

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Site Details

Site Name:	Glen Harry Haulage	Site Address:	Unit 10 Priority Business Park Ty Verlon Industrial Estate Barry Vale of Glamorgan CF63 2BG
National Grid Reference:	E314080 N169275		
Site Ref:	21219	Site Type: ¹	Macro

2. Pre-Application Check List - Site Selection (for New Sites only)

Was a local planning authority mast register available to check for suitable sites by the operator or the local planning authority?		No
If no explain why: No suitable alternatives were identified. Re-use of an existing telecommunications site is the preferred option.		
Were industry site databases checked for suitable sites by the operator:		Yes
If no explain why: No suitable alternatives were identified. Re-use of an existing telecommunications site is the preferred option.		

Annual Area Wide Information to local planning authority

Date of information submission to local planning authority	Information not available
Name of Contact:	
Summary of any issues raised:	

Pre-application consultation with local planning authority

Date of written offer of pre-application consultation:	13/02/2019
Was there pre-application contact:	No
Date of pre-application contact:	
Name of contact:	The Chief Planning Officer
Summary of outcome/Main issues raised: Email acknowledged, assigned to Simon Hughes but no response received to date.	

Ten Commitments Consultation

Rating of Site under Traffic Light Model:	Amber
Local Council planning department and Ward Councillors written to, no response received to date	

School/College

Location of site in relation to school/college (<i>include name of school/college</i>):
N/A
Outline of consultation carried out with school/college (<i>include evidence of consultation</i>):
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?		No
Has the Civil Aviation Authority/Secretary of State for Defence/Aerodrome Operator been notified?		No
Details of response:		
N/A		

Developer's Notice

Copy of Developer's Notice enclosed?		NO
Date served:	FULL PLANNING APPLICATION- Article 13 Notice served.	

3.0 Proposed Development

The proposed site:
The application site as per the location plan, located within mature foliage and trees. The site is an existing telecommunications monopole within its own fenced compound, to be retained at the existing area.
The site is not within a conservation area and the nearest residential properties are located 65m north west of the site across green space with mature trees and hedge rows which screen the railway line transecting the area. There are no nearby schools or other sensitive land uses. Accordingly, it is concluded that the sites does not lie within an area sensitive to development.

Full consideration has been given to alternative sites and existing masts in the vicinity. However, the proposed location and design were considered to provide the optimum solution in this instance. Re-use of an existing telecommunications site represents the preferred solution, fully supported by the terms of the TAN19.

View of existing site:



Enclose map showing the cell centre and adjoining cells:

Information available on request.

Type of Structure:

Description: -

The proposal will include the removal of the existing 14m monopole to be replaced with a 20m slim line lattice tower with 6 no. apertures (or "airspace") measuring 3m x 0.55m, each of which can house 2 no. antenna.

Overall Height: 20m

Height of existing building (<i>where applicable</i>):		N/A
Equipment Housing: See drawings.		
Length:		
Width:		
Height:		
Materials (<i>as applicable</i>):		
Tower/mast etc – type of material and external colour:		See drawings.
Equipment housing – type of material and external colour:		See drawings.

Reasons for choice of design:

The proposal is for the replacement of the existing monopole which is not able to support the required additional antennas needed to maintain acceptable levels of capacity and coverage for the network in this area

The height of the proposed apparatus is the minimum capable of providing the technological improvements sought and satisfying ICNIRP requirements. Whilst it is acknowledged that there is a significant increase in the scale of telecommunications development on the site, it should be noted that the new technologies will provide advanced high-quality communications infrastructure essential for economic growth as sought by national planning policy. Furthermore, existing equipment will be removed where not required to allow the proposed equipment to be located on or as close to the same location as possible as per the proposed plans

4.0 Technical Information

<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. 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>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>Frequency</p>	<p>To be provided on request</p>	
<p>Modulation characteristics²</p>	<p>To be provided on request</p>	

² The modulation method employed in GSM is GMSK (Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying) which is a form of Phase Modulation.

<p>Power output (expressed in EIRP in dBW per carrier)</p> <p>In order to minimise interference within its own network and with other radio networks, EE operates its network in such a way that radio frequency power outputs are kept to the lowest levels commensurate with effective service provision.</p> <p>As part of EE's network, the radio base station that is the subject of this application will be configured to operate in this way.</p>	<p>To be provided on request</p>
<p>Height of antenna (m above ground level)</p>	<p>20m</p>

5.0 Technical Justification

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

Information available upon request.

Background:

As part of EE Ltd.'s and H3G Ltd.'s continued network improvement program they wish to upgrade the existing site to facilitate additional coverage and capacity requirements, incorporating new technologies. Edition 7 of the Planning Policy Wales and TAN19 sets out the Government's general overview regarding supporting high quality communications infrastructure, recognising that advanced, high quality communications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. In order to keep the number of base stations to a minimum, the use of existing sites is considered to provide the optimum solution and accordingly the proposed site upgrade should be viewed positively. As such, no alternative locations were sought in this instance.

Base stations use radio signals to connect mobile devices and phones to the network, enabling people to send and receive; calls, texts, emails, pictures, web, TV and downloads. Without base stations, mobiles devices and phones will not work.

Many other everyday items also use radio signals to send and receive information, such as television and radio broadcasting equipment and two-way radio communications. Base stations are connected to each other and telephone exchange buildings by cables or wireless technology such as microwave dishes, to create the network. The area each base station covers is called a "cell". Each cell overlaps with its neighbouring cells to create a continuous network. The size and shape of each cell is determined by the features of the surrounding area, such as buildings, trees and hills which can block signals. When people travel between cells, the signal is transferred between base stations without a break in service. Each base station covers a certain area only and can only handle a limited number of

The modulation method employed in UMTS is QPSK (Quad Phase Shift Keying) which is another form of Phase Modulation.

calls at once. As mobile phones and devices become more popular, more base stations are needed to ensure continuous coverage.

It is imperative that support is given to the introduction of new infrastructure to allow new technology which will allow networks to be able to handle more data and connect more devices simultaneously at much faster speeds. This will enable places to remain competitive and will support the Government's ambition for the UK to become a world leader in telecommunications technologies and development.

Palmerston is a populated town on the eastern edge of Barry with thriving industrial/commercial land uses along with residential and recreational land uses requiring access to the latest communications technology. In addition, the railway line transecting the area northwest of the industrial estate, also requiring access to the latest telecommunications networks.

Whilst it is acknowledged that there is a significant increase in the scale of telecommunications development on the site, it should be noted that the new technologies will provide advanced high-quality communications infrastructure essential for economic growth as sought by TAN19. Any perceived negative impacts will be far outweighed by the overall benefits of the scheme and the location of the apparatus within the existing compound supports extensive telecommunications equipment will minimise its potential impact on the immediate environment.

All EE installations are designed to be fully compliant with the public exposure guidelines established by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). These guidelines have the support of UK Government, the European Union and they also have the formal backing of the World Health Organisation. A certificate of ICNIRP compliance will be included within the planning submission.

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 ³	Site Name and address	National Grid Reference	Reason for not choosing ⁴
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If no alternative site options have been investigated, please explain why

The site is an existing telecommunications site which is to be upgraded.

³ *ETS - Existing Telecomm site, ES - Existing Structure, RT - Roof Top, GF - Greenfield*

⁴ SP - Site Provider, RD - Redevelopment Not Possible, T - Technical Difficulties, P – Planning
O – Other

Additional relevant information

Planning Policy Assessment

Section 38 (6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires planning applications to be determined in accordance with policies of the adopted Statutory Development Plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Planning Policy Framework/Development Plan Policy

Planning Policy Context

Policy at national level is set out in Planning Policy Wales, Edition 7, and in Technical Advice Note 19 Telecommunications. Planning Policy Wales views high quality communications infrastructure and systems, as essential for sustainable economic growth. The public benefits of mobile communications are, therefore, varied and considerable. It is for these reasons that Planning Policy Wales places such emphasis on encouraging the continued rollout and improvement of digital infrastructure networks.

Turning to local planning policy, The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan, adopted June 2017.

POLICY MD4 - COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING OBLIGATIONS:

Where appropriate and having regard to development viability, the Council will seek to secure new and improved community infrastructure, facilities and services appropriate to the scale, type and location of proposed developments through the use of planning obligations. Community infrastructure may include the provision or improvement of:

1. Affordable housing;
2. Educational facilities;
3. Transport infrastructure and services for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport and vehicular traffic;
4. Public open space, public art, leisure, sport and recreational facilities;
5. Community facilities;
6. Healthcare facilities;
7. Service and utilities infrastructure;
8. Environmental protection and enhancement such as nature conservation, flood prevention, town centre regeneration, pollution management or historic renovation;
9. Recycling and waste facilities; and
10. Employment opportunities and complementary facilities including training.

It is considered that telecommunications networks are an integral element in securing the Council's vision for the delivery of modern communications networks across Barry and surrounding areas. The proposed upgrade of an existing telecommunications site will bring new technologies to the area enabling it to remain

competitive, supporting the needs of the local economy and enhancing the local network to the benefit of the local community and visitors to the area.

The proposed replacement mast and increased height of the equipment is the minimum capable of providing the technological improvements sought. It is imperative that support is given to the introduction of 5G technology as this will allow networks to be able to handle more data and connect more devices simultaneously at much faster speeds than is possible using the existing technology. This will enable places to remain competitive in and will support the Government's ambition for the UK to become a world leader in 5G.

No undue harm will be caused to the surrounding land uses. Whilst there are some nearby residential uses, it is important to note that there is existing telecommunications equipment on the site, which has been in situ for a considerable period of time without causing any undue harm to the amenity of any of the surrounding occupiers. Furthermore, the rear gardens of the properties west of the site have intervening high level trees, allotments, large commercial properties and road networks where they are sited closest to the subject property. The proposed development will merely upgrade what is already there to provide technological improvements and up to date telecommunications services to the area. No undue harm will be caused to the amenity of nearby occupiers, the surrounding uses or the character and appearance of the area generally.

Whilst the equipment is larger in scale than that which already exists, it needs to be in order to provide the latest technologies available.

CONCLUSION

There is a requirement for EE and H3G to provide advanced telecommunications technologies to this urban area of Braintree. Network planners have identified a need for an upgraded installation and the proposed development will address this identified need and continued customer demands.

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. This application explains the technical need for the installation to provide improved customer service.

In terms of siting and design, it is considered that the proposal responds positively to the character and appearance of the local environment and will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the application site or the surrounding area. The design is of a high standard, and will not detract significantly from the existing visual and environmental character of the area. The benefits to residents and visitors to the area far outweigh any potential perceived negative impacts. In all these circumstances it is concluded that there no policy or other objections that would

warrant the refusal of planning permission and accordingly permission should be granted for the proposed development.

Contact Details

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Signed	George Oliver	Date	17/04/2019
Position	Senior Planner	Company	For and on behalf EE Ltd & H3G (UK) Ltd