

Windows

Possible interventions

- Heavy curtains (sensitive and low cost)
- Draught proofing strips (sensitive and low cost)
- Repairing (welcome on traditional buildings)
- Secondary glazing (original window is preserved, no PP required)
- Vacuum glazing (original glazing bars preserved, highly efficient)
- Slim line double glazing (If of 'similar' appearance PP not required but rights may have been taken away by an A4D)
- Triple glazing (Likely to change proportions of glazing bars and appearance unlikely to be supported)



Windows

Benefits

- A quick win in improving the thermal efficiency of buildings.
- Reduces the energy demand of the building.
- Helps to reduce your energy bills.

What to consider

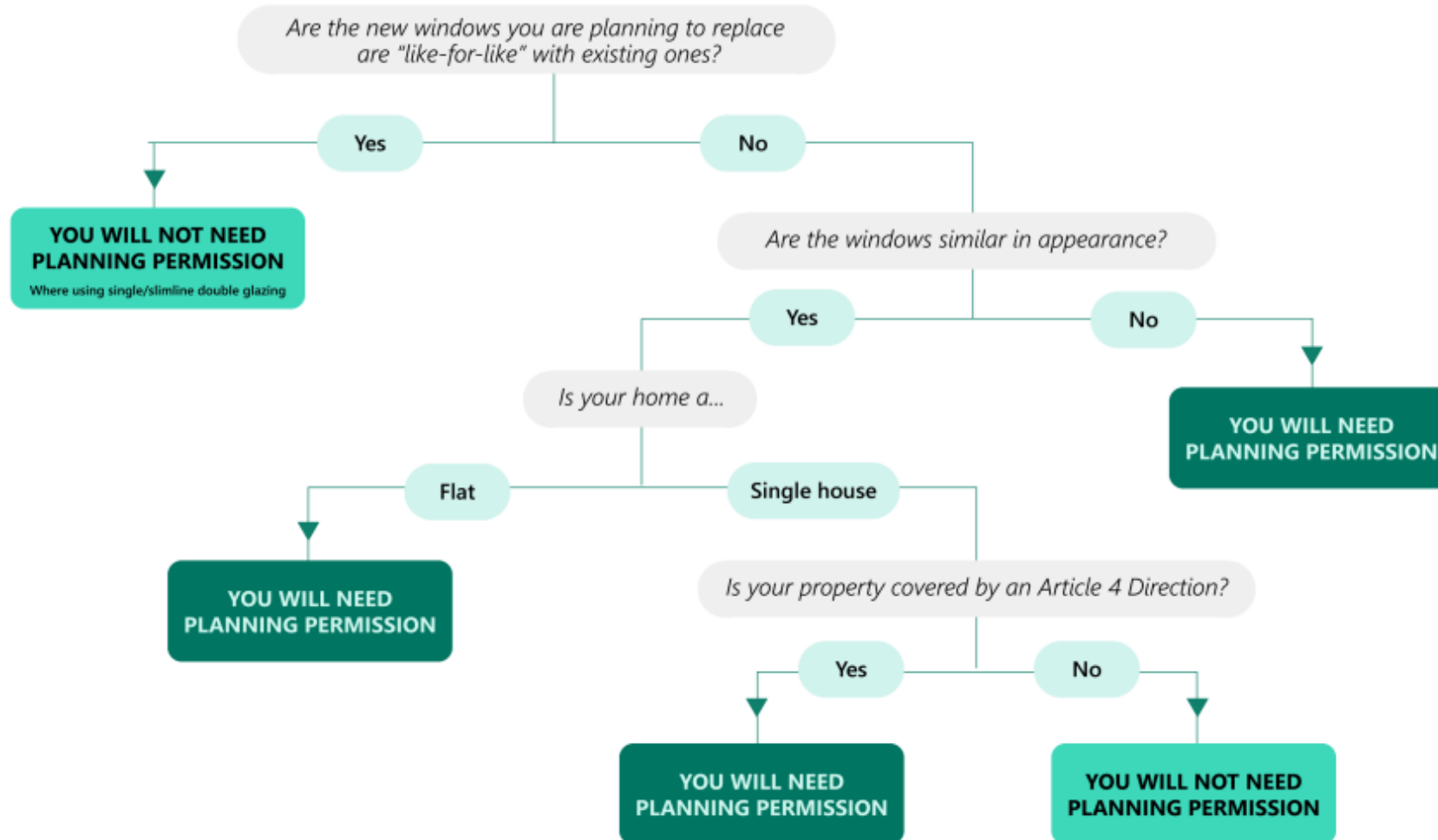
- Adopting appropriate detailing which follows traditional window styles in the area and uses slimline double glazing, integrated glazing bars where possible, and painted timber will help to ensure that new double-glazed windows meet any planning requirements and preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.



Windows – do you need Planning Permission?



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA



1. **Like for like replacement** windows (same material, dimensions, styles i.e. exact replicas) do not require planning permission.

2. Where windows are being replaced and are **of a similar appearance** – they do not require planning permission. Example being timber with timber. Timber to uPVC, however good the uPVC product is, is not considered to be similar in appearance. Such a change would require planning permission.

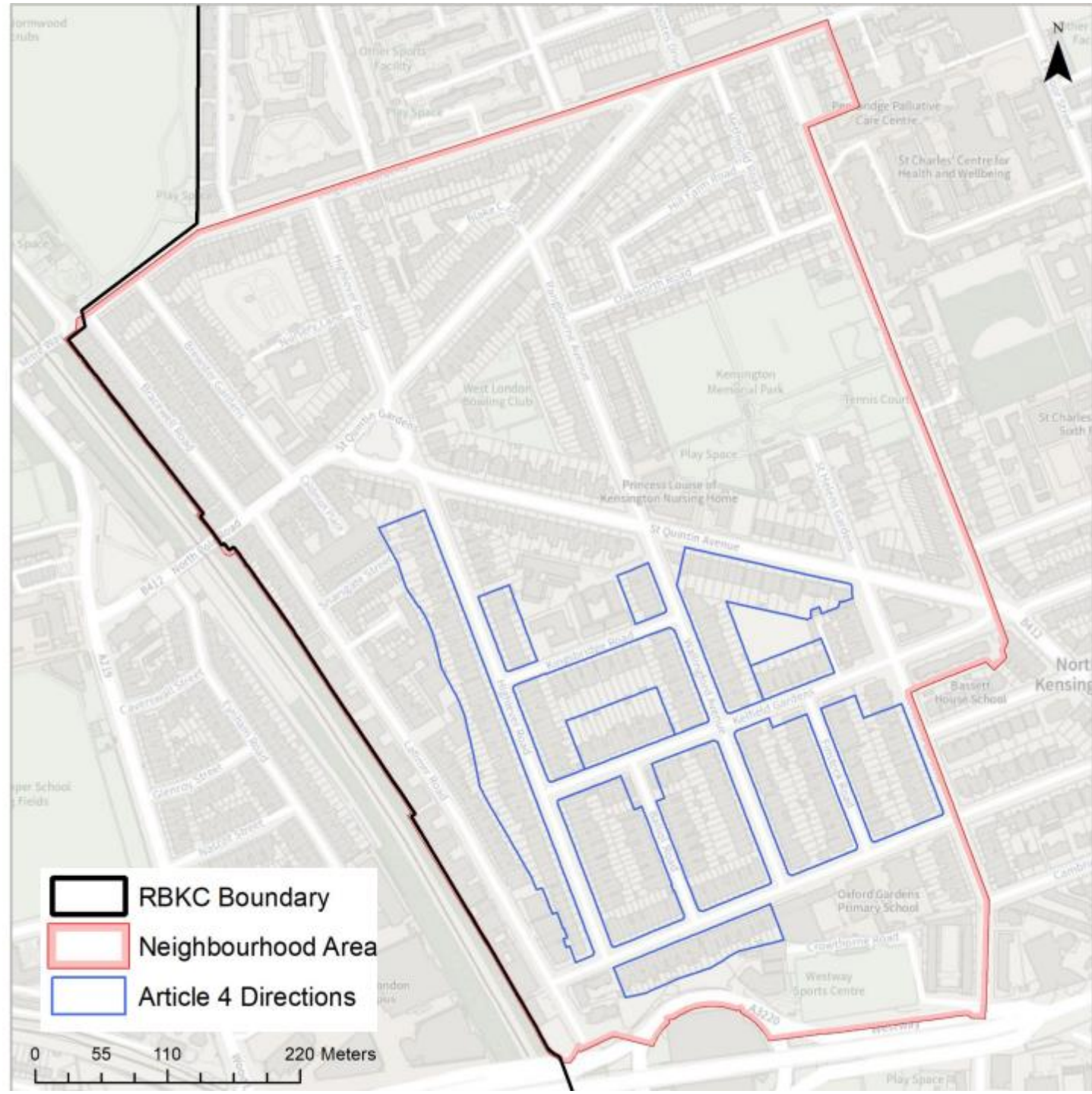
Windows – properties covered by the Article 4 Direction

Article 4 directions aim to control small scale changes to the outside of houses that would otherwise harm the historic or architectural character of the conservation area. Such works can include changing windows, front doors, removing / rebuilding boundary walls, roof coverings or other works, often to the front elevations.

Some properties in the area are covered by the **Article 4 Directions nos. 46 and 62** that remove PD rights for the following:

- Alterations, improvements and extensions to elevations fronting the street.
- Alterations, improvements and extensions to any part of the roof.

This also affects replacement of windows, hence planning permission will be required.

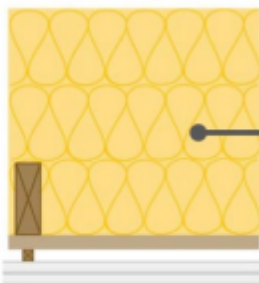


Insulation



Insulate loft

Loft space



Inside

Add 150-300 mm of insulation, e.g. wood fibre or mineral wool, above joists and 100 mm of insulation in between existing joists. Keep insulation clear from eaves and tiles to maintain roof ventilation.

	Non-Heritage Building	Conservation Area Building	Listed Building
Solid Wall Insulation Internal	Need to avoid impermeable materials which will trap moisture and cause condensation.	Need to avoid impermeable materials which will trap moisture and cause condensation.	Likely to be unacceptable in most circumstances.
Solid Wall Insulation Internal External	Depends on the effect on the building's appearance and on the surrounding townscape. Need to avoid material which will trap moisture and cause condensation.	Will affect external appearance and affect the character of the CA. May be limited circumstances in which part of a building could be treated.	Likely to be unacceptable in most circumstances.

Planning Permission:

- Not required for internal roof and wall insulation
- Required for external wall insulation. Unlikely if covering brick walls.

Solar PV panels

Benefits

- Reduces carbon emissions of the building.
- Helps to reduce your energy bills.

What to consider

- Solar PV works best in full sunlight so consider the positioning on the roof. South facing roofs are best.
- Consider if there is any shading from nearby buildings or trees.
- Consider the movement of the sun throughout the day and over the year. Overshadowing can impact on the overall performance.

Planning Permission is not required:

- This is subject to conditions such as should be placed to minimise effect on the external appearance of the building and the area.
- Must not protrude 20cm beyond the roof slope or higher than the highest part of the roof.
- Appropriate locations might include a roof slope set behind a significant parapet, or the flat area of a replacement or altered roof, or on a flat-roofed extension.



Building is Listed and proposed location doesn't meet the requirements of the [LLBCO](#).

Solar Thermal

Solar thermal is a system made of flat plate collectors or tubes which allow water to be heated by the sun's rays.

Benefit

- Provides hot water.

What to consider

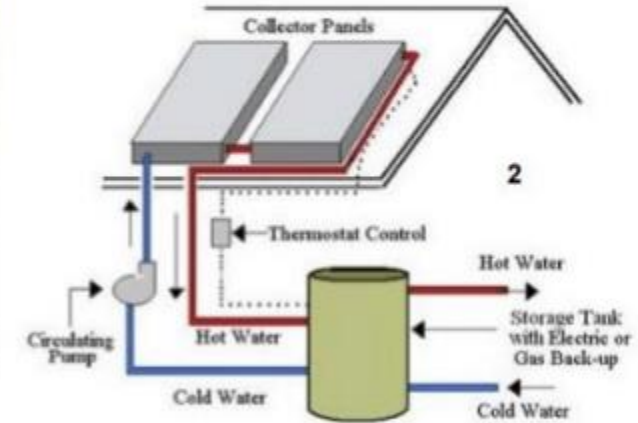
- Similar to solar PV in terms of orientation and shading
- Additional weight must be considered.
- May not be enough to meet all the hot water requirement throughout the year so additional heat generating equipment may be required.

Planning Permission is not required:

Same rules apply as solar PV panels



1 Example solar thermal
2 Basic working of a solar thermal water heating system



Air-source heat pumps

Heat pumps use electricity to take heat from a source (air, water or the ground), increase its temperature, and then move it to where it is needed. Air source heat pumps are the most common form of heat pump especially in urban settings.

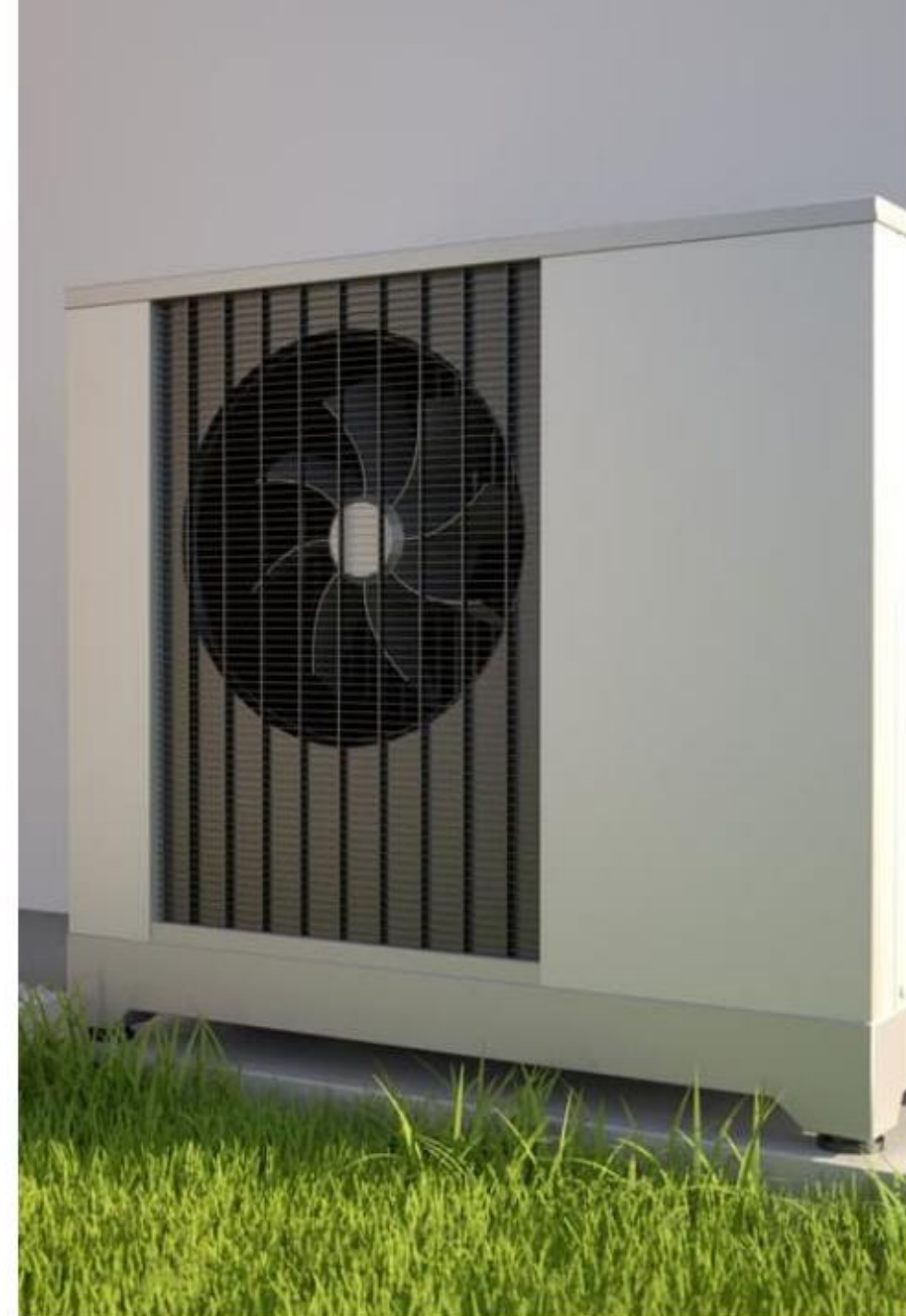
Benefits

- Reliable heating source
- Reduces carbon footprint of the building

What to consider

- Heat pumps operate at lower temperatures than gas boilers, therefore, some radiators may need to be increased in size.
- Position heat pumps to allow air flow around them.
- Can be noisy so try to locate them away from bedroom windows and be considerate of neighbours.

1. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/596/schedule/2/part/14/crossheading/class-g-installation-or-alteration-etc-of-air-source-heat-pumps-on-domestic-premises/made>



Air-source heat pumps

Planning

- Permitted Development under Class G of the GPDO, subject to a number of conditions¹.
- Permission is required only if heat pump to be installed within a curtilage of a listed building.

Not allowed if:

- More than 1 per building/ its boundary.
- Within 1 m of the boundary.
- On a pitched roof.
- Within 1m of the external edge of a flat roof.

Conditions include:

- Solely for heating.
- Minimise effect on the external appearance of the building and the area.

1. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/596/schedule/2/part/14/crossheading/class-g-installation-or-alteration-etc-of-air-source-heat-pumps-on-domestic-premises/made>



Any Qs?

Contact: preeti.gulatilityagi@rbkc.gov.uk

Flood mitigation measures



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Benefits

- Increases property resilience to flood risk
- Preventing damage to the property in the event of flood



Physical Interventions

- Install flood door
- Install flood barrier/gate
- Stop water coming through external walls
- Install non-return valve or pump



Managing Rainfall

- Reduce impermeable surfaces
- Install water butt or rainwater planter
- Install green roof



Maintenance and Repairs

- Inspect and clear gutters and private drainage
- Fix holes in roof



Flood Preparedness

- Have emergency grab bag ready
- Store important possessions higher up
- Have temporary devices available