

Telecommunications Network Infrastructure

August 2005

Policies in the South Gloucestershire Council Local Plan support the growth of telecommunications networks, while seeking to protect the quality of the environment. This document sets out how the Council will try to safeguard residential amenity, the quality of the landscape and the natural, historic and built environment, while allowing the telecommunications industry scope to meet their requirements for providing mobile network coverage to South Gloucestershire.

This guidance is based on Policy S4 of the South Gloucestershire Local Plan and government guidance in PPG8 Telecommunications. It should be used to guide permitted development and will be applied in considering applications for planning permission and prior approval.



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a. Policy

South Gloucestershire Local Plan (Revised Deposit Draft) incorporating Proposed Modifications March 2005, Policy S4 Telecommunications

"Development of telecommunications facilities or apparatus other than that covered by permitted development rights under the town and country planning (general permitted development) order 1995 (as amended) will be permitted provided that:-

- A.** proposals would not prejudice the visual amenity of neighbouring residential occupiers; and development would not unacceptably prejudice residential amenities; and
- B.** in the case of radio masts there is no possibility of erecting antennae on an existing building or other structures where that would meet the technical needs of the operator and minimise impact on the environment; and
- C.** proposals are sited, designed and landscaped so as to minimise any negative impact on the built or natural environment in such a way as to achieve an acceptable balance between the technical needs of the operator and conservation of the environment; and
- D.** there is no possibility of sharing facilities which would meet the technical needs of the applicant and minimise impact on the environment. Where proposals would have an adverse impact on the landscape or on sites having nature conservation or archaeological value or buildings or features of historic, architectural or townscape interest, they will only be permitted where they make a significant contribution to the telecommunications network and there is no suitable alternative location outside these areas which meets the technical needs of the operator."

Masts of up to 15m and installations on buildings where the antennas are less than 4m above roof level can be permitted development.



b. Permitted Development & Planning Control

Although subject to planning regulation, depending on the form, size, height and location of the proposed development, many installations do not require express permission from the Local Planning Authority. They are granted permission under Part 24 of Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (as amended).

Depending on the planning designation of the affected site, telecommunications development can be either: permitted development that requires prior approval of siting and appearance; permitted development; or development that requires an application for planning permission. Some sites may require separate listed building consent scheduled monument consent, or consent under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994.

c. Decision Making Criteria

1. Consideration of Alternative Sites - Applications for "Prior Approval" of the siting and appearance, or applications for planning permission, should show consideration of alternative locations and facility designs, including reasons for disregarding alternative sites and for taking the proposed design approach. Some sites are unlikely to be acceptable to the Council, especially if inadequate consideration is given to alternative sites. Although the Council will not seek to decide the best site for the operator, applications should explain the choice of site by setting out advantages and disadvantages of a range of sites including:

- impacts on amenity and the environment (requirements described further below);
- detailed evaluation of opportunities for mast and site sharing, including the willingness of owners to allow site sharing;
- operational and technical considerations;
- the spatial location of alternative sites considered on an O.S. base map at an appropriate scale (1:25,000 or 1:50,000);

2. Appraisal - Applications should include enough information to assess the impact of the development on the setting, on important views and the relationship with nearby development:

Plans - existing and proposed location, site layout and elevation plans detailing proposed materials and colours for equipment. This information should include an O.S. map showing the proposed cell centre and all existing sites in and around its coverage area;

Landscaping - the extent of any proposed planting, screening, boundary treatments and short and long term management arrangements;

Access and Construction - fencing, site clearance, details of site access arrangements including changes to roads or gates;

Visual Effects - on the landscape, streetscape, and appearance of buildings taking into account any proposed means of minimising impact;

Assessment - specialist reports such as landscape assessment, archaeological assessment, ecological or geological assessments and visual impact assessment may be required depending on the development and designation of the site.

3. Network Requirements - The operational and technical requirements for a functioning network installation are an important factor in considering an installation's design¹. The best option to combine this with environmental considerations will however, be expected for each site. Sufficient information from applicants will need to be submitted, for the Council to take into account:

Coverage benefit - the coverage objective of the proposed site together with proposed and existing sites nearby, showing the degree of benefit to the area;



Poorly planned & sited telecoms masts can have a detrimental effect on views.



¹ Independent confirmation may be obtained of the technical constraints which prevent less visually harmful options for providing coverage being used.



Integrated into an appropriate public art feature, telecoms development can add interest and a distinctive feature to a setting

Putting further equipment near this installation could create an impression of proliferation, and an impact greater than that of the individual change. A single installation used by one or more operators can be sited and designed to fit into a local setting, however, the cumulative effects of two or more facilities in a small area is likely to change its character.



Technical suitability - the extent of any need for fewer or greater numbers of additional sites resulting from the use and design of the proposed installation;

Health and safety - constraints on facility design and location to ensure public safety and safe maintenance access;

Links - from the site to power supply and the mobile network;

Availability - agreement of owners of the preferred site and alternative sites.

- 4. Cumulative Effects** - Each application will be determined on its own merits. Proposals likely to create adverse cumulative visual effects from clusters of separate installations are not likely to be approved. Clusters of installations in areas showing symptoms of urban decay such as unsympathetic advertising, unsightly buildings and utilities should be avoided to prevent possible discouragement to future regeneration.

Provision of mobile coverage has a role to play in improving economic and social vitality. However, areas with urban decay should not be subject to concentrations of telecommunications infrastructure that become an unsightly characteristic of the area.
- 5. Innovative Design** - The Council wishes to encourage greater use of discrete designs, or as an alternative approach, for installations to be made into an artistic feature:

Discrete Installations - incorporating low visibility equipment into rooftops, artificial rooftop structures (such as chimneys and flagpoles), public utilities, lamp poles, lighting columns, CCTV poles and other street furniture signs, using small or miniature antennas. Equipment cabins should also move toward miniaturisation, be placed underground or use other innovations to make them as discrete as possible.

Public Art Installations - incorporating a facility into an appropriate public art feature could also be welcomed. Suitable sites could include public buildings, highway verges, and roundabouts. Replica tree masts of an appropriate design for the site, and local context should be used in some settings for stand-alone installations near highways and motorways.
- 6. Residential Amenities** - Operators should avoid the following where they affect the public interest to give effect to criteria A of Plan Policy S4:

 - Locations and facility designs likely to be overbearing, overly dominant, or an alien feature in a residential setting;
 - Large, prominent installations likely to significantly alter views appreciated widely for their contribution to a setting;
 - Installations that detract from general enjoyment of an area; from its pleasantness or its recreational value.
- 7. Minimising Impact and Conserving the Environment** - To give effect to criteria C of Plan Policy S4, operators should assess impacts on nature conservation, biodiversity, geology, trees, habitat and protected species or species included on Biodiversity Action Plans. They should also take into account proposed means of addressing any adverse effects, as well as apply the further criteria in this document for installations in urban, rural and sensitive environments. An important consideration in assessing proposals will be the impact of any excavation, works within the dripline of trees, tree surgery, or tree removal required to build, or to maintain the installation.
- 8. Public Safety** - Operators should submit analysis showing that proposals will comply with the ICNIRP safety guidelines for exposure to electromagnetic fields. Such evidence should take into account cumulative levels from both the proposed equipment and that of any existing apparatus on the site. Charts and elevation drawings showing predictions of

ICNIRP compliance in relation to adjacent properties and publicly accessible areas are likely to be requested where concerns have been raised (or are likely to be raised) about health and public safety

9. Other Material Considerations:

- the results of consultation and any pre-application consultation,
- any harm to amenities of general public interest such as the historic environment;
- the benefits of improving coverage in the area;
- the individual circumstances and context of each application will be used to determine the appropriate weighting of the various suggestions for good practise contained in this document.

Less relevant - whether a development would have implications for the value of a neighbouring property, in itself will not weigh heavily on a decision.

RADIO BASE STATIONS AND HEALTH

Radio base stations typical of those in South Gloucestershire, produce levels of radio frequency radiation in public areas that are hundreds to many thousands of times lower than the safety standard for public exposure required by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) even when operating at maximum capacity. However the Council is mindful of continuing public concerns about health risks from these developments and will keep its position on the issue under review.

In 1999 an independent expert group was set up to study extensively, the issues surrounding mobile phone technology and health. This Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones (IEGMP) published a report (known as the “Stewart Report”), which found that “the balance of evidence to date suggests that exposures to RF radiation below NRPB and ICNIRP guidelines do not cause adverse health effects to the general population”. It went on to conclude, “the balance of evidence indicates that there is no general risk to the health of people living near to base stations, on the basis that exposures are expected to be small fractions of the guidelines”.

Government guidance on this issue set out in PPG8, states that although health considerations and public concern can in principle be material considerations in determining applications, if a proposed development meets ICNIRP guidelines for public exposure, it should not be necessary for a planning authority to consider further the health aspects and concerns about them. It recommends that LPA's should not implement their own precautionary policies such as “safe distances” from schools and other sensitive land uses.

Masts and associated equipment can be largely screened from view with careful landscaping and site selection

d. Criteria for Sensitive Environments

- 1. Balancing Benefits Against Harm** - The benefits of improving coverage to an area may not outweigh the resultant environmental harm caused on sites having nature conservation or archaeological value, or buildings, settings or features of historic, architectural or townscape interest. Such sensitive locations should generally be avoided. Where planning permission is required policies of the SGLP and supplementary documents will be applied as relevant, along with local and national policies protecting the countryside and urban areas.



2. A Responsive Design Approach

Compromise - in some cases the ideal design for an operator in terms of height, line of site, location, prominence, ease of installation, amount of equipment and other factors may have to be adjusted to overcome planning objections.

Associated development - special fencing and equipment enclosures, non-standard configuration and cladding of antennas and mounting equipment, landscaping of a sufficient area around the installation and other measures may be required to limit environmental impacts.

GREEN BELT AREAS

Unless all aspects of the proposal are shown to preserve the openness of the Green Belt, telecoms development does not fall within the limited categories of development appropriate within Green Belts (refer to SGLP Policy GB1 and PPG2). If not, it will by definition be considered harmful to green belt objectives. In such cases onus will therefore be on applicants to demonstrate very special circumstances but may not outweigh the resulting harm.

COTSWOLDS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY

Telecoms development would normally be considered harmful to the natural beauty of the AONB and if so will not be permitted. Detailed justification for a choice of site location in the AONB will be required to show there is no practical alternative site outside the AONB. Anything allowed or affecting views in the AONB should be particularly sensitively designed and sited to minimise potential impact on the site and landscape on an ongoing basis (refer to policies L3, D1, L1 and PPS7).

CONSERVATION AREAS

Telecoms development in or affecting a conservation area will not be permitted if it would fail to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area. Views, vistas, building lines and other landscape features should be retained and the landscape conserved or enhanced (refer to policies L13, L1, any Conservation Area guidance and PPG15)

LISTED BUILDINGS AND SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Applications for Listed Building Consent involving telecoms development will not be permitted unless proposals demonstrate no adverse impacts would result (refer to policy L14 and PPG15). Sites affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments or their setting would also not be permitted. Advice on sites affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments should be sought from English Heritage and the Department for Culture Media & Sport (refer to policy L12 and PPG16).

SITES OF NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST

Telecoms development affecting such sites should avoid harm to and secure the retention of any features of nature conservation interest or, where justified, minimise and compensate for any impacts. An ecological assessment of the proposed development, including a data search of ecological records may be required to assist decision-making (refer to policies L7, L8, L9, L10, and PPS9).

HISTORIC PARKS, GARDENS AND BATTLEFIELDS, SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Development on or affecting these sites will have to demonstrate a proposal for avoiding harm or if justified, mitigating harm and conserving, enhancing or restoring the site and setting. An archaeological survey may be required to confirm this (refer to policies L11, L12 and PPG16).

Free standing masts are generally more intrusive than rooftop telecommunications installations in built up areas



e. Urban, Commercial and Residential Areas

1. **Preference For Buildings** - Policy S4 states a preference for installations to be located on existing buildings or incorporated into existing structures and masts within settlement boundaries and developed areas, over sites using new, purpose built masts. To give effect to criteria B of the Plan Policy this stance should be reflected in the consideration of alternative sites for new installations.
2. **Existing Utilities** - Installations that integrate antennas into existing street furniture and vertical structures such as existing telecoms masts, lamp poles, electricity pylons and poles and lighting towers can include replacement of the original structure with a more rigid one provided that the function, colour, and general height, diameter, taper and appearance of the original structure are retained. Any associated equipment cabinet should minimise street clutter where practicable by locating behind or next to a wall or building, away from the road edge or underground. The use and maintenance of the highway and underground services and safe access for routine and emergency maintenance must be provided/allowed for.
3. **Microcells and Picocells** - These small installations should be attached unobtrusively to parapets, CCTV camera poles, signs, and other urban structures. Such installations that avoid sensitive environments and do not create clutter can be treated as de minimis (too small to warrant planning control). However, the Council considers it important to be given location and other details of these installations to make them available in the public interest.

Where available, large modern buildings are generally preferable locations

BASE STATIONS ON BUILDINGS DESIGN CHECKLIST

Radio base stations mounted on buildings or existing structures should meet the requirement in Part 24 of the GPDO to “be sited so as to minimise its effect”. The following checklist will be important in considering applications on buildings:

- uses the minimum number and size of antennas and dishes to meet network requirements placed at the minimum height above the level of the parapet, roof or plant equipment;
- antennas and supporting brackets are screened from pedestrian line of site where practicable and appropriate behind a parapet, plant equipment or other structure, or are installed within the walls of a building, behind purpose built screens or suitable replica rooftop structures such as flagpoles or chimneys
- all generally visible parts of the facility (including the equipment cabin, mounting brackets, safety railing, cable tray and feeder cables) are coloured and if necessary textured to match the backdrop against which they will most often be seen, ie. matching the part of the building to which they are attached, the predominant colour of the roofscape, or light grey of the sky as appropriate;
- cable tray and equipment cabinet is placed inside existing roofspace where practicable. Where mounted on the roof is positioned behind plant, parapets or other structures away from pedestrian line of site;
- installation is designed to avoid the need for extensive safety railing and access equipment for maintenance and adjustment that create unsightly clutter.

Increasing the height of a mast situated in a wood or copse of trees to a height well above a canopy of vegetative screening to mast share would have a greater impact than that of two facilities with antennas just above mature tree height.



f. Rural and Urban Fringe Areas

1. **Siting and Appearance** - Appropriate siting, and particular design and landscaping measures may be required to prevent adverse impacts on the landscape and minimise impacts on the natural environment.

Incorporating Equipment Onto Buildings - electricity pylons, power poles, water towers, chimneys, barns, agricultural buildings and other tall buildings are normally considered more suitable locations than the use of new stand-alone masts or tower installations. Where it is shown that there are no such opportunities that meet the technical needs of the operator, criteria relating to masts and tower sites and mast and site sharing will still apply.

2. **Sharable Installations vs Slimline Poles** - Where larger masts or lattice towers are required, the trade off benefits of mast and site sharing on the numbers and locations of adjacent installations required without it will be considered. Where properly evidenced, this can be a material consideration in favour of the proposal, which may partly offset its visual impact.

MAST & TOWER SITES DESIGN CHECKLIST

Wherever practicable, radio base stations mounted on poles, masts or lattice towers should be shown to have been designed taking account of the following good practise initiatives to minimise impact on the environment:

- **Suitable Location** - mast is situated amongst existing lighting, highways, electricity, or similar infrastructure, or in scenic or less built up areas, is located behind vegetation with most of the mast and equipment screened from view;
- **Minimal Equipment** - smaller panel antennas or cross-polar antennas are preferable to arrays of 6 or more, larger antennas for a single base station. A small cluster of antennas on a slender pole is preferred to mounting antennas separately on a head frame. Microwave dishes of smaller diameter are preferable to larger dishes. Fixed access ladders should not be used where they increase the prominence of the mast. Feeder cables should be run underground, at ground level, or screened;
- **Associated Buildings and Fencing** - cabinets should be screened by materials in keeping with the local context such as dry stone walling, planting, hedging appropriate to the location, or similar border treatments.
- **Landscaping** - mounding of earth around the cabin and enclosure fence or recessing parts of the associated equipment in addition to seeding, planting and maintenance schemes may be required in attractive rural areas, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Conservation Areas;
- **Colour** - where masts, antennas and any cabling and mounting equipment will be seen principally against the skyline they should be of a uniform light grey colour to match the predominant colour of the backdrop. Where the apparatus and/or equipment cabin will be seen primarily against a backdrop of vegetation, it should be painted with a matt finish in recessive dark brown/green tones;



Electricity pylons and lamp poles can make suitable locations for antennas.



Installations sit better amongst the light towers and vertical elements of sports grounds and highways infrastructure than more residential, historic, or scenic areas.

- **Access** - the impact of creating access to a site will be taken into account when considering applications for new sites and will be of particular importance with sites having habitat, nature conservation or archaeological value;
- **Considerate Construction** - impacts of constructing the site will also be taken into account and in some circumstances the Council may seek special surety that the site will be made good, that services will not be disrupted and/or that adjacent trees, habitat, species and geology will not be adversely affected. Where damage is unavoidable and the proposal is on balance acceptable, appropriate replacement or mitigation will be needed;
- **Consideration of Future Requirements** - the Council will look more favourably on new mast proposals that demonstrate suitability of the mast and foundations for equipment from other operators and evidence of consideration of future capacity requirements.
- **Lease area** - the scope for landscaping and screening the facility is an important consideration. The boundaries of the installation should be drawn to provide space for any necessary planting, or other screening and site amelioration works



g. Mast & Site Sharing

Policy S4 requires that any potential for sharing facilities should be fully explored with a view to mast or site sharing, before new stand alone installations are accepted. The following will be taken into account when applying criteria D of Plan Policy S4:

Pole Swap and Mast Extensions - sufficient space available on the mast at the required height. If not, extending and/or replacement to allow mast sharing should be pursued where this represents the best option in environmental terms.

Screening - isolation from other structures and development, and the presence/effectiveness of any natural screening.

Security Fencing - operators should in the first instance look to install equipment cabinets in any existing security compounds or utility rooms attached to an existing mast, in mast or site sharing situations.

Less relevant - unless prohibitive, commercial considerations such as time spent negotiating site sharing agreements, the cost of obtaining access, maintenance convenience or relative cost of alternative lease arrangements are unlikely to be acceptable reasons for not mast and site sharing.

Locating this pole alongside existing buildings helps limit the impact on the setting. The colour and shape of the pole also help in this regard.

h. Planning for Integrated Infrastructure

Operators Provision of Network Rollout Plans - The Strategy and Information team in Planning and Environment will continue to receive and collate details of network rollouts for the year and make this available through the Council website.

Pre-application Discussions - The Council will continue to hold meetings with operators' representatives about site selection, to highlight any known overlapping search areas, consultation requirements, planning constraints, facility design and other issues.



Annual Rollout Discussions - The Development Control team will continue to coordinate meetings between the operators using an overall plan of sites and search areas to facilitate discussions and encourage operators to work together where site search areas overlap.

Large Scale New Developments - Developers and telecommunications operators will be encouraged to discuss options for integrating infrastructure into new developments with each other at an early stage in the planning of new development to encourage greater incidence of mast sharing and less proliferation of mobile phone base stations through a more planned and joint approach to this development.

Planning Briefs - the Council will seek to inform telecommunications operators of the preparation of planning briefs and area action plans to encourage them to work together on the preparation of pre-rollout plans.

Forward Planning - it is desirable for this infrastructure to be planned before developments are occupied to encourage the provision, selection and design of more integrated and less obtrusive telecoms development.

i. Conformity with the Statement of Community Involvement

Regulations - This document has been produced before adopting a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). In the absence of an SCI, it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements for consultation set out in Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations, 2004.

CONSULTING ON APPLICATIONS

The Council will ensure that applications for prior approval or planning permission for telecoms development will be advertised in a local newspaper and a notice posted on the site. All neighbours within 100m and schools within 400m of a mast will be notified by letter. Ward Councillors and Parish Councils will also be notified by letter. Operators or their agents should also carry out pre-application consultation, the extent of which will depend on their assessment of the sensitivity of the site and the proposed development.

j. Glossary of Terms

2G - The second generation or GSM is the technology currently used in the operation of mobile phones.

3G - Third generation is the generic term used for the next generation of mobile communications systems. The new systems will offer multimedia and internet access and the ability to view video footage. These services operate at 2200 MHz. (2.2GHz).

Aerial/Antenna - A device which transmits and receives radio waves.

Base Station - A base station is a macrocell, microcell or picocell site and consists of radio transmitters and receivers in a cabin or cabinet connected to antennas by feeder cable.



Cabin - A structure which protects radio transmitters and receivers from damage. They can be in the form of large cabins or smaller cabinets.

Cell - A geographic area over which a radio base station transmits and receives radio signals to and from customers to provide service coverage.

Dish Antenna - Dish antenna operate on a line of sight basis and transmit and receive highly focussed radio waves in one direction linking a base station, to the wider network.

Electromagnetic Waves/Fields - Electromagnetic waves are used to transmit and receive signals from mobile phones and their base stations and are also emitted by natural man-made sources. The type of electromagnetic waves mobile phones use is called radio frequency (RF) waves/fields.

Feeder cable - The cable which connects an antenna to a base station transmitter or receiver.

Frequency - Frequency is the number of times per second at which an electromagnetic wave oscillates. Frequencies between 30 kHz and 300 GHz are widely used for telecommunication, including broadcast radio and television, and comprise the radio frequency band.

GSM - Global System for Mobile Communications is the international, pan-European operating standard for the current generation of digital cellular mobile communications. It enables mobile phones to be used across national boundaries. GSM systems are operated at 900 and 1800 MHz.

ICNIRP - The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) is an independent scientific body, which has produced an international set of guidelines for public exposure to radio frequency waves. These guidelines were recommended in the Stewart Report and adopted by the Government. The mobile network operators have accepted these guidelines and work within them.

Macrocell - A macrocell provides the largest area of coverage within a mobile network. The antennas for macrocells can be mounted on ground-based masts, rooftops or other existing structures. They must be positioned at a height that is not obstructed by terrain or buildings. Macrocells provide radio coverage over varying distances depending on the frequency used, the number of calls made and the physical terrain. Macrocell base stations have a typical power output in the tens of watts.

Mast - A ground-based or roof-top structure that supports antennas at a height where they can satisfactorily send and receive radio waves. Typical masts are of steel lattice or tubular steel construction. New slimmer versions of masts are now available which can be painted to blend in with their surroundings, disguised as trees or used in conjunction with street lighting and CCTV cameras. Masts themselves play no part in the transmission of mobile telecommunications.

Microcell - Microcells provide additional coverage and capacity where there are high numbers of users within urban and suburban areas. The antennas for microcells are mounted at street level, typically on the external walls of existing structures, lamp-posts and other street furniture. Microcell antennas can often be blended into building features. Microcells provide radio coverage over distances, between 100m and 1000m.

Picocell - A picocell provides more localised coverage than a microcell. These are normally found inside buildings where coverage is poor or there are a high number of users such as airport terminals, train stations or shopping centres.

Sites of Conservation Interest - Includes possible, candidate or full Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, RAMSAR sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Sites of Nature Conservation Interest and Regionally Important Geological Sites, as well as sites containing UK, Regional or Local Biodiversity Action Plan Species or Habitats or any site of general local wildlife value.



k. Status

This SPD will be a material consideration when applications for prior approval and planning permission are considered. The weight attached to the guidance will reflect the following:

- compliance with regulations and government guidance for public participation in preparing supplementary planning documents;
- conformity with higher level planning guidance documents and policies;
- consultation & sustainability appraisal carried out prior to preparation and compliance with the principles for an SCI;
- reflects the results of responses to an advertised public consultation;
- takes account of the growth and characteristics of modern telecommunications.

This is one of a series of documents encouraging good practice in the design and layout of new development in South Gloucestershire and should be read in conjunction with The South Gloucestershire Design Guide, and any relevant area, or site specific policies and guidance

Useful contacts

South Gloucestershire Council staff Tel: 01454 868900.

For free professional independent planning advice ph South West Planning Aid (RTPI) on 0870 850 9807 or Email: swco@planningaid.rtpi.org.uk

A draft version of this guidance was subject to advertised public consultation in April and May 2005. As a result of the comments received a revised leaflet was considered by the Council and the final version was adopted on 22nd August 2005.

More information can be found on health and other telecoms related issues on the following sites:

Code of Best Practise on Mobile Phone Network Development - www.odpm.gov.uk

The Stewart Report - www.iegmp.org.uk/report/index.htm

The National Radiological Protection Board - www.nrp.org.uk

The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection - www.icnirp.de

Find the mobile phone site nearest to you - www.sitefinder.radio.gov.uk

Mobile Operators Association - www.mobilemastinfo.com

Mast Action UK - www.mastaction.co.uk

Permitted Development Rights for Telecoms Development - www.hms.gov.uk (search for Statutory Instruments 2001 No 2718)



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