
Appeal Decisions

Site visit made on 29 September 2020

by I A Dyer BSc (Eng) FCIHT

an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Decision date: 16 November 2020

Appeal A Ref: APP/X5210/W/20/3254037

Telephone Kiosk outside 197 Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2JU

- The appeal is made under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 against a refusal to grant planning permission.
 - The appeal is made by Mr Richard Wilson and New World Payphones against the decision of the Council of the London Borough of Camden.
 - The application Ref 2019/3996/P, dated 5 August 2019, was refused by notice dated 27 March 2020.
 - The development proposed is replacement of existing telephone kiosk with new telephone kiosk.
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Appeal B Ref: APP/X5210/H/20/3252962

Telephone Kiosk outside 197 Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2JU

- 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 Richard Wilson and New World Payphones against the decision of the Council of the London Borough of Camden.
 - The application Ref 2019/4481/A, dated 5 August 2019, was refused by notice dated 27 March 2020.
 - The advertisement proposed is illuminated digital advertisement display integrated within replacement telephone kiosk.
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Decisions

Appeal A Ref: APP/X5210/W/20/3254037

1. The appeal is dismissed.

Appeal B Ref: APP/X5210/H/20/3252962

2. The appeal is dismissed.

Procedural Matters

3. The applications were submitted together on a single application form covering both planning permission and consent to display advertisements. As set out above there are two appeals on this site relating to different aspects of the same proposal. I have considered each proposal on its individual merits. However, to avoid duplication I have dealt with the two schemes together, except where otherwise indicated.
4. The Council has referred to development plan policies in respect of Appeal B. As advertisement proposals can only be considered on the basis of amenity and public safety considerations, I have taken into account relevant development

plan policies so far as they relate to these issues, but in themselves they have not been determinative from the point of view of my overall conclusion on the advertisement appeal.

5. Subsequent to the determination of the application the appellants have submitted an amended plan (PY3292/025 rev A) which reflects changes to street furniture in the vicinity of the proposal. I have determined this appeal having regard to the layout of the street scene as it was at the time of my site visit.

Main Issues

6. Since submitting the appeal the Main Parties have entered into an Agreement made under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972, Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980, Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 and the New Roads and Streetworks Act 1991 (the Agreement). Through the Agreement, the proposal would replace the existing kiosk and remove three others. The Agreement would also make provision for a new street tree to be provided for each of the kiosks removed. Further provision is made for the cleaning and upkeep of the replacement kiosk to an agreed standard. The Agreement also makes provision for the Council to have access to the advertising panel and provide a wayfinding screen to display Council messages, including emergency messages. I have taken the Agreement into account as part of my consideration of both appeals and I am satisfied that it is both acceptable and necessary.
7. I consider that, through the Agreement, the Council's concerns relating to the fourth reason for refusal in the Decision Notice relating to Appeal A are addressed.
8. The main issues in relation to Appeal A are, therefore, (i) the effect of the proposal on the character or appearance of the site and the immediate area with particular reference to 189-197 Kentish Town Road, 205-211 Kentish Town Road and 207-223 Kentish Town Road, which are Locally Listed Buildings (LLBs), and 213-215 Kentish Town Road which is a Grade II Listed Building (LB), and (ii) the effect of the siting of the proposed development on pedestrian movement and public safety.
9. In relation to Appeal B, the control of advertisements is exercisable only with respect to amenity and public safety. In this case, the main issue is the effect of the proposed advertisement on amenity.

Reasons

10. The site is located outside 189-197 Kentish Town Road, an LLB currently containing an empty shop unit and a convenience store, on the footway of Kentish Town Road. Kentish Town Road is a wide street with commercial uses on both sides. The range of shops and services provided and the high-density housing in the area combine to result in Kentish Town Road having the character of a busy urban street. The buildings exhibit a mix of architectural styles, including modern infill, generally with more modern shop fronts below.
11. The significance of 213-215 Kentish Town Road derives from the architectural features of its façade to Kentish Town Road, as an example of an arcade shop front typifying a style common in the 1930s, reflective of trading practices at that time

12. The significance of the LLBs derives from their architectural compositions, attractive appearance and grouping.
13. There is a wide footway between the shop frontage and the vehicular carriageway in the vicinity of the site. In the immediate locality there is limited street furniture, of a contemporary design, including an existing telephone kiosk, bicycle racks, litter bins, street lighting columns, and a street tree in a large planter. Advertising on the commercial units includes some internally illuminated signage but is generally low key and incorporates static images. Overall the area has a pleasant sense of spaciousness despite its busy urban character.
14. The Council, as part of their consideration of the application, requested usage figures for the kiosks that would be removed or replaced. Whilst this demonstrated a low level of usage, a degree of usage was nonetheless present, including that by persons accessing emergency and other support services. Further, the development would provide a type of structure that could be conveniently accessed by those with a mobility impairment and thus would meet a clear need for its users. The proposal would, therefore, address a degree of need in the area and the kiosks to be replaced are not, on the basis of the evidence before me, entirely redundant.
15. Paragraph 116 of the Framework makes it clear that decisions on applications for telecommunications equipment should be made on planning grounds and that decision-takers should not seek to "prevent competition between different operators... [or]... question the need for the telecommunications system".
16. The appellants argue that the increased use of the mobile phone has resulted in a decrease in use of public telephone boxes, and that this usage is further reduced by the lack of inclusivity and anti-social behaviour issues associated with the design of their current kiosk. They cite an increase in usage of their kiosks following upgrade and I have no reason to dispute this.
17. The proposed development would result in a kiosk of L-shaped cross section with a roof being installed close to the footway edge, with the shorter side closest to the kerb and the longer side at right angles to the flow of traffic. It would have an advertising panel on the longer side.
18. There is dispute between the main parties regarding the need for the structure to be of the form and scale proposed. Notwithstanding that an alternative structure could physically incorporate the proposed telecommunications equipment, the design incorporates a roof and a side panel which would provide shelter from the elements for customers whilst retaining two open sides to allow access for those with a mobility impairment and improve natural surveillance. The degree of shelter that would be provided would be a reasonable balance against the need to provide accessibility.
19. An existing kiosk, of more angular, enclosed design and an uncared-for appearance, at the same location would be removed. Notwithstanding this, as a consequence of its height, width, dark colour, illuminated screen and separation from other street furniture of a similar scale, the proposed kiosk would be a prominent feature in the street scene.
20. This proposal is one of several in the wider area of Camden seeking to rationalise kiosk provision and reduce the number of kiosks overall. In

association with the removal of the existing kiosk the replacement one would not significantly affect the sense of spaciousness, nor, given its setting against more modern shop fronts and the mix of architectural styles, would its simple, modern design incorporating elements referencing traditional kiosks, detract from the character and appearance of the site and the surrounding area which forms part of the setting for the LB and the LLBs.

21. The visual impact of the kiosk would be increased by the large illuminated advertising panel, which would be a dominating feature on the structure. The panel, close to the kerblines, would be a prominent standalone illuminated feature. The panel would be unrelated to the services provided by the adjacent commercial units and would appear prominent in views along the street both during the day and in hours of darkness.
22. The luminance level and rate of image transition could be controlled by condition. Nevertheless, the appeal proposal would, as a result of the internal illumination associated with the panel, its position adjacent to the kerb and changing images, create a discordant feature within the street scene directly in front of 187-197 Kentish Town Road and within vistas encompassing the LB and LLBs. Whilst such forms of advertisement are becoming increasingly familiar on the street scene, it would, nonetheless, create an additional, discordant feature within the street scene, adding visual clutter and hence adversely affect the way in which these buildings are experienced from the public realm. To this extent, significant harm would be caused to the amenity of the area.
23. Even without displaying an advertisement, the illuminated screen would be a discordant feature within the street scene adding unnecessary visual clutter and hence would harm the settings of the LB and LLBs.
24. Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires that, in making decisions on planning applications that may affect a listed building or its setting, special attention is paid to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting. In addition, Paragraph 193 of the Framework requires when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation.
25. Whilst, within the wider area, there are other examples of illuminated advertisements mounted on street furniture near the kerblines, including digital advertisements, these are not located within the context of this particular street frontage.
26. No pedestrian count data has been provided by either party in support of their case. However, the proposal site lies on a busy shopping street and is likely to experience high volumes of footfall.
27. With regard to the current layout of the street and footway width the replacement of the kiosk would provide a marginal reduction in width of available footway. It would, therefore, still fall short of the recommended minimum width for high footfall locations contained within Appendix B of the Transport for London (TfL) guidance document entitled 'Pedestrian Comfort Guidance for London'. The Camden Streetscape Design Manual -2005- identifies that there are benefits to overall passenger flow by grouping street furniture in bunches. The kiosk would remain in line with the planter nearby

and would maintain the current separation from it. In these circumstances, the minor increase in obstruction to the passage of pedestrians would, of itself, be unlikely to engender additional delay or encouragement to leave the footway and enter the carriageway.

28. The kiosk would be positioned close to an automatic telling machine (ATM) within the frontage of the convenience store. The Metropolitan Police Crime Prevention Design Advisor has identified that, associated with their current low levels of use, telephone kiosks within the Borough have become crime generators and focal points for anti-social behaviour (ASB). With regard to Kentish Town Road the potential use of the structure by street beggars has been highlighted.
29. Whilst it would be possible for beggars to sit within or adjacent to the proposed kiosk, increasing the obstruction associated with it, this could be equally true of, and have the same result as, the existing layout of street furniture. Whilst the orientation of the kiosk and its open nature would provide a degree of shelter from the elements, this is, in this case, unlikely to materially increase the occurrence of begging as the position of the kiosk would remain effectively unaltered.
30. Further concerns have been raised regarding other ASB such as urinating against or within the structure and vandalism/graffiti. By replacing an existing kiosk there would be no net increase in opportunities for such behaviour. The more open nature of the proposed kiosk compared to that of the existing one may actively discourage such behaviour. The replacement of the old, uncared for kiosk and proposed improved maintenance regime would be likely to reduce the effects of ASB. However there is no substantive evidence before me to suggest that this would be to a significant degree.
31. Levels of illumination from the kiosk could be controlled through a suitable planning condition and I have little substantive evidence before me to demonstrate that the substitution of the kiosk structures and relocation would have an adverse effect on CCTV coverage or reduce natural surveillance and so use of the kiosk to screen illegal activities such as drug dealing and use would, therefore, be unlikely to be measurably altered.
32. Other kiosks that it is proposed to remove are situated some distance from the appeal site and are not visible from it. Such de-cluttering of the streetscape is supported within the TfL Streetscape Guidance Fourth Edition -2019 Revision 1. Their removal would have the benefit of fewer structures in their local streetscape, and I have no reason to object to their removal. However, there is limited information before me about the kiosks which would be removed, including the quality of the public realm at those sites, or whether the streets within which they are located attract a high level of footfall. Therefore, I attach limited weight to any potential benefits that could arise from this.
33. The appellants identify that the inclusion of the advertisement panel is necessary to facilitate the proposed upgrading of their kiosk stock. However, there is little evidence before me to demonstrate that the inclusion of advertising in the form proposed is the only way of achieving this end and so I give this argument limited weight.
34. For the reasons outlined above, I conclude that in respect of Appeal A the development would harm the settings of the LB and the LLBs and the character

and appearance of the wider street scene. The proposal would therefore not comply with the expectations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The development would also be contrary to Policy D3 of the Kentish Town Neighbourhood Plan -2016- and Policies D1 and D2 of the Camden Local Plan -2017- (the Local Plan) in as much as these require development to respect local context and character and preserve or enhance the historic environment and heritage assets.

35. The above identified harm would be less than substantial taking into account paragraph 196 of the Framework. The Framework directs that where a development proposal would lead to less than substantial harm, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. I deal with this matter below.
36. However, I find that the replacement kiosk would not have a harmful effect on pedestrian movement and public safety. It would therefore be in accordance with Policies G1, A1, C5, C6 and T1 of the Local Plan in as much as these, amongst other things, promote safer streets and public areas which are fully accessible, easy and safe to walk through and provide high quality footpaths and pavements that are wide enough for the number of people expected to use them and resist development that fails to adequately address transport impacts affecting communities and the existing transport network.
37. For the reasons outlined above, I conclude that in respect of Appeal B the proposed digital advertising panel would be harmful to the settings of the LB and the LLBs and hence to amenity and therefore would not accord with Policies D1, D2 and D4 of the Local Plan in as much as these require development to respect local context and character, preserve or enhance the historic environment and heritage assets and to avoid contributing to an unsightly proliferation of signage in the area and so are material in this case.
38. In respect of Appeal A, the kiosk would provide a number of services to members of the public, which I understand to be at no cost to end users, including local information provided by the Council and travel and emergency information. The proposal would replace a kiosk of unattractive appearance and make provision for its maintenance and upkeep. The proposal would also remove three other kiosks, thus reducing overall street clutter within the Borough. For each of the kiosks removed a payment would be received to enable the planting of a street tree within the Borough, which would provide wider environmental benefits.
39. The Framework supports the expansion of electronic communication networks which are essential to economic growth and social well-being. Notwithstanding that there are other facilities in the area that provide similar services, the proposal would provide some minor public benefit through increased competition. In addition, the kiosks inclusive design (including accessibility and shelter for the mobility impaired) weighs moderately in favour of the proposal. Whilst these are positive matters to weigh in the overall planning balance, they are not of sufficient magnitude to outweigh the less than substantial harm caused by the kiosk to the settings of the LB and LLBs.
40. In respect of Appeal B, the advertisement screen would provide local information provided by the Council and emergency information. The Framework supports the expansion of electronic communication networks which are essential to economic growth and social well-being. Whilst these are

positive matters to weigh in the overall planning balance, they are not of sufficient magnitude to outweigh the harm caused by the advertisement to the amenity of the area.

Other Matters

41. I note that the main parties engaged in a prolonged process of pre-application discussions, however, such participation, though laudable, is not a guarantee of success. I further note that the appellants have expressed concerns that the Council has been inconsistent in their decision making process. That, however, is a matter between the appellants and the Council.
42. My attention has been drawn by both of the main parties to other appeal decisions in regard to telephone kiosks and advertisements in other local planning authorities. However I have little information before me to draw a comparison between these cases and the proposals before me, particularly in regard to the design of the proposed kiosk and advertisement screen in the context of their setting. In any case, I have determined these appeals on their individual merits and with regard to current planning legislation.

Conclusions – Appeals A & B

43. For the above reasons I conclude that Appeal A and Appeal B should be dismissed.

I Dyer

Inspector