

# 4. 11. Lighting

## Approach and principles

4.11.1. Lighting proposals **must** include a baseline assessment of existing lighting provision and contain a strategy establishing where lighting is necessary and what is the minimum amount of light required. Existing and proposed lighting **must** be expressed in accordance with BS 5489 - 1:2020.

4.11.2. Lighting **must** be designed in accordance with Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note GN01/21 “The reduction of obtrusive light”. Artificial lighting **must** help create the sense of a welcoming, safe and secure neighbourhood made up of well lit streets but **must not** have a negative impact on adjacent properties and habitats.

4.11.3. Light spill into adjacent properties and habitats **must** be minimised through the appropriate specification, siting, orientation and control of lighting apparatus. Lighting Strategies **must** have particular regard to best practice standards including the Institution of Lighting Professional and Bat Conservation Trust Guidance Note on Bats and artificial lighting in the UK: GN08:2018. See 4.7. Biodiversity for more information on lighting and ecology.

4.11.4. All lighting apparatus **must** be considered as part of a palette of street furniture - in terms of visual profile, scale, material, colour finish - to ensure a coherent street scene during the day. The siting of lighting equipment **must** be coordinated with landscape layouts to mitigate against interference from and with tree canopies, vehicle tracking, pedestrian crossings and play spaces.

4.11.5. Lighting **must** provide visual interest after dark, adding to the character, amenity and usability of the streets throughout the whole day.

4.11.6. Public realm lighting equipment **must** be robust, low energy and with a long maintenance cycle. Lighting **must** ensure a high quality night-time street scene and to help reduce the risk and perception of crime.

4.11.7. The scale of lamp columns **should** be considered - preference **must** be given to the use of shorter columns (under 6m high) where possible. Lighting **should** be pointed away from habitat areas.

Background information on lighting strategy can be found in Chapter 7 “Public realm” of the “Design and Access Statement: The Masterplan”.

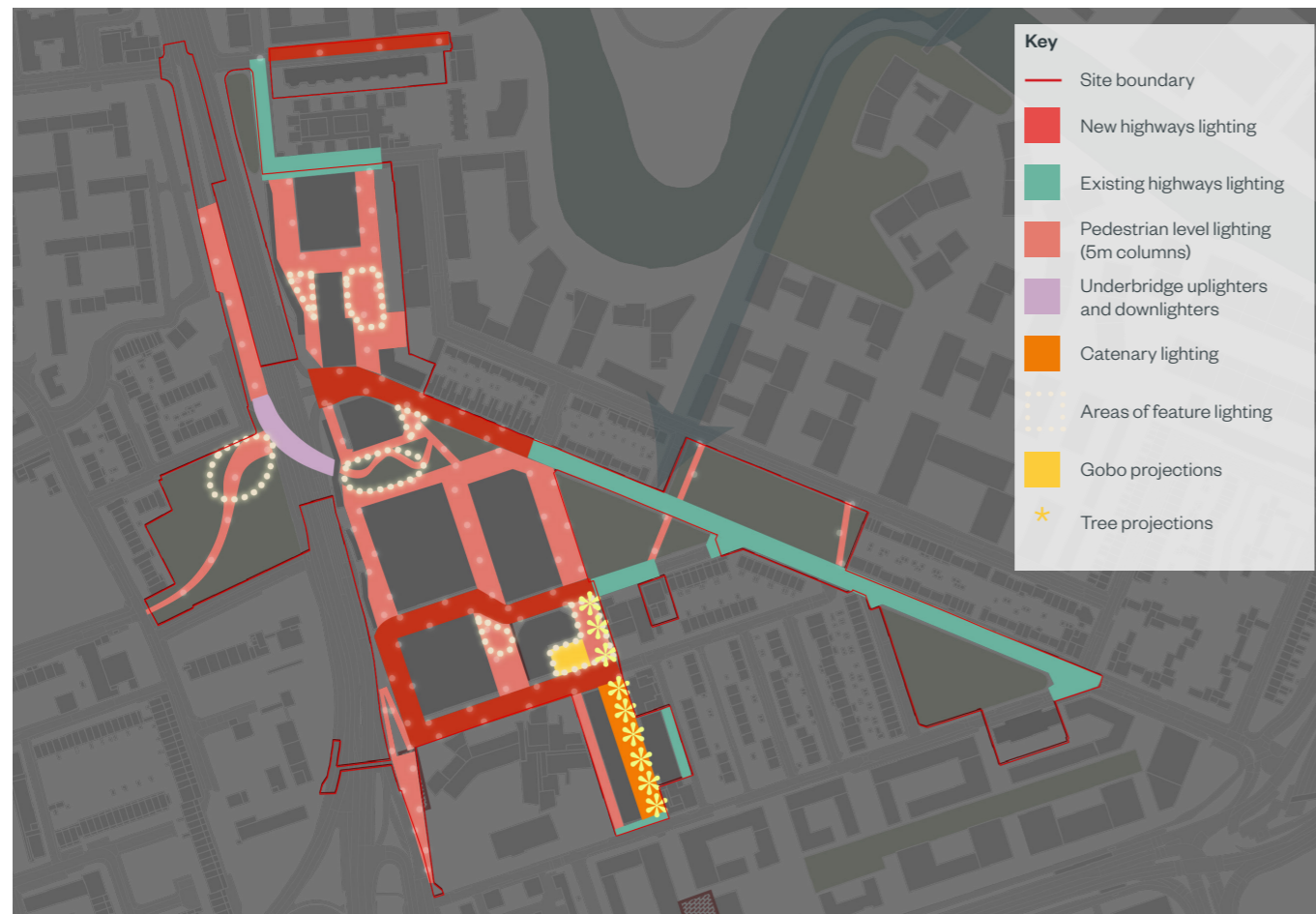
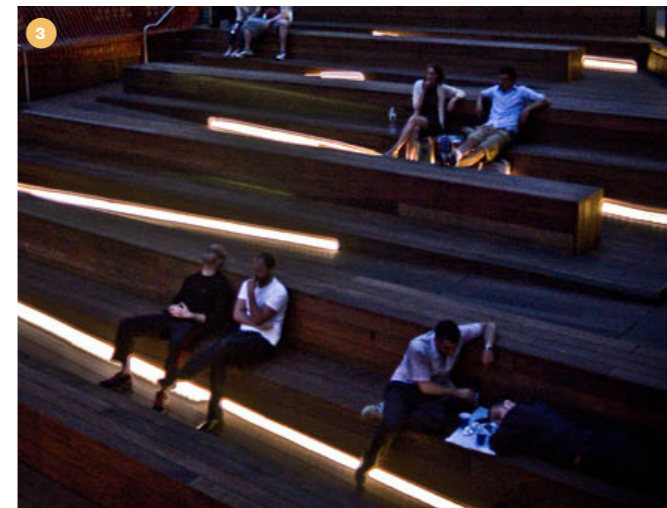
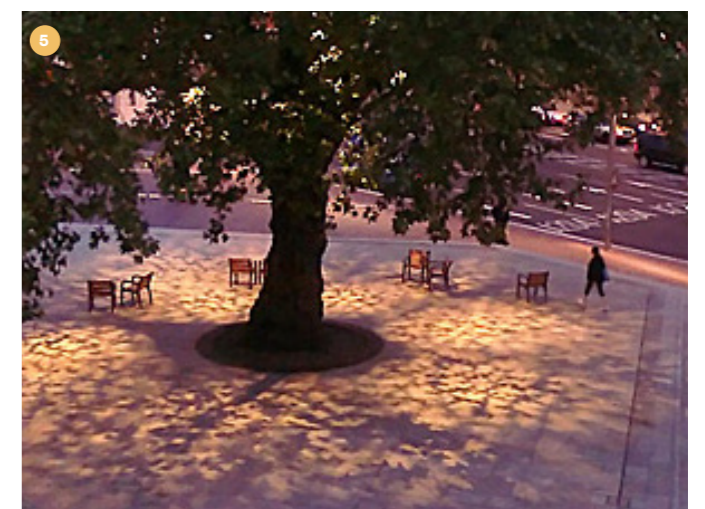


Fig.104 Diagram showing lighting opportunities (illustrative plan)



- Key:**
- 1 Lighting columns must consider scale relative to pedestrians
  - 2 Lighting must provide visual interest after dark
  - 3 Lighting must help reduce the risk and perception of crime by creating a high quality scene
  - 4 The Lighting strategy should seek to de-clutter the street where possible
  - 5 Lighting in key spaces should explore biophilia and connect to nature



## 4.12. Wayfinding overview

### Approach and principles

#### Wayfinding signage should reflect the identity of Aberfeldy through the exploration of colour, texture and form.

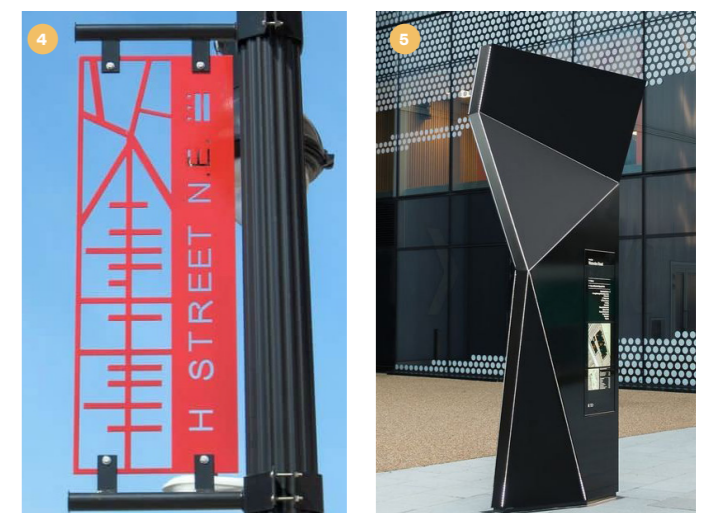
- 4.12.1. Wayfinding **must** follow the principles of the masterplan in responding to the existing dialect through vibrancy of colour, the use of pattern and reflection of architectural form.
- 4.12.2. Wayfinding signage **should** be developed as a range that is simple and consistent across the entire development.
- 4.12.3. The positioning of wayfinding signage **must** consider sight lines, lighting, visual contrast and legibility.
- 4.12.4. Wayfinding **must** clearly identify means of access to public open spaces and Public Rights of Way located within and adjacent to the Site.
- 4.12.5. New signage **should** be limited to avoid over cluttering the public realm. This **should** be supported by the creation of streets and a public realm that is self-explanatory and legible for users.
- 4.12.6. Signage **should** be dual purpose and consolidated where possible. An example of this consolidation is for signage to be mounted on lamp posts.
- 4.12.7. The location and design of signs and signposts **should** permit effective and economical maintenance.
- 4.12.8. Wayfinding **should** reflect and respond to borough-wide strategic actions, such as the Tower Hamlets Green Grid Strategy: Update 2017.



Fig.105 Opportunities for wayfinding and placemaking should have dual purpose, such as art or structures for climbing plants, where possible



- 1 Signage should be consolidated where possible, for example attached to lamp posts
- 2 An established wayfinding system should be adopted, such as the Legible London system, taking in to account any system(s) already in use in the vicinity
- 3 Multiple scales of wayfinding and placemaking should be knitted throughout the development
- 4 Use of pattern and colour should be explored when signage ranges are being developed
- 5 Wayfinding signage should respond to architectural and dialect shapes and forms



# 4. 13. Public art overview

## Approach and principles

4.13.1. Public art **should** seek to involve the local community where appropriate. It is encouraged to be playful or engaging, and a reflection of the local character.

4.13.2. Public art **should** be environmentally sensitive and recycling of materials in the development, particularly from meanwhile schemes, encouraged.

4.13.3. Biophilia and biophilic design **should** be considered in proposals for art and sculptures to reinforce references to nature within the scheme.

4.13.4. Public art **must not** impede movement routes for pedestrians or vehicles, this includes ambulant disabled people and wheelchair users. All public art **must** be inclusive.

4.13.5. Buildings **must not** become more accessible to crime through the installation of art, and the design of public art **must** have due regard to residential amenity and privacy.

4.13.6. Public Art **should** be encouraged to have a function as well as be artistic e.g. playable, street furniture etc.

4.13.7. If a new access or route to art is required, this **must** match the surrounding public realm design language and material design established in this design code and within the design contained within the relevant planning application.

4.13.8. Public Art **must not** be located within 1500mm of a carriageway.



Fig.106 Opportunities for public art to be playful through imagination



**Key:**

- 1 Public art should seek to involve the community, an example being the Aberfeldy Street meanwhile project
- 2 Public art should be environmentally sensitive
- 3 Public art should be designed to fit and match into its surrounding public realm design language
- 4 Public art pieces should be encouraged to be playful or engaging
- 5 All public art should be encouraged to have a dual purpose and be both functional and artistic



5

**CHARACTER AREAS**

# 5.1. Character areas

## Overview

5.1.1. The masterplan includes five character areas, which are illustrated in this chapter:

1. **The Healthy Street** - Including the transformation of Abbott Road connecting the existing and the new green spaces and the re-purposing of the existing vehicular underpass for pedestrians and cyclists (the new Highland Place).
2. **The High Street** - Enhancing Aberfeldy Street and promoting it as the Local Centre linking to to Phases 1-3 of Aberfeldy Village.
3. **Enterprise Yard** - A creative link which offers opportunities for local and independent businesses, whilst improving north-south connectivity.
4. **Community Lane** - The north-south running neighbourhood street which is residential in character and connects Nairn Street Estate to Dee Street.
5. **East West Links** - Historic streets that have been reinstated to improve permeability within and through the Site and connecting Aberfeldy to the River Lea.

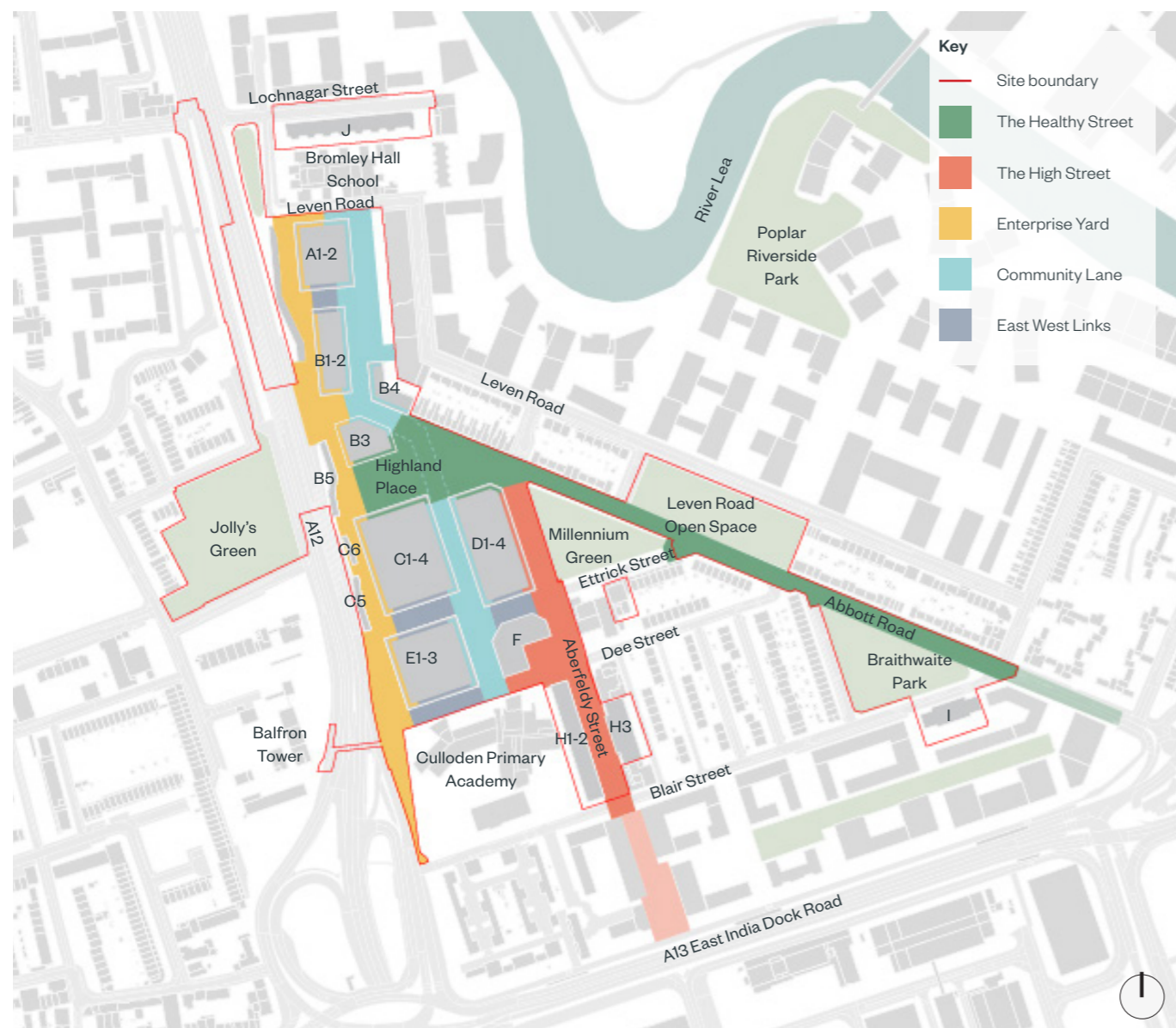
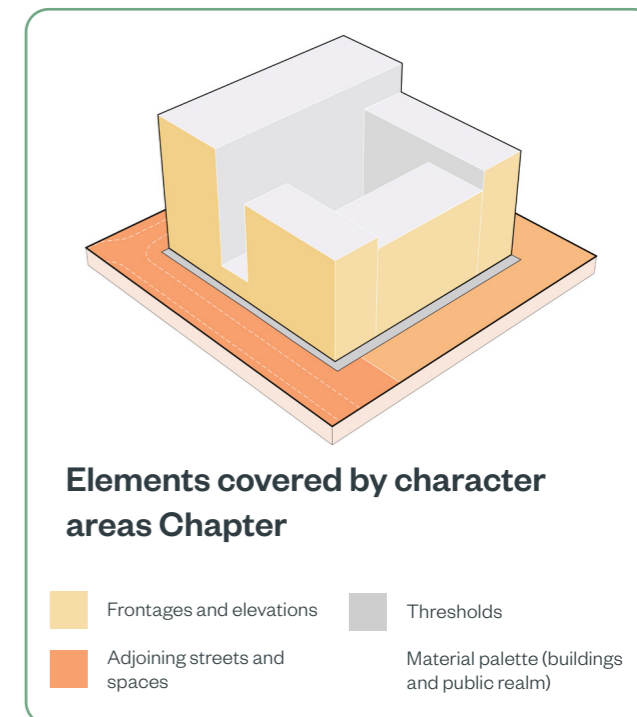


Fig.107 Character areas location plan (illustrative plan)

For each character area, this chapter provides guidelines and codes on the following:

- Establishing the vision and providing a key summary of each character area;
- Providing information about the typical layout, including important key distances and plot relationships;
- Providing details on land use distribution and key features;
- Including information on scale and massing, covering heights approach, building relationships and transition between character areas;
- Providing detail on frontages, focusing particularly on the lower floors and the relationship to the adjacent streets and spaces;
- Providing information on threshold typologies, including elements such as privacy, amenity spaces and movement space;
- Establishing rules and guides for adjoining streets and spaces, identifying the key streets and public realm elements;
- Providing further information on material palette, including guidance on the material approach to both architecture and landscape.

Further information on Character Areas, including vision and objectives, can be found in Chapter 5 "The Masterplan of the Design and Access Statement: The Masterplan".



Future proposals should follow the suggested character areas distribution and guidelines.

## 5.2. The Healthy Street

The green spine will connect the major outdoor spaces within the Site and the surrounding area, promoting walking and cycling and encouraging a healthy lifestyle

### Vision

5.2.1. The Healthy Street is a green route connecting a network of green spaces within the Site and the surrounding area including: East India Green, Braithwaite Park, Leven Road Open Space, Millennium Green, Highland Place, Jolly's Green and Poplar Riverside Park (the latter to be delivered by St William as part of Leven Yard Gasworks Site redevelopment).

5.2.2. The Healthy Street aims to promote walking and cycling and active lifestyles with a network of streets and routes that prioritise the pedestrian and cyclist. Traffic calming measures will be included in highways and key public spaces will be car free.

5.2.3. Trees and planting will play an integral role in creating the Healthy Street environment, and offer a setting for movement, play, recreation, exercise, learning and leisure within Aberfeldy and its surroundings, whilst also promoting better connections to the wider area of Poplar.

5.2.4. It will facilitate the connection between both sides of the A12 through the transformation of the vehicular underpass and slip road into a new pedestrian and cycle route. It will be activated and become a new destination, also integrating new Poplar Works space and the Building B3 residents' facilities.



Fig.108 The Healthy Street character area

#### Braithwaite Park



'The Gardens' for the neighbourhood including a play area, flowers, and areas of lawn, seating and picnic tables to rest, relax and socialise.

#### Millennium Green



Millennium Green, the village green central to the scheme. It is outside of the application boundary and its transformation will be delivered as part of S106 agreement.

#### Leven Road Open Space



'The Hub' for sports, activity, fitness, and adventurous play.

#### Abbott Road



The Healthy Street - a traffic calmed pedestrian priority route, greened with trees and planting.



Fig.109 Illustrative visualisation including the proposed Highland Place

#### Highland Place



Highland Place, a landscaped public space along the Healthy Street, at the heart of the neighbourhood.

#### Jolly's Green



A green space including a footway and cycleway connection between Aberfeldy and West Poplar.

#### The Underbridge



The Underbridge and Slip Road will provide a safe and attractive pedestrian and cycle connection under the A12, linking Aberfeldy to Jolly's Green and the western part of Poplar.

#### The Slip Road

