

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Background

As part of Vodafone's continued network improvement program, there is a specific requirement for a replacement radio base station at this location to replace the radio base station at 44 Great Southern Street, Rusholme, Manchester, M14 4EZ which is no longer available to the operators as it has been deemed unsafe. The site at Great Southern Street has been declared unsafe and the freeholder intends to redevelop. In order to avoid a situation where there is no coverage for Vodafone in this busy location, there is an urgent need to provide replacement coverage as soon as possible, as the operator's customers will soon be unable to utilise their handheld devices in this cell area, once the existing site is decommissioned contrary to the operator's legal requirements to provide a service and the customers reasons for purchasing their handheld devices. A replacement installation in this location will ensure that the latest high quality 2G, 3G, 4G coverage is maintained and new 5G service provision is provided in and around Great Southern Street. This replacement site will ensure that Vodafone will be able to utilise this site and maintain their coverage in the area.



Image 1: Existing Site

1. Site Details

Site Name:	Great Southern Street	Site Address:	Great Southern Street Rusholme Manchester M14 4BX
National Grid Reference:	E: 384780 N:395383		

In the first instance, all correspondence should be directed to the agent.

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Registered Address:

Cornerstone Telecommunications, Infrastructure Limited,
Hive 2, 1530 Arlington Business Park, Theale, Berkshire, RG7 4SA.

Registered in England & Wales No. 08087551.

VAT No. GB142 8555 06



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1530 Arlington Business Park,
Theale, Berkshire, RG7 4SA

Site Ref Number:	Cornerstone_30634200	Site Type: ¹	Macro
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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?		No
If no explain why: No mast register available.		
Were industry site databases checked for suitable sites by the operator:	Yes	
If no explain why: N/A		

Site Specific Pre-application consultation with local planning authority

Was there pre-application contact:	No
Date of pre-application contact:	N/A
Name of contact:	N/A
Summary of outcome/Main issues raised: A site-specific pre-application consultation and draft plans were emailed to the Chief Planning Officer on 25.03.2022.	

Annual area wide information to planning authority

Summary issues raised: N/A

¹ Macro or Micro

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Community Consultation

Rating of Site under Traffic Light Model:	Red	Amber	Green
Outline of consultation carried out:			
A site-specific pre-application consultation and draft plans were emailed on 25.03.2022 to Moss Side Ward Councillors and Lucy Powell MP.			
Summary of outcome/main issues raised (include copies of relevant correspondence):			
No site specific response to pre-application was received at the time of making the application.			

School/College

Location of site in relation to school/college (include name of school/college):
None nearby in terms of the Code of Best Practice.
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?		No
Details of response:		
N/A – No aerodrome within 3KM of site.		

Developer's Notice

Copy of Developer's Notice enclosed?	Yes
Date served:	Developers Notice sent via Tracked Email on 16.05.2022

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3. Proposed Development

The proposed site: Background: 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 Vodafone's continued network improvement program, there is a specific requirement for a new installation at this location to provide replacement 2G, 3G, 4G services as well as new 5G services, ensuring that this area of Rusholme maintains access to the latest technologies. Without this replacement existing services will be lost when the existing mast is removed from the network. Vodafone are seeking to maintain and enhance their network services in the area by installing critical 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 COVID-19 pandemic, stresses the benefits of the infrastructure allowing people to stay connected when they cannot go to work, school or socialise. It talks about physical infrastructure that makes it possible for people to work from home, children to continue their education and everybody to stay in touch. Governments of all countries urged their people to stay at home and only to leave for essential shopping or medical needs. Many people were put under quarantine. Employers were requested to allow home working and many schools moved their lessons online by providing virtual instruction or assignments. In times of social isolation, connectivity, including mobile connectivity, became more important than ever. When social contact is restricted, people turn to face-time calls using various applications on their mobile phones. For the first time, all the UK's mobile networks are sending 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 have been 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 Services' and 'Radio Propagation'. The application site: The site is located within a wide section of the grass verge. The surrounding area is residential in nature. The land in question forms part of the adopted highway.
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Image 2: The Application Site

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.

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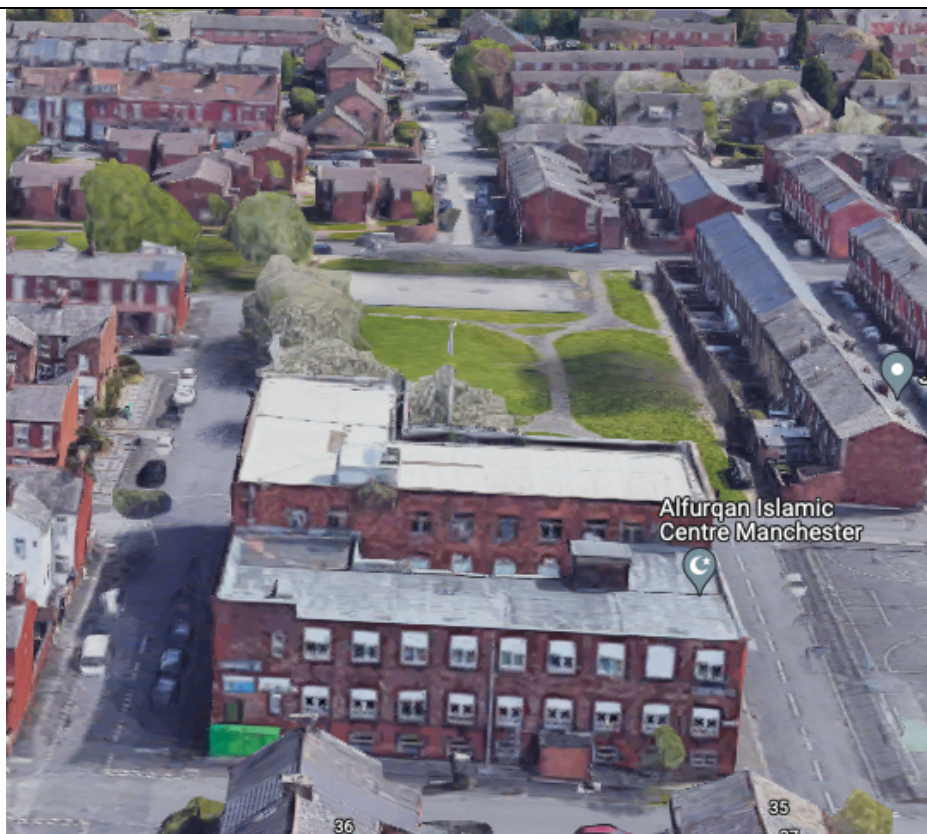


Image 3: Birdseye view of the surrounding area

There are a number of linear structures within the streetscene including lighting columns, a grassed embankment and mature trees which will help the equipment assimilate with its surroundings.

Enclose map showing the cell centre and adjoining cells if appropriate:

The operator is seeking to install a new radio base station to enable enhanced 2G, 3G and 4G coverage and capacity to the surrounding area services for Vodafone to ensure high quality customer experience is obtained as demands on the network increase and technologies change.

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. 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 will deliver unparalleled speeds and capacity, with significantly reduced latency, which will be needed to deliver numerous innovative applications from autonomous cars to Internet of Things.

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Type of Structure: Streetworks column – Apollo	
Description:	
The proposed installation of a 17.5m monopole supporting 3 no antennas, 2 no dishes together with 2 no ground based cabinets and ancillary development thereto.	
Overall Height:	17.50m
Height of existing building (where applicable):	N/A
Equipment Housing: 1 no Hercules XE Cabinet	
Length:	Refer to plans
Width:	Refer to plans
Height:	Refer to plans
Materials (as applicable):	
Tower/mast etc – type of material and external colour:	Column – Grey BS00A05
Equipment housing – type of material and external colour:	Green RAL 6009

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 126) National Planning Policy Framework (Revised). It states: <i>‘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’.</i> 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 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. 5G antennas cannot be shrouded as this severely limits their operational viability. Further to this, 5G technologies operate in higher frequency bands than older technologies and therefore attenuation of the radio signal is naturally higher and more prone to the effects of clutter. This means that operators will

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normally require a higher structure to achieve the same coverage footprint. Furthermore, unlike traditional technologies 5G uses adaptive beamforming technologies to increase capacity and data speeds to the user. Due to the beamforming technology required for 5G service, the antenna height in many cases must be greater than that for previous generation technology

To minimise the impact on the surrounding area, the new radio base station will resemble as closely as possible the existing street furniture. The antennas need to be slightly bigger than shrouded 4G antennas in order to support the latest technologies and the high-speed data and capacity needed for customers' handheld devices to continue to operate for the purposes in which they were purchased.

The top height of the antennas is 17.50m for ICNIRP compliance. The antennas are proposed to be open and not shielded as this provides the optimal service provision to the surrounding area. If the antennas were to be shrouded, they would not be as efficient at providing the latest technologies to this cell area.

The technical requirements of mobile communication operators such as the applicant are acknowledged in the National Planning Policy Framework which states that local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high-speed broadband.

Placing masts near similar structures and utilising simple and unfussy designs is acknowledged in the 'Code of Best Practice on Wireless Network Development in England' to be less likely to dominate and be in discord with the landscape and as a result less likely to have a detrimental impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area. This design is considered to be an appropriate solution and shows the applicants efforts to help mitigate the proposals impact on the visual amenity, whilst also ensuring that proliferation of masts is reduced by the utilisation of existing structures as outlined within NPPF. One of the fundamental aspects of the NPPF is a reduction in the proliferation of sites.

The operator carefully considered the design of the proposed column. Due to all the technologies that will be available at this location, 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G, 6 no antennas need to be installed at the top of the slim-line monopole.

The mast will be grey which has been well established as the best colour for minimising impact upon urban streetscapes and the predominantly grey British skyline. The cabinetry will be coloured RAL6009 green in line with standard manufacturing specifications. Although it can be coloured any other colour the LPA consider appropriate.

The proposed new site 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.

Health and Safety – including ICNIRP compliance

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection Declaration attached (see below)	Yes	No
International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection public compliance is determined by mathematical calculation and implemented by careful location of antennas, access restrictions and/or barriers and signage as necessary. Members of the public cannot unknowingly enter areas close to the antennas where exposure may exceed the relevant guidelines.		

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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 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'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. The telecommunications infrastructure the subject of this application accords with all relevant legislation and as such will not cause significant and irremediable interference with other electrical equipment, air traffic services or instrumentation operated in the national interest.		
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4. Technical Justification

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

The dynamic nature of technological advances in the telecommunications industry coupled with ever increasing demand from subscribers dictates a continual reinvestment programme on the part of the Cornerstone 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.

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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 we need to position base stations in, or close to, residential areas.

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

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transport timetables; managing personal finances; shopping; contacting local authorities; arranging medical appointments; general business functions; and much, much more.

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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)

In accordance with the licence obligations and advice in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Code of Best Practice on Wireless Network Development 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.

Site	Site Name, Address, NGR, Site Type	Reason for not Choosing
RT	VF 369327, 44 Great Southern Street, Rusholme, Manchester, M14 4EZ	The freeholder at this location has made the operator aware of their intention to redevelop the site. The site, in its current state, has also been deemed unsafe and as such this site has been discounted and a replacement site is required as close as possible to this location to replicate coverage.
RT	27 Maine Road, Manchester, M14 4FS (E384510 N395385)	Due to the construction of the building there is no design available to support the operator's apparatus and provide the necessary coverage to the target coverage area.
RT	Claremont Primary School, Claremont Road, Manchester, M14 7NA	The rooftop is too low in order to deliver the required level of coverage to the target coverage area. This site has therefore been discounted for this reason.

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

N/A

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

No specific environmental considerations identified to date.

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Land use planning designations (if Heritage Statement is required then include here or make reference to attached Heritage Statement):

No specific land designations.

Additional relevant information (include planning policy and material considerations):

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 an overwhelming adverse harm.

Principle of Development

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.

It is not necessary to quote extensively from this document but the following points are highlighted.

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National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021)

The Government's 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. In July 2021 the NPPF was revised again. Overall, it's been revised to strengthen other sections including requirements on improved design quality, a new requirement for Councils to produce local design codes or guides, an emphasis on using trees in new developments, revised policies on plan-making, removing statues and opting out of PD rights relating to residential conversions. 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 114 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 114. 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 115 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 118 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

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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 81 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 42 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 Vodafone with continued and improved network provision within this area of Manchester a range of associated economic and technical benefits.

In order for the UK to benefit from the huge potential of 5G Local Planning Authorities will have to weigh the Public Benefits of such connectivity with the requirements to instruct and manage the built environment. Central Government understands that this may present concerns with the various design solutions proposed but it is important that all Local Planning Authorities understand the technical needs of 5G and better understands the wider advantages of such new technology. This is further emphasized within the National Infrastructure Commission's report in 2016, where National Digital Strategy will be directed through the Economy and Industrial Strategy Cabinet Committee in order to:

"Support and challenge local government in their plans to enable the delivery of digital infrastructure; both in terms of ensuring that these plans help the UK to meet its national objectives, and that local authorities develop consistent approaches to support the deployment of mobile infrastructure across the country". 'Connected Future', National Infrastructure Commission 2016.

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Code of Best Practice for Wireless Network Development in England.

The Code of Practice provides guidance to Code Operators (referred to as 'operators' throughout the Code of Practice), including the Mobile Network Operators and wireless infrastructure providers, their agents and contractors, local planning authorities, and all other relevant stakeholders in England on how to carry out their roles and responsibilities when installing wireless network infrastructure. It is also a useful tool for other interested stakeholders such as community groups, amenity bodies and individuals with an interest in mobile connectivity.

The aim of the Code of Practice is to support the government's objective of delivering high quality wireless infrastructure whilst balancing these needs with environmental considerations. It also has an important role in making sure that appropriate engagement takes place with local communities and other interested parties.

The Code of Practice covers all forms of wireless infrastructure development, including mobile masts and cabinets. It is recommended that other wireless communications operators follow the principles of this Code of Practice, where appropriate.

Unlike previous iterations this Code of Practice has been led by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and developed in collaboration with representatives of the mobile network industry, other government departments and public bodies, local planning authorities, and protected landscapes. This document replaces the previous Code of Best Practice on Mobile Network Development, which was published in 2016 and is now published by DCMS.

The CoBP sets out the legal and policy framework for the delivery of wireless infrastructure development.

Paragraph 8 of the revised Code acknowledges that connectivity is vital to enable people to stay connected and that fast, reliable digital connectivity can deliver economic, social and well-being benefits for the whole of the UK. The Code continues to acknowledge that as the demand for mobile

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data in the United Kingdom is increasing rapidly, and that it is important that everyone has access to dependable and consistent mobile coverage where they live, work and travel.

The Government recognises the role of Planning in delivering the digital infrastructure that we need, in a sustainable and well-designed way, especially as households and businesses become increasingly reliant on mobile connectivity.

Paragraph 13 of the Code continues to echo the NPPF guidance in strongly supporting high quality communications infrastructure, which is seen as essential for sustainable economic growth. More specifically that planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technologies (such as 5G) in order to support economic growth across the country.

The CoBP sets out 'How wireless networks function.

Para.16. states *"Cellular wireless networks use base stations to provide an area of radio coverage. Wireless technology uses the radio spectrum to broadcast radio waves between base stations and devices. Different radio frequencies have different characteristics which, along with the density of cell site locations, affect the extent of coverage and how much data can be carried over the network. Depending on the radio frequencies used, base stations can deliver coverage over a wide area or provide extra network capacity in areas where there is a high demand for network bandwidth"*.

Para. 17 sets out that *"Wireless technology continues to evolve rapidly, and mobile devices are now capable of much more. Second generation (2G) technology gave us voice calls and text messages, 3G led to the launch of smartphones, and 4G, which enabled faster browsing, allowed us to do things like watching videos on the move. 5G, the latest generation of wireless technology, is much faster than previous generations of wireless technology and can offer greater capacity and lower latency, allowing thousands of devices in a small area to be connected at the same time. 5G networks, and future mobile generations, will be vital for a range of Internet of Things uses (IoT) and Smart City applications"*.

The CoBP establishes 'Principles and commitments' by which operators should develop their networks and that Local Planning Authorities should demonstrate their support by.

Para. 18 states *"Operators should develop their networks and install wireless infrastructure according to the following principles and commitments:*

- **Site sharing and use of existing infrastructure:** make use of existing structures, sites and masts wherever possible to reduce the need for new development. The NPPF states that, *when installing mobile infrastructure, the number of masts and sites 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.*
- **Consultation with local planning authorities, local communities and other stakeholders:** participate in dialogue with local planning authorities, along with other relevant stakeholders such as the highways authorities, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty bodies, Historic England, and Natural England, including pre-application discussions, where appropriate. Maintain clear procedures, and high quality communication and consultation with local communities and other interested parties. Operators should agree community engagement with local planning authorities and share information as appropriate (see *Pre-application consultation with local communities* below).

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- **Standardised and high-quality approach to planning applications, and the notification procedure:** provide standardised supporting documentation for planning applications (where appropriate) within the context of national and local requirements. Ensure planning submissions are of high-quality and provide the necessary evidence to support the application (as per the NPPF).
- **Prompt responses to enquiries:** respond to complaints and enquiries within a timely manner (see Review and Enquiries section below).
- **Siting and Design:** wireless infrastructure should be deployed in accordance with the guidance set out within this Code of Practice. Where appropriate, equipment should comply with the principles set out in the NPPF and consider any local planning policies, including any local and national design codes. When located in protected landscapes and other designated land, the sensitive nature of these areas must be considered.
- **Removal of redundant equipment and site restoration:** ensure that when infrastructure is upgraded, any equipment that is made redundant by the upgrade, such as brackets, is removed to benefit the local environment. Where a whole site is no longer in use, the site should be restored to its original state.
- **Compliance with guidance laid out in the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) public exposure levels guidance:** as required by spectrum licences, comply with international guidelines for limiting exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF) - including, as set out in the NPPF, providing a statement that self-certifies that ICNIRP guidelines will be met with all applications (see [Annex C](#)).

Paragraph 19 states that Local Planning Authorities should demonstrate their support by:

- **“Incentivising connectivity:** support the expansion of telecommunications networks and take a ‘joined-up’ approach to the wireless infrastructure planning process, including ensuring that Local Plans effectively support the deployment of digital infrastructure.
- **Facilitating sites:** engage with operators when new sites have been proposed and discuss site requirements.
- **Engagement with operators:** respond positively to requests for engagement and make decisions in line with national policy and Local Plans. For planning applications, find solutions to issues and ensure timely decisions are made.
- **Information and communication:** ensure that members of the public can access information about any development proposals within their local area. Send communications promptly to an appropriate operator contact (or their representatives)”.

The added emphasis on support from Local Planning Authorities in the deployment in digital infrastructure is even more evident in the revised CoBP. The CoBP recognises the importance of collaboration and partnership to help drive network coverage across the country. It goes on to state that ‘In all instances, it is important for all parties involved in the process to take a positive approach to consultation and engagement’.

Siting and Design Principles

The government’s objective is to deliver high quality, reliable wireless infrastructure whilst ensuring the impact of new network development is kept to a minimum. The siting and design of wireless network infrastructure is central to achieving this. The CoBP acknowledges that ‘good siting and design principles should apply to all wireless network development and take into account any site specific

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considerations and context. Both can create better places in which to live and work and help make development acceptable to communities'.

The Code provides guidance on siting and appearance principles. It sets out several design principles in respect of telecommunications development and acknowledges that the options for design used by an operator will be affected by site conditions including requirements to link the site to the network, landscape features and coverage and capacity requirements. The guidance includes at Para. 22 *'the choice over the site selection and design of equipment is primarily dependent upon the coverage and capacity requirements and technical constraints of a specific location, although operators should make efforts to reduce visual impacts where possible'.*

Para. 23 confirms that there should be a **'presumption in favour of facilitating sustainable network development'** and, as such, operators and local planning authorities, as well as all other bodies involved in the deployment process, should work together to ensure connectivity needs are met and find viable solutions to deployment issues (emphasis added).

Paragraphs 24 - 27 sets out general siting and site selection principles which Operators should consider. The CoBP acknowledges at Para. 24 that *'Operators use a range of sophisticated, computer-based planning tools to predict levels of signal strength and coverage from sites for 2G, 3G, 4G and now 5G. Once an operator has identified a requirement for a new cell site, a suitable site needs to be found. Elements that make a site favourable include: having existing or ready access to a power supply, access to fibre optic cables, vehicular access, and, other buildings and development which may provide a level of existing screening. Operators will typically look to upgrade existing infrastructure prior to considering a new deployment, in particular for initial 5G deployment'.*

Para 25 notes that *'When selecting sites for mobile infrastructure, operators should examine local plans and designations for the area, as well as carrying out an in-person site search to identify potential options which meet their requirements. Operators should follow these general siting and site selection principles:*

- *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); and*
- *Mast and/or site sharing (including redevelopment of a site to enable upgrade or sharing with another operator)'.*

Para. 26 highlights that the installation of all wireless infrastructure requires a balanced approach between the technical needs and constraints of the proposed site and the potential impact of the development. The three key technical and operational considerations for installation sites are:

- **Coverage:** wireless infrastructure needs to provide an appropriate level of coverage over the intended geographical area. This involves ensuring that antennas are elevated sufficiently (often via masts) to provide clear lines of sight for signals.
- **Capacity:** where existing network infrastructure can no longer meet the demand for network capacity in a particular area, additional sites may be required within that coverage area to meet the demand. This is more likely to be required in densely populated areas or areas of high footfall.

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- **Backhaul:** the radio access network requires a connection to the core network. Backhaul is sometimes provided by a microwave link, which requires a clear line of sight between the two ends of the link.

Para 27 requires that Local Planning Authorities consider these issues and consider the need for a site within a limited search area alongside the public benefit of improved connectivity. Para. 27 further considers that in general, it should not, therefore, be appropriate for planning authorities to seek wider evidence of alternative sites (beyond that required by the NPPF), unless they consider the proposed development is unacceptable having regard to the relevant material planning considerations

In respect of 'Design', the CoBP at Para 28 acknowledges that the siting of wireless infrastructure will influence which design options are most appropriate for reducing the visual impact including

- **Protecting visual amenity**
- **Mitigating visual impacts**

Para. 29 acknowledges that these factors along with location and the coverage and capacity requirements can influence the type of infrastructure structure that is deployed and requires that *'planning authorities should be aware of these constraints when considering proposals. In particular:*

- *In urban areas, where there is a high level of demand for mobile data, mobile base stations are likely to need to be deployed more densely. In these settings you can expect to see more use of streetwork monopoles and rooftop installations and, in future, we are likely to see a larger number of smaller units (so-called "small cells") deployed on buildings and on street furniture.*
- *In rural areas, base stations often need to cover wider geographic areas. Operators may need to use tall masts or lattice towers to provide the required coverage. The location of masts can sometimes be dictated by access to transmission links back to the operator's main network and proximity to a power supply. Coverage in some areas can be limited because of the geography, topography and terrain'.*

The CoBP establishes radio equipment housing (cabinets) principles. The CoBP at Para. 30 states that *"cabinets protect radio transmitters and receivers, provide the power source for mobile equipment, and are connected to antennas via cables. Equipment cabinets are likely to be needed at most sites. The cabinets must be of sufficient size to facilitate hosting various operating equipment whilst also allowing air circulation to reduce the potential for overheating"*. The CoBP establishes the planning and visual considerations for siting radio housing. These include:

- Colouring
- Siting on highways and footways:
- Highway safety:
- Listed buildings/ scheduled monuments and Conservation Areas:
- Access
- Trees

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

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determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise".

The statutory development plan as defined by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 comprises the extant Unitary Development Policies of the Manchester Unitary Development Plan and the Manchester Core Strategy Development Plan Document.

Manchester Unitary Development Plan (July 1995)

The Manchester Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in July 1995 as the strategy document which set out guidelines for all development in Manchester and provided a framework from which to base decisions about planning applications.

The Manchester Core Strategy was adopted on 11 July 2012 which is the key development plan document in the LDF. It replaces significant elements of the UDP. However, a number of policies remain extant following the adoption of the Core Strategy including Policy DC 17.1 relating to telecommunications.

Policy DC 17.1 states that applications for telecommunications development will normally be approved if the Council can be satisfied that the development has been sited and designed to minimise its impact on residential amenity and in environmentally sensitive areas. Wherever possible the Council will expect the potential of existing buildings and masts, including the sharing of such facilities, to be fully explored before agreeing to additional separate development.

In the justification to Policy DC 17.1 the Council recognises the need for Manchester to be at the forefront in the field of telecommunications. The Council therefore starts from the presumption in favour of sustainable development and investment in the telecommunication systems serving the city. Equally, it wishes to ensure that new developments are brought forward in a way which protects residential amenity and minimises the visual impact of such development particularly in conservation areas and other environmentally sensitive areas in parks and the river valleys. The Council is also concerned to make maximum possible use of existing buildings and facilities by encouraging operators to share facilities wherever possible in order to avoid unsightly duplication and clutter.

Manchester Core Strategy DPD July 2012

The Manchester Core Strategy was adopted in July 2012 and sets out the long term strategic policies for Manchester's future development and will form the framework that planning applications will be assessed against.

The Core Strategy Vision states that:

'By 2027 Manchester will be:

- A successful and accessible city in the front rank of cities in Europe and the world.
- A city with a growing economy driven by the strength of the Regional Centre and Manchester Airport which supports a successful City Region. The knowledge based economy flourishes with an entrepreneurial community, characterised by a fully skilled, inclusive working population.
- Meeting the challenge of climate change at the forefront of environmental initiatives and improvement and continuing to deliver sustainable development and a more effective green infrastructure.

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- A city with an increased and sustainable healthy population and a community which both benefits from and drives the City's productivity upwards.
- A city with neighbourhoods where people choose to live all their lives.

In order to help meet this vision the Core Strategy sets out a number of spatial objectives.

Spatial Objective SO1 relates to spatial principles and aims to provide a framework within which sustainable development of the city can contribute to halting climate change.

Spatial Objective SO2 relates to the economy and supports a significant further improvement of the City's economic performance and spread the benefits of this growth across the City to reduce economic, environmental and social disparities, and to help create inclusive communities.

SO4 relates to Centres and aims to provide a network of distinctive, attractive and high quality centres, strengthening local identity, providing essential services close to homes and local access to healthy foods.

Policy SO1 relates to spatial principles and states inter alia that development in all parts of the City should:

- Make a positive contribution to neighbourhoods of choice including making a positive contribution to the health, safety and well-being of residents.
- Considering the needs of all members of the community regardless of age, gender, disability, sexuality, religion, culture, ethnicity or income.
- Minimise emissions.
- Improve access to jobs, services, education and open space by being located to reduce the need to travel.

Policy EC1 relates to employment and economic growth in Manchester. The policy states that the priorities for economic growth include:

- Ensuring the continued social, economic and environmental regeneration of the city.
- Ensuring the connectivity to international markets for the import and export of goods to ensure competitiveness in international markets.

Policy DM1 relates to development management. It is a general design policy which is not specifically related to telecommunications but contains some relevance for such applications. The policy states that all development should have regard to the following inter alia:

- Appropriate siting, layout, scale, form, massing, materials and detail.
- Impact on the surrounding areas in terms of design, scale and appearance of the proposed development. Development should have regard to the character of the surrounding area.
- Effects on amenity including privacy, light, noise, vibration, air quality, odours, litter, vermin, road safety and traffic generation.

Greater Manchester Digital Strategy 2018-2020

The foreword to this Digital Strategy states:

'We live in a world where the number of digital devices has now passed the number of people. Digital technology is now shaping every aspect of our lives in ways which were inconceivable

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a generation ago: how we work, travel, shop, access services, meet people, communicate and are entertained.

Greater Manchester has always been a pioneer city region, with an eye for opportunity and the drive and pragmatism to seek out new solutions to old problems with almost 80000 digital and digital-intense creative businesses in Greater Manchester employing more than 82300 people generating £4.1bn of economic growth annually.

In the Greater Manchester Strategy we set a clear ambition to be a world-leading digital city region, and committed to taking an open, innovative and connective approach to delivering that ambition.

...to be a digital City-Region with a Difference and drive real change together, from the bottom up. We can only be a world leading city-region if we bridge the digital divide. Progress must be universal; geographically, socially and economically...using digital to connect young people to opportunity or tackle homelessness...we will capitalise on Greater Manchester's unique ability to use digital to connect and enhance our other high value sectors such as creative industries, health innovation and advanced manufacturing and materials.

The GM Digital Strategy asks why it is vital for Greater Manchester to be a leading digital City-Region and quotes:

"The future vitality of cities is increasingly based on their ability to use digital networks in intelligent, strategic ways" (Aspen Institute, Washington).

The Strategy goes on to state that:

...'digital technology has catalysed the interconnection of the global economy, with the internet enabling the free exchange of goods and services, providing consumers with greater choice and businesses with access to skills, resources and customers. As a result, people are now accessing more digital content and services from outside their own country, cross-border payments increasing, and small companies are more easily becoming more "multi-national".

Digital technology is increasingly the backbone of all industries, regardless of the nature and type of business. Embracing digital technology throughout all sectors, geographies and occupations is fundamental to Greater Manchester's current and future international competitiveness'.

"We want to be recognised as an international thought leader and do-er in digital innovation and adoption across our economy and communities"...

'This strategy is therefore founded on evidence that becoming a leading digital city-region is imperative to deliver our wider vision. We *must* do it to deliver the economic, social and inclusion improvements we need and want to see. We can do it because we have the vision, leadership and both the industrial and political will, coupled with strong academic, industrial and community foundations and an exciting and disruptive set of emerging activities and technology'.

The Digital Strategy sets out the Greater Manchester Vision: A city with a Difference:

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"It would be fantastic if we led the country in encouraging digital innovation which supports businesses and investment, creating jobs and opportunity, but focusing on improving outcomes for people such as loneliness or homelessness in our society.

I don't want Manchester to be just a smart city – I want it to be the smartest city" (Andy Burnham Mayor of Greater Manchester).

There will be a growing demand for high-speed, resilient data connectivity to facilitate changing patterns such as shopping patterns moving online, whilst flexible working becomes more prevalent.

- Changing workforce:
 - More productive, higher skilled, higher paid jobs more specialised and skill activities needs digital infrastructure to support higher skilled industries – which may require increased digital infrastructure.
- Environmental Change:
 - Improving efficiencies of buildings and appliances. The use of smarter technologies within each infrastructure sector will look to improve efficiencies further.

The Framework comments on digitalisation noting the importance of it and how it has transformed the way in which we go about our everyday lives:

'We live in an increasingly digital world. Technologies that are visionary today rapidly become part of everyday life tomorrow. In turn, people's expectations are rising constantly. "Digital" now encompasses an increasing array of technologies, from sensors, smartphones and robots, to augmented reality, cloud computing and data analytics. These technologies are changing the way in which we live and places we live in. Digital technologies are being used to make cities more smooth running, more productive, and more democratic. The pervasiveness of digital technology in our lives represents a major change. For these technologies to function effectively, it is fundamental that a robust and diverse underpinning infrastructure is installed that ensures a future-proofed platform for the development of these and many new technologies for years to come.

As our homes, businesses and cities become more reliant on digital technology to function the robustness of these systems becomes even more critical'.

The Framework states that 'anyone in GM should be able to access resilient, seamless connectivity at a speed they need anywhere and anytime'.

- New technologies, artificial intelligence and atomisation:
 - Improvements in artificial intelligence and atomisation technologies will transform infrastructure sectors and business markets.
 - Digital infrastructure will be crucial to supporting future technology and a Smart City Region.
 - Embracing digital technology throughout all sectors, geographies and occupations is fundamental to GM's current and future international competitiveness.

The Framework acknowledges that the vision of moving to a smart and digitally-ready city-region requires future digital infrastructure to be strong fixed resilient connectivity, supported by 5G (and beyond), big data systems and other nascent technologies such as Artificial Intelligence and machine learning. Without connectivity it is acknowledged that processing the sheer volumes of data necessary to create a network of communicating devices will be impossible. As such, the Framework states that

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big improvements are required to increase the provision of wired and wireless (through 5G or subsequent technologies and Wi-Fi provision) across GM. Without the more basic technology solutions (such as passive fibre connectivity and 5G) the smart-region solutions and value-added outcomes will struggle to be brought to fruition.

The Framework notes that 5G roll out is expected from 2020. However, the timing and costs of roll out is uncertain and international standards have yet to be agreed. It is possible that there will only be one network upon which providers deliver their services or that each provider might need to invest.

With regards to the Regional Centre if Challenge 8 is to be met to provide pervasive, affordable, resilient digital connectivity the challenge is early roll out of 5G especially in areas where mobile data use is congested such as the Regional Centre.

The Framework also states that GMCA and the Districts together with digital and telecommunication providers need to drive forward opportunities to promote connectivity and uptake in the Regional Centre.

GMCA Digital Blueprint

The GMCA are committed to being a digital city-region that puts residents at the heart of their plans and are working towards their ambitions to be recognised as a world leading digital city-region.

In February 2020, the GMCA launched the new Greater Manchester Digital Blueprint, which sets out a three-year approach to meeting ambitions for the city-region, and will be reviewed regularly in line with the pace of digital change.

The Blueprint identifies five digital priorities, the priorities have been co-designed and developed with the input of key stakeholders and are supported by pan-Greater Manchester public sector projects.

Our plan connects the wealth of digital change that's going on, and will help us reach a shared ambition that underpins and enables both the Local Industrial Strategy and the Greater Manchester Strategy

The Greater Manchester Digital Blueprint sets out the digital priorities for the city region, which are now clearly focused on delivering benefits that help our city-regions people lead healthier and happier lives. Each of our priorities – co-designed and developed with the input of key stakeholders - are supported by pan - Greater Manchester public sector projects. These combine with inclusive community, local authority, private, not-for-profit and academic work.

- **Empowering People**
- **Innovative Public Services**
- **Digitally Enabling Businesses**
- **Creating and Scaling Digital Businesses**
- **Global Digital Influencer**
- **Digital Talent Pipeline**
- **Digital Infrastructure**
-

In respect of Digital Infrastructure, the Blueprint states:

“We will ensure that Greater Manchester has the digital infrastructure it needs to be a world class digital city region.

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Remove bandwidth as a barrier to our social, economic and public sector reform objectives. Deliver ubiquitous high speed digital connectivity over full fibre and 4G & 5G mobile across the whole city region by 2025.

Accelerate market investment by:

- Extending network reach by connecting over 1500 public sector sites and assets with Full Fibre across Greater Manchester*
- Making public sector buildings and other assets available for infrastructure to support 5G roll out*
- Driving market investment in fibre and mobile by minimizing roll out costs through a prospectus agreed by Greater Manchester local authorities"*

Policy Summary

A summary as to why the subject proposal adheres to all relevant national and local policy criteria is outlined below:

- 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.
- There is a clear operational need for the development.
- The site is not located in any restrictive planning policy context.
- An exhaustive site selection process has preceded the nomination of the subject site. It is our contention that no better site option exists. However, any alternative site suggestions will be gratefully received and duly investigated.
- Details of the siting and design of the proposed apparatus are provided in the attached drawings clarifying the positioning of the new apparatus within a context of the existing street scene. As indicated above, a minimum height and girth has been used for the proposed mast which also incorporates a simplistic and slimline design. All new apparatus has been coloured appropriately to allow best absorption within a context of existing streetscape features and the surrounding commercial development setting. However, the operator would be happy to incorporate any alternative colour scheme that may be preferred by the LPA.
- The proposed development is not located close to any natural or built heritage assets and will therefore have no impact upon such elements.
- The installation of this 17.50m 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.

In the first instance, all correspondence should be directed to the agent.

Cornerstone Site Specific Supplementary Information (England) V.5 – 21/03/2022

Registered Address:

Cornerstone Telecommunications, Infrastructure Limited,
Hive 2, 1530 Arlington Business Park, Theale, Berkshire, RG7 4SA.

Registered in England & Wales No. 08087551.

VAT No. GB142 8555 06



Cornerstone, Hive 2,
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- Telecommunications apparatus by their very nature must be taller than surrounding built and natural form to ensure its efficient operation. Radio signals operate like light and must “see” over the target coverage area.
- 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 114 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.
- 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 replacement radio base station in this location providing the latest 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G technologies will support the Council's Local Plan.
- 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.
- The subject proposal will result in the public benefits of improved 3G/4G network services and new 5G services, allowing local residents, businesses and visitors to access the many social and economic benefits associated with modern communications network services. This is in full accordance with the Manchester Local Plan.
- 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 radio base station will support the delivery of healthcare provision and accessibility by enabling people greater access to online services, NHS appointment reminders, reminders to take medicines, make appointments etc.
- The operator would be happy to commission photomontages from viewpoints agreed with the LPA to assist in considering the planning merit of this application. Please do not hesitate to contact us if this additional is required.
- The operator would be happy to remove any redundant apparatus and reinstate the land.
- No additional landscaping is proposed nor considered possible or indeed necessary due to the roadside location.
- 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. An ICNIRP Certificate has been supplied.

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- 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 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.
- 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 Council's aims and aspirations to have high quality 5G infrastructure, promoting and growing the digital sector and increasing digital inclusion.

We trust that the above and enclosed information is to your satisfaction and would be happy to expand upon any aspect of this proposal if required.

Practical Applications of 5G Connectivity as Example of Material Socio-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.

Confirmation that submitted drawings have been checked for accuracy

Contact Details

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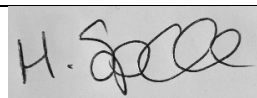
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Email Address:

admin@fairwaydevplan.com

Signed:

Consultant Planner

Date:

16.05.2022

**(on behalf of
Cornerstone)****In the first instance, all correspondence should be directed to the agent.**

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