

Policy DMHB 11: Design of New Development

A) All development, including extensions, alterations and new buildings will be required to be designed to the highest standards and, incorporate principles of good design including:

- i) harmonising with the local context by taking into account the surrounding:**
 - scale of development, considering the height, mass and bulk of adjacent structures;
 - building plot sizes and widths, plot coverage and established street patterns;
 - building lines and setbacks, rooflines, streetscape rhythm, for example, gaps between structures and other streetscape elements, such as degree of enclosure;
 - architectural composition and quality of detailing;
 - local topography, views both from and to the site; and
 - impact on neighbouring open spaces and their environment.
- ii) ensuring the use of high quality building materials and finishes;**
- iii) ensuring that the internal design and layout of development maximises sustainability and is adaptable to different activities;**
- iv) protecting features of positive value within and adjacent to the site, including the safeguarding of heritage assets, designated**

and un-designated, and their settings; and

- v) landscaping and tree planting to protect and enhance amenity, biodiversity and green infrastructure.

B) Development proposals should not adversely impact on the amenity, daylight and sunlight of adjacent properties and open space.

C) Development will be required to ensure that the design safeguards the satisfactory re-development of any adjoining sites which have development potential. In the case of proposals for major development⁵ sites, the Council will expect developers to prepare master plans and design codes and to agree these with the Council before developing detailed designs.

D) Development proposals should make sufficient provision for well designed internal and external storage space for general, recycling and organic waste, with suitable access for collection. External bins should be located and screened to avoid nuisance and adverse visual impacts to occupiers and neighbours.

Policy DMHB 12: Streets and Public Realm

A) Development should be well integrated with the surrounding area and accessible. It should:

- i) improve legibility and promote routes and wayfinding between the development and local amenities;**
- ii) ensure public realm design takes account of the established townscape character and quality of the surrounding area;**
- iii) include landscaping treatment that is suitable for the location, serves a purpose, contributes to local green infrastructure, the appearance of the area and ease of movement through the space;**
- iv) provide safe and direct pedestrian and cycle movement through the space;**
- v) incorporate appropriate and robust hard landscaping, using good quality materials, undertaken to a high standard;**
- vi) where appropriate, include the installation of public art; and**
- vii) deliver proposals which incorporate the principles of inclusive design. Proposals for gated developments will be resisted.**

B) Public realm improvements will be sought from developments located close to transport interchanges and community facilities to ensure easy access between different transport modes and into local community facilities.

Policy DMHB 14: Trees and Landscaping

A) All developments will be expected to retain or enhance existing landscaping, trees, biodiversity or other natural features of merit.

B) Development proposals will be required to provide a landscape scheme that includes hard and soft landscaping appropriate to the character of the area, which supports and enhances biodiversity and

amenity particularly in areas deficient in green infrastructure.

C) Where space for ground level planting is limited, such as high rise buildings, the inclusion of living walls and roofs will be expected where feasible.

D) Planning applications for proposals that would affect existing trees will be required to provide an accurate tree survey showing the location, height, spread and species of trees. Where the tree survey identifies trees of merit, tree root protection areas and an arboricultural method statement will be required to show how the trees will be protected. Where trees are to be removed, proposals for replanting of new trees on-site must be provided or include contributions to offsite provision.

Policy DMHB 21: Telecommunications

Telecommunication development will only be permitted where:

- i) it is sited and designed to minimise their visual impact;**
- ii) it does not have a detrimental effect on the visual amenity, character or appearance of the building or the local area;**
- iii) it has been demonstrated that there is no possibility for use of alternative sites, mast sharing and the use of existing buildings;**
- v) there is no adverse impact on areas of ecological interest, areas of landscape importance, archaeological sites, Conservation Areas or buildings of architectural or historic interest; and**
- vi) it includes a Declaration of Conformity with the International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation.**

London Plan (2021) – Policy SI 6

Policy SI 6 Digital connectivity infrastructure

- A** To ensure London's global competitiveness now and in the future, development proposals should:
 - 1) ensure that sufficient ducting space for full fibre connectivity infrastructure is provided to all end users within new developments, unless an affordable alternative 1GB/s-capable connection is made available to all end users
 - 2) meet expected demand for mobile connectivity generated by the development
 - 3) take appropriate measures to avoid reducing mobile connectivity in surrounding areas; where that is not possible, any potential reduction would require mitigation
 - 4) support the effective use of rooftops and the public realm (such as street furniture and bins) to accommodate well-designed and suitably located mobile digital infrastructure.
- B** Development Plans should support the delivery of full-fibre or equivalent digital infrastructure, with particular focus on areas with gaps in connectivity and barriers to digital access.

10. Supporting high quality communications

112. Advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections. Policies should set out how high quality digital infrastructure, providing access to services from a range of providers, is expected to be delivered and upgraded over time; and should prioritise full fibre connections to existing and new developments (as these connections will, in almost all cases, provide the optimum solution).
113. The number of radio and electronic communications masts, and the sites for such installations, should be kept to a minimum consistent with the needs of consumers, the efficient operation of the network and providing reasonable capacity for future expansion. Use of existing masts, buildings and other structures for new electronic communications capability (including wireless) should be encouraged. Where new sites are required (such as for new 5G networks, or for connected transport and smart city applications), equipment should be sympathetically designed and camouflaged where appropriate.
114. Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new electronic communications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of electronic communications development, or insist on minimum distances between new electronic communications development and existing development. They should ensure that:
 - a) they have evidence to demonstrate that electronic communications infrastructure is not expected to cause significant and irremediable interference with other electrical equipment, air traffic services or instrumentation operated in the national interest; and
 - b) they have considered the possibility of the construction of new buildings or other structures interfering with broadcast and electronic communications services.
115. Applications for electronic communications development (including applications for prior approval under the General Permitted Development Order) should be supported by the necessary evidence to justify the proposed development. This should include:
 - a) the outcome of consultations with organisations with an interest in the proposed development, in particular with the relevant body where a mast is to be installed near a school or college, or within a statutory safeguarding zone surrounding an aerodrome, technical site or military explosives storage area; and
 - b) for an addition to an existing mast or base station, a statement that self-certifies that the cumulative exposure, when operational, will not exceed International Commission guidelines on non-ionising radiation protection; or
 - c) for a new mast or base station, evidence that the applicant has explored the possibility of erecting antennas on an existing building, mast or other structure

and a statement that self-certifies that, when operational, International Commission guidelines will be met.
116. Local planning authorities must determine applications on planning grounds only. They should not seek to prevent competition between different operators, question the need for an electronic communications system, or set health safeguards different from the International Commission guidelines for public exposure.