SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Site Details

Site Name:	Upper Shoreham Road SW	Site Address:	Land at Kingston Broadway (Off Holmbush Roundabout), Shoreham, BN43 6TE
National Grid Reference:	523461, 106170		
Site Ref Number:	VF 18632	Site Type:[1]	Macro

2. Pre-Application Check List

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

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

[1] Macro or Micro

Site Specific Pre-application consultation with local planning authority

Was there pre-application contact:	Yes
Date of pre-application contact:	15 July 2020
Name of contact:	Peter Barnett

Summary of outcome/Main issues raised:
A pre-application consultation email was sent to Adur District Council by email on 15 July 2020. A response was received on 15 July with the following comments:

"Thanks for the latest proposals for a mast at Kingston Broadway/Holmbush. I am pleased to see a reduction in height but I am still concerned at the proliferation of masts in the area. As previously advised, I am still unclear as to why certain companies are able to share a single mast but that is not the case here. Further clarification on this point should be submitted with any future application."

Further comments were received on 16 July 2020:

"A separate pole may be acceptable as there have been up to 3 poles on the site previously and now there are 2 I think so the additional pole will not result in a greater number than before. However, it does seem that it is simply a company's individual preference to not share rather than any operational/practical reason not to and, as such, the proposal would not be fully in accordance with the NPPF which states that " The number of radio and electronic communications masts, and the sites for such installations, should be kept to a minimum."

I would therefore reiterate my encouragement that you should be looking at mast sharing unless there are good reasons not to do so."

In response, the issue of an additional installation in the area will be discussed in greater detail later in this document.

Community Consultation

Rating of Site under Traffic Light Model:	Red	**Amber**	Green

Outline of consultation carried out:
Consultation letters were sent by email on 15 July 2020 to the following:

- Hillside Ward Councillors – Cllrs Dunn and Simmons.
- Member of Parliament for the area – Tim Loughton MP.

Summary of outcome/main issues raised (include copies of relevant correspondence):
No comments have been received.

School/College

Location of site in relation to school/college (include name of school/college): The following schools are located close to the proposed installation: • Herons Dale School, Hawkins Crescent. • Holmbush Primary Academy – Hawkins Crescent.
Outline of consultation carried out with school/college (include evidence of consultation): Consultation letters were sent to the establishments on 15 July 2020.
Summary of outcome/main issues raised (include copies of main correspondence): No comments have been received.

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

Will the structure be within 3km of an aerodrome or airfield?	**Yes**	No
Has the Civil Aviation Authority/Secretary of State for Defence/Aerodrome Operator been notified?	**Yes**	No
Details of response: A letter was sent to Brighton City Airport on 15 July 2020 (copy included with application). A response was received on 27 July 2020. The following comments were made: *"I confirm that the application as described will not impact the air operation at Brighton City Airport. If you make any changes to the description of the vertical extent of the monopole installation, we would need to be informed."*		

Developer's Notice

Copy of Developer's Notice enclosed?	**Yes**	No
Date served:	28 July 2020	

3. Proposed Development

The proposed site:
Vodafone currently gains coverage and capacity to the area from the existing shared Telefonica streetworks installation, located to the north of this proposed new site. There is now a requirement to upgrade the site, to provide improved coverage and capacity for Vodafone, most notably in relation to providing new 5G services to the 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. In particular, the nature of the antennas, and the physical separation required from other items of associated equipment, is such that it cannot utilise some existing structures that provide an installation for another operator, most notably in a streetworks or highways environment. In essence, in order to provide for 5G services in these situations, Vodafone must remove themselves from the existing streetworks installation, and provide for their own, separate, installation (further information is provided in the 'Reasons for Choice of Design' section below). The new pole is closely located to existing streetworks structures, and thus the visual and environmental issues are largely unchanged. The cabinets are proposed at the base of the new pole. This is all considered unlikely to have any material impact on the local area. There is a significant amount of street furniture in the area, including existing telecommunications sites. It is noted there were previously three installations on the grassed area. It is also noted the adjacent site, to the north-west of the site, has recently been upgraded to increase the height of the pole to 20 metres (application reference AWDM/1552/18). The proposed site is shown on the photograph below. The adjacent site was being upgraded at the time the photograph was taken. The closer pole is the old EE and H3G pole (now replaced) and the furthest pole is the Telefonica pole:



Type of Structure *(e.g. tower, mast, etc):*	*Monopole*
Description: The installation of a 17.5 metre high monopole supporting 6 no. antennas, 2 no. equipment cabinets and an electrical meter cabinet, and development works ancillary thereto.	
Overall Height:	17.5 metres
Height of existing building *(where applicable):*	N/A
Equipment Housings:	
Length:	1.896m/ 0.75m/ 0.65m
Width:	0.798m/ 0.798m/ 0.26m
Height:	1.645m/ 1.648m/ 1.01m

Materials *(as applicable):*	
Tower/mast etc – type of material and external colour:	Steel with a grey finish (RAL7035) to match lighting columns in the area.
Equipment housing – type of material and external colour:	Steel with a fir green finish (RAL6009).

Reasons for choice of design:

Whilst it is the case that Cornerstone remains a jointly owned company, established by the two mobile network operators, Vodafone Limited and Telefonica (UK) Limited (O2), to establish and operate a shared single grid network to provide 2G, 3G and 4G coverage, this can no longer be the case with all sites for the provision of 5G service.

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 those instances where greenfield structures and rooftop installations (not street furniture sites) are currently in place, in the vast majority of cases, these will remain shared base stations. These shared base stations allow for separate antennas on supporting structures that are capable of accommodating the weight, wind loading and technological requirements associated with providing four technologies (2G, 3G, 4G and 5G) for two separate operators from a single shared location, albeit sometimes via redevelopment of the existing base station.

However, to address some site specific coverage and data capacity demand, the 5G equipment upon many street furniture base station structures cannot be shared by both operators. This is due to variations in the make-up of the independent Vodafone and Telefonica (O2) networks.

It is critical to understand that the UK's four Mobile Network Operators (MNOs), including Vodafone and Telefonica (O2), all utilise different technology spectrums to provide their mobile service. The spectrums the Operators utilise are allocated by Ofcom, as industry regulators on behalf of UK Government, through licence agreements with each of the individual MNOs. As such, each MNO must utilise the spectrum licenced to them. Each part of the RF spectrum has variations in terms of RF propagation. Therefore, the four individual MNO networks, and their sharing arrangements, cannot be compared directly and there will be variations in how all four networks are deployed and developed. For this reason, all MNOs, including Vodafone and Telefonica (O2), whom continue to be competitors but share base stations where possible, have a completely different network configuration they need to fit within and build 5G service around. Therefore, the network has to be built differently, with different antennas and equipment, to take account of those spectrum and licence variations and this will to lead to necessary infrastructure

variations cell to cell, depending on site specific demand, local constraints and requirement. As such, the various networks will have variations in how their infrastructure is deployed and developed (for example EE and H3G sharing sites for 5G).

As noted, most infrastructure should be capable of sharing, however, the slim line street furniture base stations that have been inserted into the local street scene are not capable of accommodating all of the differing equipment that is required to meet the site specific demand of both operators and customers for this area from a single street furniture pole, being mindful of the spectrum variations. To this end, many existing shared street-work installations are being removed from the 'single grid', meaning the existing pole will become operator unilateral for 5G provision. This creates the necessity for an additional new street furniture base station in the cell to accommodate the technological requirements of the other unilateral operator – either Vodafone or Telefonica (O2). **In this instance, it is not possible to provide 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G coverage from a single pole for two operators.**

Given the maturity of the two independent networks, and the single grid consolidation over the last few years, any new street furniture base station needs to be located in close proximity to the existing site – thereby retaining customer coverage and experience within a previously shared 'cell'. The new pole will accommodate all the technologies for the single operator and the 'cell' will benefit from improved service provision from both operators, including the introduction of 5G service to the area. **To continue to share an existing structure at this location would require significant redevelopment of the existing structure to a much more structurally robust mast capable of hosting all the differing antennas and equipment from both operators to address their spectrum variations.** This would move away from the relatively uniform and slimline street furniture poles proposed and therefore it is felt that a secondary, more slimline, street-pole is a more appropriate and sensitive solution to 5G service provision whilst minimising impact for a street furniture setting.

In designing the proposed installation, the applicant has sought to achieve a balance between technical requirements and minimising environmental impact as far as was practicable. It, however, must be acknowledged that technical constraints heavily influenced the design and limited the scope to alter the appearance of the site to a significant degree.

There are three main elements to a radio base station; the cabin or cabinets which contain the equipment used to generate the radio signals, the supporting structure that holds the antennas in the air or fixes them to a building or structure and the antennas themselves, which emit the radio signals (along with any necessary amplifier or receiver units). Other elements necessary for the base station to function are the power source (meter cabinet or generator where a REC supply cannot be utilised), feeder cables that link the equipment housing to the antennas and the various support structures, grillages and fixings, often referred to in general terms as "development ancillary to" the base station.

The scheme essentially represents an upgrade of an existing installation, but given the characteristics of 5G, unfortunately it is not possible to alter the current shared Telefónica pole (see preceding paragraphs).

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. In particular, the nature of the antennas, the amount of equipment and the separation required from other items of associated equipment, is such that it cannot utilise some existing structures that provide an installation for another operator. For example, the 5G antennas are some 3 times as heavy as previous antennas, and the associated Remote Radio Units also now need to be placed at the top of the pole. It should be noted that the alternative option that could accommodate both operators would be a more traditional 'greenfield' mast, with an open headframe and more bulky design, which would be inappropriate in a streetscene location. In this context, two slimmer, more uniform, poles is a better solution in terms of visual impact and local amenity.

In simple terms, the 5G Vodafone antennas, and associated equipment to be utilised, cannot be accommodated on a traditional shared Streetworks pole design and so separate poles must be provided. As well as enabling the delivery of 5G, having separate Vodafone antennas rather than shared with O2 will also increase the capacity of the 2G/3G/4G network which is incredibly stretched in many urban areas due to local demand on the service.

In all aspects of the design now put forward the smallest practical components have been utilised to ensure that the visual impact of the development is kept to the absolute minimum. There are two existing installations in the area and the area is close to a busy highway junction. It is an appropriate site for a further installation and it is noted the site used to house three installations. There is other existing street furniture, and trees and bushes close to the site which would provide a degree of screening to the equipment cabinets and the base of the monopole. It is an appropriate site for a further installation.

In terms of the height of the proposed structure, it is acknowledged it would be taller than the existing Telefónica monopole. This is necessary as the site is proposed to provide 5G services and 5G uses higher frequencies which do not propagate through material and potential obstructions as well as lower frequencies, thus there is a need to ensure that the antennas clear local clutter. As noted above the adjacent site has been recently been upgraded to increase its height to 20 metres. An additional 17.5 metre pole adjacent to this upgraded pole would not result in a significant increase in impact in the area.

As far as the colour of equipment is concerned, the pole is currently proposed to be grey to match the lighting columns in the area, and the cabinets dark green. This is considered appropriate, however the colour of the equipment could be amended if considered more appropriate.

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

Technical Information

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection Declaration attached (see below). International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection public compliance is determined by mathematical calculation and implemented by careful location of antennas, access restrictions and/or barriers and signage as necessary. Members of the public cannot unknowingly enter areas close to the antennas where exposure may exceed the relevant guidelines. When determining compliance the emissions from all mobile phone network operators on or near to the site are taken into account. In order to minimise interference within its own network and with other radio networks, Vodafone Ltd 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 Vodafone Ltd'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 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.	**Yes**	No

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

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

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

5G is short for 'fifth generation mobile networks'. It has been designed to be far faster than previous generations and to allow new uses for mobile data.

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 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. In particular, the nature of the antennas, and the separation required from other items of associated equipment, is such that it cannot utilise some existing structures that provide an installation for another operator, most notably in a streetworks or highways environment. In essence, in order to provide for 5G services in these situations, Vodafone must remove themselves from the existing streetworks installation, and provide for their own, separate, installation.

Further detail regarding the general operation of the network can be found in the accompanying document entitled 'General Background Information for Telecommunications Development'. The following additional information is also included:

- Cornerstone Community Information Sheet – this provides additional health and safety information, in particular in relation to 5G networks.
- The Public Benefit of Mobile Connectivity – an information sheet of the development of mobile networks and the economic and social benefits of improved connectivity, in particular the benefits of 5G technology.

5. Site Selection Process

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

Site Type	Site Name and address	National Grid Reference	Reason for not choosing site
GF	Holmbush Roundabout, Kingston Broadway, Shoreham, BN43 6TA	523372, 106168	A site was considered in the middle of the roundabout. It was discounted as a site would appear more prominent as there is less street furniture in this area. In addition, access would be difficult to construct and maintain an installation.
GF	South side of Holmbush Roundabout, Shoreham, BN43 6TA	523346, 106107	A site in this area would interfere with visibility splays, and the site has therefore been discounted due to its impact on highway safety.
GF	Tesco, Kingston Broadway, Shoreham, BN43 6TA	523406, 106276	This site was discounted by Radio as it is moving further from the existing installation and would not fit into the existing pattern of sites as well as the application site.
ETS	Existing Telefónica and EE/H3G poles, Kingston Broadway, Shoreham, BN43 6TA		It has already been noted that the equipment required necessitates a separate pole. Neither the Telefónica or EE/H3G poles are suitable for site sharing in this instance.

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

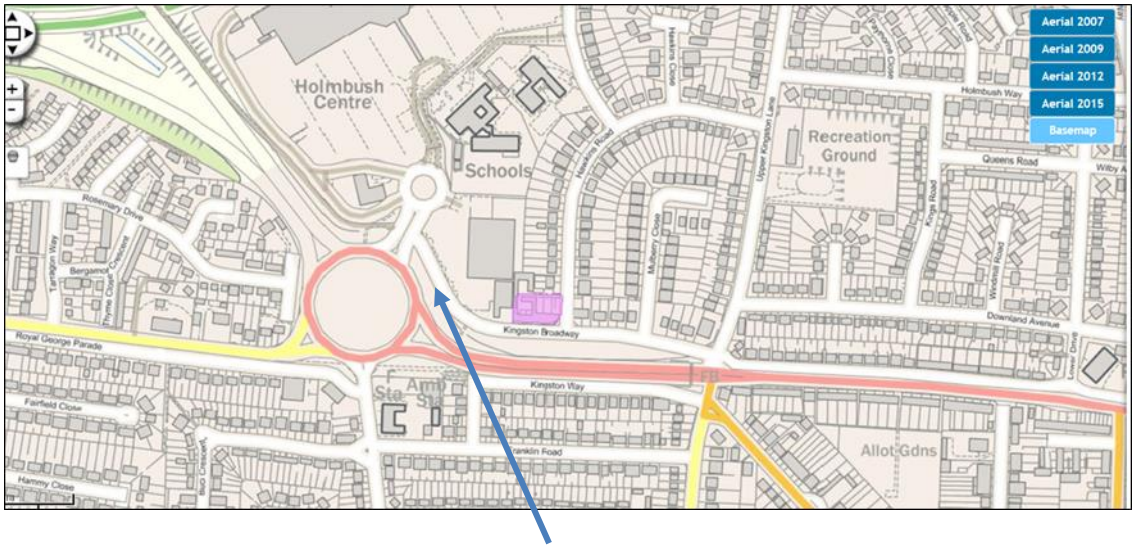
NOTE:
There is necessarily a very small search area for the subject scheme; the existing site is shared and so the surrounding network of existing cells and services is configured to the position of that existing site. This means that an 'unshared' replacement must be in close proximity to fit within that existing network cell configuration. Given this, there will be no change to the existing cell configuration. This also means available options are extremely limited.

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

As far as practicable the proposed development has been designed to keep to a minimum the impact on visual amenity in the area. A development with a small footprint adjacent to existing communications equipment is proposed.

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

Land use planning designations:



The above map is taken from the Council's 2017 Adopted Local Plan Interactive Policies Maps. It confirms there are no designations affecting permitted development rights.

Additional relevant information (planning policy and material considerations):

Siting

We have considered the detailed siting and design carefully to ensure that the scheme has a limited impact on the locality, and general visual amenity. In this case, the installation of a new streetworks pole, and associated cabinets, positioned close to a busy roundabout junction with a significant amount of street furniture and some lower level trees and bushes for screening, would not have a significant impact. This impact is outweighed by the significant benefits of the proposal, in particular the provision of new 5G services for Vodafone.

Visual appearance

Visual impact has been minimised as far as practicable. The location of the equipment ensures only limited harm to the area. Whilst it would be visible it is considered its impact would be not be excessive, and it is noted that visibility does not equate to harm. The site would have a minimal footprint, ensuring impact is kept to an acceptable level. The pole has a slim and unfussy design, would be in an area of a significant number of vertical features and street furniture and would assimilate successfully into its surroundings. It would sit adjacent to a taller monopole which would assist in keeping the additional impact to a minimum.

It is considered that the proposal utilises the most suitable design available to meet coverage demands and to successfully achieve its localised coverage requirement. It is important to keep the impact of telecommunications development in the area to a minimum and it is considered this proposal achieves this.

In this case, there is a requirement to plan for a structure that is higher than the existing pole on which Vodafone are accommodated. This is in view of the following:

- 5G uses higher frequencies which does not propagate through material and potential obstructions as well as lower frequencies, thus there is a need to ensure that the antennas clear local clutter, in particular trees in this instance;
- 5G antennas are on the lower aperture of the structure, thus there is an immediate loss of around 2.5m height in antenna position – this must be compensated for effective service provision.

PLANNING POLICY

This proposal and the work undertaken prior to submission has had full and proper regard to both central Government guidance and Local Plan Policy.

National Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework Details Government guidance on planning for communications development. This confirms the principal policy of the Government to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunication systems, whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum.

Relevant extracts from the (revised) NPPF are as follows:

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

*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. 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** (our emphasis), or for connected transport and smart city applications), equipment should be sympathetically designed and camouflaged where appropriate.*

116. 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.

This application includes the requisite ICNIRP certification.

In addition, the revised Code of Best Practice (November 2016) also emphasises the government's commitment to improved communications infrastructure and coverage. Relevant extracts from this document are as follows:

1.3 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.

2.1 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.

2.2 Consumers, businesses and public bodies increasingly rely on mobile communications and expect to receive a signal wherever they are. Coverage in rural areas is recognised as a vital component for maintaining economic activity and social inclusion.

2.3 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.

2.4 The National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF') acknowledges that high quality communications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth and sets

out the Government's planning policies for England, and how they are expected to be applied.

2.5 The NPPF advises that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, which it states has three dimensions: economic, social and environmental and that local planning authorities should work proactively with applicants to secure developments that improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area.

3.3 The NPPF is clear that local planning authorities should not seek to prevent competition between operators or question the need for the telecommunications system. The 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 onto 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.

5.8 The mobile telecommunications network is a crucial piece of national infrastructure in economic, community and social terms. However, it is delivered locally, with planning permission, where applicable, being decided by the local planning authorities of England.

5.9 Increasing consumer demand, especially for data is putting demands on mobile operators for improved connectivity and more capacity on their networks. This is driven by the widespread adoption of smartphones and the rapid uptake of tablet devices, and the way consumers are now using them, often choosing to do so when they have a fixed connection available. In addition, the Government has ambitious aspirations for improving connectivity and coverage, especially in rural areas. All these factors result in the need to continually upgrade and improve mobile networks, which will not function without the necessary infrastructure on which they rely.

It is our view that this particular scheme falls squarely in line with the above guidance and policy.

National Infrastructure Commission

In March 2016, the National Infrastructure Commission was asked to consider what the UK needs to do to become a world leader in 5G deployment, and to ensure that the UK can take early advantage of the potential applications of 5G services. It reported as follows:

"The Commission's central finding is that mobile connectivity has become a necessity. The market has driven great advances since the advent of the mobile phone. But Government must now play an active role to ensure that basic services are available wherever we live, work and travel….

The mobile sector contributes an estimated £4.5 billion per annum to national economic output and is a major British industry in its own right, with the four largest mobile operators providing over 35,000 full-time equivalent jobs, and supporting some 140,000 UK jobs overall.

The introduction of 4G services, since 2012, has provided access to considerably faster data speeds and lower latency, and given rise to the various new services and applications we are now accustomed to in the smart phone age. This has resulted in an enormous increase in data rate usage per user, as streaming of services, such as video becomes commonplace. 2014 saw total data demand increased by 53 per cent in the UK (per active mobile SIM), similar to the increase seen in 2013.

As a result of these advances and the ability for increasingly sophisticated mobile devices to reach a mass market, mobile telecommunications and mobile services more broadly, are now established at the heart of our society and economy. They have fundamentally changed how we stay in touch, make purchases, view entertainment and participate in wider networks, and are increasingly important to business, where a digital transformation is underway. Indeed, a basic level of mobile service provision is increasingly regarded as a utility."

National Report & Reviews

There have been various reports and reviews over the last year or so, highlighting the importance of 5G, and its place in creating a more prosperous and resilient society and economy. Extracts from a number of these are detailed below:

'Lowering Barriers to 5G Deployment' – A Report by Analysys Mason for The Broadband Stakeholder Group, July 2018

5G – a natural progression in the constantly evolving world of technology – is also a monumental leap forwards in an increasingly digitized and connected world. Removing the hurdles highlighted in this report will place the UK on a far better footing for the 5G race that is already underway around the world.

Recommendation 16
Local authorities should prioritise the deployment of sustainable, long-term digital infrastructure in their local plans..
Local authorities should establish digital infrastructure teams with responsibility for managing digital infrastructure related issues.

Councils and Connectivity 2 – A report by Building Mobile Britain and Mobile UK, May 2019

Mobile operators have ambitious plans to further enhance their networks and will soon be starting initial commercial rollout of 5G, the next generation in mobile technology. This ambition matches the Government's objective for the UK being a world leading digitally connected economy. However, mobile operators cannot achieve this objective alone – action is needed by all stakeholders, including national and local government. It is vitally important that residents and businesses can access 5G in the future. It promises to radically transform our economy and society for the better.

…it is vital that councils attempt to understand why good quality mobile connectivity will become more important, and what they need to do to ensure that local residents and businesses have access to the best possible mobile connectivity in the future.

A Councillor's guide to digital connectivity – published by the Local Government Association, September 2019

With better access to high speed and reliable broadband and mobile connections, local communities can access public services more conveniently and purchase goods online at a lower cost. People can work from home, cutting out their commute and improving their quality of life. Businesses can grow, become more productive, sell their products in a global market and access a raft of services not available to those offline. Tourists can find out more information about local attractions and share photographs of their experiences with friends and on social media. In contrast, areas stuck in the digital slow lane are less attractive places to live, work and visit, and risk being left behind as other areas reap the benefits of our digital revolution.

5G will enable exciting new services and applications including:

- *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 councils 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.*

Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review – Published by DCMS, July 2018

When looking at the speed, resilience and reliability that consumers want and businesses need in order to grow, it is clear that full fibre and 5G are the long-term answer. These technologies have the potential to transform productivity, and to open up new business models. Full fibre networks are faster, more reliable, and more affordable to operate than their copper predecessors. 5G will deliver faster and better mobile broadband, and enable revolutionary uses in industry sectors like manufacturing, health and transport.

Alongside finishing the roll out of 4G networks to meet existing mobile demand, we want the UK to be a world leader in 5G to take early advantage of this new technology. We have set a target that the majority of the population will have 5G coverage by 2027.

The technical capabilities and performance characteristics of 5G are clear. 5G is expected to deliver faster and better mobile broadband services to consumers and businesses, and to enable innovative new services for industry sectors, including manufacturing, transport, immersive technologies and healthcare.

Statement of Strategic Priorities for telecommunications, the management of radio spectrum, and postal services – updated version published by DCMS October 2019

The Government is committed to providing the UK with world-class digital connectivity that is gigabit-capable, reliable, secure and widely available across the UK. We want the nationwide deployment of gigabit-capable broadband networks at pace. We also want to be a world leader in the next generation of 5G mobile technology, with deployment to the majority of the country by 2027.

Alongside improving 4G coverage to meet existing mobile demand, the Government wants the UK to be a world leader in 5G, and for the majority of the population to have 5G coverage by 2027. 5G is expected to deliver faster and better mobile broadband services to customers and businesses, and to enable new services for industry sectors, including manufacturing, logistics and immersive technologies.

5G creates an opportunity for market expansion - in the type of wireless services available and in the number of providers of networks and services. The Government's view is that there would be strategic advantages in a model that maintains the benefits of network competition between multiple mobile network operators, while enabling new solutions to connectivity challenges, including in-building coverage, rural coverage and industrial applications.

Development Plan Policy

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

For the purposes of Section 70, the current adopted development plan for Adur District Council, relevant to the proposal, comprises the Adur Local Plan 2017.

Policy 37 of the Local Plan deals specifically with Telecommunications. For ease of reference the policy is copied below:

> *"The expansion of electronic communication networks including highspeed broadband connections will be supported. Proposals should demonstrate that:*
>
> - *All opportunities for mast sharing, or the use of existing buildings or structures have been thoroughly assessed; and*
> - *There are no satisfactory alternative sites available.*
>
> *Applications for telecommunications development (including for prior approval) should be accompanied by the necessary evidence to support development, including evidence which demonstrates that the proposal is the least environmentally harmful option, and includes a statement that self-certifies that the cumulative exposure will not exceed the guidelines of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection.*
>
> *All proposals for telecommunications development should ensure that siting and design of the equipment results in acceptable visual impact. Conditions or planning obligations may be used to secure landscaping as well as restoration of the site once operation has ceased."*

The specific circumstances of the development results in the need for a new, separate, installation for Vodafone to provide enhanced services to the area, in particular the provision of the latest 5G services. As there is a need to fit into the existing mature network of sites in the area, there is an extremely limited area of search (see section 5 above). There are no buildings in the area which can accommodate the required equipment, and a site where there is existing communications equipment is considered the most appropriate, where there were previously three installations in the immediate area. A certificate is included to confirm the development meets ICNIRP guidelines. Visual impact is kept to an acceptable level by utilising a site in an area of a significant amount of street

furniture and vertical features to ensure the pole assimilates into its surroundings. With a reduction in height, and its location adjacent to a 20 metre high monopole, the site would have a greatly reduced visual impact compared to the previously refused application.

Overall, it is considered the proposal complies with both national and local policy. In terms of national policy, the proposal is sympathetically designed, it minimises the number of installations and has a high quality of design. It would significantly enhance the provision of localised coverage and would protect amenity.

Summary

National planning policy is to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems, and operators have obligations to meet customer demands for improved quality of service. This development proposes improved localised coverage of Vodafone services, in particular the provision of 5G services.

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

Compared to the previous application, the height of the structure has been reduced. This proposal would have a much reduced impact compared to the refused development.

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

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

Confirmation that submitted drawings have been checked for accuracy

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