

Camden Planning Guidance

Amenity

London Borough of Camden

CPG 6



CPG6 Amenity

1	Introduction	5
2	Air quality	7
3	Contaminated land	15
4	Noise and vibration	19
5	Artificial light	25
6	Daylight and sunlight	31
7	Overlooking, privacy and outlook	37
8	Construction management plans	39
9	Access for all	45
10	Wind and micro-climate	53
11	Open space, outdoor sport and recreation facilities	59
12	Planning for healthy communities	79

1 Introduction

What is Camden Planning Guidance?

- 1.1 We have prepared this guidance to support the policies in our Local Development Framework (LDF). It is therefore consistent with the Camden Core Strategy and Development Policies, and is a formal Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which is an additional “material consideration” in planning decisions. This guidance will replace Camden Planning Guidance 2006, updating advice where appropriate and providing new guidance on matters introduced or strengthened in the LDF.
- 1.2 Camden Planning Guidance covers a range of topics (such as design, housing, sustainability and planning obligations) and all of sections should be read in conjunction with, and within the context of, Camden’s other LDF documents.

Amenity in Camden

- 1.3 A key objective of the Camden Core Strategy is to sustainably manage growth so that it avoids harmful effects on the amenity of existing and future occupiers and to nearby properties.

What does this guidance cover?

- 1.4 This guidance provides information on all types of amenity issues within the borough and includes the following sections:
 1. Air quality
 2. Contaminated land
 3. Noise and vibration
 4. Artificial light
 5. Daylight and sunlight
 6. Overlooking, privacy and outlook
 7. Construction management plans
 8. Access for all
 9. Wind and micro-climate
 10. Open space, outdoor sport and recreation facilities
- 1.5 This guidance supports the following Local Development Framework policies:

Camden Core Strategy

- CS5 - Managing the impact of growth and development
- CS15 - Protecting and improving our parks and open spaces & encouraging biodiversity
- CS16 - Improving Camden’s health and well-being

Camden Development Policies

- DP26 - Managing the impact of development on occupiers and neighbours
- DP28 - Noise and vibration
- DP31 - Provision of, and improvements to, public open space and outdoor sport and recreation facilities
- DP32 - Air quality and Camden's Clear Zones

2 Air quality

KEY MESSAGES:

- All of Camden is a designated Air Quality Management Area due to the high concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀).
- All developments are to limit their impact on local air quality.

2.1 Poor air quality can harm health and the environment. The Council aims to make sure that new development does not harm air quality. This guidance provides advice on how to address air quality issues in planning applications.

2.2 Camden Core Strategy policy CS16 - *Improving Camden's health and well-being* and policy DP32 – *Air quality and Camden's Clear Zone* of the Camden Development Policies sets out our approach to air quality in the borough.

2.3 *Planning Policy Statement PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control* contains the Government's core policies and principles on air quality and air pollution. The London Plan outlines regional policies related to protecting local air quality during the planning process.



Air quality in Camden

2.4 An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be declared by the local authority for an area that is unlikely to meet the national air quality targets for specific air pollutants. The authority then produces a Local Air Quality Action Plan. See Camden's website for our air quality plan.

2.5 The whole of Camden is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) as it does not meet national air quality targets for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀). The main sources of air pollution in Camden are road transport and gas boilers. The Council's Air Quality Action Plan outlines measures to reduce emissions from the key sources of air pollution in the borough. Included in the plan are measures to minimise and control NO_x and PM₁₀ emissions associated with new developments both during the construction of a building and its future use.

2.6 Air quality is particularly poor in the south of borough which is characterised by high levels of traffic. We will only grant planning permission for development that significantly increases travel demand in

the south of the borough where it includes appropriate measures to minimise the transport impact of development.

- 2.7 Where appropriate we will seek developments to include monitoring equipment to allow us to better understand local air quality.

WHAT DOES THE COUNCIL REQUIRE?

The Council's overarching aim is for new development is to be 'air quality neutral' and not lead to further deterioration of existing poor air quality.

You will be required to include mitigation and offsetting measures to deal with any negative air quality impacts associated with your development proposals. At the same time your development should be designed to minimise exposure of occupants to existing poor air quality.

To manage and prevent further deterioration of air quality in Camden, we will require an air quality assessment with planning applications for development that could have a significant negative impact in air quality. This impact can arise during both the construction and operational stages of a development as a result of increased NO_x and PM₁₀ emissions.

- 2.8 An air quality assessment will also be required for a proposal if it introduces uses that are susceptible to poor air quality, such as housing or a school, into areas of particularly poor air quality.
- 2.9 The Council will not grant planning permission for developments that could significantly harm air quality or introduce people into areas of elevated pollution concentrations, unless mitigation measures are adopted to reduce the impact to acceptable levels and protect public exposure (see paragraph 32.4 of policy DP32 of the Camden Development Policies).
- 2.10 Although all of Camden is covered by an AQMA we will only require an air quality assessments where development could potentially cause significant harm to air quality as set out in the table below.

An Air Quality Assessment is required in developments:

- with potential to significantly change road traffic on any road exceeding 10,000 vehicles per day. Significant changes include:
 - increase in traffic volumes > 5% (Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) – or peak);
 - lower average vehicle speed or significant increase in congestion;
 - significant increase in the percentage of HGVs;
- that introduce, or increase car parking facilities by, 100 spaces or more;
- with commercial floorspace of more than 1,000sq m;
- with more than 75 homes;
- where people will be exposed to poor air quality for significant periods of the day, in particular developments located on busy roads;
- involving the following - biomass boilers, biomass or gas combined heat and power (CHP);
- involving industrial or commercial floorspace regulation under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (EPR) which will be subject to Environmental Assessment under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999.

What should an air quality assessment cover?

2.11 Air quality assessments for developments potentially contributing to poor air quality are to include the following:

- a) An inventory of the PM₁₀ and NO_x emissions associated with the proposed development, including the type and quantity of emission concentrations, during the construction and operational phase. This shall cover transport, stationary and mobile emission sources.
- b) The application of atmospheric dispersion modelling to predicted existing and future NO₂ and PM₁₀ concentrations, both with and without the proposed development. Dispersion modelling shall be the carried out in accordance with Air Quality and Planning Guidance, London Councils (2007) and Technical Guidance Note (TG09). (Specific guidance for modelling combustion plant emissions can be obtained from the Council's Sustainability Team – see Useful Contacts at the end of this section).
- c) An assessment of the significance of air quality impacts during both the construction and operational phases. Reference shall be made to the Environmental Protection UK Guidance Note: Development Control: Planning for Air Quality (2010 Update).
- d) Consideration of the potential cumulative impacts on air quality which may arise during the construction or operational phases as a result of emissions arising from other developments within a 100m radius of the development.
- e) Where a biomass boiler or combined heat and power (CHP)/combined cooling, heating and power (CCHP) will be used for

on site energy generation, you are to complete the Council's Air Quality Information Request Form. This requires specific technical details related to the appliance, fuel type, emission concentrations, maintenance and exhaust stack. The forms can be obtained from Camden's Air Quality Officer or the Council's air quality webpage under Environment.

- f) Applications which include biomass boilers or biomass CHP, the air quality assessment shall compare the impact of emissions from the intended biomass boiler/CHP and a gas boiler/CHP of identical thermal rating.
- g) An indication of the number of new occupiers and users of the site who will be exposed to poor air quality as a result of the development (the occupiers/users should also be shown on a map). For further information please refer to the Environmental Protection UK Guidance Note: Development Control: Planning For Air Quality (2010 Update).
- h) An assessment of the impacts on air quality of the demolition and construction phase and details of mitigation methods for controlling dust and emissions from plant and machinery. Reference should be made to the Best Practice Guidance: The control of dust and emissions at construction and demolition, London Councils (2006).
- i) An outline of, and justification for, mitigation measures associated with the design, location and operation of the development in order to reduce air pollution and exposure to poor air quality.

Developments containing sensitive uses

- 2.12 Developments which will not result in additional NO_x and/or PM₁₀ emissions and present no risk in worsening air quality, but introduce new sensitive uses to an area which breaches the air quality standards for NO₂ or PM₁₀ need to submit an assessment of the local air quality but can omit requirements B, D and E above.

What measures can reduce air pollution emissions and protect public exposure?

- 2.13 Various actions can be taken to mitigate air pollution emissions arising from the construction and operational phases of a new development. Additional actions can be adopted to curtail public exposure in areas where air pollution levels are particularly high. These should be taken into account during the design stage of an application. The key measures are detailed below:

Demolition and construction

- 2.14 The impact of the construction and demolition phases of a development on air quality must be taken into account as part of your planning application. Exhaust



emissions from construction vehicles and machinery such as generators, piling and grinding equipment can result in:

- dust emissions;
- gases (NO_x); and
- fine particles.

2.15 Controlling dust emissions is important to:

- prevent disturbance to local residents due to soiling;
- minimise damage to vegetation; and
- reduce impacts on local PM₁₀ concentrations, thereby protecting public health.

2.16 We may require PM₁₀ monitoring, before and during the construction and demolition phase, dependant upon the scale of the proposed development.

2.17 We will encourage best practice measures to be adopted during construction and demolition work to reduce and mitigate air pollution emissions. You will be encouraged to adopt the procedures outlined in the London Council's best practice guidance *The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition*. These focus around three principles to control emissions – prevention, suppression and containment. We will expect you to include the following items in construction management plans:

- Identification of whether demolition/construction represents a low, medium or high risk site in the context of air quality.
- Identification of the best practice measure required to control and mitigate plant and vehicles exhaust emissions.
(See section 8 of this Guidance on Construction management plans for further details).

Distance of impacts

Depending of the size, location and characteristics of your development, impacts from demolition and construction phases can occur at distance of 10 to 500m.

Building location and design

2.18 The location of a development has a direct influence on exposure to elevated air pollution levels. This is particular relevant where developments include sensitive uses such as hospitals, schools and children's playgrounds. Suitable building design, layout and orientation can avoid increasing exposure whilst minimising energy demand and energy loss. The Council requires the impact of outdoor air pollution on indoor air quality in new developments to be taken into account at the earliest stages of building design.

- 2.19 The location of outside space is also an important consideration and any exposure of gardens and roof terraces should be screened and, where practicable, minimised through appropriate positioning and orientation. You should take care not to locate flues and exhaust vents in close proximity to recreational areas such as roof terraces or gardens. An energy efficient building design can minimise air pollution resulting from the use of gas boilers. Adopting sustainable building design (e.g. the Code for Sustainable Homes and the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)), will reduce thermal heat losses and result in less gas use leading to lower NO_x emissions. See Camden Planning Guidance 3 – Sustainability for further details on the Code and BREEAM.

Gas boilers

- 2.20 Gas boilers are a large source of NO_x emissions in Camden. In order to minimise NO_x emissions arising from heating and hot water systems the Council requires boilers fitted in new development to achieve a NO_x emissions of <40 mg/m³ and an energy efficiency rating >90%.

Renewable Energy and Combined Heat and Power

- 2.21 Core Strategy policy CS13 promotes the use of renewable energy technologies to reduce carbon emissions and tackle climate change. The adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies in major developments can minimise air pollution emissions through reductions in gas consumption required for heating and hot water. These include solar thermal collectors and ground source heat pumps in addition to gas and hydrogen fuel cell combined heat and power (CHP) or combined cooling heat and power (CCHP).

Hydrogen fuel cell

A fuel cell is an electrochemical cell that converts energy from a fuel (hydrogen) into electricity.

- 2.22 Biomass boilers however can give rise to higher emissions of NO_x and PM₁₀ emissions than conventional gas boilers. Permission to operate these appliances will only be granted if the air quality impacts are demonstrated to be equivalent or lower than those associated with a conventional gas boiler of similar thermal rating. Where an assessment demonstrates adverse effects on air quality, this type of biomass boiler should not be used in the development.
- 2.23 You are advised to refer to the national guidance note *Biomass and Air Quality Guidance Note for Local Authorities*, published by Environmental Protection UK. In cases where emissions released from a biomass boiler do not lead to negative impacts on air quality, the



appliance will be required to meet high standards of air pollution control with particular emphasis given to:

- boiler design and operation;
- pollution abatement equipment;
- servicing and maintenance;
- fuel quality, storage and delivery; and
- exhaust stack height.

2.24 We will require evidence that the exhaust stack height of gas CHP/CCHP has been appropriately calculated to guarantee that NO_x emissions are effectively dispersed, and do not risk increasing ground level NO₂ concentrations. An air quality assessment will be required for developments including CHP/CCHP. Where the assessment reveals a negative impact on air quality, mitigation measures will be required entailing the best available techniques to reduce emissions. This includes the installation of NO_x abatement technology such as:

- use of low NO_x burners; or
- increasing stack height.

2.25 A programme of on-going maintenance and servicing will be necessary to minimise gas emissions released from CHP/CCHP.

2.26 The Council will use Section 106 obligations to set requirements for controlling emissions from biomass boilers and CHP/CCHP.

Traffic Reduction

2.27 Reducing car usage caused by new developments is the principle way to minimise vehicle emissions and protect local air quality. Please refer to transport policy *CS11 - Promoting sustainable and efficient travel* in the Camden Core Strategy for more on our approach to improving air quality through transport measures. This requires:

- the adoption of car free and car capped developments;
- provision cycling facilities to encourage sustainable transport;
- green travel plans;
- provision of car club bays; and
- infrastructure for low emissions vehicles such as electric vehicle recharging points.

Further information

Planning Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004) • Planning Policy Statement 23 Annex 1: Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality <p>These documents outline the government's advice on methods of planning for pollution control.</p>
Air Quality Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Guidance Note: Assessment of Air Quality Issues of Planning Applications, Association of London Government (ALG), 2006 This provides technical advice on how to deal with planning applications that could have an impact on air quality. • Development Control: Planning for Air Quality. Environmental Protection UK, 2010 This advises of the significance of air quality assessments within the planning process. • Best Practice Guidance - The control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition (London Councils) 2006 The aim of this guidance is to protect the health of on-site workers and the public and to provide London-wide consistency for developers. • Biomass and Air Quality Guidance for Local Authorities (Environmental Protection UK) 2009 This guidance details procedures for assessing and managing the effects of biomass on air quality and provides background material. • Low Emission Strategies (Beacon Low Emission Group) 2009 This provides advice on how to reduce emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases from transport.
Useful Contacts	<p>Camden Council Corporate Sustainability Team www.camden.gov.uk/smallsteps (020 7974 4444) provides guidance on air quality in Camden</p>

3 Contaminated land

KEY MESSAGES:

- Contaminated land can pose a serious risk to health.
- The Council will expect developers to identify and assess potentially contaminated land at an early stage.
- Developers will be expected to follow the Council's Contaminated Land Strategy.

3.1 This guidance provides advice on how to approach the development of potentially contaminated sites. This guidance should be read in conjunction with Core Strategy policy CS16 – *Improving Camden's health and well-being*.

3.2 To protect the local environment and the health and well-being of residents, workers and visitors, we will carefully assess any proposals for the redevelopment of sites that:

- are known to be contaminated;
- have the potential to be contaminated, through previous or current uses; or
- are located in close proximity to these sites.

What is contaminated land?

3.3 Contaminated land is land that has been polluted with harmful substances to the point where it now poses a serious risk to health and the environment.

Causes of land contamination

- improper chemical handling or disposal practices,
- accidental spillages, or leakages of chemicals during manufacturing or storage.
- polluted groundwater migrating under a site
- particles settling from factory emissions.

3.4 The most common pollutants of land are metals and organic compounds. Typical land uses that can cause land contamination include petrol stations and gas works.

3.5 Contamination can also come from historical activities dating back many hundreds of years, such as spoil heaps from some Roman lead mines, and even from naturally occurring substances.

3.6 Contaminants may still be present above acceptable levels even though the polluting use stopped many years ago. 'Contaminated land' has a specific legal definition which is used in relation to an 'unacceptable risk'

of harm to health. For more information please see Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) web pages.

- 3.7 In principle we will support the redevelopment of contaminated sites where the contamination issue can be successfully addressed and where future uses can be carried out safely. Remediation is particularly important where people have access to ground for gardening, play or planting food for consumption within redeveloped sites.

What should you do if your site is contaminated or potentially contaminated?

- 3.8 In accordance with Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 23: Planning and Pollution Control, if you propose a development on contaminated or potentially contaminated land, it is your responsibility to ensure that contaminated land issues are considered at the planning application stage.
- 3.9 Where contamination is known or suspected on a site or the proposed use would be vulnerable to contamination, we will expect you to provide, as a part of your planning application, the necessary information as outlined in this chapter to determine whether the proposed development is acceptable.
- 3.10 The information required will need to be sufficient for us to determine:
- the existence or otherwise of contamination;
 - the nature of the contamination and the risks it may pose; and
 - whether these can be satisfactorily reduced to an acceptable level.
- Please refer to Annex 2 of PPS23 for further details.
- 3.11 The identification and assessment of land contamination issues is to be carried out by a qualified and experienced consultant, in consultation with the Council's Environmental Health Service. The contamination report is to be submitted with your planning application so that contamination issues can be assessed at the planning application stage and any necessary remediation measures secured through conditions or a Section 106 legal agreement.
- 3.12 The Council's Contaminated Land Strategy sets out how we will:
- deal with contaminated land;
 - make information available to the public; and
 - implement the requirements of the Part IIa of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Environment Act 1995. This and other documents are available on the Council's website (www.camden.gov.uk/contaminatedland) and should be referred to where contamination is a potential issue.
- 3.13 If there is any existing contamination (or potential risk of contamination) to ground or surface water or to land with statutory nature conservation designation, either from the existing state of land or from proposed

works, the Environment Agency must be informed and their consent obtained to any works. The English Heritage Archaeological Section should be contacted where contaminated land is included within an Archaeological Priority Area.

Archaeological Priority Area

As specified in the Camden Proposals Map, and Map 4 of the Camden Development Policies, to help protect archaeological remains that might be affected by development. See policy DP25 Conserving Camden's Heritage of the Camden Development Policies for further guidance on the borough's Archaeological Priority Areas.

- 3.14 Your report should comply with the policies and advice given in PPS23 and its annexes. There are also various best practice documents and British Standards that should be followed. The London Boroughs have produced a local guidance document titled *Contaminated Land: A Guide to Help Developers Meet Planning Requirements*. This document provides guidance on what information should be contained within a contamination report and is available on Camden's website.

Supporting documents

PPS23	<p>Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, November 2004. www.odpm.gov.uk</p> <p>In particular Annex 2 should be referred to as this section deals specifically with contaminated land issues. The policies and advice contained in PPS23 is not repeated in this guidance and therefore should be consulted for detailed guidance.</p>
Camden Council Website	<p>Information on the Council approach to management of land contamination, information on historical land uses in the Borough and a copy of the London Borough's 'Guide for Developers on Contaminated Land'.</p> <p>http://www.camden.gov.uk/contaminatedland</p>
Department of Food, Environment and Rural Affairs	<p>has published a number of documents on land contamination. These can be found at:</p> <p>www.defra.gov.uk/environment/land/contaminated/index.htm</p>
Environment Act 1995	<p>Available from Stationary Office:</p> <p>www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm</p>

Useful Contacts

Camden Environmental Health Service (Contaminated Land) web page www.camden.gov.uk/contaminatedland has more information on the Council's approach to contaminated land.

English Heritage www.english-heritage.org.uk can provide advice on the approach to contaminated land within Archaeological Priority Areas.

4 Noise and vibration

KEY MESSAGES:

We will ensure that noise and vibration is controlled and managed to:

- Limit the impact of existing noise and vibration sources on new development; and
- Limit noise and vibration emissions from new development.

- 4.1 The impact of noise and vibration can have a major affect on amenity and health and can severely affect people's quality of life.
- 4.2 Policy *DP28 – Noise and Vibration* of the Camden Development Policies aims to ensure that noise and vibration is controlled and managed. It sets out the Council's thresholds for noise and vibration and goes beyond the thresholds set out in Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and noise (see below). DP28 contains noise/vibration thresholds for the day, evening and night.



How can the impact of noise and vibration be minimised?

4.3 The main sources of noise and vibration in Camden are generated from:

- Road traffic;
- Railways;
- Industrial uses;
- Plant and mechanical equipment;
- Entertainment uses (such as bars and nightclubs); and
- Building sites.

4.4 For details on how to manage noise and vibration from building sites see section 8 on Construction management plans.

Ways to minimise the impact of noise on your development

Design

- Locating noise sensitive areas/rooms away from the parts of the site most exposed to noises;
- Creating set backs;
- Designing the building so its shape and orientation reflect noise and protect the most sensitive uses;
- Stacking similar rooms (such as kitchens and living rooms) above each other; and
- Positioning non-residential uses closer to the noise source in mixed use developments.

Built fabric

- Insulating and soundproofing doors, walls, windows, floors and ceilings;
- Sealing air gaps around windows;
- Double glazing;
- Including architectural fins (where appropriate); and
- Laminated glass.

Landscaping and amenity areas

- Incorporating planting, landscaping, fencing/barriers and solid balconies to reflect sound.

4.5 Our preference for controlling noise:

- Begins with attempting to reduce noise at its source;
- Then to separate the development (or at least the sensitive parts e.g. habitable rooms) from the source or to use noise barriers; and

- Finally construction materials such as acoustic glazing should be used.

- 4.6 When you consider measures to minimise noise and vibration you also need to take into account our policies on design and crime prevention. You should consider the implications of noise and vibration at the beginning of the design process to enable prevention or mitigation measures to be designed into the scheme. Poorly designed schemes will not be acceptable.
- 4.7 Proposals will be expected to include appropriate attenuation to alleviate or mitigate the impact of noise and vibrations to an acceptable level, as set out in policy *DP28 – Noise and vibration* of the Camden Development Policies. Where appropriate, the Council will consider the cumulative impact of noise sources (for example, air conditioning units).
- 4.8 Everyday domestic activities can also generate noise, e.g. communal entrances and roof terraces. Sufficient sound insulation must be provided between dwellings to prevent the transmission of noise between them, particularly in conversions where new partition walls are often deficient in terms of insulation.

Ways to mitigate noise emitted by your development

Engineering

- Reducing the noise emitted at its point of generation (e.g. by using quiet machines and/or quiet methods of working);
- Containing the noise generating equipment (e.g. by insulating buildings which house machinery and/or providing purpose-built barriers around the site); and
- Protecting any surrounding noise-sensitive buildings (e.g. by improving sound insulation in these buildings and/or screening them by purpose-built barriers).

Layout

- Ensuring an adequate distance between source and noise-sensitive buildings or areas; and
- Screening by natural barriers, buildings, or non-critical rooms in the development.

Administrative

- Limiting the operating time of the source;
- Restricting activities allowed on the site; and
- Specifying an acceptable noise limit.

- 4.9 If your proposal could result in noise and vibration that would cause an unacceptable impact to nearby uses or occupiers, or proposes sensitive uses near a source of noise or vibration and cannot be adequately attenuated then planning permission is likely to be refused.

Developments will be assessed against the thresholds set out in policy DP28.

How will the Council manage the impact of noise and vibration?

- 4.10 Detailed acoustic/noise and vibration information in the form of a report will be required if your development proposes:
- The installation of plant, ventilation or air conditioning equipment;
 - A use that will create significant noise (e.g. new industry, nightclub)
 - A noise-sensitive development in an area where existing noise sources are present (e.g. an existing industrial site, busy road, railway line);
 - A use that will generate a significant amount of traffic.

Noise sensitive developments

Those developments located near sources of noise, including housing, schools and hospitals as well as offices, workshops and open spaces.

- 4.11 The list above is a guide only and you may need to provide noise and vibration information for other developments depending on the circumstances of the site or proposal.
- 4.12 The appropriate amount and detail of information required will depend on the specific circumstances of your proposal. At a minimum you will be expected to provide the following information to support your application:
- Description of the proposal;
 - Description of the site and surroundings, a site map showing noise and vibration sources, measurement locations and noise receivers;
 - Background noise levels;
 - Details of instruments and methodology used for noise measurements (including reasons for settings and descriptors used, calibration details);
 - Details of the plant or other source of noise and vibration both on plan and elevations and manufacturers specifications;
 - Noise or vibration output from proposed plant or other source of noise and vibration, including:
 - Noise or vibration levels;
 - Frequency of the output;
 - Length of time of the output;
 - Features of the noise or vibration e.g. impulses, distinguishable continuous tone, irregular bursts;
 - Manufacturers' specification of the plant, supporting structure, fixtures and finishes;

- Location of neighbouring windows (and use if applicable);
- Details of measures to mitigate noise or fume emissions and vibration;
- Details of any associated work including acoustic enclosures and/or screening;
- Cumulative noise levels of all the proposed and existing units;
- Hours/days of operation.

4.13 Where appropriate the Council will seek a legal agreement to control or reduce noise levels where this is unlikely to be met through the use of a condition attached to a planning permission.

Further information

PPG24	Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise provide Government guidance on noise. This guidance defines four Noise Exposure Categories (A-D) and outlines what should be done if your proposal falls into one of these categories. Advice is also provided on how to address noise issues and secure amelioration methods through the planning system. www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg24
DEFRA	The Department of Food, Environment and Rural Affairs provide a number of publications on noise and noise related issues. www.defra.gov.uk
Camden Council website	Camden's Environmental Health web pages provide strategic information on noise in Camden including the results of monitoring that has taken place www.camden.gov.uk/noise Also see <i>Camden's Guide for Contractors working in Camden</i> on the Camden website.
The Mayor's Ambient Noise Strategy	This provides details on the Mayor of London's approach to reducing noise in London. http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/noise/docs/noise_strategy_all.pdf

5 Artificial light

KEY MESSAGES:

When considering proposals for artificial lighting the Council will consider the:

- need for planning permission;
- need for the lighting;
- design of the lighting; and
- impacts on biodiversity.

5.1 This section provides guidance on the Council's approach to artificial lighting. This guidance should be read in conjunction with policy *DP26 Managing the impact of development on occupiers and neighbours* of the Camden Development Policies.

5.2 Artificial lighting has many benefits, however excessive or poorly designed lighting can be damaging to the environment and result in visual nuisance including by:

- Having a detrimental impact on the quality of life of neighbouring residents;
- Significantly changing the character of the locality;
- Altering wildlife and ecological patterns; and
- Wasting energy.



5.3 Nuisance often occurs due to glare and 'light spillage' because the lighting has been poorly designed.

5.4 *Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23): Planning and Pollution Control* enables the Council to take account of the possible obtrusive impact of

lighting and paragraph 3.25 of PPS23 permits us to use conditions or planning obligations to protect the environment.

WHAT IS LIGHT POLLUTION?

Light pollution is the term used to describe any adverse effect of artificial lighting. Light pollution includes:

- Glare - the uncomfortable brightness of a light source when viewed against a dark sky;
- 'Light trespass' – the spread of light spillage the boundary of the property on which a light is located; and
- 'Sky glow' - the orange glow we see around urban areas caused by a scattering of artificial light by dust particles and water droplets in the sky.

Will planning permission be required for lighting?

- 5.5 Structures supporting, and the installation of lighting equipment may require planning permission, especially if they are substantial or affect the external appearance of a building. Planning permission is not required for the carrying out of maintenance which affects only the interior of the building or does not materially affect the external appearance of the building. Temporary lighting schemes generally do not require planning permission.
- 5.6 Planning permission is normally required for:
- the erection of columns to support lighting or other similar structures;
 - the erection of substantial structures or installations that affect the external appearance of a property;
 - external lighting as part of an industrial or commercial scheme;
 - new lighting structures or works which are integral to other development requiring planning permission; and
 - illuminated advertisements, although there are some exceptions such as those indicating medical services and some commercial advertisements on the front of business premises (See Camden Planning Guidance 1 - Design).
- 5.7 You are advised to check with the Planning Service before installing any lighting scheme. You will need to provide the following details:
- Number of lights;
 - Likely lux output;
 - The height of the lighting columns (if applicable); and
 - The area to be lit.
- In accordance with policy DP26 in Camden Development Policies, schemes that would cause harm to amenity will not be permitted.

What information should accompany a planning application?

- 5.8 Where planning permission for lighting schemes is required you will need to submit the information required by paragraph 5.7. We will also expect the submission of the following additional information:
- The design of lights and infrastructure;
 - A plan or plans showing layout of the lights, including orientation of the beams of light;
 - Lighting levels, lumen details, lamp type, wattage;
 - Control systems including types and location of sensors, times lighting will be on; and
 - The need for the lighting, that is, an explanation of what activity the lighting is supporting.

- 5.9 All light installations must be energy efficient and 'Dark Sky' compliant, thereby not causing obtrusive light pollution, glare or spillage (by reference to the British Astronomical Association Campaign for Dark Skies).

Lumen

This is a measurement of the light output from a light source.

Lux

This is a measurement of the light intensity falling on a surface.

Dark sky compliance

To design lighting schemes in order to avoid lighting that extends beyond its intended target and would be inefficient and waste energy. It also avoids glare and light in unwanted areas.

What should you consider when designing lighting?

General lighting requirements

- 5.10 To minimise obtrusive light you should follow the general principles taken from the Institution of Lighting Engineers, Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2005):
- Lighting is to be directed downwards wherever possible to illuminate its target. If there is no alternative to up lighting, then the use of shields will help reduce the spill of light to a minimum. Up lighting is a particularly bad form of obtrusive light and contributes to sky glow.
 - Lighting is to be designed to minimise the spread of light near to, or above, the horizontal. Again, any light that shines above the horizontal line of the light adds to the sky glow effect.
 - Lighting should be designed to the correct standard for the task. Over-lighting is a cause of obtrusive light and also represents a waste of money and energy.
 - The main beam angle of all lights proposed directed towards any potential observer is to be kept below 70°. It should be noted that the higher the mounting height, the lower the main beam angle could be. This will help reduce the effect of glare and light spill on neighbouring dwellings, passing motorists, pedestrians, etc.
 - Lighting should be directed to minimise and preferably avoid light spillage onto neighbouring properties. Wherever possible use floodlights with asymmetric beams that permit the front glazing to be kept at, or near parallel to, the surface being lit.
 - The lights used should be the most efficient taking into account cost, energy use, and the purpose of the lighting scheme required. All lighting schemes should meet British Standards.
- 5.11 We will seek to ensure that artificial lighting is sited in the most appropriate locations to cause minimal disturbance to occupiers and wildlife, while still illuminating the intended area. This includes considering any occupiers located above the lighting source.

- 5.12 Consideration should be given to lighting associated with buildings of special historic and architectural interest in order to protect their special interest and that of the wider area. This applies both to the lighting of such buildings and the impact of the lighting installation when seen by day.

Lighting Infrastructure

- 5.13 The visual effect of lighting infrastructure when viewed in the daytime needs to be considered. These elements can include junction boxes, poles, brackets and cabling. The design, size and colours of the physical infrastructure needs to be carefully considered and should relate to the building it is located on.

Use

- 5.14 The design of lighting should be specific to the use it supports (e.g. for recreation facilities). Hours of lighting should be limited to the times needed to support the use (both in summer and winter) and be restricted through the use of timers and sensors where relevant (e.g. for security lighting).
- 5.15 The Council may seek to secure conditions to any planning permission in order to control the hours of operation of any approved lighting scheme.

Why do impacts on biodiversity need to be considered?

- 5.16 Artificial lighting can often impact on wildlife habitats, particularly where lighting is proposed in open spaces, for example to provide lighting for sports courts and pitches or to improve security (such as along Regents Canal). Artificial lighting can have particularly severe implications for the natural daily rhythms of a range of animals and plants, and therefore sites and habitats identified for their nature conservation value should not be adversely affected by lighting. (See the Local Development Framework Proposals Map for a list of nature conservation sites).
- 5.17 If your proposed lighting is located within or adjacent to areas of open space we will expect that any biodiversity impacts arising from the installation or operation of the lighting is mitigated. This may require a survey to identify if there are any nesting birds in the immediate vicinity or if it is close to an area where bats may hibernate or emerge at feeding time. This is particularly important if the operation of the lighting extends beyond dusk, which is roughly the time bats will come out to forage. See Camden Planning Guidance 3 – Sustainability for further information on our approach to protecting biodiversity.
- 5.18 You should contact Camden's Biodiversity Officer at an early stage to discuss measures to mitigate the impact of lighting schemes on biodiversity.

Further information

PPS23	Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, November 2004. www.odpm.gov.uk
DEFRA	The Department of Food, Environment and Rural Affairs has published a number of documents on light pollution. These can be found at: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment
Environment Act 1995	Available at the Stationary Office: www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm

Useful Contacts

Camden Planning Service www.camden.gov.uk/planning

The Institution of Lighting Professionals www.theilp.org.uk promotes good practice and excellence in lighting schemes.

The Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers www.cibse.org provides information on appropriate lighting designs and mechanisms.

6 Daylight and sunlight

KEY MESSAGES:

- We expect all buildings to receive adequate daylight and sunlight.
- Daylight and sunlight reports will be required where there is potential to reduce existing levels of daylight and sunlight.
- We will base our considerations on the Average Daylight Factor and Vertical Sky Component.

6.1 Access to daylight and sunlight is important for general amenity, health and well-being, for bringing warmth into a property and to save energy from reducing the need for artificial lighting and heating. The Council will carefully assess proposals that have the potential to reduce daylight and sunlight levels for existing and future occupiers.

6.2 This guidance relates to:

- Camden Core Strategy policy CS5 - *Managing the Impact of Growth and Development*;
- Core Strategy policy CS14 - *Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage*; and
- Policy DP26 – *Managing the impact of development on occupiers and neighbours* of the Camden Development Policies.

DP26 sets out how the Council will protect the quality of life of building occupiers and neighbours by only granting permission for development that does not cause harm to amenity.

When will a daylight/sunlight report be required?

6.3 The Council expects that all developments receive adequate daylight and sunlight to support the activities taking place in that building.

6.4 A daylight and sunlight report should assess the impact of the development following the methodology set out in the most recent version of Building Research Establishment's (BRE) "Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: A guide to good practice". Reports may be required for both minor and major applications depending on whether a proposal has the potential to reduce daylight and sunlight levels. The impact will be affected by the location of the proposed development and its proximity to, and position in relation to, nearby windows.

WHAT DOES THE COUNCIL REQUIRE?

The Council will require a daylight and sunlight report to accompany planning applications for development that has the potential to reduce levels of daylight and sunlight on existing and future occupiers, near to and within the proposal site.

Daylight and sunlight reports should also demonstrate how you have taken into consideration the guidance contained in the BRE document on passive solar design; and have optimised solar gain. Please refer to the BRE guidance on daylight and sunlight.

- 6.5 While we strongly support the aims of the BRE methodology for assessing sunlight and daylight we will view the results flexibly and where appropriate we may accept alternative targets to address any special circumstances of a site. For example, to enable new development to respect the existing layout and form in some historic areas. This flexible approach is at the Council's discretion and any exception from the targets will be assessed on a case by case basis.

Daylight

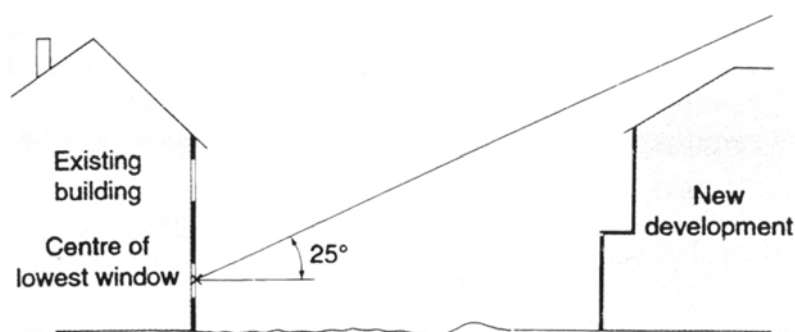
- 6.6 We will aim to minimise the impact of the loss of daylight caused by a development on the amenity of existing occupiers and ensure sufficient daylight to occupiers of new dwellings taking in account overall planning and site considerations. If your proposal will have an unreasonable impact on amenity the planning application will be refused. When assessing daylight issues, we will use the guidelines and methods contained in the BRE's *Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: A guide to good practice*.
- 6.7 There are two quick methods that can be used to assess access to daylight:

Daylight to new development

- project a 25 degree line, starting 2m above ground level from a wall of your proposed development;
- if none of the existing surrounding buildings extend above this line, then there is potential for good daylighting to be achieved in the interior of your new development.

Daylight to existing development

- project a 25 degree line from the centre of the lowest window on the existing building;
- if the whole of your new development is lower than this line then it is unlikely to have a substantial effect on the daylight enjoyed by occupants in the existing building.

Section

Source: BRE, Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: A guide to good practice.

- 6.8 For either test, if buildings extend above the 25 degree line a more detailed test needs to be carried out to fully assess either the loss of daylight in existing buildings or the level of daylight achievable in the new development. The two most common measurements of daylight of the more detailed test are the Vertical Sky Component (VSC) and the Average Daylight Factor (ADF).

Vertical Sky Component

The amount of light striking the face of a window

- 6.9 The Vertical Sky Component is expressed as a ratio of the maximum value of daylight achievable for a completely unobstructed vertical wall. The maximum value is almost 40%. This is because daylight hitting a window can only come from one direction immediately halving the available light. The value is limited further by the angle of the sun. This is why if the VSC is greater than 27% enough sunlight should be reaching the existing window. Any reduction below this level should be kept to minimum.
- 6.10 Windows to some existing rooms may already fail to achieve this target under existing conditions. In these circumstances it is possible to accept a reduction to the existing level of daylight to no less than 80% of its former value. Any greater reduction than this is likely to have a noticeable affect on amenity. If this occurs then applications may be refused.

Average Daylight Factor

Average Daylight Factor is a measure of the level daylight in a room. It can be used to establish whether a room will have a predominantly daylit appearance. It provides light levels below which a room should not fall even if electric lighting is provided.

- 6.11 The Average Daylight Factor can be used as a measure to determine whether a room will receive adequate daylight (expressed as a percentage). The ADV takes into account the:
- net glazed area of windows;

- the total area of the room surfaces (ceiling, floor, walls, and windows);
 - the average reflectance; and
 - the angle of visible sky.
- 6.12 If a predominately daylit appearance is required, then the daylight factor should be 5% or more if there is no supplementary electric lighting, or 2% or more if supplementary electric lighting is provided. This figure should be as high as possible to enable occupiers to rely on as much natural light and not use artificial lighting, but as a minimum for dwellings the figures should be 2% for kitchens, 1.5% for living rooms and 1% for bedrooms.
- 6.13 These minimum figures may not be applicable when measuring the impact of new buildings on existing dwellings as the simple preservation of minimum ADFs will not necessarily be seen as an indication of acceptability, especially if the VSC demonstrates a significant worsening in daylight levels. For existing dwellings the Council will consider the overall loss of daylight as opposed to the minimum acceptable levels of daylight. As the BRE guidance suggests, the readings will be interpreted flexibly as their aim is to support rather than constrain natural lighting. However, daylight is only one of the many factors in site layout design. Therefore, when applying these standards in Camden, we will take into consideration other site factors and constraints.
- 6.14 The calculation of the VSC and the ADF is complex. For full details on how these calculations are carried out you should refer to the most up to date version the BRE's "Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: A guide to good practice". For more complex and larger developments we will expect a daylight study to be submitted with the planning application showing the windows that will be affected and provide before development and post development figures for VSC and ADF.
- 6.15 Other methods can be used to measure daylight and these can be incorporated in daylight and sunlight reports, where necessary, as a supplement to VSC and ADF measurements, such as the No Sky Line (NSL) test contained within BRE guidance.

Sunlight

- 6.16 The design of your development should aim to maximise the amount of sunlight into rooms without overheating the space and to minimise overshadowing.

WHAT DOES THE COUNCIL EXPECT?

New developments should be designed to provide at least one window to a habitable space facing within 90 degrees of south, where practical. This window should receive at least 25% of Annual Probable Sunlight Hours, including at least 5% of Annual Probable Sunlight Hours between 21 September and 21 March, where possible.

Annual Probable Sunlight Hours

The annual amount of sunlight a window receives in an average year.

- 6.17 The BRE's "Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: A guide to good practice" provides guidance on access to sunlight in relation to:
- site layout, building orientation and overshadowing for new buildings;
 - protecting sunlight to existing buildings, and
 - new and existing gardens and open spaces.
- 6.18 Design for access to sunlight will be specific to the orientation of your site, and the specific design and uses within your proposed development. You should follow the detailed design requirements recommended in the "Sunlighting" section of the BRE document. The Council recognises that not all of the guidance contained within the BRE document, particularly orientation, can be adhered to in all developments due to the dense and constrained urban nature of Camden.

Other considerations**Right to Light**

- 6.19 The right to light is a legal right which one property may acquire over the land of another. If a structure is erected which reduces the light to an unobstructed property to below sufficient levels this right is infringed. A right to light can come into existence if it has been enjoyed uninterrupted for 20 years or more, granted by deed, or registered under the Rights of Light Act 1959. Planning permission does not override a legal right to light, however where a right to light is claimed, this is a matter of property law, rather than planning law. The Council will have no role or interest in any private dispute arising and it will be for the owner or occupier affected to seek a legal remedy.

Supporting documents

- 6.20 For further information on daylight and sunlight please refer to:
- Building Research Establishment (BRE). Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: A guide to good practice.
- Copies of this are available directly from BRE.

BRE Bookshop, 151 Roseberry Avenue, London, EC1R 4GB
020 7505 6622
brebookshop@emap.com
www.constructionplus.co.uk

9 Access for all

KEY MESSAGES:

- Well designed, accessible buildings and spaces ensure that local services and facilities are accessible to everyone and increase equality of opportunity and social inclusion. We will seek to ensure the highest standards of access and inclusion in Camden's built environment and public realm.
- We expect all development of buildings and places, including changes of use and alterations to or refurbishment of existing buildings where practical and reasonable, to be designed to be accessible and useable by all to promote equality of opportunity.
- Access should be considered at the beginning of the design process.

- 9.1 A successfully accessible and inclusive environment is one that everyone can benefit from by being able to move freely, independently and uninhibited within the built environment regardless of age or disability.
- 9.2 This guidance applies to all development in Camden that may affect the accessibility of buildings and spaces.
- 9.3 All new developments should incorporate a suitable level of access for everyone and be inclusively designed.
- 9.4 Changes of use, alterations and extensions to existing buildings and spaces should, where practicable and reasonable, be designed to improve access for all.
- 9.5 The planning system is not able to require existing buildings or areas to retrospectively improve access where alterations are not being made.
- 9.6 For developments involving housing, reference should also be made to Camden Development Policies policy DP6 – *Lifetime homes & wheelchair housing* and Camden Planning Guidance on Lifetime homes and wheelchair housing. The accessibility needs are lower for certain sectors of the population, such as students, and so the Council will assess each development proposal on its own merits to determine a suitable level of accessible accommodation to be provided.
- 9.7 Guidance on the provision of parking spaces for drivers with disabilities is contained in Camden Planning Guidance on Vehicle access.
- 9.8 This guidance provides general advice on accessibility and advises on further sources of more detailed information. In particular this guidance relates to Core Strategy policy CS14 - *Promoting High Quality Places and conserving our heritage*; CS6 - *Providing quality homes* and policy DP29 - *Improving access* of the Camden Development Policies.
- 9.9 It is more effective to consider access arrangements from the beginning of the design process as they are an integral aspect of building design.

Overcoming access barriers at a later stage in the project can result in a building or space that is not inclusive and may be inaccessible to many people.

- 9.10 Applicants are advised to consult the Council’s Building Control Service at an early stage in the formulation of development proposals to ensure conformity with the relevant requirements relating to access. Satisfying some of the requirements of Part M of the building regulations can affect the size and design of the building and needs to be taken into account at the early design stage.
- 9.11 The following table sets out four key principles which, if put together successfully, should help create an accessible environment:

Additional information

- 9.12 Level access should be provided to the principal entrance in all developments, and is a requirement for all new dwellings. Any new works must not make access any worse than what may have previously existed, in line with Approved Document M of the Building Regulations.
- 9.13 The design of routes around buildings should be clear and free from obstruction, especially to the entrance. Any obstructions should be made clear and avoidable, for example by changes in surface texture.
- 9.14 The above access principles apply mainly to non-residential developments – although the first two will also be applicable to residential developments. In the case of residential development, proposals must meet Lifetime Home Standards as set out in policy *DP6 – Lifetime Homes and wheelchair homes* of the Camden Development Policies. Reference should also be made to Camden Planning Guidance 2 and the section on Lifetime Homes and wheelchair housing.

Design and Access Statements

- 9.15 A Design and Access Statement is a short written and illustrated report which accompanies and supports a planning application. It explains the thinking behind a design and its context in a proposal in a structured way. A Design and Access Statement should:
- Show how the applicant has analysed the site, its setting, and as a result of this assessment, formulated and applied design principles to achieve a good, inclusive design for buildings and public spaces;
 - Include the specific needs of disabled people, by showing how they have been integrated into the proposed development, and how inclusion will be maintained and managed; and
 - Be flexible, adaptable and be able to change with the design of the proposal should any amendments or changes occur.
- 9.16 The level of detail appropriate in an access statement will depend on the size, nature and complexity of the proposal, as a minimum, all should include:
- A short illustrated statement setting out the site and context appraisal, the purpose of the proposed development, a list of design principles and a description of the proposal explaining how the design responds to the appraisal and design principles;
 - A plan of the site, surrounding area or natural form and key features as identified in the appraisal;
 - Annotated sketches and photographs;
 - Important elements of the context that inform the design principles;
 - Plans and elevations of the proposal;
- 9.17 The following points should be taken into account when preparing a Design and Access statement:

- A brief explanation of the applicant's approach to access, with particular reference to the inclusion of disabled people;
- A description of how the sources of advice on accessibility and technical issues will be, or have been, followed;
- Details of any consultations undertaken or planned, including the number of users, particular user need groups (for example, visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing, ethnic groups, people with learning disabilities and mental health) and the degree to which the process has been influenced by it;
- Details of any professional advice that has been followed, or will be sought, including recommendations from access audits or appraisals;
- An explanation of any specific issues affecting accessibility to, or within, the particular environment being considered, and/or service provision, employment or educational opportunities.
- Details of access solutions adopted to overcome any issues, including those which deviate from recognised good practice;
- Details of the management and maintenance practices adopted, or to be adopted, to maintain features enhancing accessibility (for example, lighting, colour and luminance contrast, door closing forces etc), specialist equipment (for example, induction loops, audible and visual fire alarm systems etc), and staff training; and
- A plan illustrating features such as routes in, out and around the outside of the building, vertical and horizontal circulation routes, positions of accessible car parking bays, the location of public transport, and any other features relevant to the proposal.

9.18 Where good practice cannot be met, the Access Statement should say why this is the case, set out the implications for users, and explain what other measures are being taken to ensure access is provided to the facilities available. See Further Information at the end of this section for links to more detailed guidance.

Listed buildings

- 9.19 Design and access statements are also required for a listed building consent. Where a planning application is submitted in parallel with an application for listed building consent a single combined statement can be submitted which should address the requirements for both.
- 9.20 Measures to facilitate dignified and easy access to and within listed buildings can often be sensitively incorporated without damage to their special architectural or historic interest. However, the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 does not override other legislation such as listed building or planning legislation. Listed Building Consent will almost always be required for works to improve access and in formulating proposals; applicants are encouraged to undertake early discussions with the Council.

- 9.21 English Heritage has produced guidance on this topic titled Easy Access to Historic Buildings (see Further Information for the link). Additional information is also contained in Circular 01/06.

Other considerations

- 9.22 Applicants should note that Design and Access Statements differ from the requirements for Access statements set out in Approved Document M of the Building Regulations, which are only required when specific building control regulations can not be met. Approved Document M of the Building Regulations sets out the requirements to ensure access to and use of a building's facilities are accessible to all.
- 9.23 It may also be appropriate to combine the Design and Access Statements with other statements requested in other sections of Camden Planning Guidance, provided that the requirements of all such statements are adequately addressed.
- 9.24 Part 3 of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 gives disabled people a right of access to goods, facilities and services. This requires service providers to:
- Alter a barrier feature so that it no longer has effect;
 - Provide a reasonable means of avoiding that feature; or
 - Provide a reasonable alternative method of making the service available.
- 9.25 These requirements apply to all buildings where services are provided to the public and to transportation infrastructure.

Further information

Design and Access Statements	<p>Department for Communities and Local Government (March 2010) Guidance on information requirements and validation: www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/validationguidance</p> <p>ODPM publication: Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningaccess</p> <p>Department for Communities and Local Government Circular 01/2006: Guidance on Changes to the Development Control System: Section 3 provides guidance on the legislative position and information required www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circularcommunities2</p> <p>The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) 'Design and access statements: how to write, read and use them' www.cabe.org.uk</p> <p>Mayor of London's Supplementary Planning Guidance: Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/sds/docs/spg_accessible_london.pdf</p>
Access and the historic environment	<p>English Heritage have published guidance on 'Easy Access to Historic Landscapes' and 'Easy Access to Historic Buildings' which can be found on their website at: www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/easy-access-to-historic-buildings/</p>
Lifetime Homes and wheelchair housing standards	<p>Lifetime Homes www.lifetimehomes.org.uk</p> <p>Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment, GLA (April 2004)</p>

