

Supporting Text

7.0.56 Fumes and smells from food and drink premises can create a nuisance to neighbours and should be controlled through effective ventilation systems. Conditions will be applied to any permission involving potential emissions to ensure that adequate standards may be achieved.

7.0.57 DEFRA '*Guidance on the Control of Odour and Noise from Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Systems*' (January 2005) provides further information on appropriate design and odour abatement plant in kitchen ventilation systems.

Policy 122

Light Pollution

Lighting in new development, including flood lighting, should be at an appropriate level so as to minimise impact on amenity whilst ensuring safe and secure places. Lighting should:

- i. have no adverse effect on residential amenity through glare or hours of operation,
- ii. not be visible from the wider area, and
- iii. have no adverse impact on road safety, landscape or nature conservation.

Supporting Text

7.0.58 Light pollution – artificial light which intrudes on areas not intended to be lit – can be a nuisance and a public health issue. From street lighting to floodlighting, a range of measures can reduce problems of glare and light spillage without compromising safety. The NPPF states that, through good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.

Policy 123

Sustainable Design and Construction

All applications for development should demonstrate how the principles of sustainable design and construction have been taken into account alongside the principles set out in the general design policy.

7 Environmental Challenges

Supporting Text

7.0.59 The London Plan sets out the general principles of sustainable design and construction which should be integrated from the start of a development project:

- Minimise carbon dioxide emissions
- Avoid internal overheating and contributing to the heat island effect
- Use of natural resources, including water, efficiently
- Minimise pollution (including air, noise and run-off)
- Minimise the generation of waste and maximising reuse and recycling
- Avoid impacts from natural hazards including flooding
- Ensure developments are comfortable and secure for users
- Secure sustainable procurement of materials
- Promote and protect biodiversity and green infrastructure, including space for food growing where appropriate

7.0.60 GLA Supplementary Planning Guidance provides detail on how to implement these principles and sets out best practice examples.

7.0.61 In cases of the refurbishment or redevelopment of particularly sensitive buildings such as those which are statutorily listed, advice from Historic England should be sought to ensure the principles are followed as far as possible without causing unnecessary harm.

7.0.62 Applications for major development should include information about how each of the principles have been addressed in a stand-alone sustainability statement or within other appropriate documentation. Evidence supplied with non-major developments should be proportionate to the scale of development.