

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Site Details

Site Name:	Swakeleys Road	Site Address:	Grass Verge on Swakeleys Road, Ickenham, Uxbridge, UB10 8DP
National Grid Reference:	E:506521 N:186056		
Site Ref Number:	HGN039	Site Type: ¹	Macro (Street furniture)

Context

This application for prior approval is made following the refusal of a similar proposal for a telecommunications mast in the immediate surrounds that was refused by the Council in August 2020 under planning reference 75687/APP/2020/1948. Three reasons for refusal were provided relating to siting and appearance, perceived impact on trees and failure to notify an aerodrome identified within 3km of the application site.

The current application for prior approval positively responds to the Council's previous reasons for refusal as explained throughout this Site Specific Supplementary Information Document. By moving the proposal site over 20m from the previously refused scheme, the applicant is able to propose a mast that is acceptable in terms of siting and appearance and responds to other reasons for refusal.

A review of the Council's online planning record indicates that no other telecommunications installation has been approved or developed since August 2020 and the justified need for the mast remains in place.

2. Pre-Application Check List

Site Selection

Was a local planning authority mast register available to check for suitable sites by the operator or the local planning authority?		No
The Council of the London Borough of Hillingdon do not hold an up to date telecommunications mast register.		
Were industry site databases checked for suitable sites by the operator:	Yes	
The applicant has consulted with industry data sets to identify the position of existing telecommunications installations relative to the application site with a view to identifying potential site sharing opportunities where possible: One existing mast was identified within the general proximity of the site, this being a 11.7m high streetpole situated approximately 25m to the north of the application site (E: 506531 N: 186075)		

Site Specific Pre-application consultation with local planning authority

Was there pre-application contact:	Yes
Date of pre-application contact:	21 January 2021
Name of contact:	Chief Planning Officer

¹ Macro or Micro

Summary of outcome/Main issues raised:

A letter was emailed to the Council's Chief Planning Officer on 21.1.2021 outlining the proposal for a new mast measuring 20m to the top. At the time of writing this report, no response had been received from the LPA.

Community Consultation

Rating of Site under Traffic Light Model:	Red	Amber	Green
Outline of consultation carried out:			
Pre-application consultation was carried out with ward Councillors Hensley and Puddifoot (MBE) and local MP David Simmonds (also in his capacity as ward councillor). Pre-application consultation letters were sent detailing the context for the proposed development, plans and a description of development.			
Summary of outcome/main issues raised (include copies of relevant correspondence):			
No response received to date from these stakeholders.			

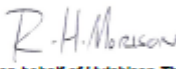
School/College

Location of site in relation to school/college (include name of school/college):
No schools were identified within the vicinity of the site and accordingly no consultation letters were sent.
Outline of consultation carried out with school/college (include evidence of consultation):
N/A
Summary of outcome/main issues raised (include copies of main correspondence):
N/A

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?	Yes	
Details of response:		
A notification letter was sent to Northolt Airfield, West End Road, Ruislip, HA4 6NG, on 21.1.2021 via post and email. A copy of this notification is provided within the application package.		

Developer's Notice

Copy of Developer's Notice enclosed?	Yes
Date served:	Developers' notices were sent via special delivery (track and trace ref. ST895185114GB) and email on 04.02.2021. A copy of the notice together with proof of delivery is provided below. This is also enclosed separately as part of the submission package. BY EMAIL AND SPECIAL DELIVERY Developer's Notice as required under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) (Amendment) (No.2) Order 2016 Proposed Development at: SWAKELEYS ROAD, ICKENHAM, UXBRIDGE, UB10 8DP National Grid Reference: E: 506521 N: 186056 Ref no: HGN039 I give notice that Pegasus Group, Equinox North, Almondsbury, Bristol, BS32 4QL, for MBNL on behalf of Hutchison Three (UK) Ltd, will be applying to the London Borough of Hillingdon under Part 16 of Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2016 (as amended) for its determination as to whether the prior approval of the authority will be required as to the siting and appearance of: <i>The installation of a new 20m monopole supporting 6 no. antennas with a wrap around equipment cabinet at the base of the column, installation of 4 no. new equipment cabinets and ancillary development thereto.</i> The application and accompanying plans are available for public inspection at the offices of the above Authority at LBC Hillingdon, Civic Centre, High Street, Uxbridge, UB8 1UW during usual office hours. Any individual and organisation wishing to make representations about the siting and appearance of the proposed development may do so in writing to the Local Planning Authority at the address above (please quote site address given above). Any representations must be received by the Local Planning Authority no later than 18th February 2021. Name: <u>Richard Morrison</u> Signed: <u></u> <u>for MBNL on behalf of Hutchison Three (UK) Ltd</u> Date: <u>4 February 2021</u> From: tech team1 To: Jessica Taylor Subject: Read: Notice Date: 04 February 2021 16:55:53 Your message To: tech team1 Subject: Notice Sent: Thursday, February 4, 2021 3:44:50 PM (UTC+00:00) Monrovia, Reykjavik was read on Thursday, February 4, 2021 4:55:48 PM (UTC+00:00) Monrovia, Reykjavik.

3. Proposed Development

The proposed site:
Background: MBNL undertakes the management and network deployment of telecommunications sites on behalf of both EE (UK) Ltd and Hutchison 3G UK Ltd (H3G). The proposal is for a new H3G column, in order to provide the latest 4G and new 5G technologies to the Uxbridge area of London. The Government is committed to supporting investment in high-quality, reliable digital connectivity so that communities can benefit from faster economic growth and greater social inclusion. It is essential to keep pace with growing

demand for internet bandwidth and mobile data from local businesses, residents and those who visit our communities.

As part of MBNL and H3G's continued network improvement program, there is a specific requirement for a complementary installation at this location to provide 5G services, ensuring that this area of Hillingdon maintains access to the latest technologies.

There is an existing telecommunication street pole located close to the proposed site. This existing street pole is shared by both EE and H3G and provides vital 2G/3G/4G coverage and capacity to the local area. The existing pole is 11.7m in height and provides coverage across a limited coverage area, partly due to the height but also that there are numerous mature trees in the immediate surrounds, particularly to the west as shown in the below photograph, which are taller than the existing mast, thereby blocking signal propagation from this mast.



Image 1: Existing MBNL 2G/3G/4G site

MBNL and H3G are seeking to upgrade and enhance their network services in the area by installing infrastructure that will allow them to fulfil their licence obligations and deliver new 5G technologies to this area. However, the nature of 5G and the network services it provides, means the equipment and antennas it uses are quite different to previous, and existing, service requirements.

The proposed new mast has been sited and designed in order to provide 5G coverage for H3G and to support the existing mobile network. As the new pole will be complementary to the existing 2G/3G/4G mast it must be immediately adjacent to the existing pole in order to replicate the coverage. The new column has also been designed to be future proofed so that should EE require 5G service provision in the future from this column it will be able to utilise the same equipment without any significant design change.

At present it is paramount that digital connectivity is supported and maintained throughout the country. In particular the current massive shift in user demand from city centres and places of work to residential areas and suburbs requires an improvement in coverage and capacity throughout the whole network. The current proposal therefore provides such additional capacity to the network whilst still promoting the improved 5G technology.

The proposed development is within the limits set out in Part 16 for permitted development with Prior Approval. The location enables the whole of the surrounding area to benefit from improved 5G network coverage and has been designed to be future proof, thus enabling other technologies to be deployed depending upon the demand required. As the shift in demand is expected for the foreseeable future and that as central Government considers digital communications to be a critical national infrastructure, the operator intends to support customers and local residents by ensuring as little disruption as possible.

The existing site will therefore be retained so that all existing users may benefit at this difficult time. In addition, EE will become the Emergency Services Network Provider and in order to dedicate the 4G network for that use, the intention is to support all users during the current climate and to maintain all current services without the removal of any existing equipment.

As 5G is to deliver new technology, so too the infrastructure required is different than that necessary to provide the previous generations of connectivity. Wherever possible, existing installations will be utilised to accommodate the necessary infrastructure. In certain cases, the upgrade of service will require a dual pole solution for sites which currently have a single pole design. Due to the beamforming technology required for 5G service, the antenna height in many cases must be greater than that for previous generation technology.

The Covid-19 pandemic has created unparalleled demand and pressure on the operator's network while people try to keep life and the economy moving through isolation and containment measures, with many people now working from home or remotely. This is a good example of why the operator must continue with its rollout as streamlined as is possible. For the first time in history, all of the mobile networks sent out a government message to their customers with details of the new shutdown measures. The message from 24 March 2020 reads: *'GOV.UK CORONAVIRUS ALERT. New rules in force now: you must stay at home. More info and exemptions at gov.uk/coronavirus Stay at home. Protect the NHS. Save lives'*. Even the World Health Organisation launched a WhatsApp chatbox allowing people to get instant information about the coronavirus through the smartphone messaging application. None of this would be possible without the physical infrastructure associated with mobile phone industry such as masts, antennas, microwave dishes and cabinets.

Further information is provided in Section 4 'Technical Justification' below and the additional information sheets, '5G and Future Technology – Delivering the UK's Telecoms Future Streetworks Monopoles in support of 5G Setting the scene'.

The Site

The application site is comprised of a grass verge area forming the verge of Swakeleys Road (B467). The site is flat and free of any identified above ground or subterranean constraint. The wider grass verge surrounding the application site extends along a short stretch of Swakeleys Road on the western approach to a roundabout where Swakeleys Road and Harvill Road meet.

The eastern end of the wider grass verge is comprised of a copse of trees of a variety of deciduous species, recently measured at up to 13m in height. Given the location of the proposed mast, these trees will form a backdrop to development when looking east along Swakeleys Road and will screen the bottom two thirds of the mast when looking west from the roundabout. The nearest tree to the application site is measured at 7m distance. Elsewhere in the immediate surrounds, numerous pieces of street furniture serve to characterise the streetscene. These include lampposts, road signage, telegraph poles and an existing telecommunication installation as identified above.

The below photograph shows the view from Swakeleys Road looking east toward the roundabout. The approximate location of the proposed mast together with an approximate height has been added by way of red line in order to provide some context for the image.



Photograph from Swakaleys Road showing approximate mast location

The surrounding area is typically suburban with residential dwellings mixing with commercial uses and areas of open space. The surrounding area is well served by mature trees that serve to break up direct views of the site together with street furniture situated along the main road network in each direction from the application site. The nearest residential property to the site is 12 Lodore Green where the blank gable end of this property faces onto the application site at a distance of approximately 12m. Residential properties on the opposite side of Swakeleys Road at nos. 207 and 209 are orientated toward the site at a distance of about 25m. The front boundaries of these properties are partly formed by existing mature trees and landscaping which will screen potential views of the proposed equipment.

The site is not located within a conservation area or any other designated Article 2(3) land or within the setting of a listed building.

The operator is limited in siting options as there is a requirement to provide equivalent 2G/3G/4G coverage and capacity for this area of Uxbridge whilst also providing new 5G services. The requirement to replicate the coverage provided by the existing pole means that the operator has to be located as close as possible to the existing installation in order to maintain the provision of equivalent coverage and capacity to the surrounding local area. MBNL and H3G are proposing the installation of a 20m column supporting 6 no antennas, together with ground-based equipment cabinets and ancillary development thereto.

As part of MBNL's continued network improvement program, there is a specific requirement for a new mast at this location to ensure that the latest high quality 2G, 3G and 4G service provision continues to be provided in this area of Hillingdon for EE and H3G. The proposed new column will also ensure that new 5G coverage can also be provided at this location for H3G. This ensures that coverage and capacity requirements are maintained. The column is designed such that should EE require additional service provision it will be able to utilise the same installation under its joint agreement with H3G to utilise each other's equipment.

The proposed new mast has been sited and designed in order to provide 5G coverage and to support the existing mobile network. At present it is paramount that digital connectivity is supported and maintained throughout the country. In particular the current massive shift in user demand from city centres and places of work to residential areas and suburbs requires an improvement in coverage and

capacity throughout the whole network. The current proposal therefore provides such additional capacity to the network whilst still promoting the improved 5G technology.

The 3G and 4G provision allows internet access, video calling, data downstreaming, accessing social media networks and emailing to name just a few of the benefits. Therefore, to maintain high quality indoor 3G and 4G services in to this area would promote activity in line with the general population demand as the ownership of smart devices increases. 5G service provision will bring faster, more responsive and reliable connections than ever before.

The search area is very small for this new installation. The existing site is shared and as such the surrounding network of existing cells and services is configured to the position of that existing site. This means that the complementary site must be in close proximity to fit within that existing network cell configuration. Given this, there will be no change to the existing cell configuration. Fact sheets on '5G and Future Technology – Delivering the UK's Telecoms Future Streetworks Monopoles in support of 5G Setting the scene' have been attached to this application for reference.

Type of Structure: Phase 8 Street Pole

Description:

The installation of a new 20m monopole supporting 6 no. antennas with a wrap around equipment cabinet at the base of the column together with the installation of 4 no. new equipment cabinets and ancillary development thereto.

Cabinet Dimensions:

CAB6	1	PROPOSED	H3G/EE - WRAPAROUND	COMMScope	1800x750x1600	-	GREY	STEEL	OUTDOOR
CAB7	1	PROPOSED	H3G - Mk5b LINK/AC	1TRY	1200x600x1600	-	GREY	STEEL	OUTDOOR
CAB8	1	PROPOSED	H3G - APM5930	HUAWEI	640x440x1225	-	GREY	STEEL	OUTDOOR
CAB9	1	PROPOSED	H3G - BOWLER	COMMScope	1900x660x1827	-	GREY	STEEL	OUTDOOR
CAB10	1	PROPOSED	H3G KOMODO	COMMScope	1230x1542x400	-	GREY	STEEL	OUTDOOR

Overall Height: 20m

Height of existing building (<i>where applicable</i>):	N/A
--	-----

Equipment Housing:

Length:	Please see above
---------	------------------

Width:	Please see above
--------	------------------

Height:	Please see above
---------	------------------

Materials (*as applicable*):

Tower/mast etc – type of material and external colour:	Galvanised steel, Grey RAL 7035
--	---------------------------------

Equipment housing – type of material and external colour:	All steel – Green RAL6009
---	---------------------------

Reasons for choice of design, making reference to pre-application responses:

Central Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment and outlines this within Section 12 (Paragraph 124) National Planning Policy Framework (Revised). It states:

'Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities'.

In keeping with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) guidelines of using: "high quality communications infrastructure", the proposed design has been selected to minimise visual impact upon the surrounding environment.

The nature of 5G and the network services it provides, means the equipment and antennas it uses are quite different to previous, and existing, service requirements.

The design of any communications infrastructure is dictated primarily by operational requirements and secondly by the development's setting. From an operational perspective, the operators must ensure the following when devising a final design solution for any site:

- antennas are specifically orientated to transmit effectively and efficiently without signal being impeded;
- dish links (if required) achieve a direct line of site connection with other base station sites within the network; and
- GPS modules achieve a direct satellite link.

To achieve this the operator undertakes panoramic assessment to determine what is the minimum height for transmission equipment to be located in a context of local topography and clutter, such as manmade or natural features, and in all cases the operator is committed to limiting the size and amount of apparatus to an operational minimum.

In terms of setting, given that the subject site is located on a grass verge adjacent to Swakeleys Road within a area that is already characterised by numerous other pieces of vertical infrastructure, a complementary street furniture style development has been deemed to be the most suitable type of base station as this is the most accepted design for urban, suburban and rural roadside locations throughout the UK.

The operator carefully considered the design of the proposed column. The operator is proposing the most sensitive design currently available to them which will provide the necessary coverage and capacity to the surrounding area. Due to all the technologies that will be available at this location, 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G, 6 antennas need to be installed at the top of the slim-line monopole. These are split into a dual stack formation where 3 antennas will be located at the top of the column and the other 3 will be located underneath the upper set of antennas. The 3 upper antennas will provide new 5G technology for the operator to the surrounding area. The other lower 3 antennas will provide the latest 2G, 3G and 4G service provision to this area of Uxbridge.

5G new radio technologies operate in higher frequency bands than older technologies. Since it operates at higher frequencies where attenuation of the radio signal is naturally higher and the effects of clutter are greater it will normally require a higher structure to achieve the same coverage footprint. To increase capacity and data speeds to the user, the antenna will normally need to be mounted higher than conventional antennae. These factors drive a requirement for an increase in antenna height in 5G.

The new antennas are all unshrouded for technical reasons. However, they have been designed to be as tight as possible and virtually the same width as the main column, to minimise their visual appearance. The higher the radio frequency the more signal attenuation there is. The higher frequency 5G antennas are unable to operate effectively through the Glass Reinforced Plastic that the shroud is made up of and as such if these antennas were to be shielded then they would not be able to provide the necessary coverage to the target coverage area. An additional installation would be needed elsewhere within the cell area, leading to the proliferation of masts.

This is the slimmest design possible which will enable all technologies to be supported from this site. If the column and shroud width were to be any slimmer then the technology would not fit in the one column and another radio base station would be required, which would lead to an unnecessary proliferation of masts contrary to national Government guidance set out in the NPPF and The Code of Best Practice. Similarly, if the column were to be a uniform width throughout then the overall width would have to increase which would appear more visually prominent in the streetscene, than the proposed design.

The proposed design is more visually sensitive and much easier to assimilate into a streetscene than lattice towers or unshrouded pole designs with bulky headframes. These non-stealth designs are

preferred by operators as they are structurally capable of hosting more equipment and give greater scope for antenna orientation and are thus more efficient structures. However, such designs would appear alien in this location. Therefore the operator has compromised on obtaining maximum coverage in order to better assimilate in to the streetscene.

The design of the column resembles as closely as possible the other existing vertical structures within the immediate area including existing street lampposts which will help the structure assimilate with the surrounding area. The design of the column is a simple, functional, vertical structure which will not appear incongruous within the streetscene, which is characterised by similar linear structures and existing telecommunications infrastructure. The column will be coloured grey but can be coloured any other colour the LPA consider appropriate.

The cabinets are designed to appear like other statutory undertakers equipment cabinets, including in the immediate streetscene. The proposed equipment cabinets are small for telecommunications apparatus and proposed to be coloured green to blend in with other similar statutory undertakers equipment cabinets often found in urban areas. The equipment cabinets can be installed under the operators permitted development rights, but have been included on the plans and in the description in order to remain fully transparent.

The proposed co-location solution will ensure mobile telecommunications service within this locale meet the expectation of residents, businesses and visitors, while minimising the visual impact of the infrastructure on the surrounding environment and meeting all ICNIRP certification requirements.

It is therefore considered that the proposal before you strikes a good balance between environmental impact and operational considerations. The proposed height and design represents the best compromise between the visual impact of the proposal on the surrounding area and meeting the technical requirements for the site. Taking all matters into account it is considered that this proposal, to provide the latest 2G, 3G and 4G service provision and 5G coverage providing high quality dense coverage and capacity, would not appear out of place within the streetscene.

Technical Information

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection Declaration attached (see below) 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, H3G operates its network in such a way the radio frequency power outputs are kept to the lowest levels commensurate with effective service provision. As part of H3G's network, 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	Yes	
--	-------------------	--

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.		
---	--	--

4. Technical Justification

Coverage plots will not show the improvement in capacity.

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

There is a specific requirement for a new column and associated equipment cabinets at this location to allow H3G to improve their 2G, 3G and 4G coverage and capacity in and around the Hillingdon area and be able to provide new 5G service provision to this cell. This ensures high quality indoor service provision is provided. Furthermore, due to the joint agreement with the two operators EE (UK) Ltd and H3G (UK) Ltd, the installation will be designed so that EE can utilise the same equipment. This negates the need for further radio base stations in the vicinity for either of these two operators.

This requirement was identified within the applicant's supporting information provided for refused prior approval application 75687/APP/2020/1948. Since no new telecommunications infrastructure has been deployed since the applicant made this application, the requirement for the proposed installation remains and the current submission is the operators latest attempt to improve the radio coverage network as requirement.

The dynamic nature of technological advances in the telecommunications industry coupled with ever increasing demand from subscribers dictates a continual reinvestment program on the part of the operators. As a result, and in line with their licence requirements, mobile operators are constantly developing their networks as well as refining and modernising their infrastructure.

Cellular networks are made up of several individual cell areas, each of which has a base station within it. A good analogy for describing a cellular network is that of a patchwork quilt with each cell area being one of the many patches that are sewn together making up the network 'quilt'.

Notably, there are 3 main elements to a radio base station; the cabin or cabinets contain the equipment used to generate the radio signals(s), 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 the necessary amplifier or receiver units). Other elements necessary for the base station to function are a power source, 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.

These base stations then receive and transmit to mobile devices using radio waves. The antennas operate like an aerosol spray with signal transmitted along a central orientation and dissipating with distance. The dishes operate on a direct line of sight basis, linking with dishes on other base station sites elsewhere within the wider network. The dish links also link the base station to a master control centre that manages the call handover process that occurs when a mobile user moves from one cell area to another. They also provide telemetric monitoring to ensure the site is working properly and offer remote maintenance.

In the early days of mobile communications, peripheral locations, high-level topographies and large-scale masts were often identified in order that transmission from a new base station could cover an expansive geographical area. However, whilst this approach was viable for early network generations, the number of mobile handset users has dramatically increased with time, as have the advancements in mobile technology itself. As a result, the cellular network construction and operational criteria have changed too. Because modern networks use higher frequencies with faster data rates whilst serving significantly increased numbers of mobile device users, typical network cell areas (i.e. the geographical area targeted for coverage for which a base station development provides a solution), are now smaller in their geographical expanse and tend to be directly proportionate to the number of users within it. They are also therefore greater in their number with base stations operating at a lower power output than their predecessors.

Mobile phone base stations operate on a low power and accordingly base stations therefore need to be located in the areas they are required to serve. Increasingly, people are also using their mobiles in their homes and this means the operator needs to position base stations in, or close to, residential areas.

Mobile connectivity and service is required where customers live, work and play. 5G coverage and superfast mobile broadband data capacity demand will continue to increase exponentially with the introduction of IoT (Internet of Things), machine to machine connectivity, automated transport/industry and other 'smart' applications. To this end the existing shared infrastructure within the built environment has had to be reviewed and adapted as appropriate.

In the UK, rollout is now commencing. The main benefits of 5G are that it will be much faster and have higher capacity than 4G, with download speeds in excess of 1Gbps. To place this in context, customers will be able to download - not merely stream - a full HD movie in less than 10 seconds on a 5G network. The same task would take closer to 10 minutes on 4G.

The case for 5G is compelling as it will bring faster, more responsive and reliable connections than ever before. The Local Government Association (LGA) has produced a Councillor's Guide to Digital Connectivity and sets out some of the benefits of 5G technology:

- Faster mobile broadband and a more consistent experience in congested areas with a very high number of devices.
- Industrial applications, enabling businesses to improve their productivity, for example through predictive maintenance and real-time analytics.
- Internet of Things (IoT) services, many of which will help council's and businesses deliver services more efficiently including:
 - Transport and logistics: connected parcels and fleet tracking.
 - Health and social care.
 - Environmental monitoring: sensors monitoring air quality and water pollution in real-time.
 - Smart agriculture and smart animal farming, smart retailing.
 - Connected and autonomous cars: allowing cars to communicate with each other, other road users and even the road infrastructure.

Good connectivity allows people to access a wide range of essential services including emailing; downloading apps; social media; helping with homework; researching local events, businesses or transport timetables; managing personal finances; shopping; contacting local authorities; arranging medical appointments; general business functions; and much, much more.

Site Selection Process

In accordance with the licence obligations and advice in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Code of Best Practice in England the applicant's network rollout team investigated the following siting and design options using this sequential approach to site selection:

- Upgrading their own existing base stations;

- Using existing telecommunications structures belonging to another communications operator. i.e. Mast and/ or site sharing, co-location;
- Installations on existing high buildings or structures including National Grid pylons;
- Using small scale equipment; and finally
- **Erecting a new ground-based mast site – (1st) Camouflaging or disguising equipment.**
(2nd) A conventional installation e.g. a lattice mast and compound.

The applicant's site selection strategy is to keep the overall environmental impact to a minimum. Utilising existing masts is always progressed where it is technically and legally possible and where it is the local planning authority's preferred environmental solution. New sites are only developed where there are no viable or accessible alternatives or it is the local planning authority's preferred approach. The feasibility of the acquisition, build and maintenance of the site also needs to be taken into account.

The applicant presented alternative sites which were considered and not chosen in support of refused application ref. 75687/APP/2020/1948. It is noted that, in the reasons given for refusing this application, no reference was made to the consideration of alternative sites implying that the Council considered the applicant's previous assessment as acceptable. Alternative sites which were considered and discounted are duly provided below to accompany this fresh application.

Alternative sites considered and not chosen:

Site Type	Site Address	National Grid Reference	Reason for not choosing site
GF	Grass verge on Swakeleys Road, Ickenham, Uxbridge, London, UB10 8DP	E: 506528 N: 186076	An application for prior approval for a very similar development to that proposed under the current submission was refused by the Council at this location under application reference 75687/APP/2020/1948. This site has been discounted from consideration.
GF	Agricultural Land to the north east of the site, Harvil Road, UB10 8AY	E: 506520 N: 186295	The land is very open with little in the way of mature trees to screen any proposal. Views from the properties adjacent to on Harvil Road would be directly on to the monopole with little in the way of screening or other items of street furniture to assimilate the proposals. This site has been appraised as unacceptable from a town planning perspective as a development here would be contrary to Hillingdon Local Plan policies DMHB 11, 12 and 21.
GF	SW to the west of the site on Swakeleys Road, UB10 8DP	E: 506472 N: 186028	The grass verge where Lodore Green meets Swakeleys Road was considered. Whilst there is a degree of existing landscaping here, this is generally of limited height and no more than 7m tall. A mast would not be as well screened as the proposal site and there is no space to site the mast away from the root systems of these trees which would cause damage to these trees contrary to policies DMHB14 and DMHB21 of the Hillingdon Local Plan. The site was therefore discounted.
GF	SW to the north of the Swakeley Road/Harvil Road roundabout, UB10 8AY	E: 506586 N: 186124	The grass verge to the immediate north of the Swakeley Road/Harvil Road roundabout was considered. The site was discounted since residential properties at 193 and 218 Swakeleys Road would be orientated directly toward the site at a distance of less than 25m with no visual screening.

The proposed new mast has been sited and designed in order to provide 5G coverage and to support the existing mobile network. As the new pole will be complementary to the existing 2G/3G/4G mast it must be immediately adjacent to the existing pole in order to replicate the coverage.

Paragraph 113 of the NPPF states *'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. Where new sites are required (such as for new 5G networks, or for connected transport and smart city applications), equipment should be sympathetically designed and camouflaged where appropriate'*.

Environmental Information:

N/A

Land use planning designations:

There are no specific environmental or cultural designations affecting the application site.

Additional relevant information:

From the outset, it should be appreciated that irrespective of the proposed installation's use as a telecommunications base station, any change in form in the street scene will always be, to some degree, a noticeable alteration to those residents and regular passers-by found closest. However, it should be recognised that visibility or a development's siting and appearance, does not automatically result in overwhelming adverse harm.

The provisions of the GPDO require the local planning authority to assess the proposed development solely on its **siting and appearance**.

The principle of development has been established by the Government when the new permitted development rights came in to force in November 2016, which enabled sites such as this one to be built under the operators permitted development rights, (as the column height does not exceed 25m), with prior approval for siting and appearance being the only matters that the local planning authority can take in to consideration.

Planning Practice Guidance explains how a prior approval application differs from a planning application at paragraph 28. It states that:

'The statutory requirements relating to prior approval are much less prescriptive than those relating to planning applications. This is deliberate, as prior approval is a light-touch process which applies where the principle of the development has already been established (emphasis added). Where no specific procedure is provided in the General Permitted Development Order, local planning authorities have discretion on what processes they put in place. It is important that a local planning authority does not impose unnecessarily onerous requirements on developers, and does not seek to replicate the planning application system' (emphasis added).

The Planning Portal also provides Application Type Guidance. This guidance states that:

'Certain forms of telecommunication development, for example, mobile telephone masts, are known as 'permitted development' and subject to prior approval from the local planning authority. The prior approval procedure means that the principle of development is not an issue. The LPA can only consider the siting and appearance of the proposal'.

National Planning Guidance

Planning policy is provided at the national level by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It is a material consideration in planning decisions. The NPPF is pro – development with a ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development’ being seen as a golden thread, running through both plan making and decision taking’.

The thrust of this guidance is positive and a reminder to LPAs that we need to build the requisite infrastructure to enable economic growth. It is not necessary to quote extensively from this document but the following points are highlighted.

National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019)

The governments National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24 July 2018 and updates the 2012 version. In February 2019 the NPPF was revised again, with minor alterations to wording relating to housing supply and not any parts relating to telecommunications. The Government’s latest thinking continues to strongly support communications infrastructure. The NPPF remains very supportive of high-quality communications. Indeed, a whole chapter is dedicated to high quality communications, emphasising the importance that the Government attaches to digital connectivity. Paragraph 112 states that advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. This wording echoes guidance set out in paragraph 42 of the 2012 version of NPPF. However, it also includes the importance of *reliable* communications infrastructure for both economic growth *and social well-being*.

The NPPF continues to support the expansion of electronic communications networks at paragraph 112. It notes that policies should set out how high-quality digital infrastructure, providing access to services from a range of providers, is expected to be delivered and upgraded over time. The economic and social benefits of providing high quality and reliable communications infrastructure are well documented and can be found later in this Supporting Information Statement.

The NPPF makes reference to 5G:

‘Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G)...’

With the above in mind, the Government is already forward thinking the evolution of data networks and seeks planning decisions to take account of this. 5G technology provides increased speed of data and more capacity in the network, to ensure that handheld devices can continue to be used for the purposes in which they were purchased. This will bring even greater economic and social benefits to the area.

Paragraph 113 of the NPPF retains the requirement to minimise the number of installations consistent with the efficient operation of the network but also includes being consistent with the needs of consumers and providing reasonable capacity for future expansion.

Paragraph 116 of the NPPF retains the guidance set out in paragraph 46 of the 2012 NPPF version which relates to determining 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.

At the heart of the NPPF is the retained presumption in favour of sustainable development (para 11). For decision-taking this means approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay or 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 the application of policies within the revised Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed or any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the revised Framework taken as a whole.

The NPPF continues to provide guidance on decision-making. At paragraph 38 it 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...permission in principle, and work proactively with applicants to secure developments that will improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area. Decision-makers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible'.

The NPPF builds on the aspiration to build a strong, competitive economy. Paragraph 80 states:

'Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking in to account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. The approach taken, should allow each area to build on its strengths, counter any weaknesses and address the challenges of the future. This is particularly important where Britain can be a global leader in driving innovation⁴⁰...

Footnote 40 of the NPPF states:

'The Government's Industrial Strategy sets out a vision to drive productivity improvements across the UK, identifies a number of Grand Challenges facing all nations, and sets out a delivery programme to make the UK a leader in four of these: artificial intelligence and big data; clean growth; future mobility and catering for an ageing society. HM Government (2017) Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future'.

Public benefits are defined within the NPPG and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress. Benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.

The proposed development accords with all these aspects of the NPPF in that it will provide H3G with improved network provision within Hillingdon bringing a range of associated economic and technical benefits. EE will also benefit should it require additional service provision and new 5G in this area without requiring a new installation elsewhere within the cell area.

Code of Best Practice on Mobile Network Development in England (24 November 2016)

The Code of Best Practice has been fully revised in November 2016 and is now even more supportive of mobile network provision in line with Government aspirations that everyone should have access to the information super highway no matter where they are located whether that be in rural or urban areas. This Code provides guidance to mobile network operators, their agents and contractors and equally to all local planning authorities in England. It supersedes the Code of Best Practice on Mobile Phone Network Development (2013).

The principal aim of this Code is to ensure that the Government's objective of supporting high quality communications infrastructure, which is vital to continued economic prosperity and social inclusion for all, is met. The development of such infrastructure must be achieved in a timely and efficient manner, and in a way, which balances connectivity imperatives and the economic, community and social benefits that this brings with the environmental considerations that can be associated with such development. The Code also has an important role in making sure that appropriate engagement takes place with local communities and other interested parties.

Section 2 of the Code highlights the Government's Communications Policy and Planning Policy. It acknowledges that the continued expansion and development of mobile networks is a key element of the National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 – 2021. This recognises that digital communications are now a crucial component of everyday life, with improvements in connectivity being key to a vibrant economy (para 2.1).

Paragraph 2.2 goes on to state that consumers, businesses and public bodies increasingly rely on mobile communications and expect to receive a signal wherever they are. The Code indicates that recent changes in planning policy [and regulation] are intended to align with Government communications policy, where the ultimate goal is to achieve mobile coverage wherever it is needed.

Section 2 of this Code also reiterates NPPF guidance in strongly supporting high quality communications infrastructure, which is seen as essential for sustainable economic growth.

Section 3 of this Code acknowledges that there are special operational and technical considerations associated with mobile network development, which have changed over time due to changes in technology and associated changes in demand. The Code acknowledges that there remains a reliance on radio masts to provide the main umbrella of coverage. Paragraph 3.1 explains that radio signals operate like light and must “see” over the target coverage area, they cannot be hidden and so there will always be a degree of visual impact.

Paragraph 3.2 clearly indicates that in assessing the visual impact, greater emphasis than previously should now be placed on the radio planning requirements to achieve mobile coverage (as shown in the recent changes to permitted development rights, at the end of November 2016, and the reduced test in the most recent NPPF).

Paragraph 3.3 goes on to highlight that the [operator systems tend to be demand-led or to fulfil coverage obligations. With the ever-increasing demand for data hungry applications available to a range of connected devices, such as smart phones and tablets, the requirement to upgrade and improve networks through changes to existing sites and the development of new sites is constant. As most parts of the country move on to a superfast highway, so the need to bring coverage to ‘not spots’ (i.e. areas where there is no mobile coverage from any operator) and improve coverage in ‘partial not spots’ (i.e. where there is some coverage but not from all operators) intensifies.

Paragraph 3.4 of The Code provides advice to local Planning authorities who are concerned about proposals, stating that they should not ‘look for problems’ but should work proactively with the Mobile Network Operators to find solutions, in line with paragraph 187 of the NPPF.

Section 4 of the Code sets out the evolution of mobile networks from 2G voice calls and text to 4G superfast mobile broadband which are now approximately the same speeds as fixed broadband connection.

Paragraph 4.1 of the Code acknowledges that customer expectations have evolved with technology. The expectation is that they will always be connected and able to access services in exactly the same way as fixed broadband for personal, educational and business purposes.

Paragraph 4.2 acknowledges that data, i.e. using the internet, puts increased demand on capacity and therefore the need for additional base stations to keep abreast of customer demand. Also, 3G base stations, originally using higher frequencies didn’t travel as far and therefore each base station covered a smaller area. However, changes in working practices for the operators, in line with national guidance, streamlining networks, sharing base stations has reduced the overall amount of infrastructure required.

The Code goes on to acknowledge that operators maximise the use of their existing network infrastructure for the provision of 4G services and are similarly upgrading their 3G network infrastructure to improve capacity and coverage. However, the revised Code continues to advise that this does not mean that there will not be a need for any new base stations. Indeed, for example, more base stations will be needed in areas where there has previously been only limited or no coverage and where coverage and capacity needs to be enhanced in line with Government commitments and customer demand.

Similarly, some new sites will be required to replace existing sites that are lost, for example, through redevelopment of an existing building. Some masts may need to be redeveloped or replaced to enable an upgrade in services to take place.

Section 5 relates to mobile connectivity in the 21st Century, explaining that mobile phones and other devices are now everywhere. Mobile connectivity is not just making calls and texts but also mobile broadband. The majority of mobile phones in the UK are Internet-enabled smartphones and large numbers of people also now own tablet devices. People are increasingly choosing to access the internet using a mobile device even when they have fixed broadband connection available.

The Code acknowledges that by the second decade of the 21st Century, the greatest increase in traffic across mobile networks was in data i.e. internet use (para 5.3). Paragraph 5.4 states that in terms of the wider economic impact of mobile connectivity, research by Deloitte on the economic impact of mobile broadband across a range of countries, showed that a doubling of mobile data use leads to an increase of 0.5% in the Gross Domestic Product per capita, while another study put the benefit of 4G mobile broadband to the UK economy at £75 billion over a decade.

Section 5 of the Code goes on to highlight that connectivity promotes social inclusion. In recent years, more people rely on a mobile phone than they rely on a landline. Furthermore, people on lower incomes are even more likely to live in a mobile only household, or to access the Internet using a mobile connection (para 5.5).

The Code illustrates that mobile connectivity helps in the delivery of public services e.g. to access Central and Local Government via online services, acknowledging that lives are more likely to be saved when a 999 call is made from a mobile than from a landline, Telehealth is becoming increasingly important and text message reminders also improve compliance with medication and keeping NHS appointments.

Good mobile connectivity also promotes sustainability e.g. it reduces the need to travel and thus carbon emissions (para 5.7). The Code continues to support mobile telecommunications network as it is seen as a crucial piece of national infrastructure in economic, community and social terms (para 5.8).

Paragraph 5.9 states that there is a need to continually upgrade and improve mobile networks, which will not function without the necessary infrastructure on which they rely. This is driven by increasing consumer demand for data, improved connectivity and more capacity, together with Government aspirations for improving connectivity and coverage.

Section 7 of the Code sets out the need for all agencies to work together to deliver connectivity that is essential to the country's economy and society including Central Government which provides the overall strategy for connectivity, mobile operators to deliver the mobile network development through the planning system and helping to identify land and structures suitable for mobile infrastructure. Local Planning authorities can also ensure that the planning function works in tandem with other relevant departments and agencies such as their own economic development departments and appropriate digital connectivity teams in order to facilitate digital connectivity.

The Code provides guidance on siting and appearance principles at Appendix A. It sets out a number of design principles in respect of telecommunications development. However, the code acknowledges that the options for design used by an operator will be affected by site conditions including requirement to link the site to the network, landscape features and coverage and capacity requirements. The main options for the operator include:

- Mast and/or site sharing (including redevelopment of a site to enable upgrade or sharing with another operator);
- Installation on existing buildings and structures;
- Erecting new ground-based masts;
- Camouflaging or disguising equipment where appropriate;
- Using small scale equipment (although small cells themselves are generally used to address capacity issues as opposed to providing coverage).

The Code in Appendix A acknowledges that it has been a long-standing Government policy objective to support the sharing of masts and sites. Operators also aim to site share wherever viable. If operators are able to share sites, and install more equipment on each site, this reduces the overall visual impact of network infrastructure, because even though shared sites will tend to be slightly bigger, it means that fewer sites are needed to improve coverage and capacity, infrastructure becomes more feasible, and is more cost-effective to deploy. In fact, sharing of sites is now the norm, and network operators now share much of their network infrastructure via joint venture commercial arrangements.

However, the Code also highlights the constraints of mast sharing. Acknowledging that mast sharing may not be an appropriate environmental or technical solution in all cases. Visual intrusion may occur. The Code indicates other constraints which may include:

- Coverage problems – The existing mast may be poorly located or not have sufficient height to give the required coverage;
- Radio interference – Antennas need a separate amount of vertical and horizontal separation. This could lead to the visual impact of the mast significantly increasing;
- Structural Loading – The existing mast may not be able to hold extra equipment. The existing mast may need to be strengthened, redeveloped or replaced with a bigger structure with a consequent effect on visual amenity.

Concerning the erection of new ground based masts; The Code at Appendix A page 27 provides examples of where the environmental and visual impact of the mast can be greatly reduced.

- Placing the mast near similar structures. For example, industrial and commercial premises, road signs and lamp posts;
- Placing a mast within or adjacent to an existing group of trees. This option is more successfully implemented in or near wooded areas. It should also be noted that the top of the mast placed in trees will need to be above the tree-line in order for the equipment to work for the allowance of future tree growth;
- Using simple and unfussy designs. Masts which have complex designs are more likely to dominate and be in discord with the landscape and have adverse visual impacts, and
- Appropriate colouring. Masts seen against the sky are best left in their galvanised state or painted pale grey. Against a wooded backdrop, a matt green or brown colour scheme would be more applicable.

The Code continues to support sympathetic design and camouflaging including concealing antennas in familiar features such as flagpoles, street lamp posts, telegraph pole style designs and signs.

Matt Warman Connected Britain Keynote Speech

In September 2020 Matt Warman gave a Keynote Speech at Connected Britain 2020. Mr Warman used his speech to again underline the importance of UK connectivity. Key comments include:

- People in this sector have long referred to the internet as “the fourth utility” - and it’s true. For countless people across the country, having fast and reliable broadband and a good mobile connection is as essential and vital to our daily lives as gas, water and electricity.
- This government is ambitious for the UK’s digital infrastructure...We want to deliver nationwide gigabit capable broadband connectivity as soon as possible.
- We know how important local authorities are to the delivery of digital infrastructure, which is why I have written to them, together with the Local Government Minister, to outline how they can work more effectively with the industry.

- The world is in the middle of a digital revolution. COVID has accelerated this process, digitising almost every part of our everyday lives and making the infrastructure that connects us more important than ever. That's why it is at the top of the government's agenda.

Connected Nations Report 2020 – Ofcom

Published in December 2020, the report identifies a shift to more people working from home which in turn drives increase in demand on broadband networks particularly during the day. This is an important consideration since the increase in demand identified must be met with an increase in supply to ensure a good level of service across the mobile network.

Local Policy

Section 38 (6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that "If regard is to be had to the development plan for the purpose of any determination to be made under the planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise".

The Hillingdon Local Plan was adopted in 2012, its telecommunications policy is located in the Development Management Policies document (Part 2). Policy DMHB 21 states:

Policy DMHB 21: Telecommunications

Telecommunication development will only be permitted where:

- i) it is sited and designed to minimise their visual impact;**
- ii) it does not have a detrimental effect on the visual amenity, character or appearance of the building or the local area;**
- iii) it has been demonstrated that there is no possibility for use of alternative sites, mast sharing and the use of existing buildings;**
- v) there is no adverse impact on areas of ecological interest, areas of landscape importance, archaeological sites, Conservation Areas or buildings of architectural or historic interest; and**
- vi) it includes a Declaration of Conformity with the International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation.**

Other relevant policy includes Policy BE1 which is a strategic policy relating to the environment. The policy states, amongst other things, that the Council will require all new development to improve and maintain the quality of the built environment in order to create successful and sustainable neighbourhoods. All new development should be designed to be appropriate to the identity and context of Hillingdon's buildings, townscapes, landscapes and views.

Development Management Policy DMHB 11 provides further design considerations where all development is required to be designed to the highest standard, taking into account the surrounding scale of development and impact on the environment. Specific considerations relevant to streets and the public realm are provided in Policy DMHB12 that states development should be well integrated with the surrounding area.

Planning Assessment

The main issues arising from this prior approval notification are whether the proposed mast and cabinets due to their scale and siting would be a visually obtrusive feature which would be detrimental to the character and appearance of the area. Whether any perceived harm would outweigh the

significant social and economic benefits associated with the increased service provision attributed to the proposal and other valid material considerations as outlined within NPPF.

Siting

The proposed siting of the mast on a busy commuter suburban road with good levels of screening provided by mature vegetation. The mature vegetation situated on the same grass verge as the application site will either provide a backdrop to the development or screening for the development depending on whether the viewpoint is from the east or west. Due to the measured height of the existing trees at 13m, this means that only the top one third of the mast would be generally visible thereby reducing the overall visual impact of the proposal and assisting the scheme with assimilating with the existing streetscene. Simultaneously, the mast has been carefully located far enough away from the existing trees so as not to threaten the ongoing health of these trees, thereby overcoming the second reason for refusal given for application ref. 75687/APP/2020/1948,

The site has been carefully located and will be co-located as near as possible to the existing 2G/3G/4G pole. This will help the proposed installation assimilate into the streetscene and not appear unduly out of place. There are several existing vertical features in the immediate area including streetlighting columns and road signage. These structures will help the column and associated cabinets from appearing prominent in the streetscene. Consequently, the visual impact of the proposed radio base station will be minimised within the streetscene which is compliant with the NPPF.

The proposed equipment cabinets and meter cabinet, do not require planning permission, as they can be installed under the operators permitted development rights. In order to remain fully transparent, they have been included on the plans and in the description. The operator's equipment cabinets are similar to those of other statutory undertakers which are common place in urban areas including BT Openreach. Their limited height and scale will ensure that these cabinets will not be detrimental to the visual amenity of the area and will be finished in a green colour. Since the cabinets are situated on a grass verge they will not obstruct the movement of pedestrians along the pavement area which will be unaffected by the proposal.

In line with the requirements of NPPF, there are no existing telecommunications installations for the operator to share, that would provide the necessary coverage to the target coverage area. Similarly, there are no buildings which are suitable and available that the operator could utilise to operate their equipment. The discounted options are set out in Section 5 above and their reasons for being discounted are fully explained.

3G and 4G signals by their very nature (as they carry high data rates) do not penetrate over long distances, (5G even less so), just a few hundred metres, depending on the topography of the land, building clutter and vegetation including trees in the area which can reduce their effectiveness. Therefore 3G, 4G and 5G radio base stations need to be close to their customer demand which is normally in residential areas. As this is a column for H3G, whose network configuration is well established in the area, the operator's search area is naturally smaller, than would otherwise be the case if the operator wasn't already providing service provision from this location. This severely limits the options for siting a new installation in the area.

Mobile phone base stations operate on a low power and accordingly base stations therefore need to be located in the areas they are required to serve. Increasingly, people are also using their mobiles in their homes and this means we need to position base stations in, or close to, residential areas. The proposed new mast has been sited and designed in order to provide 5G coverage and to support the existing mobile network. As the new pole will be complementary to the existing 2G/3G/4G mast it must be immediately adjacent to the existing pole in order to replicate the coverage.

Appearance

The design of the monopole has been carefully considered. To this end, it is a simple, functional slim-line monopole, with the main column being split in to two sections. The upper section is wider than the lower section in order to safely accommodate the antennas at the top of the column. The mast will be coloured Grey which has been well established as the best colour for minimising impact upon urban streetscapes and the predominantly grey British skyline.

In order to reduce the visual impact on the surrounding area the antennas have been positioned in a dual stack formation, with 3 antennas at the top of the mast and the other 3 antennas are proposed to be located underneath. The antennas are positioned as tight as possible and will only be marginally wider than the main column width, rather than being a bulky headframe, as such will not appear dissimilar to a shrouded design.

If the column and shroud were to be any slimmer, then the MORAN technologies would not be able to fit in the same installation and an additional radio base station would be required which would be contrary to national planning guidance. It would also not be structurally capable of supporting all the technologies including the latest 4G coverage and new 5G service provision. If the column were to be the same width throughout then it would have to be as wide as the antennas at the top of the column. This would appear more visually prominent in the streetscene than the current proposals.

It is essential that the 5G antennas are unshrouded. As the radio frequencies get higher, required for data carrying, the antennas are less able to propagate through immediate blockages including Glass Reinforced Plastic, which is what the shroud is made from. This affects the 5G antennas more so than any other technology. The result being they cannot operate effectively close to Glass Reinforced Plastic or any other blocking material. Therefore there is a technical reason why the 5G antennas need to be unshrouded. The latest 4G technology are also affected more so than older technologies by propagation, and are therefore less efficient if they are shrouded. As such, the other antennas also need to be unshrouded to ensure that the latest technologies are provided to the surrounding area, helping this area have integrated 21st Century infrastructure for digitally driven, clean and inclusive growth in line with central Government aspirations for the UK to be a world leader in 5G.

As previously explained in this supporting statement, the latest 4G and new 5G radio technologies operate in higher frequency bands than older technologies. At higher frequencies, attenuation of the radio signal is naturally higher and the effects of clutter are greater. It therefore follows that these antennas require a higher structure to achieve the same coverage footprint. As a result, to increase capacity and data speeds to the user, the antenna will normally need to be mounted higher than conventional antenna. This is the case in this situation. If the column were to be any lower, the antennas would not be able to provide the necessary 5G coverage to the target coverage area and would not be able to clear the urban clutter/tree canopy. As a result, the antenna signal would not be able to operate effectively. A lower height would lead to a poor user experience for a large part of the target coverage area. As such, this would fail the operators design brief and an additional installation would have to be found leading to the proliferation of masts contrary to national planning guidance contained in the NPPF and Local Plan Policy DMHB21.

The presence of the linear structures including lighting columns in the immediate area will ensure that the proposed column will not appear incongruous within the streetscene. Thus, there will be no detrimental loss of visual amenity to the area or environmental intrusion. The installation of a 20m slim-line column designed to be as similar as possible to the other linear structures found in the immediate area will be no more at odds with the streetscene and character of the area than the other vertical structures within the immediate locale.

It is accepted that the height of the proposed installation is taller than other pieces of surrounding linear structures but this in itself is not a valid reason to conclude that it is not appropriate at a specific location. Indeed, Inspectors at appeal have noted that by their very nature to be effective masts are required to be taller than surrounding structures.

Telecommunications apparatus by their very nature must be taller than surrounding built and natural form to ensure its efficient operation. The Code of Best Practice explains this requirement fully in

paragraph 3.1, '*radio signals operate like light and must "see" over the target coverage area...*' To suggest that it is inappropriate development because it is taller than adjacent lighting columns or road signage is no more relevant than suggesting that street lighting columns are inappropriate because they are taller than road signage or traffic lights. They are all essential pieces of infrastructure within a streetscene that carry out differing functions and therefore cannot be considered on the same merits. Should a street lighting column be capable of the provision of high quality 2G/3G/4G and 5G telecommunication services for two separate operators then this would be a reasonable consideration, but this is clearly not the case. As such, the proposal should not be considered negatively due to it being taller per se than other vertical structures. Reasonable consideration of the proposal in the context of nearby street furniture can only conclude that the presence of other vertical structures in the immediate area only seeks to provide a setting wherein a base station may appear more congruous from which to provide an important service to a wider area.

The proposed height at 20m is essential in order to clear the urban clutter/trees in the area and provide equivalent replacement coverage as well as new 5G services to this area of Hillingdon. If the column height were to be reduced in this location, this would result in a degraded service due to the blocking effect from the surrounding urban clutter/trees. This would especially be the case for the higher frequency technologies including 5G service provision. Thus, if the column were to be any lower, the antennas would not be able to clear the trees/urban clutter and as such would not be able to operate effectively. As such, an additional installation would be required which would lead to the proliferation of masts contrary to the NPPF and local policy.

This is a prior approval application where the principle of this type of development is already established by the Government under the Town and Country Planning (GPD) Order 2015 (as amended) which states that this type of development is permitted subject to the prior approval of the siting and appearance of the installation. This is therefore akin to an outline planning permission.

NPPF states at paragraph 113 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. It accepts that new sites might be required for 5G networks (para 113). This is the case in this instance, in order to provide a new 5G service in this locality, the operator is unable to utilise the existing structure, as it is not designed to be able to support all the latest technologies, and must therefore erect a new column and cabinets in order to maintain, upgrade and provide the latest and new technologies to the surrounding area. The operator, as already explained above, is unable to shroud the antennas, but the design is as slim as possible and will remain a simple, functional, vertical structure in the streetscene similar to the linear forms of essential infrastructure along Swakeleys Road.

The design of the radio base station is one of the most sensitive designs available to the operators, designed to resemble typical existing urban linear street furniture, and that will allow two telecommunications operators to operate from a single site. This is in line with the requirements of NPPF which supports equipment which is sympathetically designed and camouflaged where appropriate [paragraph 113].

The proposed new site accords with NPPF because the equipment will resemble other linear structures within the area, will expand the network, and ensure high quality communications infrastructure is maintained. Placing masts near similar structures such as lighting columns, utilising simple and unfussy designs is acknowledged in the Code of Best Practice on Mobile Network Development in England to be less likely to dominate and be in discord with the streetscene and as a result less likely to have a detrimental impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area.

Lack of 5G Coverage – Material Consideration

Mobiles can only work with a network of base stations in place where people want to use their mobile phones or other wireless devices. Without base stations, the mobile phones and other devices we rely on simply won't work.

In accordance with the NPPF, the proposed installation is significant to enable continuous coverage of the telecommunication network, ensuring that this area of Hillingdon continues to get the mobile coverage it needs for H3G customers as well as new 5G coverage. The design of the new column will also enable EE to utilise the same installation when it is ready to roll out 5G in this area, with minimal design changes.

The current proposals will facilitate the development of an advanced broadband telecommunications infrastructure in line with National Government guidance contained within the NPPF which supports infrastructure especially where growth takes place. Digital growth plays a fundamental role in driving economic growth.

Without this new column the operator's customers would experience increasing numbers of dropped calls and buffering unable to access the internet on their handheld devices. They would also not be able to access the 5G network, a demand which is increasing rapidly as customers update their handheld devices to ones that are 5G compatible. If the 5G network is not available then the customers' would not be able to utilise these handheld devices for the purposes in which they were purchased. This is contrary to the aspirations of Central Government which aspires to everyone having access to the superfast highway network wherever they are.

The proposed installation will help improve the area's economic prosperity, strengthen the urban economy's by supporting local businesses to start, grow, adapt and diversify. It will support a better environment for today and tomorrow by reducing the need to travel and in turn minimise carbon emissions.

The way 5G works, it is closely connected with the Smart City agenda and will enable centralized control of lots of different street infrastructure owned or managed by councils, such as street lights, water meters and bus stops. As such 21st century infrastructure is needed to enable this objective to become a reality. The Councillor's Guide to Digital Connectivity notes that a survey conducted by the Confederation of British Industry found that 81% of firms said that they see more reliable mobile connectivity as essential. Studies have also shown that mobile broadband is associated with positive impacts nationally, such as higher GDP and increased employment.

Therefore the Government fully supports high quality communications infrastructure, even more so with the advent of 5G. The NPPF continues to strongly support telecommunications connectivity and states at paragraph 112 that local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks. It acknowledges that advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being.

The demand for mobile data in the UK is increasing rapidly, and as households and businesses become increasingly reliant on mobile connectivity, the infrastructure must be in place to ensure supply does not become a constraint on future demand.

An installation in this location will fill the current gap in the latest high quality 5G service provision and enable H3G to maintain access to their handheld devices wherever they are for the purposes in which they were purchased. This is fully in line with the Government's aspirations that everyone has access to the superfast communications network, the NPPF.

Access to the internet in whatever medium now impacts every facet of our lives but only benefits those who can access and use it. The benefits of internet connectivity are key for both residents and businesses alike and a new column in this location providing the latest 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G technologies will support and promote the growth of the digital sector, increasing digital inclusion, so all people can access services, education and training.

In line with guidance contained within the NPPF, which supports investment in the telecommunications systems a new column in this location will enable fast, reliable, secure internet accessibility wherever the user is located. An installation in this location would fully meet the latest operators' coverage and capacity requirements for 3G, 4G and new 5G provision. This would be wholly in line with the

Government's latest aspirations to strongly support advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure, essential for economic growth and social well-being. Where the NPPF notes that decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks. An installation outside this search area, regardless of whether there are existing sites, would not allow the operator to provide their desired level of coverage and therefore would not adequately maintain and provide new coverage and capacity.

The Code of Best Practice acknowledges that upgrading and improving mobile networks will not be possible without the necessary infrastructure on which we rely. With increasing consumer demand and the Government's aspirations for high quality communications infrastructure it is ever more important to improve connectivity and capacity.

In the Code of Best Practice it acknowledges *'the pressure on networks to upgrade and improve networks through changes to existing sites and the development of new sites is constant. With the increasing consumer demand and the Government's ambitious aspirations it is becoming more important to improve connectivity and capacity. This is due to the ever increasing demand for data hungry applications to be available to a range of connected devices, such as smartphones and tablet computers. However, The Code notes that upgrading and improving mobile networks will not be possible without the necessary infrastructure on which they rely'*. Therefore there is a significant need to locate the equipment in this area.

Economic and Social Benefits

The NPPF strongly supports sustainable development as does the Council's Local Plan. Mobile communication plays a significant role in sustainable development. Being able to access the internet via a mobile device allows people to access a wide range of central and local government services, buy groceries, manage finances, apply for jobs/university, and carry out school projects, send emails, download applications, send and receive instant messages, streaming and downloading data to name just a few of the benefits of being able to use an internet enabled handheld device. It also allows people to work from home or on the move without needing to return to the office. This reduces travel time, carbon emissions and increases the speed in which information is processed/shared. The proposals therefore fully comply with the NPPF and the Council's Local Plan to minimise the effects of climate change reducing the need to travel and therefore the carbon footprint.

In such instances, as described above, the NPPF supports development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Enhancing the 2G, 3G and 4G coverage and capacity in this area and providing new 5G services will fully meet this national policy objective.

Mobile connectivity is essential to the future success of the economy. The combined value of 4G and 5G mobile connectivity is estimated to add £18.5bn to the economy by 2026 (Councils and Connectivity Sept 2018). Mobile connectivity is essential to creating a better society. Digital inclusion can help people gain employment, become more financially secure and improve health and well-being. Mobile connectivity is essential to fulfilling the potential of new technologies. Innovations such as artificial intelligence and connected cars will change how we work, spend our leisure time and run our public services.

Providing the latest digital infrastructure to enable improvements in digital technology empowers and enables residents to have the highest quality of life, supports the creation of high quality jobs and achieves the maximum productivity levels. It will help businesses, public service providers and citizens to use digital technology by default and to the fullest to grow their businesses and improve productivity to access skills, training and employment opportunities to address global challenges that have a local impact such as ill health, social isolation, homelessness and pollution; to improve living standards and well-being; and to improve the quality and value for money of public services.

There is a demand for mobile connectivity in areas where geography, logistics or economics – or a combination of all 3, make it difficult. Mobile network capacity needs to grow to meet the demand of mobile users, who are consuming ever increasing amounts of data.

Paragraph 38 of the revised NPPF 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...permission in principle, and work proactively with applicants to secure developments that will improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area. Decision-makers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible’.

Providing improved 2G, 3G, 4G and new 5G coverage and capacity in this area fully meets this part of the NPPF. The social and economic benefits are a significant material consideration which should be weighed against the visual impact associated with a radio base station in this location. HM Treasury outlined such benefits in its report *‘Fixing the Foundations: Creating a More Prosperous Nation’* – July 2015. Paragraph 7.1 of the plan stated that 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.

Paragraph 7.2 goes on to highlight strong support for high quality communications infrastructure. It states

‘by reducing 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 March, of near universal 4G and ultrafast broadband coverage.’

The Government recognises that widespread coverage of mobile connectivity is essential for people and businesses. People expect to be connected where they live, work, visit and travel. That is why the Government is committed to extending mobile geographical coverage further across the UK, with continuous mobile connectivity provided to all major roads and to being a world leader in 5G.

This will allow everyone in the country to benefit from the economic advantages of widespread mobile coverage. As well as improved mobile signal, 5G networks are also crucial to drive productivity and growth across the sectors that local areas are focusing on through their emerging Local Industrial Strategies. Enabling and planning for 5G implementation is central to achieving the Government’s objective to deliver property at the local level and enable all places to share in the proceeds of growth.

The Government is determined to ensure the UK receives the coverage and connectivity it needs. To this end, the Government wants to be a world leader in 5G, the next generation of wireless connectivity, and for communities to benefit from the investments in the new technology.

Further to the Government’s commitment to improve connectivity, on 24th November 2016 the new permitted development rights for telecommunication operators came in to force, designed to lift the restrictions on mobile operators such is the significance and weight the Government place upon the benefits attached to modern connectivity.

In October 2016, there was also the BIG Infrastructure Group (as Chaired by MP Grant Shapps) Report release calling on operators to improve their network. This is signed and has comments from numerous MP's nationally.

A National Needs Assessment – A Vision for UK Infrastructure was also published in October 2016 ([https://www.ice.org.uk/getattachment/media-and-policy/policy/national-needs-assessment-a-vision-for-uk-infrastr/National-Needs-Assessment-PDF-\(1\).pdf.aspx](https://www.ice.org.uk/getattachment/media-and-policy/policy/national-needs-assessment-a-vision-for-uk-infrastr/National-Needs-Assessment-PDF-(1).pdf.aspx)). It sets out the infrastructure needs for the UK which includes the importance of digital technology. An extract of this assessment can be found below:

'A lack of digital connectivity has a detrimental effect on business operations, productivity and output and hence competitiveness in the global market place. Securing digital connectivity is thus critical to the UK's long term prosperity. A key challenge for the digital sector is a persistent digital divide between those who have access to the latest technologies and those who do not, with resulting social and economic exclusion, particularly as dependence on e-services and digital communications increases'

The Assessment goes on to note that *'Universal digital connectivity would serve as an equaliser of economic opportunity in that it enables participation in a modern digital economy'*. Therefore this Needs Assessment further explains the consequences of a lack of coverage and the effects this has on social and economic prosperity. This clearly highlights the importance of maintaining and enhancing high quality 2G, 3G and 4G coverage and capacity as well as providing new 5G in this area, where the social and economic benefits will outweigh the environmental considerations.

Ministers from the DCMS and MHCLG wrote to all CEOs of Council's in England (March 2019) setting out its position in respect of supporting investment in high-quality, reliable digital connectivity **'Collaborating for digital connectivity'**. The Government acknowledges that such infrastructure is essential for communities to benefit from faster economic growth and greater social inclusion. Ministers state:

'It is essential to keep pace with growing demand for internet bandwidth and mobile data from local businesses, residents and those who visit our communities. As outlined in the Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review, the Government would like to see nationwide full fibre coverage by 2033. We would also like the UK to be a world leader in 5G, with the majority of the population covered by a 5G signal by 2027. We are writing to ask for your help in supporting the investment necessary to achieve these objectives'

'Recent years have seen substantial investment in mobile and fixed digital infrastructure across the UK.

While mobile coverage across the UK has been significantly improving, there are still too many areas where coverage is poor. The UK has now achieved 95% superfast broadband coverage but still only 6% full fibre coverage.

We need to create the market and policy conditions necessary to support the large- scale commercial investment required to extend and future-proof digital connectivity. A key part of this is making it easier for operators to deploy infrastructure.

Local authorities have an essential role to play as site providers. As Chief Executives, you can support investment in digital communications infrastructure by ensuring your organisations have policies and procedures in place that promote effective engagement with the digital communications industry and minimise barriers to deployment'

In November 2019, Matt Warman MP wrote to all CEOs of Council's in England setting out the case for **'5G - The Next Mobile Generation'**. The letter stated:

"More than any previous generation of mobile networks, 5G has the potential to transform the way we live and improve economic productivity. Networks will have the capacity for millions more devices to be connected at the same time, enabling businesses and communities to operate more efficiently. It will allow cities and communities to manage traffic flow, monitor air quality and control energy usage through real-time management of high volumes of data".

A recent report estimated that local authorities will share collectively an annual £2.35 billion of efficiency savings, from reduced social care costs for the elderly through 5G monitoring, to savings through smarter street lighting.¹ We want the UK to take early advantage of these benefits, so it is good news that all of the four main mobile network operators - EE, O2, Three and Vodafone - have started to deploy 5G networks. We expect 5G to go live in up to 50 cities and towns by the end of 2020. In order to support the deployment of 5G and extend mobile coverage, particularly in rural areas, the Government recently published a consultation on the principle of proposed reforms to permitted development rights, which closes on 4 November.

The National Planning Policy Framework ("the Framework") for England² supports the expansion of high quality communications, including next generation mobile technology, such as 5G. The Framework states that planning applications for mobile base stations should include a statement of compliance with international guidelines on limiting exposure to electromagnetic fields known as the International Commission on Non- Ionizing Radiation Protection guidelines ("the ICNIRP guidelines"³). It also states: "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."

An installation in this location will ensure that the expansion of the electronic communications network is facilitated and that high-quality communications infrastructure is provided to the immediate area. This is in full accordance with the Council's aims and aspirations to deliver sustainable economic growth.

Health and Safety

The proposed installation conforms to current government planning guidelines regarding potential health effects arising from telecommunications development. The operator has attached a declaration that the site conforms to ICNIRP guidance. This is in full accordance with NPPF.

The publication of the National Planning Policy Framework continues to highlight the Governments view that the planning system is not the appropriate mechanism for determining health safeguards. It sends a clear message to local planning authorities stating that they 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*'. This is reiterated in the Code of Best Practice.

Notably, Ofcom have now undertaken 5G audits in the major cities and the results indicate that the exposure level are a small fraction of the limits. This further reinforces the PHE guidance in respect of 5G which states: "It is possible that there may be a small increase in overall exposure to radio waves when 5G is added to an existing network or in a new area. However, the overall exposure is expected to remain low relative to guidelines and, as such, there should be no consequences for public health." (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/5g-technologies-radio-waves-and-health>)

In this instance, it is not necessary to consider health effects further, as recommended by NPPF. The operator is committed to ensuring that all new and existing installations are ICNIRP compliant, and consequently it is considered that there is no basis for this application to be refused on health and safety grounds or for reasons relating to public concerns about health and safety. ICNIRP compliance certificates are enclosed with this application.

Practical Applications of 5G Connectivity as Example of Material Soci-Economic Benefit:-

Education:

The relationship between 5G and education is evolving at a massive rate with educators exploring the relevance of Virtual Reality (VR) technologies for education and training. Crucially, VR can support remote learning, allowing students a presence in the classroom even when working elsewhere.

5G's ability to deliver real-time information (low latency), ultra-fast speeds (critical for high definition images and video), increased capacity and heightened security will also allow learning on the job, thanks to technologies such as Augmented Reality (AR) goggles, which can give engineers real-time instructions on how to fix a machine on a production line, for example.

Health:

Patients across the country are now becoming accustomed to relying on remote healthcare services such as NHS 111, virtual GP appointments, and ordering online deliveries of essential medical supplies.

5G will prove critical in providing the infrastructure required to deliver remote health services over the next decade. By design, 5G's ability to deliver real-time information (low latency), ultra-fast speeds (critical for high definition images and video), increased capacity and heightened security are going to be fundamental in scaling the patient benefits of remote healthcare and keeping medical records secure and private. For instance, trials have shown that connecting ambulance crews to expert resources using 5G allows paramedics to work with doctors and conduct specialist procedures in real time whilst on the road.

Summary

5G rollout has begun and so MBNL on behalf of H3G is in the process of upgrading their existing radio base stations. As part of this continued network improvement program, there is a specific technical requirement to provide new 5G coverage in this area of Hillingdon. This requirement was identified through previously refused application reference 75687/APP/2020/1948 and remains since there has been no development of the MBNL telecommunications network in the immediate surrounds since this application was refused in August 2020. The applicant has sought to respond positively to previously provided reasons for refusal, moving the mast away from an area which could potentially lead to damage to trees and to a part of a grass verge where mature trees will provide the backdrop to development.

The proposed equipment has been carefully sited adjacent to existing lampposts and with a backdrop of mature vegetation. As this is a prior approval application, the Government confirms that this is permitted development, akin to outline planning permission, with just the finer details of siting and appearance to be considered by the local planning authority. The vertical structures help the proposed installation assimilate with the streetscene and not appear alien in the immediate area.

The proposed height at 20m is essential in order for the antennas to reach the target coverage area and clear the surrounding urban clutter, because at higher frequencies attenuation of the radio signal is naturally higher and the effects of clutter are greater. This ensures that the antennas are able to maintain and provide new high quality 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G service provision to this area of Hillingdon. This will fully meet the national Governments aim of '*ensuring that everyone is connected to the information superhighway*' and the national policies set out in the NPPF. If the height of the column were to be reduced then the antennas would not be able to operate effectively, leading to a significantly

degraded service for the operator's customers especially for the higher frequency technologies including the latest 4G technology and new 5G service provision.

Site selection was progressed in accordance with the applicants licence obligations, advice in the NPPF and the Code of Best Practice and represents the least environmentally intrusive, technically suitable, available option. The proposal is therefore also in accordance with Local Plan Policy DMHB21 that relates specifically to telecommunications development.

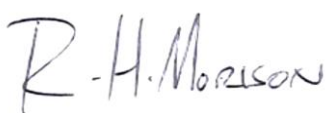
The operator is limited in siting options as there is a requirement to provide equivalent 2G/3G/4G coverage and capacity for this area of Hillingdon whilst also providing new 5G services. The requirement to replicate the coverage provided by the existing pole means that the operator has to be located as close as possible to the existing installation in order to maintain the provision of equivalent coverage and capacity to the surrounding local area.

The social and economic benefits of providing reliable and high quality mobile broadband connections including 5G support growth in productivity, efficiency and labour force participation across the whole economy. This is fully supported by the NPPF. These benefits are strong material considerations which any perceived loss of visual amenity to the surrounding area.

At present due to the COVID 19 pandemic it is paramount that digital connectivity is supported and maintained throughout the country. In particular the current massive shift in user demand from city centres and places of work to residential areas and the suburbs requires an improvement in coverage and capacity throughout the whole network. It is therefore fundamental given these additional pressures on communications networks that existing sites are not lost.

The social and economic benefits of providing reliable and high quality mobile broadband connections including 5G support growth in productivity, efficiency and labour force participation across the whole economy. This is fully supported by the NPPF and deliver sustainable economic development in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Local Plan. These benefits are strong material considerations which outweigh any perceived loss of visual amenity to the surrounding area.

Contact Details

Name (agent)	Richard Morison	Telephone	01454 625945
Operators	Hutchison 3G UK Ltd	Fax no	
Address	C/O Agent	Email address	Richard.morison@pegasusgroup.co.uk
Signed		Date	05.02.2021
Position	Planner	Company	Pegasus Group Equinox North Almondsbury Bristol BS32 4QL

For MBNL on behalf of
Hutchison 3G UK Ltd