Advertisement consent

1. Any advertisement displayed and any site used for the display of advertisements, shall be maintained in a condition that does not impair the visual amenity of the site.

Reason: - As required by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 2 of the Town & Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007.

2. Any structure or hoarding erected or used principally for the purpose of displaying advertisements shall be maintained in a safe condition.

Reason: - As required by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 2 of the Town & Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007.

3. Where an advertisement is required under these Regulations to be removed, the site shall be left in a condition that does not endanger the public or impair visual amenity.

Reason: - As required by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 2 of the Town & Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007.

4. No advertisement is to be displayed without the permission of the owner of the site or any other person with an interest in the site entitled to grant permission.

Reason: - As required by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 2 of the Town & Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007.

5. No advertisement shall be sited or displayed so as to (a) endanger persons using any highway, railway, waterway, dock, harbour or aerodrome (civil or military); (b) obscure, or hinder the ready interpretation of any traffic sign, railway signal or aid to navigation by water or air; or (c) hinder the operation of any device used for the purpose of security or surveillance or for measuring the speed of any vehicle.

Reason: - As required by regulation 2(1) and Schedule 2 of the Town & Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007.

6. The advertisement display shall be statically illuminated and the intensity of the illumination of the digital signs shall not exceed 2500 candelas per square metre during the day and 400 candelas per square metre during the hours of darkness in line with the maximum permitted recommended luminance as set out by 'The Institute of Lighting Professional's 'Professional Lighting Guide 05: The Brightness of Illuminated Advertisements' 2015. The levels of luminance on the digital signs should be controlled by light sensors to measure the ambient brightness and dimmers to control the lighting output to within these limits.

Reason: To ensure that the advertisement does not harm the character and appearance of the streetscene and does not create a distraction to pedestrian or vehicular traffic and therefore cause a hazard to highway safety. In accordance with the requirements of policies A1, D1, D4 and T1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.

7. The digital sign shall not display any moving, or apparently moving, images (including animation, flashing, scrolling three dimensional, intermittent or video elements).

Reason: To ensure that the advertisement does not harm the character and appearance of the streetscene and does not create a distraction to pedestrian or vehicular traffic and therefore cause a hazard to highway safety. In accordance with the requirements of policies A1, D1, D4 and T1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.

8. The minimum display time for each advertisement shall be 10 seconds.

Reason: To ensure that the advertisement does not harm the character and appearance of the streetscene and does not create a distraction to pedestrian or vehicular traffic and therefore cause a hazard to highway safety. In accordance with the requirements of policies A1, D1, D4 and T1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017

9. The interval between advertisements shall take place over a period no greater than one second; the complete screen shall change with no visual effects (including fading, swiping or other animated transition methods) between displays and the display will include a mechanism to freeze the image in the event of a malfunction.

Reason: To ensure that the advertisement does not harm the character and appearance of the streetscene and does not create a distraction to pedestrian or vehicular traffic and therefore cause a hazard to highway safety. In accordance with the requirements of policies A1, D1, D4 and T1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017

10. No advertisement displayed shall resemble traffic signs, as defined in section 64 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

Reason: To ensure that the advertisement does not create a distraction to pedestrian or vehicular traffic and therefore cause a hazard to highway safety. In accordance with the requirements of policies A1, D4 and T1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017

11. The footway and carriageway on the Transport for London Road Network (TLRN) and Strategic Road Network (SRN) must not be blocked during the installation and maintenance of the advertising panel. Temporary obstruction during the installation must be kept to a minimum and should not encroach on the clear space needed to provide safe passage for pedestrians, or obstruct the flow of traffic.

Reason: To ensure that the advertisement does not create a distraction to pedestrian or vehicular traffic and therefore cause a hazard to highway safety. In accordance with the requirements of policies A1, D4 and T1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.

12. No music or sound shall be emitted from the advertisements.

Reason: To safeguard the amenities of the adjoining premises and the area generally in accordance with the requirements of policies A1 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.