

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Site Details

Site Name:	Eagle Avenue SW	Site Address:	Land on the west side of Eagle Avenue, Waterlooville, PO8 9QD
National Grid Reference:	468524, 111950		
Site Ref Number:	CTIL-245340 VF-17445	Site Type: ¹	Macro

2. Pre-Application Check List

Site Selection (for New Sites only)

(Would not generally apply to upgrades/alterations to existing site including redevelopment or replacement of an existing site to facilitate an upgrade or sharing with another operator)

Was a local planning authority mast register available to check for suitable sites by the operator or the local planning authority?	Yes	No
If no explain why: No register exists.		
Were industry site databases checked for suitable sites by the operator:	Yes	No
If no explain why: N/A		

Site Specific Pre-application consultation with local planning authority

Was there pre-application contact:	Yes
Date of pre-application contact:	Various
Name of contact:	Daphney Haywood

¹ Macro or Micro

Summary of outcome/Main issues raised:

Following the refusal of the previous application (reference APP/18/01222) discussions took place with Daphney Haywood in respect of looking for a suitable alternative site for the installation. Initially it was suggested we investigate either sharing the existing monopole on Eagle Avenue or looking at a second monopole close to the existing.

A resurvey took place which identified this current site and a drawing was produced proposing a 17.5 metre high monopole. A site visit took place with Daphney Haywood and Rob Sinclair of Sinclair Dalby, where alternatives were considered.

The outcome was that Daphney Haywood indicated in an email to Rob Sinclair on 16 October 2019 that the Eagle Avenue site may be suitable. The email stated:

"I am of the opinion that a mast in this location would need to be no higher than 15m and landscaping would be required. If that is not possible I am of the opinion that a mast on the opposite side of the road is likely to be preferable but in the absence of plans showing the actual siting and appearance it is difficult to be conclusive on the matter."

This application is submitted following receipt of these comments. It is noted that there is no reference to landscaping on the drawings, due to difficulties associated with implementing this with the highway authority, however, in principle, my clients are happy to implement a scheme.

Community Consultation

Rating of Site under Traffic Light Model:	Red	Amber	Green
Outline of consultation carried out: Pre-application consultation letters were sent by email on 17 May 2019 to the Hart Plain Ward Councillors – Cllrs. Bains, Shimberty and Jenner, and the Member of Parliament for the area, George Hollingbery MP.			
Summary of outcome/main issues raised (include copies of relevant correspondence): No comments were received.			

School/College

Location of site in relation to school/college (include name of school/college): Woodcroft Primary School is located in close proximity to the proposed development.
Outline of consultation carried out with school/college (include evidence of consultation): A consultation letter was sent to the school by email on 17 May 2019.
Summary of outcome/main issues raised (include copies of main correspondence): No comments were received.

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

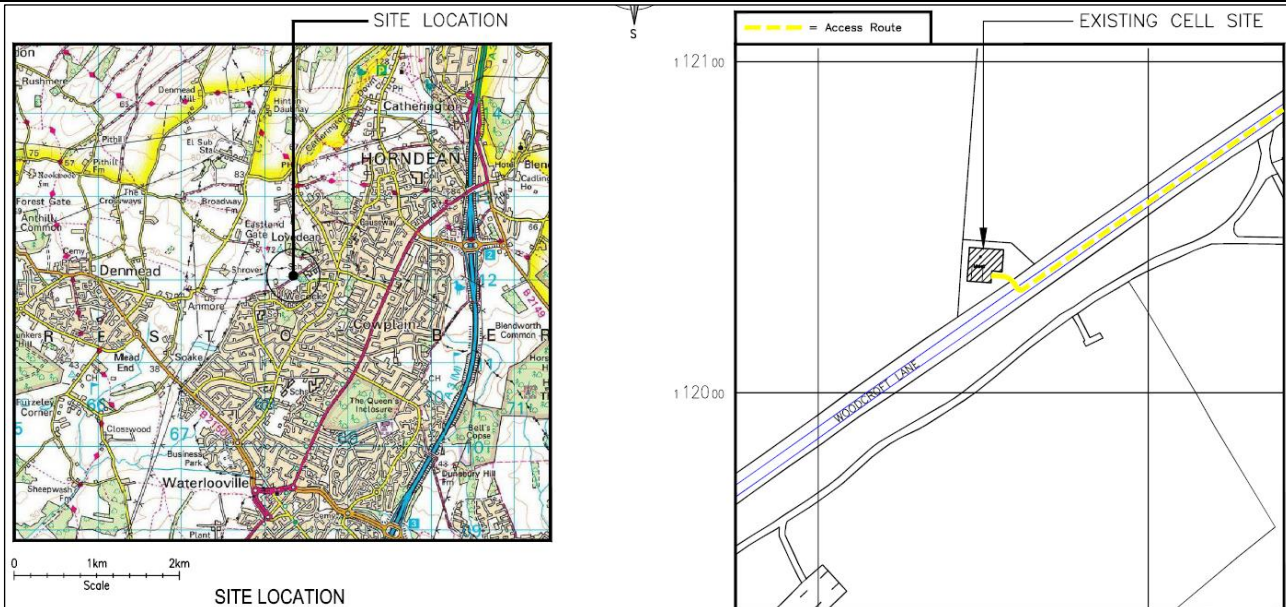
Will the structure be within 3km of an aerodrome or airfield?	Yes	No
Has the Civil Aviation Authority/Secretary of State for Defence/Aerodrome Operator been notified?	Yes	No
Details of response: N/A		

Developer's Notice

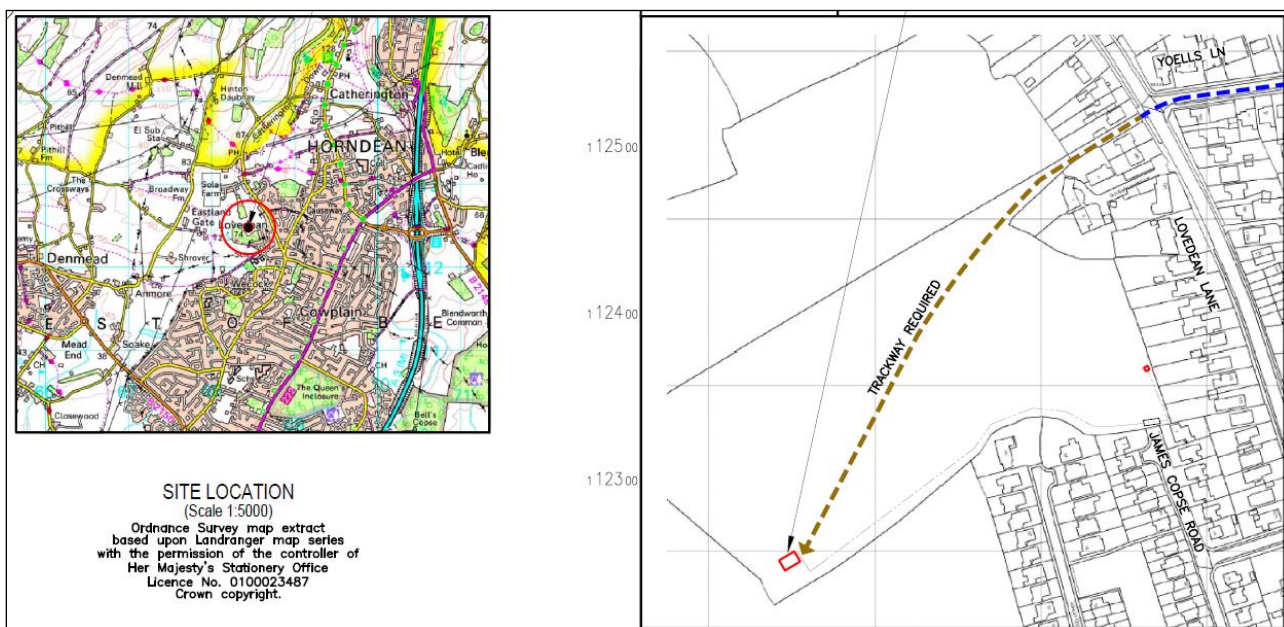
Copy of Developer's Notice enclosed?	Yes	No
Date served:	25 October 2019	

3. Proposed Development

The proposed site:
The proposed development is required to provide replacement coverage for a site which has now been removed, off Woodcroft Lane to the west of the proposed replacement site. This shared site was removed because the owners served the Operators with a Notice to Quit the site. The site location is shown on the plan below:



The Woodcroft Lane site has now been decommissioned. To ensure no loss of coverage to customers in the area a temporary site has been installed at Cottage Farm off James Copse Road. The installation consists of a 30 metre high tower and its location is shown on the plan below:



The proposed permanent replacement site, the subject of this application, is sited on land on the western side of Eagle Avenue, adjacent to the new access road. The proposed development consists of a 15 metre high monopole, which would support 3 no. antennas at the top of the pole. Ancillary equipment is proposed to be located within a cabinet at ground level.

The area is predominantly residential in character. There are trees and bushes, both immediately adjacent to the site and in the wider surrounding area, which would provide a significant degree of screening to the equipment. There is also an existing EE 15 metre high monopole across Eagle Avenue to the east of the proposed new site.

The proposed redevelopment would provide 2G, 3G coverage and 4G coverage to the area for both Vodafone and Telefónica.

Type of Structure (e.g. tower, mast, etc):	Monopole
Description: The installation of a 15 metre high monopole supporting 3 no. antennas and 2 no. 300mm microwave dish antennas, the installation of an equipment cabinet and an electrical meter cabinet at ground level and development works ancillary thereto.	
Overall Height:	15 metres
Height of existing building (where applicable):	N/A
Equipment Housing:	
Length:	1.898 m
Width:	0.798 m
Height:	1.645 m
Materials (as applicable):	
Tower/mast etc – type of material and external colour:	Steel with a dark green finish (RAL6009).
Equipment housing – type of material and external colour:	Steel with a dark green finish (RAL6009).

Reasons for choice of design, making reference to pre-application response:
In designing the proposed installation, the applicant has sought to achieve a balance between technical requirements and minimising environmental impact as far as was practicable. It, however, must be acknowledged that technical constraints heavily influenced the design and limited the scope to alter the appearance of the site to a significant degree. There are three main elements to a radio base station; the cabin or cabinets which contain the equipment used to generate the radio signals, the supporting structure that holds the antennas in the air or fixes them to a building or structure and the antennas themselves, which emit the radio signals (along with any necessary amplifier or receiver units). Other elements necessary for the base station to function are the power source (meter cabinet or generator where a REC supply cannot be utilised), feeder cables that link the equipment housing to the antennas and the various support structures, grillages and fixings, often referred to in general terms as “development ancillary to” the base station. In all aspects of the design now put forward the smallest practical components have been utilised to ensure that the visual impact of the development is kept to the

absolute minimum. The proposed development has two main elements, the monopole which would support the antennas, and the radio equipment cabinet located at ground level adjacent to the pole.

A slim and unfussy design of support structure has been chosen to minimise impact on the surrounding area. The monopole design of support structure is considered suitable. The finish of the monopole and the equipment cabinets is proposed to be dark green to benefit from the trees and bushes around the site. Whilst the proposed colour scheme is considered wholly appropriate for this site, the applicant would be willing to adhere to any colour scheme deemed more appropriate by the local authority.

There are trees and bushes, both close to the site and in the wider surrounding area, which would provide a significant degree of screening and/ or backdrop to the proposed development. The level of screening of the equipment will depend on the specific viewpoint, however, overall, the screening would assist in minimising visual impact to an acceptable level. The screening would ensure impact on residential amenity is kept to an acceptable level.

The development proposes coverage for both Vodafone and Telefónica. An alternative would be for the two operators to propose separate installations to provide coverage. This would have a far greater impact on the area.

It is considered the proposed equipment is appropriately located. It has been possible to devise a scheme which has a minimal visual impact on the surrounding area. The design would result in a less intrusive facility than other designs, therefore preserving the character and appearance of the area. It is further considered the proposal strikes an appropriate balance between operational and environmental considerations, and the impact of the development would be outweighed by the significant public benefit of the proposal.

Technical Information

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection Declaration attached (see below).	Yes	No
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.		

When determining compliance the emissions from all mobile phone network operators on or near to the site are taken into account. In order to minimise interference within its own network and with other radio networks, Vodafone Ltd and Telefónica UK Ltd operates its networks in such a way the radio frequency power outputs are kept to the lowest levels commensurate with effective service provision. As part of Vodafone Ltd and Telefónica UK Ltd's networks, the radio base station that is the subject of this application will be configured to operate in this way. 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. 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.		
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4. 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

The replacement site would provide Vodafone and Telefónica with 2G, 3G coverage and 4G services to the surrounding area. It would provide localised coverage and link with sites in neighbouring cell areas to form part of the national network.

In addition to the voice and text services available with 3G coverage, 4G (also known as LTE) allows users of the network to benefit from ultra-fast speeds when browsing the internet, streaming videos, or sending emails wherever they are. It also means faster downloads on the go.

The importance of mobile technology in the UK, and its contribution to the sustainability agenda is emphasised in a series of annual communication market reports published by OFCOM, (<https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/multi-sector-research/cmr/cmr-2017/uk>). The 2017 report states:

'By June 2016, 44% of all fixed broadband connections were able to receive actual download speeds of 30Mbit/s or more, up from 38% a year previously. Nearly two-thirds of mobile subscriptions were enabled for 4G, up from 46% in 2015. Consumers are also using these networks more – average data use per fixed line residential broadband connection increased by 36% year on year to 132GB in June 2016, and average data use per mobile connection increased by 44% to 1.3GB.

Most households have both fixed broadband and a smartphone, and consumers are moving seamlessly between fixed and mobile connections. Our mobile-appbased research shows that around two-thirds of data connections made by our panel of Android smartphone users are via a WiFi network, with the remaining third via a mobile network.

Smartphones are the way many of us keep connected. They are now firmly established as the most widely owned internet-enabled device, with more than seven in ten consumers owning one, up by 5 percentage points from the previous year, and four in ten internet users consider smartphones to be their most important device for accessing the internet.

The increase in 4G availability and take-up, along with the availability of mobile tariffs with generous inclusive data allowances, contributed to a 44% year-on-year increase in average mobile data consumption – 1.3GB per connection in June 2016.'

It is therefore very important for 'mobile only' households that live and work and any businesses that operate in this part of the LPA's area, together with visitors and others who are staying in or travelling through the area, that the necessary indoor RF coverage is provided to enable them to have satisfactory mobile telephony and

internet access, and thereby help achieve the Government's objectives for inclusive development and the rollout of modern high-speed communications networks.

The very high level of mobile phone use and ownership within the UK population is a very clear indication of the public's overwhelming acceptance of the benefits of mobile communications, which requires the installation and maintenance of base stations to provide the necessary connection between the mobile phones and the UK telecommunications network.

It is for these reasons that the National Planning Policy Framework places such emphasis on encouraging the continued rollout of high-speed digital infrastructure networks, of which the proposed development will form a key part.

Predictive coverage plots have been included with the application. The plots show Vodafone coverage. Plots are included for 4G (LTE). The first plot shows 4G coverage without the decommissioned site, current temporary site, or proposed new site, and the second plot shows 4G coverage, including the proposed new site to the west of Eagle Avenue. Ideal coverage levels are shown as pink, orange or red on the plots. The first plot shows coverage levels below the desired levels, however the plot with the new site brings levels back to an acceptable level.

Further detail regarding the general operation of the network can be found in the accompanying document entitled 'General Background Information for Telecommunications Development'. This information is provided to assist the local planning authority in understanding any technical constraints on the location of the proposed development.

5. 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 Type	Site Name and address	National Grid Reference	Reason for not choosing site
RT	Stonewater Housing, 325 Milton Road, Waterloo, PO8 9QP	468840, 111942	This is a new-build residential development. It is not a suitable building to accommodate the required equipment.
GF	Land at Cottage Farm, off James Copse Road, Waterloo, PO8 9RQ	468440, 112403	This is the location of the temporary site which has been installed to replace coverage from the decommissioned. It is considered suitable as a temporary site, however to provide the required level of coverage a 30 metre tower is needed. This

			would be prominent and not considered as suitable as the preferred option.
ETS	Existing EE streetworks installation, Eagle Avenue, Waterloooville, PO8 9UB	468557, 111950	It is not possible to share the existing pole and redevelopment of the site would be required. A taller and more substantial structure would be needed, and the application proposal is considered more appropriate.
GF	Adjacent to existing EE streetworks installation, Eagle Avenue, Waterloooville, PO8 9UB		An additional installation is a viable solution, however would need to be taller than the existing 15 metre high pole to ensure no interference. This would be more prominent and not as suitable as the preferred option.
RT	Parade of shops, Milton Road, Waterloooville, PO8 8LD	468848, 112006	The building is too low and is not a suitable structure to support the required equipment.
GF	Junction of Eagle Avenue & Huntsman Close, Waterloooville, PO8 9GG	468773, 111989	This is the site of the initial application which was refused (reference APP/18/01222). This site has been discounted as the current proposal has less of an Impact on visual and residential amenity.
GF	Streetworks on north side of Eagle Avenue, Waterloooville, PO8 9UB	468657, 112009	This alternative streetworks site off Eagle Avenue was discounted as it would be in direct view of residential properties and may harm residential amenity.

If no alternative site options have been investigated, please explain why:

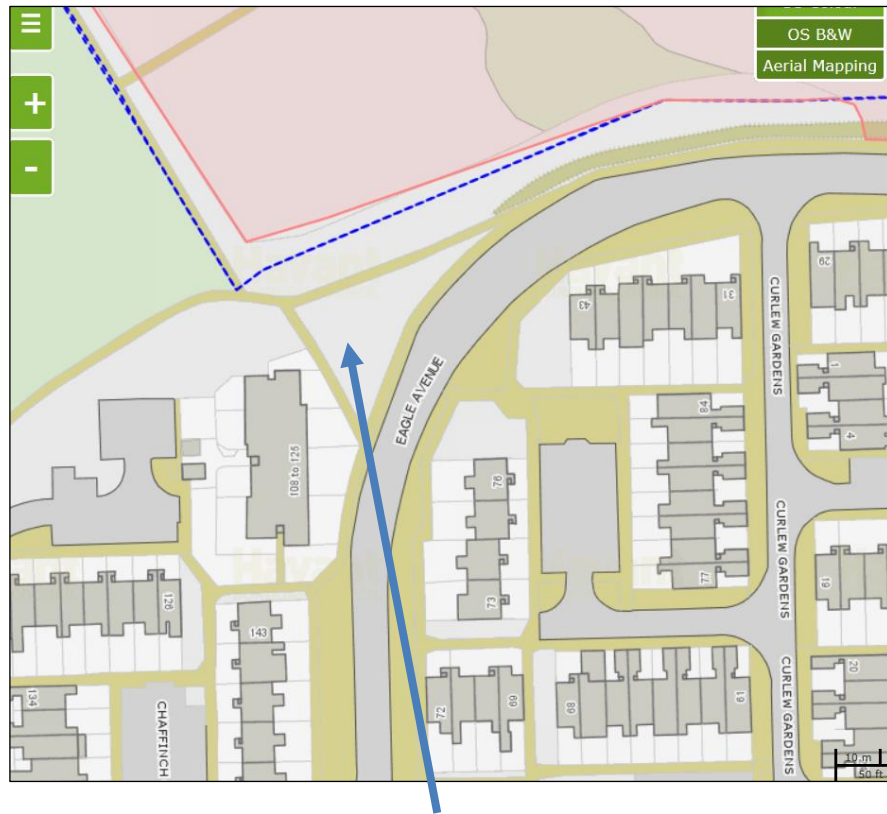
N/A

Environmental Information (refer to Section 2 of Site Finder Report):

As far as practicable the proposed development has been designed to keep to a minimum the impact on visual amenity in the area. A development with a small footprint has been designed, and also where trees and bushes in the area would provide a substantial degree of screening to the proposed development.

A check of the Environment Agency website has confirmed the site is within an area with a low risk of flooding.

Land use planning designations:



Site location

The above map is taken from the Council's Interactive Policies Map. It confirms there are no designations affecting permitted development rights. The allocations to the north relate to the residential allocation of the site.

Additional relevant information (planning policy and material considerations):

VISUAL IMPACT AND APPEARANCE

Visual impact has been minimised as far as practicable. Replacement coverage to the area for both Vodafone and Telefónica can be achieved with only minimal harm to the surrounding area.

The location of the equipment ensures only limited harm to the area. Whilst it would be visible it is considered this impact would not be excessive. The minimal footprint of the site and significant levels of screening from trees and bushes, would ensure impact is kept to an acceptable level. Trees would act as either a screen or a backdrop depending on viewpoint. The pole has a slim and unfussy design, would have a dark green finish and would assimilate successfully into its surroundings. The ancillary equipment cabinet is proposed to be dark green in colour.

The sit is located within a predominantly residential area, however has been carefully sited to ensure there would only be a minimal impact on residential amenity. There are trees between the site and houses to the west, and none of the properties across Eagle Avenue would have a direct main window view of the equipment.

It is considered that the proposal utilises the most suitable design available to meet coverage demands and to provide suitable coverage to the area. It is important to keep the impact of telecommunications development in the area to a minimum and it is considered this proposal achieves this. The benefits of the proposal also have to be considered. 2G, 3G and 4G coverage would be provided for both Vodafone and Telefónica from a single development and it is considered the significant public benefits of the proposal outweigh the minimal impact on visual and residential amenity.

PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework (2019) (NPPF)

The new National Planning Policy Framework came into force in July 2018 replacing the guidance published in March 2012. The guidance has subsequently been updated in February 2019. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied.

Paragraph 7 of the NPPF states "*The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development*", and in paragraph 10 that "*at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development*". In order to achieve the sustainable development objective, the NPPF has identified 3 overarching objectives (paragraph 8):

*"a) **an economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;*

*b) **a social objective** – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and*

*c) **an environmental objective** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste*

and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy."

For **decision-taking** (paragraph 11) this means:

"c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or

d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:

- i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or
- ii. 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."

Further to this, paragraph 38 states that "Local planning authorities should approach decisions on proposed development in a positive and creative way. They should use the full range of planning tools available, including brownfield registers and permission in principle, and work proactively with applicants to secure developments that will improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area."

The proposed development will enable the provision of replacement mobile communications services to the surrounding area from a single monopoly for two operators, bringing about substantial public benefit both socially as well as the allowing for certain businesses to expand, adapt and thrive as well as access new markets. Reliable wireless technology also allows for home working, and the creation of the 'virtual office', thus reducing the need to travel and contributing to the sustainability agenda.

Government advice in recent years has been to promote and encourage communications services. Within his presentation to Parliament in July 2015 of the Government report "Fixing the Foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation" the Chancellor of the Exchequer reiterated the importance of a high-speed digital communication infrastructure. "7.1 Reliable and high quality fixed and mobile broadband connections support growth in productivity, efficiency and labour force participation across the whole economy. They enable new and more efficient business processes, access to new markets and support flexible working and working from home.

By reducing regulatory red tape and barriers to investment, the government will support the market to deliver the internationally competitive fixed and mobile digital communications infrastructure the UK's businesses need to thrive and grow, and which will enable the UK to remain at the forefront of the digital economy. The government is working with business so that the market can play the lead role in

delivering against the ambitions set out in the Digital Communications Infrastructure Strategy, published in March, of near-universal 4G and ultrafast broadband coverage."

The NPPF (2019) directly addresses the need for enhanced wireless communication services, first mentioned in paragraph 20, which states that an LPA's strategic policies must make sufficient provision for:

*"b) infrastructure for transport, **telecommunications** (our emphasis), security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat)"*

Leading on from this, paragraph 112 states that *"Advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections"*.

While supported, the number of base stations are encouraged to be kept to a minimum in which the efficient operation of the network can be provided. Paragraph 113 states that *"The number of radio and electronic communications masts, and the sites for such installations, should be kept to a minimum consistent with the needs of consumers, the efficient operation of the network and providing reasonable capacity for future expansion. Use of existing masts, buildings and other structures for new electronic communications capability (including wireless) should be encouraged"*.

By providing coverage for two Operators from a single site, the proposal is in line with the above policy.

It should be noted that paragraph 116 states that *"Local planning authorities must determine applications on planning grounds only. They should not seek to prevent competition between different operators, question the need for an electronic communications system, or set health safeguards different from the International Commission guidelines for public exposure"*.

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

Development Plan Policy

Section 70 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended requires planning applications and appeals to be determined having regard to the provisions of the Development Plan and other material considerations, and section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires applications and appeals to be determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

For the purposes of Section 70, the current adopted development plan for Havant Borough Council, relevant to the proposal, is the Havant Borough Core Strategy (2011) and the Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations) 2014. There are no specific policies relating to telecommunications development within the documents.

Most relevant to the proposal is policy CS16 (High Quality Design). This policy requires development to be designed to a high standard, to help to create places where people want to live, work and relax. As previously noted, there is a high quality of design of the equipment, with a slim and unfussy pole coloured to match lighting columns, a minimal footprint and a single equipment cabinet. Modern communications are an essential element of creating places where people want to live, work and relax. The development therefore does not conflict with policy CS16, nor has conflict been identified with other policies in the Plan.

Overall, it is considered the proposal 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 would significantly enhance the provision of local community facilities and services and would protect amenity.

Summary

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 development proposes improved coverage to the surrounding area for both Telefónica and Vodafone.

A simple design solution is proposed to mitigate visual impact and prevent harm to the local environment. The minimal impact of the development would be outweighed by the significant public benefits of the provision of enhanced coverage to the area.

The proposed development is compliant with the relevant policies from the NPPF and Development Plan, as outlined within this supporting statement.

The proposal is fully compliant with ICNIRP guidelines and declaration of compliance has been provided.

Confirmation that submitted drawings have been checked for accuracy

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(Agent)			
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Signed:		Date:	30 October 2019
Position:	Planning Department	Company: (on behalf of Cornerstone and above operator)	Sinclair Dalby Ltd