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# Appeal Decision

Site visit made on 10 May 2016

**by C J Ford BA (Hons) BTP Dist. MRTPI**

**a person appointed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government**

**Decision date: 06 June 2016**

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**Appeal Ref: APP/X5210/Z/16/3146826**

**Public footway outside 100A Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 8BB**

- The appeal is made under Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007 against a refusal to grant express consent.
  - The appeal is made by Mr Andrew Jordan (JCDecaux UK Ltd) against the decision of the Council of the London Borough of Camden.
  - The application Ref 2015/5363/A, dated 22 September 2015, was refused by notice dated 22 January 2016.
  - The advertisement proposed is a double-sided freestanding Forum Structure, featuring 1 x Digital 84" screen on one side and a static poster advertisement panel on the reverse.
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## Decision

1. The appeal is dismissed.

## Preliminary Matter

2. Although the Council's description of the proposal refers to the poster panel as being non-illuminated, the appellant's appeal statement clarifies that it will be internally illuminated. In the interests of clarity, the appeal has been determined on the basis of the poster panel being internally illuminated.

## Main Issues

3. The main issues in this case are:
  - i) The effect of the proposed advertisement on the visual amenity of the area.
  - ii) The effect of the proposed advertisement on highway safety.

## Reasons

### *i) Visual amenity*

4. The site is located within the Regent's Canal Conservation Area (CA). In determining the appeal it is therefore necessary to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the CA.
5. The Council's 'Regent's Canal Conservation Area Statement' explains that the special character of the area is largely derived from the almost hidden nature of the canal itself. However, it notes that in this part of the CA the Roundhouse is a major point of focus in architectural and townscape terms. The Roundhouse is a large Grade II\* listed former locomotive shed which makes a significant contribution to the character and appearance of this locality.

6. The bus shelter location that would house the advertisement is a short distance to the east of the Roundhouse. The existing bus shelter has a double sided poster panel at one end and is sited alongside a Grade II listed granite cattle trough which is positioned on the pavement edge. Although the appellant states consent is sought for the replacement of existing illuminated advertisements, the Council indicate that there is no relevant history in terms of previous applications.
  7. On the opposite side of Chalk Farm Road, outside the CA, the buildings have commercial uses at ground floor level with associated fascia and other signage. The commercial properties on that side of the road starkly contrast with the austere brick boundary wall which runs to the rear of the appeal site and the office block located behind it. The two sides of the street are very different in character, as reflected by the delineation of the CA boundary. Large high level advertisement panels presently infill some of the shallow recesses in the circular form of the Roundhouse. Nevertheless, the simple plain nature of the yellow stock brick construction of the boundary wall and lower part of the Roundhouse remain characteristic features of the locality.
  8. The bus shelter location stands forward of the boundary wall and the Roundhouse, occupying a prominent position in the street scene. Owing to the location, size and illumination of the advertisement it would appear as an unduly strident and conspicuous feature. It would constitute an element of visual clutter, undermining the characteristic plain nature of the neighbouring historic brick built development. As a consequence, the appeal proposal would cause harm to the visual amenity of the locality.
  9. Despite the appellant's acceptance that in more sensitive areas the maximum night time luminance level could be limited to 300Cdm<sup>2</sup>, the identified detrimental impacts could not be overcome by the imposition of conditions.
  10. The parties have drawn attention to Development Plan policies, the National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Practice Guidance and local planning guidance which they consider are pertinent to this appeal. In particular, it is noted that Policy CS14 of the Camden Core Strategy 2010 seeks attractive places by preserving and enhancing Camden's rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, including conservation areas and listed buildings. The policies and guidance have been taken into account, so far as they are material.
  11. For the reasons given above, the proposed advertisement would have an unacceptably harmful effect on the visual amenity of the area. It would fail to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the CA. It would also detract from the setting of the nearby listed Roundhouse and the adjacent cattle trough. The proposal would conflict with relevant policies and guidance.
- ii) Highway safety*
12. Whilst the appellant states the Council does not raise public safety as a reason for refusing consent, the decision notice specifically expresses the Council's view that the proposed digital screen would have a detrimental impact on highway safety.
  13. The Council acknowledges that the level of illumination and the display of moving images could be controlled by condition but notes that advertisements

are more likely to distract road users at junctions, roundabouts and pedestrian crossings. It is of the view that the display of the digital screen in the proposed location would add visual clutter and it could distract road users, particularly during hours of darkness.

14. Digital displays of the size and form proposed are commonly experienced in using the capital's transport network. Consequently, having regard to paragraph 068 of the Planning Practice Guidance, they are not of an 'unusual nature' and thereby unlikely to be a distraction to road users in that respect.
15. Although there is a pedestrian traffic island located outside the Roundhouse, it is located some distance beyond the proposed digital display. Furthermore, the stretch of road leading to this location is relatively straight and simply laid out. The display would therefore be visible from some distance and it would allow ample time for it to be seen and its content noted by drivers without causing confusion or sudden visual disturbance on the approach to the traffic island. Provided the illumination and display were appropriately controlled by conditions, the advertisement would not be an undue distraction to drivers, including at night.
16. The Council also raises a concern that the remaining width of the pavement with the advertisement in position would be too narrow. The submitted plans indicate it would be 1.3m and the Council highlight that Transport for London's guidance states pedestrian areas should have an effective footway of at least 1.8m. At the site visit it was observed that there are apparent errors in relation to the annotated dimensions of the plans. In adhering to the specified distance of the shelter from the edge of the pavement, the resultant pedestrian footway to the rear would be around 2m wide rather than 1.3m, thereby complying with the guidance.
17. In light of the above, it is concluded the proposed advertisement would not have a detrimental impact on highway safety and it would not conflict with relevant policies and guidance. This includes Policy DP21 of the Camden Development Policies 2010 which expects works affecting highways to avoid causing harm to highway safety.

## **Conclusion**

18. Notwithstanding the finding on highway safety, the identified harm in respect of the visual amenity of the area is a compelling and overriding consideration in this case.
19. The suggested benefits of the advertisement identified by the appellant have been noted which includes, amongst other things, the revenue generation for re-investment in transport infrastructure and the ability to display public information. However, advertisements are subject to control only in the interests of amenity and public safety. The conclusion on the former is determinative.
20. For the reasons given above and having regard to all other matters raised, it is concluded that the appeal should be dismissed.

*C J Ford*

APPOINTED PERSON