

Supplementary information

Pre Application Check list

1. Site details

Site name		Site Address	36 New Bank Road Blackburn BB2 6JW
National Grid Reference:	E 366937 N 428526		
Site Ref Number:	Blackburn_Corp_1-A1-P1-P1-D	Site Type	IX LAP

2. Pre application check

Site Selection

Was the LPA mast register available to check for suitable sites by the operator or the local planning authority	YES	NO
If no explain why: https://www.mastdata.com/ has been used to research available masts in the area to seek alternative sites before opting for the construction of a new wireless communications tower.		
Were industry site databases checked for suitable sites by the operator:	YES	NO
If no explain why:		

Annual Area wide information to local planning authority

Date of information submission to local planning authority:	
Name of contact:	
Summary of any issues raised:	

Pre application consultation with the Local Planning authority

Date of written offer of pre-application consultation:	22/03/2018	
Was there Pre application contact:	YES	NO
Date of pre application contact:	6/04/2018	
Name of Contact:	Rebecca Halliwell (Assistant Planning Officer), Alec Hickey (Planner)	
Summary of the outcome/Main issues raised:		
<p>A pre-application consultation email was sent to the LPA on 22 March 2018 which outlined the need for a small telecoms mast in the area and a meeting set up on 6th April 2018.</p> <p>It was felt that if considered the mast development meets the part 16A GPDO guidelines for telecoms masts then the application should proceed.</p> <p>During the meeting further applications were also discussed in which a pre application could be set</p>		

up for the total number of proposed sites internexus wants to pursue to deliver its rollout. The council were open to this being done but would requested a list of exact locations.

Ten Commitments Consultation

Rating of site under Traffic light Model:	Green	Amber	Green
Outline of consultation carried out:			
We have not consulted with the community in relation to this application, but if the Council considers this to be required we are happy to do so.			
Summary of outcome/main issues raised: N/A			

School/College

Location of site in relation to school/college: The proposed site is located approximately 65m from St Silas Church of England primary school.
Outline of consultation carried out with school/college: It is considered not needed due to the distance between the proposed development and school boundary.
Summary of outcome/main issues raised:

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

Will the structure be within 3km of an aerodrome or airfield?	Yes	No
Has the Civil Aviation Authority/Secretary of State for Defence/Aerodrome Operator been notified?		No
Details of response:		

Developer's Notice

Copy of Developer's Notice enclosed?	Yes	No
Date served:	10 April 2018	

3. Proposed Development

This application is for a 20m lightweight lattice tower to accommodate 2 Milliwave dishes and 16 Sectors.

The proposed site is located in the rear yard of 36 New Bank Road, BB2 6JW, which is currently being used as a takeaway outlet. The area is located in a mixed residential and commercial area shown



Below is a photo of the site for your reference:



The drawings submitted with this application for prior approval provide further details regarding the specific location, design and material specifications of the equipment.

Type of Structure (e.g. tower, mast, etc.): Mast	
Description: The proposal involves the installation of a 20.0m lattice mast which is constructed using steel rods. Its cross-section is square and will accommodate 4NO. antenna per face. There will also be 2NO. 600mm milliwave dishes located beneath the antennas.	
Additional to the mast, the proposal includes the installation of 2NO. Equipment cabinets and 1No. power meter at ground level.	
The dimensions of the equipment are detailed below.	
The proposed site is not in an area open to the public as it is located in an enclosed back yard. Hence it has been deemed protective fencing is not necessary.	
Overall Height: 20.0m	
Height of adjacent building	Approximately 9.0m high
Equipment Housing: 455_OUTDOOR_DRD_LR	
Length: 600mm	
Width: 600mm	
Height: 450mm	
Equipment Housing: Meter cabinet	
Length: See drawings	
Width: See drawings	
Height: See drawings	
Tower/mast etc. – type of material and external colour:	Steel – galvanised finish
Equipment housing – type of material and external colour:	Galvanised steel- Painted Grey (RAL 7035)

Reasons for choice of design:
<p>IX Wireless (IX) is delivering high speed Fibre quality broadband through the Air allowing for the receiving property to be FTTP enabled (Fibre To The Property). This is done by attaching a small IX receiver on the property. Our deployment capacity is 20Gbps which is 40x more than 4G technology. Unlike mobile telephone transmitters, IX devices (Antennas, Dishes) do not transmit signals that penetrate walls/Foliage i.e. IX devices use non penetrating radio waves to distribute their signal. Due to non-penetrating nature of the transmissions IX devices require 'Line of sight' to connect & deliver FTTP.</p> <p>The wireless communication tower will act as a Local Access Point which will connect to IX's network distribution tower on Revidge Mast. Due to requiring 'Line of sight' the distribution tower cannot supply to local area , Whilst we are currently using Revidge Mast as the distribution tower its height renders it unable to act as an access point for residential areas. This is because IX receivers ('Nanos') also require "Line of Sight which means the transmitter on the mast needs to see the receiver near the neighbourhood homes, which due the height and angle of distribution tower means 'line of sight' is usually disrupted.</p> <p>The Local Access Point will provide high speed fibre quality broadband to the local area, delivering an FTTP service.</p> <p>High capacity wireless technology devices demand that they are located in as stable a position as possible. Even the slightest movement could cause loss of service. Lattice towers offer much more stability than structures such as monopoles because they have less wind drag, due to wind being able</p>

to pass through the lattice steel work. There is also an additional visual benefit to the use of a lattice mast, as views are less obstructed than they would be by a solid structure.

Once a tower is built, it will serve for many years allowing easy access for future upgrades. There is no need to dig up roads and pavements, the result of which means the carbon footprint is lower than when deploying traditional high-speed internet infrastructures.

The Wireless Radios used to supply broadband to the masts have not only a limited range but are highly sensitive to movement created by environmental conditions, such as wind. IX's telecommunication towers are designed to compensate for this.

The site conforms to the Planning policy for prior approval.

4. Technical Information

	YES	NO
<p>The telecommunications apparatus sought to be installed as part of this application consist of a 20m light-weight open lattice tower supporting 16 antennas and 2 transmission dishes, also 1 equipment cabinets and dedicated metered single phase power supply, all to be located within the private secure yard at the rear of 36 New bank road. Specific details covering the scale and materials of the apparatus are detailed in the attached appendices.</p> <p>Access to the site will be provided from the adjacent road using the existing access. This will reduce the overall footprint of land which will be impacted upon to a minimum and ensure ease of access for both construction and maintenance.</p> <p>Once constructed, the development will be unmanned requiring only periodic visits for routine maintenance and servicing.</p> <p>In accordance with all relevant health and safety legislation and guidelines, access to the site will be restricted to authorised personnel and the routine maintenance and servicing of the apparatus will only be carried out by properly trained and qualified staff. Electronic communications base station sites are specifically designed to prevent unauthorised access by members of the public and, therefore, there is no requirement to incorporate inclusive access arrangements into the proposed layout and design of the development.</p> <p>Telecommunications planning guidance states that it is not for the local planning authority to seek to replicate through the planning system controls under the health and safety regime as it is a matter for the Health and Safety Executive.</p> <p>The Government guidelines state that provided a proposed base station meets the ICNIRP guidelines for public exposure, then it should not be necessary for the local planning authority to consider the impacts of health concerns. It is confirmed that the proposed equipment and installation complies with ICNIRP guidelines and a Certificate of Compliance has been submitted in support of the</p>		

<p>application</p> <p>International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection Declaration attached (see below)*</p> <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.</p> <p>Members of the public cannot unknowingly enter areas close to the antennas where exposure may exceed the relevant guidelines.</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>		
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5. Technical Justification

Reason(s) why site required e.g. coverage, upgrade, capacity

IX Wireless (IX) understand the importance of a high-quality communications infrastructure. This is vital to sustain economic growth and help to build stronger local and national economies. Everyone can benefit from the enhanced provision of local community facilities and services. We would all like more choice and greater speed. IX is providing Air Fibre To the Premises known as FTTP, without the need for a telephone line. IX wants to make this a reality within your community bringing high-speed broadband technology, which is less disruptive to install and easy to maintain and upgrade.

UK government policy on Internet infrastructure deployment

The UK Government recognise how important it is for everyone to have the opportunity to benefit from essential online services. They also see the benefit of digital inclusion for the UK economy,

which could add a further £63 billion value. The national planning policy of 2012 stated 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.”¹

IX Wireless’s commitment to the responsible development of wireless infrastructure

With most Government services now moving to an online format, the gap between the digitally included and excluded is growing. To be truly digitally included, individuals need to have reliable access to the internet from their own home, at a time of their own choosing, at a speed appropriate with their requirements. Consequently, there is significant pressure on housing providers, particularly those that fit into the demographic profile of the digitally excluded, to provide internet access for tenants. The Government wants to reach these people and ease them into digital life and the colourful world of online. To date, many local authorities have proved to be supportive of the notion of digital inclusion and recognise its importance.

Some Local Authorities have already made great attempts to provide internet access for tenants by creating designated Wi-Fi access, “hubs”, where they can use the provided facilities at designated times of day. However, tenants need their own methods of accessing the internet, e.g. a tablet, smart TV, phone or laptop. The Government’s demand for digital inclusion has reached much Council but they are expected to meet it from within their current budget restraints, without the provision of additional funding to support this.

What is digitally excluded

“Being able to go online does not mean that people have the basic digital capability to use the internet to do things that benefit them day to day”. According to the BBC Media Literacy study, 21% of people can’t use the web. 14% of people don’t have internet access at all, so 7% do have internet access but don’t use it in ways that benefit them day to day.

This is a higher figure than the 18% referred to in the GDS Digital Landscape Research published in November 2012, but it reflects our growing understanding of what it means to be digitally excluded. Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups Digital exclusion affects some of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in society:

- those in social housing - 37% of those who are digitally excluded are social housing tenants;
- those on lower wages, or unemployed - 17% of people earning less than £20,000 never use the internet, as opposed to 2% of people earning more than £40,000. 4% of people without basic digital skills are on lower wages or are unemployed;
- those with disabilities - 33% of people with registered disabilities have never used the internet. This is 54% of the total number of people who have never used the internet;
- older people - over 53% of people who lack basic digital skills are aged over 65, and 69% are over 55
- young people - 6% of people who lack digital skills are between 15 and 24 years. Only 27% of young people who are offline are in full-time employment.

There are other groups who have a higher tendency to be digitally excluded such as offenders and ex-offenders. Their risk of reoffending drops significantly when digital skills, training and support are used to complement existing approaches. 21% needed help with maths, reading and writing, 41% with their education, and 40% to help improve their work-related skills. For all of these groups, adult

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/5-supporting-high-quality-communications-infrastructure>

digital and literacy skills are a sizeable challenge. Being able to improve adult digital and literacy skills is at the heart of reducing digital exclusion and helping people go online.”

A digitally included person is fully connected to the internet. They can do their weekly shopping, chat to friends and family anywhere in the world via audio or video, manage their banking, apply for jobs, watch TV and take part in any number of online educational courses, all from the comfort of their own home. Benefits accrue that are:

Social - The opportunity to connect with old and new friends via social media or email; to audio or video call anyone in the world that is a connected person

Educational - To keep up with local, national and international events; to learn a new skill, language or hobby; to obtain a balanced view of world events by the distillation of multiple news sources

Recreational - To book a holiday, research a destination, check the weather; to follow a sports team, book a concert or a meal, shop or sell; the permutations are endless.

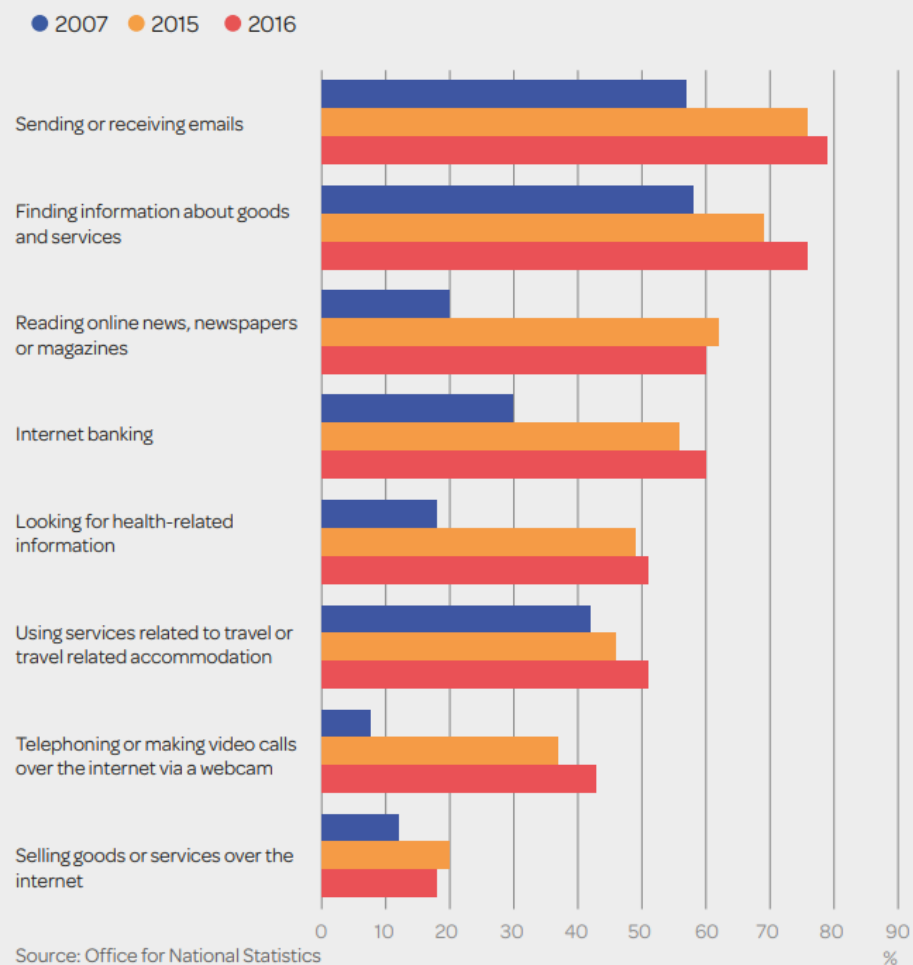
Health - Take advantage of online GP services, utilise the NHS symptom checker, book an appointment online 24/7, instead of waiting for opening hours, order prescriptions, join support groups or research conditions.

Financial - Employment applications, applying and checking eligibility to benefits, paying bills on time, shopping around for the best deals on groceries and gifts, receiving Universal Credit, an online managed benefit.

Statistics - The following table and information is provided by the office for national statistics and shows UK internet usage in the various categories.

The Government recognises how important it is for everyone to have the opportunity to enjoy and have access to essential online services. Due to the Government’s swift action in channel shifting, pressure on housing providers, to encourage and provide internet access for their tenants has increased. With this current trend of channel shifting, many services moving online, the gap between the digitally included and excluded is growing.

Figure 4: Internet activities by year, 2007, 2015 and 2016, Great Britain



IX Wireless supplies the solution

IX Wireless technology is much more efficient than deploying traditional internet infrastructure rollouts. It is faster, cheaper and more importantly provides an easier build and upgrade path for the future without needing to dig up roads.

The major obstacles when deploying traditional high-speed internet infrastructures are the huge costs and time scales involved, with estimates going beyond 15 years as well as costing billions of pounds. Wireless internet networks remove the need to follow this timely, disruptive and costly process.

The use of plant equipment, road resurfacing and diesel operated equipment would be not just be dramatically reduced at rollout stage but also completely eradicated for all future maintenance, resulting in a much cheaper, less disruptive and environmentally friendly infrastructure build.

The IX network allows an alternative to conventional broadband delivery. IX not only supply high speed Fibre broadband but their network delivers a service that is FTTP much faster and reliable than FTTC (fibre to the cabinet) which is usually what is offered by conventional internet service providers. The cost savings during the network build are in return passed on to 6G internet Limited allowing a more competitive offering to the end user for example a variety of subscriptions and payment methods making internet accessible for a more inclusive demographic of society. Options such as:-standard monthly contracts; No contract “pay as you go” type service; and Wireless access points “hubs” for multiple users are among the options offered. Along with this as broadband is supplied through the air there is no need for a user to purchase a telephone line, again

reducing the cost to the end user. The efficiencies and varieties of ways to use the service works with the government's aim to bring an end to the digitally excluded demographic, providing a service that can be used by the user in the manner they can and want to use it.

This information is provided to assist the Local Planning Authority in understanding any technical constraints on the location of the proposed development.

6. 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)

If no alternative site options have been investigated, please explain why:			
Option	Site	NGR	Comments
1	St Silas Church, Preston New Road, Blackburn, BB2 6PS	Easting:366680 Northing 428531	Having reviewed this site, Vodafone are currently using all 4 corners of the roof space. We would not be able to gain full 360 degree coverage and therefore cannot gain the level of coverage required for the targeted area. Along with this Vodafone have equipment mounted within the church tower, IX Wireless cannot mount within a structure as the radio waves transmitted are non-penetrating meaning they need LOS to gain the ability to connect to other devices, this means that the only option to utilise this site would be to mount on the outside of the Church tower which as the Church is a Grade II listed building is not an option. Due to these considerations this site has been discounted as a potential site.
2	Wensley Road Street works, Wensley Ford, Blackburn, BB2 1UA	Easting: 367104 Northing: 427815	Line of sight from this mast would be partially blocked by the treeline boarding the target area reducing the Level of coverage. Due to this it is considered that the advanced site is better situated to deliver the optimum level of coverage.
3	Revidge Telecoms Mast	Easting: 367206 Northing: 428985	We already have devices on Revidge Telecoms Mast; we cannot cover the New Bank Road area from Revidge Mast due to the height and location of the mast.



Land use planning designations: Currently the land is used as a private area at the rear of a business premises operated as a take away food outlet.

Additional relevant information (planning policy and material considerations):

Planning Policies

This section sets out the most relevant national and local planning policies concerning the proposed development.

Local Planning Policies (Blackburn and Darwen)

Telecommunications

7.19 Fast, reliable and universally available digital communication is an essential factor in supporting and growing our economy and enabling people to live their lives the way they wish to. Telecommunications providers are making very significant investment in new infrastructure to facilitate this. Much of the new infrastructure required is either installed below the ground under the providers' powers as statutory undertakers, or as permitted development. However certain types of telecommunications equipment do require consent from the Council in some instances.

Policy 44 sets out the criteria that the Council will apply in assessing applications of this type.

Applications for the siting of new telecommunications equipment will be permitted provided that:

i) it has been demonstrated that co-siting the equipment with existing equipment, or in the case of antennae, their siting on an existing building, mast or structure, is not a viable option;

ii) it is not located in nor likely to have an unacceptable harmful impact on a Site of

Special Scientific Interest, County Heritage Site, Local Nature Reserve, other sensitive landscape setting, or on significance of heritage assets including views and their setting, unless it can be demonstrated that no technically acceptable alternative site is available and the need for the development outweighs the degree of harm caused; and

iii) the impact of the development on the landscape or townscape is minimised, within the constraints of operating requirements, through siting, design, materials and colour.

Digital Connectivity

125. Broadband access is becoming a critical factor in attracting knowledge based employment in the Borough. The availability of good quality broadband allows fast download and upload speeds enabling businesses and individuals to run their own mail server and internet services directly from their own office rather than hosting with an Internet Service Provider.

126. The 2009 Infrastructure and Delivery Plan highlighted that broadband coverage across the Borough is uneven, with some areas not having access and others having insufficient services to support business needs. Insufficient broadband provision is recognised as an economic barrier in the Pennine Lancashire sub-region and improving broadband provision across the sub-region is a key objective.

127. The Government has recognised the importance of broadband access in achieving the economic growth agenda and 'Broadband Delivery UK' (BDUK) was set up to deliver the Government's Broadband Strategy by bringing superfast broadband to all areas of the UK. Public funding has been made available through BDUK due to the recognition that the private market could not deliver this ambition itself, particularly with regards to more rural and isolated areas.

128. The 'Pennine Lancashire Strategic Action Plan for Digital Connectivity' mapped next generation access broadband across the sub-region and illustrated forecast coverage by 2015 based on a 'do-nothing' scenario (leaving the private market to deliver superfast broadband). The plan showed that areas of Blackburn with Darwen (predominantly rural) are unlikely to have access to superfast broadband by 2015 without public sector intervention, and only the urban cores are likely to be served by more than one operator.

129. The Lancashire Local Broadband Plan (Jan 2012) acknowledges the importance of superfast broadband to the economy including good quality connections in the workplace and people's homes, as increasingly people are choosing to work from home. The Plan also acknowledges that the rural areas are most likely to suffer from digital exclusion (e.g. limited or no access to digital information technology).

130. Superfast Lancashire is a broadband project to bring fibre broadband to 97% of homes and businesses in the county by the end of 2015 – roughly 675,000 premises. The project will boost local economy by creating around 2,500 jobs and protect more than 1,200 jobs by the end of 2015. The project will also be of significant benefit to those Lancashire premises which currently receive downstream speeds of less than 2Mbps. Ofcom believe that around 15 per cent of premises in Lancashire currently receive less than 2Mbps and this project will address this issue.

General Policies

General Permitted Development Order

- relating to PD rights for electronic communications code operators (24/11/2016)

- Part 16 Class A of the GPSO 2015 is titled “electronic communications code operators” and permits “the installation, alteration or replacement of any “electronic communication apparatus” (including masts), subject to various limitations and conditions. This class also permits “the use of land in an emergency.....to station and operate moveable electronic communications apparatus” and “development ancillary to radio equipment housing”.
- The above SI 2016 No.1040 Replaces Part 16 Class A. The “Explanatory Note” for the above SI summarises the significant amendments as follows:
 - **"Emergency development**
 - *In Class A (b), the period for which land may be used in an emergency is extended from 6 to 18 months.*
 - *Development which is permitted in an emergency under Class A(a) or Class A(c) is subject to a condition in paragraph A.2(2) that any electronic communications equipment provided in accordance with that permission must be removed after the relevant period (as defined in that paragraph). This condition is extended to cover unprotected land, and unless the need has already ceased, the relevant period is extended from 6 to 18 months.*
 - *Paragraph A.3 (12) establishes a new requirement to notify Natural England of development undertaken in an emergency on land which is a site of special scientific interest."*
 - **"Installation of masts**
 - *The height of masts which may be installed on unprotected land is increased from 15 metres to 25 metres (or 20 metres on a highway) (paragraph A.1 (1) (c)). Paragraph A.1(1)(c) also adds a new permitted development right to install masts of up to 20 metres on article 2(3) land. In both cases, the installation is subject to prior approval from the local planning authority under paragraph A.2 (3)."*
 - **"Alteration or replacement of existing masts**
 - *The height limitation which applies to the permitted development right to alter or replace an existing mast on unprotected land is increased from 20 metres to the greater of the height of the existing mast or 25 metres (20 metres on a highway) (paragraph A.1(1)(d)). Prior approval is required in the circumstances outlined in paragraph A.2 (3) (c) (ii).*
 - *A new permitted development right to alter or replace masts on article 2(3) land is added, subject to the limitations set out in paragraph A.1(1)(d), which include a limitation on any increase in height to the greater of the height of the existing mast or 20 metres.*
 - *Where prior approval is not required under paragraph A.2 (3) (c) (ii), the alteration or replacement is subject to the condition specified at paragraph A.2 (1) (b)."*
 - **"Building-based apparatus**
 - *Small antenna and small cell systems are excluded from the limitations on building-based apparatus contained in paragraph A.1 (2) of Class A. No limitations now apply to the installation, alteration or replacement under Class A of small cell systems on buildings which are not dwellinghouses, or within the curtilage of dwellinghouses, although development remains subject to conditions which are specified in paragraphs A.2(1) and (2).*
 - *Paragraphs A.1 (5) and (6) set out limitations which apply to the installation, alteration*

or replacement of small antenna. Development of a description permitted by paragraph A.1(6) may now be undertaken on article 2(3) land (paragraph A.1(4)(a)(iii)), and the limitations contained in paragraph A.1(6)(c) are lifted in respect of buildings which are over 30 metres high.

- In respect of the installation, alteration or replacement of antenna (other than small antenna and small cell systems) on a building other than a mast, the limitations specified in paragraph A.1 (2) (e) (ii) are lifted where the building is over 30 metres high. Where the building is on article 2(3) land, the requirement for prior approval is lifted (paragraph A.2 (3)), although specific limitations continue to apply (paragraph A.1 (2) (f)).

- The condition at paragraph A.2 (1) (a) is extended to require the appearance, as well as the siting, of building-based apparatus to serve to minimise its effect on the external appearance of the building so far as practicable."

- **"Prior approval**

- Paragraph A.2 (3) sets out the descriptions of development in Class A for which prior approval is required."

- **"Transitional Provisions**

- The transitional provisions contained in article 3 provide that where, before the date of this Order, an application for prior approval has been submitted, or following such an application development is permitted, the application should be determined, and development should be undertaken, in accordance with the terms of the General Permitted Development Order 2015 without the amendments contained in this Order."

National Planning Policy Framework

March 2012 Department for Communities and Local Government

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure

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.

43. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband. They 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. Where new sites are required, equipment should be sympathetically designed and camouflaged where appropriate.

44. Local planning authorities 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. They 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; and*

- *They have considered the possibility of the construction of new buildings or other structures interfering with broadcast and telecommunications services. 12 | National Planning Policy Framework 45. Applications for telecommunications development (including for prior approval under Part 24 of the General Permitted Development Order) should be supported by the*

necessary evidence to justify the proposed development. This should include:

- *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 or technical site; and*
 - *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 on non-ionising radiation protection guidelines; or*
 - *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.*
- 46. Local planning authorities 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.*

Policy Analysis

Both the Amendment to GPDO and The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) support the need for high quality communications infrastructures and recognises it as a strategic priority.

Benefits- [delivering superfast internet for all of the community]

Wireless technology is so much more efficient than deploying traditional internet infrastructure rollouts. It is faster, cheaper and more importantly provides an easier build and upgrade path for the future without needing to dig up the roads.

The major obstacles when deploying traditional high-speed internet infrastructures are the huge costs and time scales involved, with estimates going beyond 15 years and costing billions of pounds. Wireless internet networks remove the need to follow this timely, disruptive and costly process.

The use of Plant equipment, road resurfacing and diesel operated equipment would be not just be dramatically reduced at rollout stage but also completely eradicated for all future maintenance resulting in a much cleaner and environmentally friendly infrastructure build.

The IX network allows an alternative to conventional broadband delivery. Which in return allows a more competitive offering to the end user for example a variety of subscriptions making internet accessible for more inclusive demographic of society options such as static contracts; No contract “pay as you go” type service; and Wireless access points “hubs” for multiple users. Along with this there is no need for a user to purchase a telephone line again reducing the cost to the end user.

This application has been made with consideration to best practice guidance in the siting and design of telecoms apparatus. This has included:

- Consideration and discounting alternative site options

It is considered that the proposed installation meets the requirements set out in both national and local planning policy, and secures for the future the needs of the local community for all telecoms requirements whilst maintaining this service on one location

It is for the reasons set out above that we consider the proposed telecoms development to be sited in the most appropriate location in order to provide the necessary network coverage, whilst mitigating possible concerns regarding visual impact with careful site design and use of

effective screening.

Contact Details:

Name:

Deborah Grogan

Telephone:

08726 245000

Operator:

IX Wireless Limited

Mob No:

07471218531

Address:

Email
Address:

Planning@Internexus.co.uk

Signed:



Date:

23/03/2019

Position:
