

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FORM

1. Site details

Site Name	Arqiva Castleton Transmitting Station	Site Address	The Howe, Danby Low Moor, Castleton, North Yorkshire, YO21 2NF
NGR	469300, 507700		
Site Ref Number	H3G and EE – NYK7056 Arqiva - 140499	Site Type1	macro

1.1 Background

In April 2010 T-Mobile UK and Orange UK merged to form a 50:50 joint venture known as 'Everything Everywhere', now trading as EE Ltd. EE Ltd is licensed to operate, GSM (Global Systems for Mobile Communications), UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) and LTE (Long Term Evolution) in the United Kingdom for the delivery of Second, Third and Fourth Generation telecommunication services. H3G Limited (known as the operator Three) is also sharing the EE network.

This application proposes a minor upgrade to the equipment on the mast and at ground level.

2. Pre Application Check list

Site selection (for New Sites Only)

(would not generally apply to upgrade/alterations to existing sites)

Was a local planning authority mast register available to check for suitable sites by the operator or the local planning authority?	yes	<u>No</u>
if no explain why N/a - minor upgrade to an existing station		
Were industry databases checked for suitable sites by the operator?	Yes	<u>No</u>
N/a - minor upgrade to an existing station		

Annual Area Wide information to local planning authority

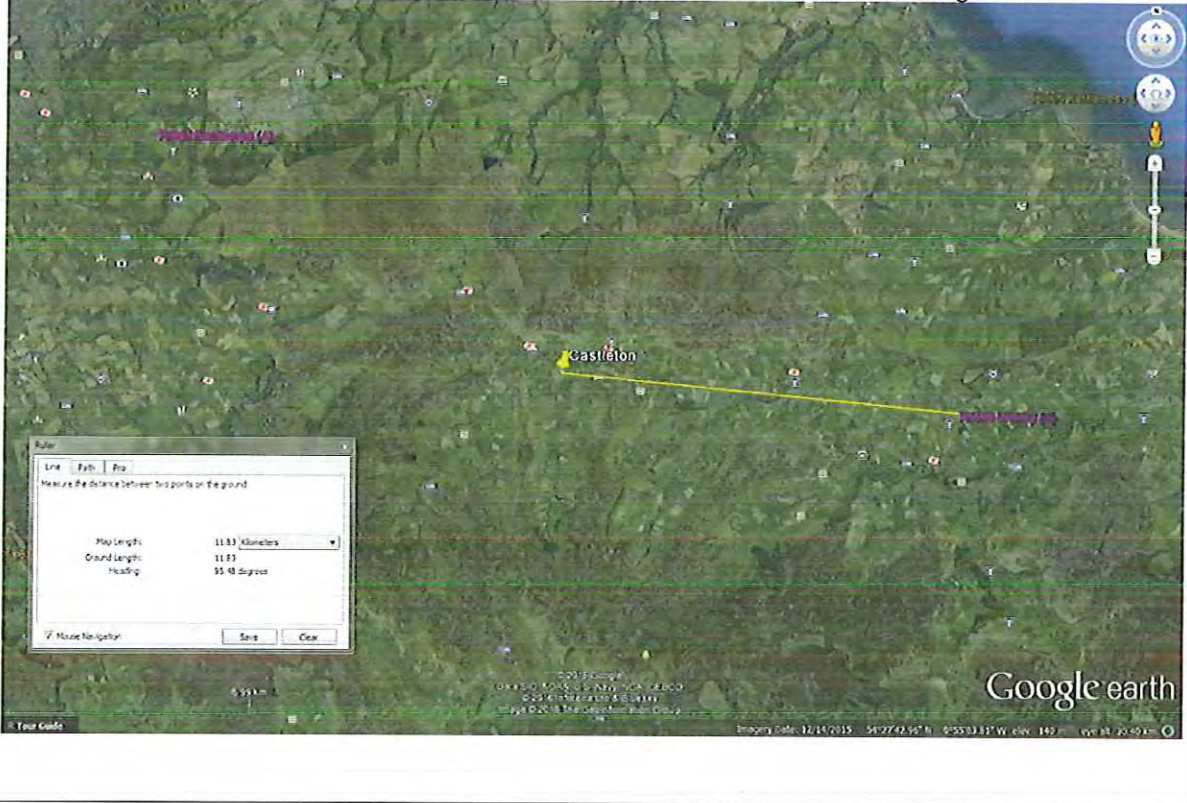
Date of information submission to local planning authority	N/a
Name of contact	N/a
Summary of any issues raised	

**Civil Aviation Authority/Secretary of State for Defence/Aerodrome Operator consultation
(only required for prior approval applications)**

Will the structure be within 3km of an aerodrome or airfield?	yes	<u>No</u>
Has the Civil Aviation Authority/Secretary of State for Defence/Aerodrome Operator been notified	yes	<u>No</u>

Details of response

Nearest being X5WB Whitby (C), >11kms to the east south east of the transmitting station



Developer's Notice


Copy of Developer's Notice enclosed?	Yes	
Date served	19/08/2016	

3.0 Proposed Development

The proposed site
Castleton Transmitting Station, The Howe, Danby Low Moor, Castleton, North Yorkshire, YO21 2NF

Enclose map showing the cell centre and adjoining cells
n/a – minor capacity upgrade with addition of one ground based cabinet of size 0.432m ³ and a second ground based cabinet of size 0.3375m ³ .

Type of Structure (e.g. tower, mast, etc.):	Existing Tower
Description – wooden / timber pole supporting antennas and transmission dishes for broadcast and electronic communications	
Overall Height	15m to top of structure (17.7m to top of lightning finial)
Height of existing building (where applicable)	Arqiva cabin 2.5m; EE/3 cabinet 1.2m
Equipment Housing: existing Arqiva cabin and existing EE/3 cabinet	
Length	Proposed BTS3900 – 0.6m; Link AC – 0.6m
Width	Proposed BTS3900 – 0.45m; Link AC – 0.45m
Height	Proposed BTS3900 – 1.6m; Link AC – 1.25m
Materials (as applicable) - steel cabinet	
Tower/mast etc. – type of material and external colour	n/a
Equipment housing – type of material and external colour	Existing cabin/ets – steel – green / olive green Proposed cabinets – steel – coloured to match existing

Reasons for choice of design
<p>The new cabinets are to be placed upon a new concrete base of 3m x 1.4m adjacent to the west side of the existing EE cabinet which is located on the west side of the monopole. The new cabinets must be 'tied into' the existing in order that feeder cables can be directly taken underground between the existing and new cabinet in order to connect the new units to the existing foundation. In this location, coupled with the very small size of the units, the new cabinets shall continue to be discreetly located so as to ensure the continued protection of visual amenity and the national park surrounds</p>

<p>Arqiva cabin to left of pole and EE/3 cabinet to the right. The new cabinets shall be effectively attached to the right hand cabinet in the photo above.</p>

Technical information

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection Declaration attached (see below)*	Yes	No
<p>International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection public compliance is determined by mathematical calculation and implemented by careful location of antennas, access restrictions and/or barriers and signage as necessary. Members of the public cannot unknowingly enter areas close to the antennas where exposure may exceed the relevant guidelines.</p> <p>When determining compliance the emissions from all mobile phone network operators on or near to the site are taken into account.</p> <p>In order to minimise interference within its own network and with other radio networks, EE/H3G operates its network in such a way the radio frequency power outputs are kept to the lowest levels commensurate with effective service provision</p> <p>As part of EE/H3G's network, the radio base station that is the subject of this application will be configured to operate in this way.</p> <p>All operators of radio transmitters are under a legal obligation to operate those transmitters in accordance with the conditions of their licence. Operation of the transmitter in accordance with the conditions of the licence fulfils the legal obligations in respect of interference to other radio systems, other electrical equipment, instrumentation or air traffic systems. The conditions of the licence are mandated by Ofcom, an agency of national government, who are responsible for the regulation of the civilian radio spectrum. The remit of Ofcom also includes investigation and remedy of any reported significant interference.</p> <p>The telecommunications infrastructure the subject of this application accords with all relevant legislation and as such will not cause significant and irremediable interference with other electrical equipment, air traffic services or instrumentation operated in the national interest.</p>		<p>As with all of Arqiva owned and managed installations, we can confirm the installation of the apparatus has been designed and will be operated within the relevant ICNIRP guidelines on public exposure.</p> <p>An ICNIRP certificate can be provided on request.</p>

4.0 Technical Justification

Enclose predictive coverage plots if appropriate, e.g. to show coverage improvement. Proposals to improve capacity will not generally require coverage plots.

Reason(s) why site required e.g. coverage, upgrade, capacity
<p>The addition of the extra cabinets will assist with the provision of additional call handling capacity which will obviously enhance the operational effectiveness for H3G and EE in the provision of its services from the existing cell site.</p> <p>Obviously it will be possible to increase the capacity on the network and alleviate congestion through a minor equipment upgrade at an existing site rather than through the introduction of additional base stations in the locality.</p>

5.0 Site selection process

Alternative sites considered and not chosen (not generally required for **upgrades / alterations to existing sites** including redevelopment of an existing site to facilitate an upgrade or sharing with another operator)

Site	Site Name and address	National Grid Reference	Reason for not choosing
	n/a – minor upgrade of existing facility by the addition of two further cabinets.		

Additional relevant information:

Paragraph 43 of the National Planning Policy Framework, in which the Government's supportive stance towards developing high quality communications infrastructure is laid out, states that "(local authorities) should aim to keep the numbers of radio and telecommunications masts and the sites for such installations to a minimum consistent with the efficient operation of the network. Existing masts, buildings and other structures should be used, unless the need for a new site has been justified". There is no such justification in this case.

EE and H3G have examined its existing portfolio of sites in this region and determined that there are no alternatives in the area which can be upgraded to provide the required coverage within the target area. The existing installation at the telephone exchange represents the only feasible option in this instance which allows the current technical requirement to be met without the deployment of an additional base station in the locality.

Siting and Appearance

In terms of siting, the selected option is a well-established broadcast and telecommunications site. The proposal now subject of this application seeks to upgrade the mobile phone operators site to provide much required capacity handling across the network services provided to the area. It is submitted that the siting is wholly appropriate, particularly when balanced against the alternative, which would be the addition of a further telecommunications installation in the area.

It is acknowledged that the wooden 'telegraph pole' style mast is located within the national park boundaries, and particular regard has been had to ensuring that no harm would come to the local environment as a result of the required upgrade. It is considered that this is fully achieved by the proposal by way of design by ensuring the smallest possible cabinets are utilised. In terms of appearance, the established use and small scale of the proposal serve to mitigate impact.

The scheme retains the existing antennas unaltered and the additional cabinets would be discreetly sited adjacent to the existing EE/3 cabinet and are smaller in cubic capacity than the existing cabinet. Within the context of the existing apparatus it is considered that these alterations would not have a detrimental impact on the visual amenities of the national park and continue to protect the unique environment of the North Yorkshire Moors area and ensuring the enhancement of services provided to the residents of Castleton and the visitors to the national park.

It is considered that the proposal represents the optimum siting and design option available to the Applicants, achieving as it does a balance between meeting the technical requirement and avoiding harm to and protection of the national park.

PLANNING POLICY

The planning system in England is 'plan-led'. In accordance with s70 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1990, and section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004, in determining planning applications the local planning authority is required to have regard to the provisions of the Development Plan, so far as material to the application and to any other material considerations, and is required to determine the application in accordance with the provisions of the Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

However in this case, the equivalent of outline planning permission is already granted for the development by Part 16 of the GPDO 2015. As such the proposed development is permitted development and can be carried out by a code operator subject to limitations and before beginning the development by the submission of an application for a prior approval determination to the LPA.

Development Plan policies that seek to prevent or limit the installation of additional telecommunications apparatus, other than for siting and appearance reasons, or seek to restrict the installation of new masts, are therefore of no relevance to such proposals. In *Murrell v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and Another* Court of Appeal 2010, at paragraphs 44

to 50 of his judgment Lord Justice Richards confirmed this is the case in a case relating to agricultural buildings prior approval permitted development. He stated:

44. *It is not strictly necessary for me to go on to consider the second issue, concerning the inspector's approach to the question whether, if prior approval was required, it should be given. But since permission to appeal on that issue was granted because it raised an important point of principle, and since we heard full argument on it, I think it right to make some observations on it.*

45. *The question of prior approval under paragraph A2(2) can only arise in respect of "permitted development" within Class A (i.e. development falling within the terms of Class A and not excluded by paragraph A1). Such development is permitted subject to the conditions in paragraph A2, including the condition relating to prior approval, but those conditions do not affect the principle of development. In recognition of the importance of agriculture and its operational needs, the GPDO has already taken a position on the issue of principle. Thus, as the guidance in Annex E spells out, if the GPDO requirements are met, "the principle of whether the development should be permitted is not for consideration" in the prior approval procedure (paragraph E15).*

46. *Paragraph E22 draws an analogy with outline planning permission, stating that details submitted for prior approval "should be regarded in much the same light as applications for approval of reserved matters following the grant of outline permission". The analogy is not a precise one and is not put forward as such in Annex E. One obvious difference is that in the case of an outline planning permission there exists an accrued permission, whereas in a Class A prior approval case no permission accrues until the occurrence of one of the events in paragraph A2(2)(iii). In practice there may also be differences of detail: for example, although both cases may involve the approval of siting, design and external appearance, in the case of outline planning permission there is likely to have been an assessment of the general suitability of the site at the permission stage, leaving less flexibility at the reserved matters stage. Nevertheless, the two situations call for a broadly similar approach, and the analogy with outline planning permission has a real value in underlining the point that the assessment of siting, design and external appearance has to be made in a context where the principle of the development is not itself in issue.*

47. *What troubles me about the inspector's decision on the substantive appeal in this case is that, far from acknowledging that the principle of development was not in issue, she appears to have based herself on policies where the principle of development was very much in issue, so that on the question of impact on visual amenity her decision reads more like the determination of an ordinary planning application than the determination of an application for prior approval of a Class A permitted development. Thus:*

i) She makes no explicit reference to Annex E, the most important policy guidance for the decision she had to make. I accept that there are indications that she had the guidance in mind: in particular, the passage in paragraph 13 of her decision about isolated buildings (cf. paragraph E27 of Annex E) and the passage in paragraph 15 about the operational needs of the agricultural business (cf. paragraph E16 of Annex E). All the same, the absence of explicit reference to Annex E is very surprising and there is insufficient in her reasons to show that she took the guidance properly into account.

ii) The only policy that she actually quotes is key principle 1(iv) of PPS7, which provides for strict control of new building development in the countryside. It is not apposite in the context of a Class A permitted development, and we were told that neither party referred the inspector to that subparagraph. The Local Plan policies to which she refers are likewise concerned with the principle of development in rural areas, and a number of them (Policies GS1, GS3 and ENV8) provide that development will not be permitted unless specified criteria are met. It is true, as Beatson J pointed out, that her reference to those policies reflected the cases put to her by the parties, but that does not meet my concern about the use she made of them.

48. *It was permissible for the inspector to take the policies into account in so far as they bore on the question of impact on visual amenity, and it is possible that she did in fact use them only for that limited purpose: she said in paragraph 11 that the adverse effect of the proposed development on the open character and appearance of the surrounding countryside would be contrary to the "objectives" of the policies. I have borne in mind what was said by Hoffmann LJ in South Somerset*

District Council v Secretary of State for the Environment [1993] 1 PLR 80 as to how a decision letter of this kind should be read. Reading the decision letter in that way and as a whole, I am far from persuaded that the inspector did adopt the correct approach.

49. The question whether the particular form of development proposed is acceptable in terms of siting, design and appearance involves a balancing exercise. Paragraph E16 of Annex E refers to the weighing of two sets of considerations: on the one hand, the operational needs of agriculture and related matters; on the other hand, the effect of the development upon the landscape in terms of visual amenity, as well as the implications for ancient monuments, archaeological sites and sites of recognised nature conservation value. That exercise involves potentially difficult planning judgments, which are the province of the local planning authority and, on appeal, the planning inspector and with which the court will not interfere otherwise than on grounds of irrationality. That makes it all the important for the court to be satisfied that the decision-maker has approached the exercise from the right perspective when attributing weight to the competing considerations. An approach premised, for example, on the need for strict controls over development in the countryside could produce a different result from an approach premised on an acceptance of the principle of development in the countryside. This adds to my concern about the inspector's decision in this case.

50. Accordingly, if the substantive decision as to prior approval had been a live issue, I would have been in favour of allowing the appeal on that issue, quashing the inspector's decision and remitting the matter for a fresh decision.

This matter was also dealt with at a recent telecoms prior approval appeal in Cannock (PINS ref: APP/C3430/A/12/2172974) where in permitting a shared O2 and Vodafone base station in the Green Belt, Inspector Moon a very experienced telecoms inspector stated at paragraph 4 of his decision:

"4. The appeal arises from a decision of the Council not to give their approval for the siting or external appearance of a development that would otherwise be permitted under Part 24 of Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (GPDO). The permission granted under the GPDO is equivalent to an outline planning permission and the Council's considerations of the matter are limited to the effects of the development arising from its siting or external appearance, not the principle of the development. Although the site is within the Green Belt, it seems to me, therefore, that there is no scope to consider whether the scheme represents inappropriate development in the Green Belt, or whether very special circumstances need to be demonstrated to justify the granting of approval for it. On that basis, the Council's first reason for refusal is outside the scope of the matters they were able to consider and should therefore be disregarded."

In accordance with the requirements of Part 16 of the Order only the siting and appearance of the development are relevant to the consideration of an application for a prior approval determination.

National Planning Policy Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) (NPPF)

The NPPF, which came into force on 27 March 2012, has replaced PPG8 in terms of national policy specifically relating to electronic communications development.

Paragraph 14 states 'At the heart of the planning system is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan making and decision taking. ...

'For decision taking this means:

1. approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and
2. where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out-of-date, granting permission unless:
3. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or

4. specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.

Included within the core planning principles to be taken into account in paragraph 17 are the following relevant points:

5. planning should proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities;
6. always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings;
7. support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy);
8. conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations;

Paragraph 21 advises LPA's to 'plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries;' and paragraph 29 recognises that 'Smarter use of technologies can reduce the need to travel.' The upgrade proposed in this application will enhance existing services and facilitate additional 4G technology, allowing for home working and can reduce the need to travel, thus contributing to the sustainability agenda.

Leading on from this, Section 5 of the NPPF addresses supporting high quality communications infrastructure. Paragraph 42 sets out that 'Advanced, high quality communications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. The development of high speed broadband technology and other communications networks also plays a vital role in enhancing the provision of local community facilities and services.'

It has already been noted that Paragraph 43 advises that 'Existing masts, buildings and other structures should be used, unless the need for a new site has been justified. Where new sites are required, equipment should be sympathetically designed and camouflaged where appropriate.' The proposed upgrade of an existing radio base station directly accords with NPPF guidance.

Paragraph 44 emphasises that LPAs 'should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of telecommunications development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development.' It sets out that LPA's 'should ensure that they have evidence to demonstrate that telecommunications infrastructure will not cause significant and irremediable interference with other electrical equipment, air traffic services or instrumentation operated in the national interest.

The European Commission has issued a directive (2004/108/EC) governing all forms of electronic equipment regarding the interference that such equipment produces and, in turn, its immunity to interference from outside.

Any equipment compliant with that directive, such as that proposed in this application, is unlikely to suffer or cause interference. However, if there is a complaint of interference to domestic radio and television, in the first instance the BBC will assist, via the BBC Help Receiving TV and Radio web site at: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/reception/> . If, following investigation, there is evidence of interference, the operator will ensure any issues associated with their equipment are addressed. For any other types of interference, Ofcom will investigate.

Finally, Paragraph 46 clarifies that LPA's 'must determine applications on planning grounds. They should not seek to prevent competition between different operators, question the need for the

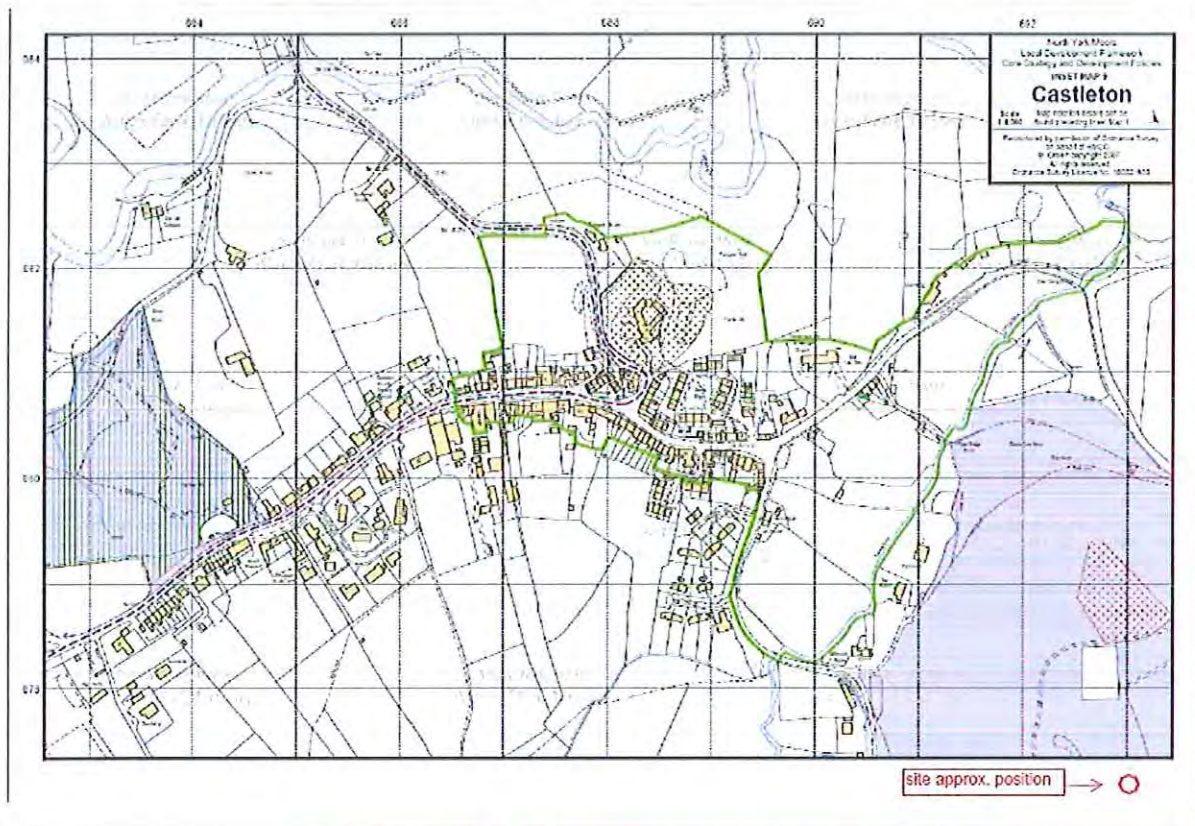
telecommunications system, or determine health safeguards if the proposal meets International Commission guidelines for public exposure.'

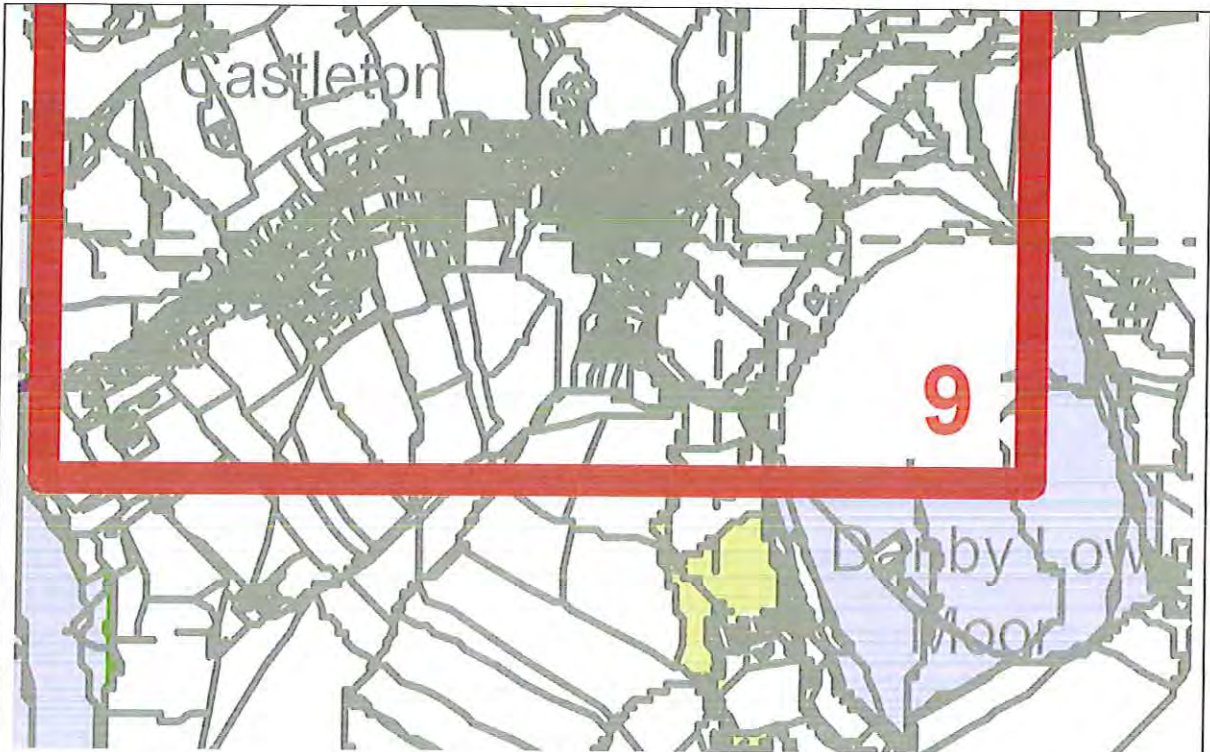
As with all of Arqiva owned and managed installations, we can confirm the installation of the apparatus has been designed and will be operated within the relevant ICNIRP guidelines on public exposure. Thus the only remaining considerations must be planning related, specifically in this case siting and design, both of which are considered wholly appropriate given the use of an existing facility mitigation of visual impact as discussed in the preceding subsection.

The proposal outlined within the document and the supporting enclosures, is in complete accordance with the guidance as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Local Policy

The relevant policies are contained in within the North York Moors NPA Local Development Framework, Core Strategy and Development Policies, adopted 13 November 2008.





The Castleton Transmitting Station is located outside of the Castleton conservation area but is sited within an established area Mountain, Moor, Heath, Down and Cliff within the national park as depicted in a section of the interactive proposals map detailed above.

The relevant Local Policies include:-

Core Policy C – Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Geodiversity

The quality and diversity of the natural environment of the North York Moors National Park will be conserved and enhanced. Conditions for biodiversity will be maintained and improved and important geodiversity assets will be protected. Protected sites and species will be afforded the highest level of protection with priority also given to local aims and targets for the natural environment.

All developments, projects and activities will be expected to:

- 1 Provide an appropriate level of protection to legally protected sites and species.
- 2 Maintain, and where appropriate enhance, conditions for priority habitats and species identified in the North York Moors Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 3 Maintain and where appropriate enhance recognised geodiversity assets.
- 4 Maintain and where appropriate enhance other sites, features, species or networks of ecological or geological interest and provide for the appropriate management of these.
- 5 Maximise opportunities for enhancement of ecological or geological assets, particularly in line with the North York Moors Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Tees Valley and North East Yorkshire Geodiversity Action Plans and the regional Habitat Enhancement Areas.
- 6 Mitigate against any necessary impacts through appropriate habitat creation, restoration or enhancement on site or elsewhere.

Development Policy 1 – Environmental Protection

To conserve and enhance the special qualities of the North York Moors National Park, development will only be permitted where:

- 1 It will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on surface and ground water, soil, air quality and agricultural land.
- 2 It will not generate unacceptable levels of noise, vibration, activity or light pollution.

- 3 There will be no adverse effects arising from sources of pollution which would impact on the health, safety and amenity of the public and users of the development.
- 4 Land stability can be achieved without causing unacceptable environmental or landscape impact.
- 5 There is or will be sufficient infrastructure capacity.

Core Policy G – Landscape, Design and Historic Assets

The landscape, historic assets and cultural heritage of the North York Moors will be conserved and enhanced. High quality sustainable design will be sought which conserves or enhances the landscape setting, settlement layout and building characteristics of the landscape character areas identified in the North York Moors Landscape Character Assessment. Particular protection will be given to those elements which contribute to the character and setting of:

- 1 Conservation Areas
- 2 Listed Buildings
- 3 Historic Parks and Gardens
- 4 Scheduled Monuments and other sites of archaeological importance

The re-use of buildings of architectural and historic importance which make a positive contribution to the landscape and character of the National Park will be encouraged.

Development Policy 25 - Telecommunications

The provision of infrastructure for telecommunications and information technology will be supported where it is of a scale and design appropriate to the National Park and helps meet the needs of local communities. Proposals for the erection of telecommunications masts and equipment and any associated development will be permitted where:

- 1 There are no suitable alternative means of provision
- 2 There is no unacceptable adverse visual impact upon the character of the locality and the wider landscape
- 3 The siting of the installation makes use of the least environmentally intrusive option available.
- 4 The proposal is part of a co-ordinated, long term strategy for the provision of telecommunications technology.
- 5 Provision is made for the removal of the equipment when it is redundant.

Development Policy 3 – Design

To maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the National Park, development will be permitted where:

- 1 The siting, orientation, layout and density preserves or enhances views into and out of the site, spaces about and between buildings and other features that contribute to the character and quality of the environment and will not result in the loss of an open space which contributes to the amenity, character and setting of a settlement.
- 2 The scale, height, massing, proportion, form, size, materials and design features of the proposal are compatible with surrounding buildings, and will not have an adverse effect upon the amenities of adjoining occupiers.
- 3 A high standard of design detailing is used whether traditional or contemporary, which reflects or complements that of the local vernacular.
- 4 Provision is made for adequate storage and waste management facilities.
- 5 Good quality sustainable design and construction techniques are incorporated in the development including measures to minimise energy use and where possible use energy from renewable sources.
- 6 A satisfactory landscaping scheme forms an integral part of the proposal.
- 7 The design takes account of the safety, security and access needs for all potential users of the development and provides car parking provision in line with the standards adopted by the Authority.

In respect of core and development policies:-

Insofar as it is applicable, the new cabinets have been purposely designed to be the smallest possible cabinet deployment that is capable of providing the urgent capacity upgrade requirement at the site and, for technological and environmental reasons, the two additional cabinets can only be sited adjacent to the existing cabinet.

There may indeed be other alternatives available to provide the essential additional capacity on the EE network demanded by its customers, but this would require the development of yet another ground based mast installation in the area and clearly this would be in contravention of both local policy Development Policy 3 objective 1 as well as national planning policy to prevent the proliferation of masts.

The deployment of two additional very small cabinets also ensures that in accordance with objective 2 of Development Policy 3 there will be absolutely no unacceptable visual impact on the character of the locality and the wider landscape environs of Danby Low Moor.

And clearly with just the deployment of these two cabinets, the proposed development total adheres to the objective 3 requirements of begin the least environmentally intrusive option available to the operators.

Additionally the proposed development byway of its siting, layout and design will totally ensure the continued preservation of the views into and out of the site and environs of Danby Low Moor; is totally of a scale and low height to ensure that it is compatible with its surroundings and will have no affect on local amenity in accordance with Development Policy 3 and equally will further ensure that the landscape of the North York Moors continues to be preserved whilst at the same time provide additional technological improvements to services provided to both residents and visitors to the Castleton area in accordance with Core Policy G.

Consequently, the proposed development will therefore be wholly appropriate and will positively contribute to the area, and will be in accordance with the provisions of good neighbourliness, design and conservation practice.

All of these works will thus ensure that the site is capable of providing additional call handling capacity for the service demands and expectations of EE and H3G customers

Consequently the proposal is fully compliant with local policy as there is a clear need and justifiable need for the upgrade which has been designed and specifically located in positions so as to minimise any potential environmental impact.

Summary

Overall, it is considered the application complies with both national and local policy. In terms of national policy the proposal is sympathetically designed, it minimises the number of installations and has a high quality of design. It will enhance the provision of local community facilities and services.

The proposal has been assessed against the criteria of the policy and no conflict has been identified. The proposal seeks consent for minor upgrade works at an existing site with no additional impact on either the site itself or the surrounding environment.

National planning policy is to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems, and operators have obligations to meet customer demands for improved quality of service.

The specific requirement of the operator in this instance can be achieved through the minor upgrade of an established site and without harm to the local environment. The proposed upgrade is considered to be compliant with relevant policies.

The proposal has been fully designed with, and is compliant to, ICNIRP guidelines and if so required a declaration of compliance can be provided on request.

Contact Details

Name (agent)	Jonathan Haddrell	Telephone
Operator	H3G and EE	Fax no
Address	c/o Arqiva Ltd	Email address
	Crawley Court	
	Winchester	
	Hampshire	
	SO21 2QA	

Signed

Date

19/08/2016

Position

Director

Company
(on behalf of the
above operator)

Needham Haddrell