
Appeal Decisions

Site visit made on 13 September 2023

by D J Barnes MBA BSc(Hons) DipTP MRTPI

an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State

Decision date: 27 September 2023

Appeal A: Appeal Ref: APP/Q3060/W/22/3304310

**Pavement Outside Barley Twist, 91 Carrington Street, Nottingham
NG1 7FE**

- 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 Martin Stephens (J C Decaux UK Limited) against the decision of Nottingham City Council.
 - The application Ref 22/00875/PFUL3, dated 26 April 2022, was refused by notice dated 7 July 2022.
 - The development proposed is the installation of a multifunctional communication hub including defibrillator and advertisement display.
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Appeal B: Appeal Ref: APP/Q3060/Z/22/3304311

**Pavement Outside Barley Twist, 91 Carrington Street, Nottingham
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- 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 Martin Stephens (J C Decaux UK Limited) against the decision of Nottingham City Council.
 - The application Ref 22/00876/ADV2, dated 26 April 2022, was refused by notice dated 7 July 2022.
 - The development proposed is an advertisement integrated into the Communication Hub unit and comprises a LCD portrait screen that will be used to show static illuminated content.
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Decision

1. Appeal A and Appeal B are dismissed.

Procedural Matters

2. The appeals relate to the same site and the same proposed development, namely a multifunctional communications hub which, amongst other things, would have an illuminated digital advertisement display. To avoid unnecessary repetition, the 2 appeals have been dealt with in a single Decision letter but the appeals themselves have been considered based upon their own merits.
3. The Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007 (the Regulations) require that applications for the display of advertisements are considered in terms of amenity and public safety. Although the reasons for refusal for Appeal B refer to policies contained in the Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy: Local Plan Part 1 (CS) and the

Nottingham Land and Planning Policies Development Plan Document: Local Plan Part 2 (DPD), they are material considerations rather than being decisive in the determination of this appeal.

4. In respect of Appeal A, as set out in Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 there is a duty to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas. In advertisement appeals this is only relevant in so far as it relates to amenity. Where relevant, the statutory duties for designated heritage assets are echoed in CS Policy 10 and DPD Policy HE1.
5. Although the appellant has indicated a willingness to remove other advertisements from sites elsewhere within the Nottingham city centre, these appeals have been assessed on their own circumstances.
6. For clarity, the description for Appeal B has been adopted from the Council's Decision Notice which specifically refers to the proposed advertisement.

Main Issues

7. It is considered that the main issue for Appeal A is the effect of the proposed development on the character and appearance of the streetscene. For Appeal B, the main issue is the effect of the proposed advertisement on the visual amenity.

Reasons

8. The appeal site forms part of the footway along the east side of Carrington Street which is a busy thoroughfare between Nottingham city centre and the railway station. The street is fronted by buildings of varying designs with commercial uses at ground floor level. The footways either side of the carriageway have little street furniture with the main features being lamp-posts, signage and pavement seating areas associated with neighbouring businesses. Overall, the streetscene has an open and uncluttered appearance.
9. By reason of its siting, design and scale, the appeal scheme would appear an imposing addition to the open streetscene with added visual prominence due to the proposed advertisement panel. This proposed advertisement would introduce a sizeable element of illumination that would be both visually prominent and incongruous within the context of the openness of the footway adjacent to the appeal site. Further, there would be a physical narrowing of the footway which is the main pedestrian route for rail passengers walking from the city centre and the bus station.
10. The site is situated within the extensive Canal Conservation Area and includes buildings which appear to generally date from the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries originally extending along the Nottingham Canal. There are terraces of Victorian buildings fronting either side of Carrington Street which are all of similar height and style giving this part of the streetscene a cohesive character and appearance. The Council has identified, that with grant funding, some of the original shop fronts of the buildings fronting Carrington Street have been reinstated and this was observed during the site visit. The appeal scheme would be seen against the backdrop of the buildings along the eastern side of the road.

11. The introduction of a visually prominent and contemporary designed communication hub into what is an open streetscene with limited street furniture would fail to preserve the character and appearance of this part of the Conservation Area, which is also a designated heritage asset, and would harm the wider visual amenity of the streetscene.
12. Although the degree of harm to the designated heritage asset would be localised and less than substantial, in accordance with paragraph 202 of the National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework), where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. This balancing exercise applies to Appeal A and is the type of exercise the appellant refers to as being required because of the Conservation Area encompassing commercial uses and the variations in character and appearance across the area.
13. In this case, the appeal scheme would provide a range of services, including WiFi, device charging, messaging facilities, free calls to landlines and charities, wayfinding and a defibrillator. It would be powered by renewable energy, would generate minimal waste and would include features to prevent crime and antisocial behaviour. The proposed development would provide a platform for other technologies such as environmental conditions, CCTV and key data, and could support businesses and the vitality of the area.
14. However, even acknowledging the support in the Framework for high quality communications, these public benefits would be modest. The identified public benefits would fail to outweigh the less than substantial harm to the designated heritage asset, which would not have a clear and convincing justification, as required by the Framework.
15. For the reasons given, it is concluded that for Appeal A the proposed development would cause unacceptable harm to the character and appearance of the streetscene and, as such, it would conflict with CS Policies 10 and 11 and DPD Policies DE1, DE2 and HE1. In addition to heritage considerations, these policies also refer to development respecting and enhancing the streetscape. For the same reasons, it is concluded that Appeal B would harm the visual amenity of the area.
16. For the reasons given, it is concluded that Appeal A and Appeal B should be dismissed.

D J Barnes

INSPECTOR