APPLICATION NO:
TL/2000/0818

LOCATION:
Earley Water Tower St. Barnabas Road, Reading.

APPLICANT:
Thames Water C/O Thames Wster Property Division

PROPOSAL:
Proposed installation of safety rail on roof of water tower in connection with existing telecommunications apparatus

EARLIEST DATE FOR DECISION: **06/04/2000**

APPLICATION EXPIRY DATE: **07/04/2000**

CASE OFFICER: **Emy Circuit**

WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS

APPROVAL OF PRIOR APPROVAL OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NOTIFICATION

David Wilson
Senior Planner
Thames Water Property Division
Ground Floor North
Reading Bridge House
READING
Berkshire
RG1 8PR

Notification No: TL/2000/0818

Parish: Shinfield

Proposal: Installation of safety rail on roof of water tower in connection with exiting telecommunications apparatus

Location: Earley Water Tower, St Barnabas Road

The Wokingham District Council in pursuance of their powers under Part 24 of the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) Order 1998 **GRANTS** prior approval for the above stated telecommunications equipment.

Date: 6 April 2000

Head of Planning and Transportation

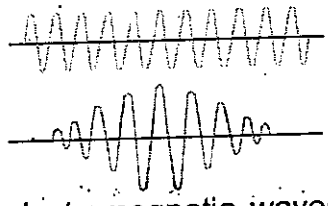
Subject: **S/Gen 27 - Radiofrequency Hazards in Telecommunications**
Category: **Safety General Series**

Ref. S/Gen 27
Issue 1: September 1999

1. INTRODUCTION

Radiofrequency radiation is used by Thames Water for the purpose of telecommunications, and by many other telecommunication companies using radiotransmitters located on Thames Water property or land. This standard is concerned with the hazards and risks of radiofrequency radiation used for such purposes, the appropriate protective measures applicable to Thames Water, and the arrangements for leasing TW premises for use by telecommunication companies and other aerial users. It also outlines the current view on the risk arising from radiofrequency radiation generated by mobile 'phones.

2. WHAT IS RADIOFREQUENCY RADIATION?



Radiofrequency radiation is electromagnetic waves travelling through space. As the name implies, such waves have both an electric and a magnetic field, which varies in a regular pattern with time. This variation is known as the frequency, which is one of the common ways of describing a particular radiowave. Frequency is measured in units of Hertz (Hz). The frequency of any particular wave is associated with a specific wavelength, which can also be used to describe it. For example BBC Radio 2 broadcasts on a frequency of about 88 million hertz (MHz); radiowaves at this frequency will have a wavelength of 3.4 metres.

Although it has other uses, radiofrequency radiation is used predominantly for telecommunication purposes, and a wide range of wavelength/frequencies are used, each with their own name. Submarines communicate using extra low frequency (ELF), public radio uses high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF), television uses ultra high frequency (UHF), and mobile 'phones use microwaves. Radiofrequency radiation is often known as radiowaves or RF. In the rest of this standard, the term RF will be used. RF must not be confused with ionising radiation, such as alpha and beta particles or gamma waves. All RF generators need an electrical supply, and will stop emitting RF as soon as that supply is removed. Indeed it is possible to switch off a radio transmitter without necessarily having to isolate it completely from the electrical supply.

3. THE HAZARD AND THE RISK

Like all types of radiation, RF has an effect when absorbed by the body. The extent of the effect depends upon the frequency of the radiation, and the amount

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being absorbed. Many harmful effects have been attributed to RF, but only thermal and electrical effects have been substantiated by observation and experimentation. When RF is absorbed into the body, it generates heat. Thermal effects are the effects caused by this heating, which might be either a general increase in the body temperature, leading to heat stress, or local heating of parts of the body. The human body can cope with small increases in temperature, but if the heating is too rapid, then harm might result. Since humans have heat sensors in the skin, it is often possible to feel the heating effect of RF. Once exposure to RF stops, then the body or body organ will begin to cool down and return to the normal body temperature.

RF absorption can also generate electric charges or currents in the body. The extent, location and amount depends upon a wide range of factors. Electric currents may reveal themselves when a person touches a metallic object whilst in the RF field, as the charge flows from the body to the metal. Such currents can cause tissue burns. Once exposure to the RF stops, electric currents are no longer generated.

There has been no corroborated evidence to indicate that absorption of RF will cause cancer or other chronic illnesses.

Absorption of small amounts of RF will only result in small amounts of heating and electrical currents, which the body can cope with without harm. It has been found that persons have to be exposed to a certain amount of RF absorption before they experience any discomfort or harm. Therefore provided exposure is kept below these absorption levels, no harm will arise. These levels are known as investigation levels. There is no need to reduce exposure any lower than the investigation level.

The risk from exposure to some types of radiation is significantly affected by the amount of time that the person is exposed. In the case of RF radiation, this is only a factor to be considered if persons are exposed for short periods of time (viz. less than 15 mins.). Time averaging has therefore not been considered in the determination of the safe distances referred to below. Research on the effects of RF continues, and it is possible that the current investigation levels may change (up or down) in the future. Nevertheless, there is currently no reason for TW to work to any levels other than those recommended by the national bodies. The control measures outlined below are based on the levels currently recommended by the National Radiological Protection Board, the UK Government's authoritative body on both ionising and radiofrequency radiation.

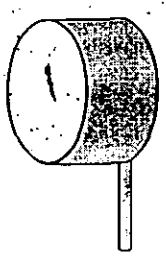
4. APPLICATION OF RF IN TELECOMMUNICATION

A wide range of different telecommunication equipment and aerials are used on Thames Water sites. Nevertheless they are all intended to receive signals from radio transmitters, such as mobile 'phones, and in some cases pass those on to other receivers. In the case of mobile 'phone networks these are known as base stations or relay stations. As well as mobile 'phone networks, there are local radio and emergency services radio equipment in use on TW premises. Antennae might be either fitted to a building or on a free standing mast. Since microwaves are "line-of-sight", operators prefer that the antennae are located at a height, and this is why water towers are desirable locations. Even on high structures, the antennae are usually fixed to a pole and raised several metres above the building level.

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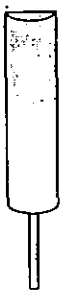
A variety of sizes and shapes of antennae are used, depending upon the function. However, they may be split broadly into the following categories:

Dish Antennae



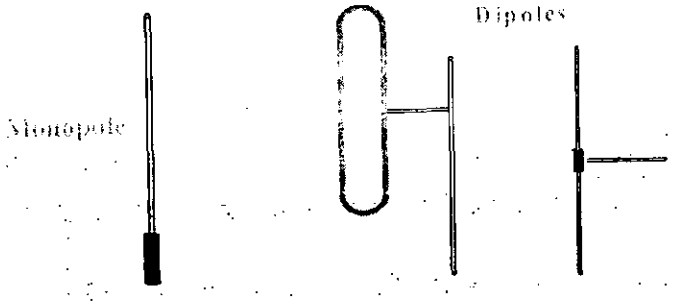
These have fairly low powered transmissions, but are intended to be highly directional. There is very little RF emission behind them, and the RF is emitted in a narrow beam from the front. This means that RF levels are low other than directly in line with the dish. The RF levels drop off quickly with distance, even in front of an antenna. They are used in base/relay stations only.

Sector Antennae



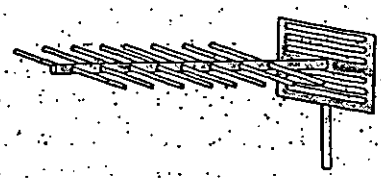
These are relatively high powered antennae, intended to be fairly directional. There is very little RF emission behind them. The beam is projected with a horizontal beam width in between 60° and 120° , but only a 7° to 10° vertical beam width. The RF levels are low other than within the horizontal beam spread. They drop off quickly with distance, even in front of an antenna. These types of antennae are used at base/relay stations only.

Omnidirectional Antennae



The actual shape of these antennae may vary, but the application is much the same. They are fairly low powered, but are intended to emit RF equally in all horizontal directions. In the vertical direction the emissions will be fairly low. The RF levels drop off quickly with distance, once the distance between you and aerial is several times longer than the size of the antenna. They are used at base/relay stations as well as other locations.

Yagi Antennae



These are normally used as receive antennae only, although they are occasionally used as transmitting antennae on some TW sites. The application usually involves only low frequencies and low powers, and RF levels will drop off quickly with distance, once the distance between you and the aerial is several times longer than the size of the antenna.

Mobile Telephones and Vehicle Radio Transmitters



Mobile 'phones and other vehicle radiotransmitters use small omnidirectional aerials either fitted to the top of the handset case or the body of the vehicle. The levels of RF emitted from these aerials are considerably lower than those emitted from base or relay stations. However, the proximity of mobile 'phone aerials to the user's head has raised concerns about health risks.

5. CONTROL MEASURES

Antennae are intended to emit (and receive) RF. It is therefore not possible to totally prevent exposure to RF. However, RF levels generally drop off quickly with distance from the aerial, and it is possible to provide protection by excluding people from areas around the aerial where RF levels could be in excess of the investigation levels. This is achieved by demarcating an exclusion zone around an antenna, and prohibiting access within the exclusion zone whilst the antenna is transmitting. This exclusion zone must be clearly marked to indicate the danger.

Mobile 'phone handsets and other transmitters

Measurements have been made of the increase in temperature of the head whilst using a mobile 'phone handset. These indicate that the current models do not produce RF levels which exceed the current standards. There is therefore no precautions needed to reduce users' exposure to RF whilst using mobile handsets. Some organisations are marketing 'phone cases which claim to shield the user against extraneous RF. Since the handset must emit RF to work, these devices have dubious value. Any reduction in incidental RF emissions from the handset is unnecessary and managers should not sanction the purchase of these devices.

Other mobile radio transmitters produce much the same level of RF radiation and equally do not require any special precautions.

It is worth remembering that there are considerable risks associated with using mobile 'phones in moving vehicles, which are not related to any emission of RF.

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Mast-mounted Aerials

In the case of antennae separately mounted on free standing masts, the RF levels at ground level are normally below the current standards. In the case of higher powered transmitters, and to prevent unauthorised persons from climbing the masts, the operator is expected to ensure that the mast site is adequately fenced and secured. The fence must be located so that persons cannot enter an exclusion zone. Thames Water Property Department provides the type A warning sign shown overleaf, which must be fitted to or as near as possible to the enclosure.

Building-mounted Aerials

Where access would otherwise be possible to exclusion zones, guard rails must be fitted to prevent entry of any part of the body into the zone. There is a wide range of RF powers and frequencies used on the aerials located on Thames Water premises, as well as variations in the broadcasting periods and the beam direction of the various types of antennae. For aerials fitted before September 1999, guard rails are fitted at distances derived from both a survey of the aerial operators and some representative RF measurements carried out. These are specified below:

Table - Distances to Exclusion Zones and Sign Requirements

Type of Antenna	Location	Guard Rail Distances (m)	Type of Signs
Dish	No guard rails required		A
All others fitted 3 metres or more above any accessible platform, fixed ladder or ground	No guard rails required		A, B
Omnidirectional and Sector fitted below 3 metres	Above Sides Rear (sector only) Front (sector only)	1.5 4 2 4	A, C, D
Yagi and Dipole fitted below 3 metres	Above Sides Rear (yagi only) Front (yagi only)	1.5 2 2 2	A, C, D

All distances are in metres and are measured from the edge of the antenna.

Where there is a mixture of different types of antennae, the most restrictive limits are applied. It is not necessary to take account of any additive effect due to the close proximity of a number of aerials.

The guard rails must be fitted around the perimeter of all parts of the exclusion zone which are accessible. The top rail must be at a height of 1100 mm and there must be a second lower rail equally spaced. The guard rails will normally be fitted at the expense of the aerial operators.

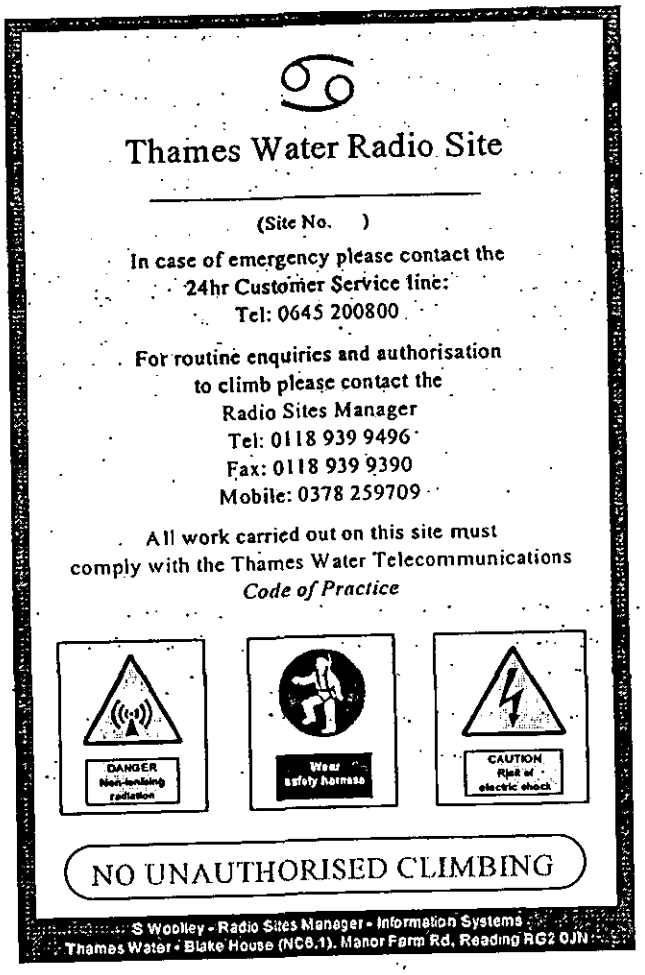
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For aerials installed after September 1999, guard rails may be fitted either at the distances specified above or at distances specific to the particular installation which have been agreed with the aerial operators.

Warning Signs

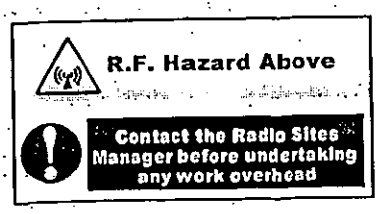
Signs warning of the presence of RF radiation and restricting access must be fitted where they can be clearly seen by persons in the area. The type of sign depends upon its location, as shown in column four of the above table. The design of the signs are as follows:

Type A



This sign will be provided by Thames Water and is fitted at the entrance to the enclosure containing the radio mast, or site where there is no separate enclosure.

Type B



This sign will normally be provided at the expense of the aerial operator, and be located at a convenient point below the aerials.

Type C: *Type D:*





These signs and guard rails will normally be supplied and fitted at the expense of the aerial operator, and located at a sufficient number of points on the top guard rail to ensure that it seen by all persons in the vicinity.

Maintenance by Thames Water staff

There may be times when Thames Water staff or contractors acting on its behalf require access into an exclusion zone for maintenance purposes. In this case, arrangements must be made for the aerial transmitter to be either switched off, or in certain cases operated at a reduced power. Arrangements must only be made with the aerial operator through the TW Radio sites manager. If frequent access is required to an exclusion zone, then there may be a need to consider moving an antenna to an alternative location.

6. Leasing/Licensing of TW property for aerial installations

As well as installing our own telecommunication equipment, TW makes land and property available for organisations who wish to operate aerials from TW sites, since this is a source of profit. A lease is agreed with the operator, who may act through an agent, either for installing the aerial(s), operating them or both. The instigation and administration of these arrangements is through the Property Department and the Radio Sites Manager, IT Department. **Operations Managers must refer any direct approach from Aerial Operators to the Property Department.**

Once an approach has been made the Radio Sites Manager will liaise with the relevant Operations Manager and Controller of Premises to determine the suitability of the site for one or more aerials. The aerial operator (or his representative) will be asked to supply three copies of the proposed plans, which the Radio Sites Manager will distribute to the relevant Operations Manager and the Property Department. The Radio Sites Manager will ensure that the necessary information on exclusion zones is obtained from the aerial operator, that any necessary guard rails and signs are provided by them, and determine whether the proposed site will result in the need for occasional access within the exclusion zone by TW staff. Whenever possible, the ancillary radio equipment is installed in an enclosure to which access can be gained without entry into the TW site. The Property Department draws up a conditional lease with the aerial operator; this includes a Code of Practice requiring the aerial operator to provide a method statement for installation and the information for determining exclusion zones where necessary. Once the plans have been agreed by all four parties, the Radio Sites Manager will copy the aerial operator's method statement to the Ops. Manager. Upon agreement that the method statement is satisfactory, a letter of agreement is sent to the aerial operator pending the issue of the lease. A TWOSA form for the installation work must be issued by the Controller of Premises, before the work proceeds. The Radio Sites Manager will undertake an inspection after installation to identify any problems, and liaise with the aerial operator accordingly.

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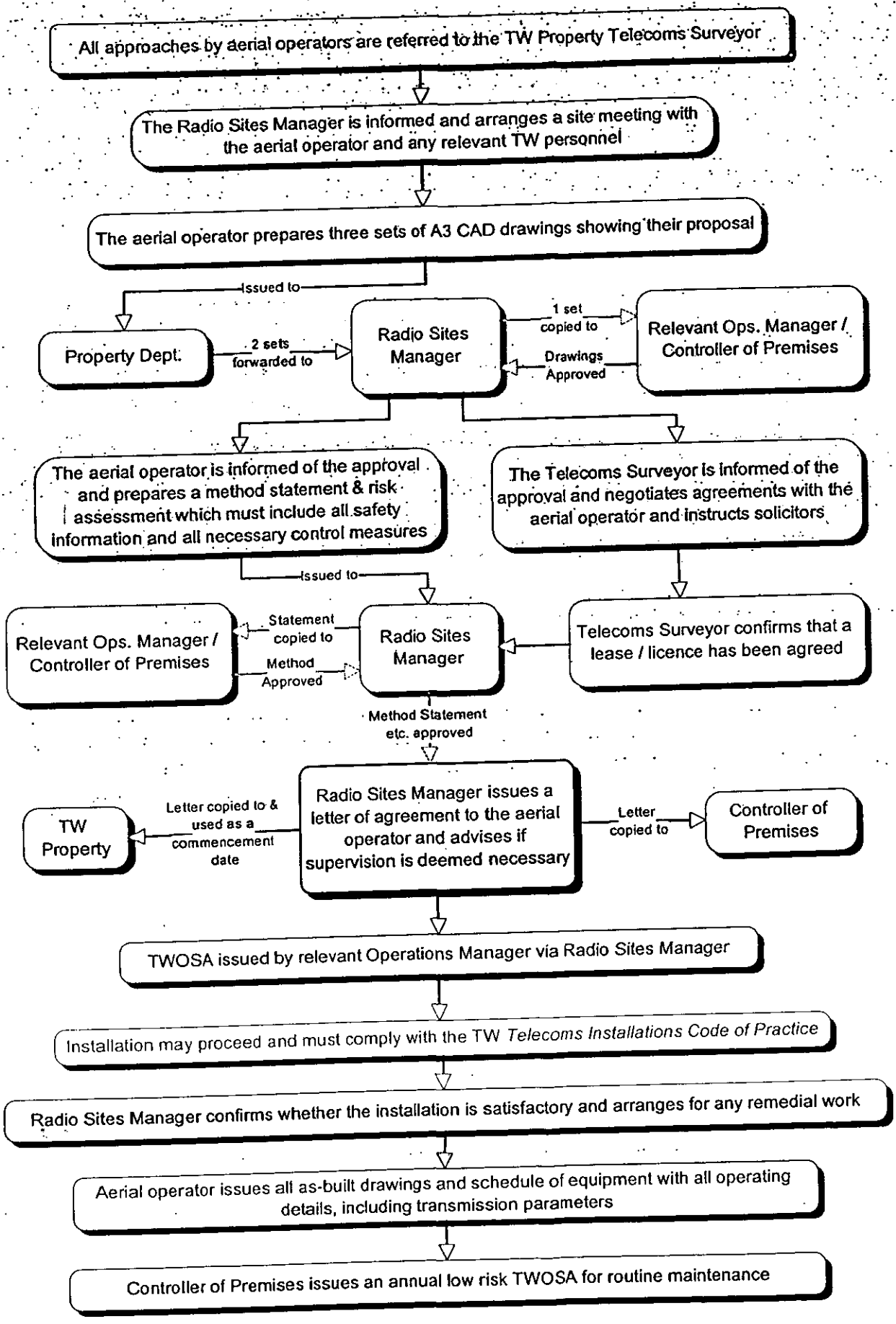
A flow chart showing the method of administering aerial leases is attached as an Appendix.

Aerial and Radio Equipment Maintenance

Aerial Operators need to gain access to their aerials or radio equipment for maintenance etc. purposes at regular periods. To do so, they must liaise with the Radio Sites Manager or a contracting company acting on his behalf. **Managers must not allow aerial maintenance contractors onto a site without prior reference to the Radio Sites Manager.** In the case of radio equipment and aerials on non-operational sites and operational sites with a separate fenced enclosure, the TW Operational Safety Authorisation form is issued by or on behalf of the Radio Sites Manager to allow this work to be undertaken. In the case of radio equipment and aerials on operational sites and not separated from them, the TWOSA must be issued by the Controller of Premises after liaising with the Radio Sites Manager. A standard pro-forma of information for the contractors which can be attached to the TWOSA is available from the Radio Sites Manager, who will also review the contractors' methods of working.

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APPENDIX to S/Gen 27



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TL/2000/0818
Location: Earley Water Tower, St Barnabus Road, Reading
Proposal: Proposed installation of safety rail on roof of water tower in connection with existing telecommunications apparatus.
Case Officer: Emy Circuit
Observations: No comment

F/2000/0964
Location: 281 Hyde End Road, Spencers Wood, Reading
Proposal: Proposed extension to front dormer window of dwelling
Case officer: Emy Circuit
Observations No comment

00/00215/VARIAT/AD – Consultation with Reading Borough Council
Location: 5 whitely Wood Road, Reading
Proposal: Variation of condition 2 of consent 86/TP/1206 and condition 2 of condition 87/TP/692 so as no longer to make the authorised use of these premises personal to Dr S M Patel
Case Officer: A Dawe
Observations: No comment

99/01156/FUL/LAD – Consultation with Reading Borough Council
Location: The Green Triangle, Off Smallmead Road, Longwater Avenue, Green Park
Proposal: Use of land for the temporary storage of soil arising in connection with Reading Business Park
Case Officer: A Dawe

Yours faithfully

Tracy Sampson.

Mrs Tracy Sampson (0118 9885315)
Assistant Clerk

WORK SHEET FOR : Emy Circuit

Application Number : TL/2000/0818

Applicant : Thames Water C/O Thames Wster Property Division.

Location : Earley Water Tower, St. Barnabas Road, , Reading.

Proposal : Proposed installation of safety rail on roof of water tower in connection with existing telecommunications apparatus

Site Notice Displayed ? :	YES	NO	DATE
	✓		21/3/00

Date of Neighbour Notifications : .....

Date of Site Visit : 14/3/00

Date Registered : 10/03/2000

Earliest Date for Decision : 06/04/2000

Latest Consultation Date/Site Notice Expiry Date : 06/04/2000

Application Expiry Date: 07/04/2000

Consultation Responses :

Environmental Health - no comments/objections.

Planning Issues :

Identified Settlement.
neighbours/street scene

Application Number: TL/2000/0818
Earley Water Tower, St Barnabas Road, Shinfield

Appraisal: The water tower is 20 metres high with a 1.5 metre parapet wall. The proposal is to construct a one metre high safety rail on the roof, to keep people working on the roof a safe distance from the existing antennas. The rail would be lower than the parapet and, therefore, would not be apparent from the ground. Hence it would not have an impact on neighbours or the street scene.

Recommendation: approval

Application Number TL/2000/0818
Conditions/Reasons for Refusal

No	Std Con	Std Reas	Non Std Conditions / Reasons for Refusal

RECORD OF SITE VISIT

SITE ADDRESS: Earley Water Tower
St. Barnabas Road Reading.

APPLICATION NUMBER: TL/2000/0818

OFFICER: Emy Circuit

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 14/3/00

1 SITE/STATUTORY NOTICE DISPLAYED ? 3 site notices put up 21/3/00

2. DESCRIPTION OF SURROUNDINGS residential area + School. + garage area.

3. DESCRIPTION OF SITE/BUILDING water tower with existing telecommunications apparatus

4. RELATIONSHIP TO ADJOINING PROPERTIES

5. SITE CONSTRAINTS

TREES

ACCESS/PARKING

LEVELS

BOUNDARY TREATMENT 1·8 m chainlink fence around site + other fencing at base of tower.

OTHERS

ACTIVITY REPORT

06/04/00 10:07
ID=WDC (PLANNING)

TOTAL TIME CALLING=00:40' CALLED=00:00'

DATE	TIME	S,R-TIME	DISTANT STATION ID	MODE	PAGES	RESULT	
31 03	10:46	01'42"	01242 527151	CALLING	02	OK	0000
31 03	11:18	00'34"	901715787855	CALLING	01	OK	0000
31/03	11:48	01'26"	01189430001	CALLING	04	OK	0000
31/03	11:56	01'31"	01705 858003	CALLING	03	OK	0000
31/03	14:36	00'54"	01491579833	CALLING	02	OK	0000
31/03	14:39	00'25"	44 01895 821214	CALLING	01	OK	0000
31/03	16:12	00'59"	01242 527151	CALLING	02	OK	0000
31/03	17:16	00'49"	99344173	CALLING	01	OK	0000
03/04	10:04	02'45"	01743 232717	CALLING	04	OK	0000
03/04	11:10	07'33"	02076297010	CALLING	14	OK	0000
03/04	11:38	00'51"	901491578306	CALLING	02	OK	0000
03 04	11:47	00'00"	01491578306	CALLING	00	NO	14C2
03/04	13:10	03'24"	01489 577947	CALLING	06	OK	0000
04 04	10:25	00'42"	01734 755727	CALLING	01	OK	0000
04 04	10:28	00'42"	01734 755727	CALLING	01	OK	0000
04 04	11:59	00'42"	+44 1491 410129	CALLING	02	OK	0000
04 04	12:23	01'15"	0117 925 3763	CALLING	02	OK	0000
04 04	12:37	01'08"	0171 592 5177	CALLING	03	OK	0000
04/04	16:37	00'29"	0118 940 4983	CALLING	01	OK	0000
04/04	16:44	00'30"	0118 940 4983	CALLING	01	OK	0000
04/04	16:46	01'12"	01189 465551	CALLING	02	OK	0000
04/04	16:58	00'47"	01202 508277	CALLING	01	OK	0000
05/04	10:38	06'14"	0171	CALLING	15	OK	0000
05/04	13:01	00'49"	02076297010	CALLING	02	OK	0000
05/04	13:52	00'00"	99885313	CALLING	00	STOP	1080
05/04	13:58	00'00"	99885315	CALLING	00	NO	14C2
05/04	14:03	00'48"	0118 988 5315	CALLING	02	OK	0000
05/04	14:14	00'48"	0118 954 7115	CALLING	02	OK	0000
06/04	10:01	00'42"	01734593599	CALLING	02	OK	0000
06/04	10:06	00'42"	01734593599	CALLING	02	OK	0000

Received by Wokingham District Council

Application No: TL/2000/0818

Proposal:
Proposed installation of safety rail on roof of water tower in connection with existing telecommunications apparatus

Location:
Earley Water Tower, St. Barnabas Road, , Reading.

The application is available for inspection at Wokingham District Council's offices during the following times:

PLANNING DEPARTMENT, SHUTE END, WOKINGHAM TEL (0118) 974 6428
8.30 - 5.00 Monday - Thursday & 8.30 - 4.00 Friday

WOODLEY LIBRARY HEADLEY ROAD WOODLEY (9.30am - 7.00pm Mon, Thurs & Fri. 9.30am - 5.00pm Tues, 9.30am - 1.00pm Saturday. closed all day Wednesday). If you intend to view this application at Woodley Library (see details above) please allow 4 days from the date of this letter for delivery of plans.

Comments should be sent in writing QUOTING THE APPLICATION NUMBER to the Case Officer Emy Circuit P.O. Box 157 Council Offices, Shute End, Wokingham Berkshire, RG40 1WR to arrive on or before 06/04/2000. Written comments submitted will become available for public inspection.

In view of the very large number of planning applications and letters of comment received, it will not normally be possible for an individual reply to observations made. However any comments will be taken into account when the application is determined and you will be notified of the decision.

Head Planning and Transportation

WOKINGHAM D.C. DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

28 days
7-4-00

Start date: 17 MAR	
Officer: EXC	Application No. TL/20000818

Map No. ..... Site .....
Easting: ..... Flood Pln .....
Northing: ..... Mineral .....

Level: ☐ **Sub Committee** ☐ **Delegated** ☐ **Sec. State**
☐ **Incorrect Fee** ☐ **Invalid** ☐ **PD**

Description:
(TL) PROPOSED INSTALLATION OF SAFETY RAIL ON ROOF OF WATER TOWER IN CONNECTION WITH EXISTING TELECOMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS

Location: EARLEY WATER TOWER ST BARNABAS ROAD

Parish: SHINFIELD Ward: Shinfield

Applicant: THAMES WATER

Fee Received 35-00 (7) Required ..... Additional ..... Refund .....

Enforcement Section to be notified ☐ tick if required

Additional information required for validation

		Reason	Requested	Received
1	1:2500 OS location plan showing property edged in blue/red			
2	1:500 block plan showing existing & proposed dev. + adj. Properties			
3	Forms unsigned			
4	Correct S 66 certificate			
5	Elevation plans			
6	Floor plans			
7	Metric scale disclaimer			
8	Encroachment letter			
9	Miscellaneous			

APPLN NO. _____

ACTION REQUIRED BY DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

Conservation Area .....

Listed Building 1 2 2*

Advertisement Required .....

Date Site Notice Sent : ..... Parish Council Informed - YES / NO

INTERNAL CONSULTATIONS

Building Control	NF: .....
Landscape	NK: .....
Trees	NK: .....
Conservation Officer	NK: .....
Environmental Health	NA: .....
Housing	NA: .....
Leisure & Cultural services	PA: .....
Public Rights of Way	PA: .....
Property	NG: .....
District Secretary (only if called in by SOS)	MA: .....
Policy & Plans	QA: .....
Strategic Planning (JSPU)	HA: .....
Minerals (BABTIE)	GA: .....
Archaeological Site (BABTIE)	: .....
Education	AP: .....
Social Services	BT: .....
Highways	XA: .....

EXTERNAL CONSULTATIONS

Adjacent D P A	: .....
Adjacent Parish	: .....
Southern Electricity Board	BN: .....
British Gas	BM: .....
PSA Oil Pipeline	BD: .....
Transco	: .....
Environment Agency	BP: .....
Rail Track	BI: .....
Police Arch. Liaison Officer	PC: .....

HERITAGE BODIES

The Georgian Group	KC: .....
Ancient Monuments Society	KA: .....
Council for British Arch.	KB: .....
RCHME	KF: .....
Telecommunications (NRPB)	: .....
Sport England	: .....

OTHERS:

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NEIGHBOURS:

See plan

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WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

PLANNING SERVICES
HPT
POL
ILS
DC
ENF
AP
CS
17 MAR 2000
My Ref: JRM
COPIES TO:
ACK:
FILE:

From: John Mullaney
Environmental Health

To: Emy Circuit
Planning Department

Date: 16/03/2000

EARLEY WATER TOWER, ST BARNABAS ROAD, SHINFIELD. TL/2000/0818

Having considered the environmental health implications of the above application, I have no objections or comments to make.

J Mullaney

John Mullaney
Environmental Health Officer

My ref: DW/8153/97/1
Your ref:

9 March 2000

Thames Water
Property Division
Ground Floor North Reading Bridge House
Reading Berkshire RG1 8PR
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10 MAR 2000

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Planning Department
Wokingham District Council
Civic Offices
Wokingham
RG40 1BN

Dear Sir/Madam,

28 Day Notification for Telecommunications Development at Earley Water Tower

In accordance with new Health & Safety Standards relating to radiofrequency hazards in telecommunications, Thames Water are proposing to undertake minor works in association with the existing telecommunications equipment at the above site. Please find enclosed a copy of our safety standards document, a site plan and details of the proposals.

The water tower is 20 metres in height and has a number of existing antennae around the roofs circumference.

We are proposing to install a safety rail in association with the existing telecommunications apparatus. The new safety rail will be located 2 metres to the rear of the 1.5 metre high parapet wall and antennae and to the rear of the existing barrier which does not accord with the new standards. The safety rail will measure only 1 metre in height and is formed by steel posts and tubes on free standing bases (please find enclosed details). The safety rail is needed to keep people working on the roof at a safe distance from the antennae so that they are not directly affected by radiofrequency radiation. The proposal will not have a material affect on the water tower's appearance and will not be visible from the ground.

It is considered that the proposed works constitute permitted development under Schedule 2, Part 24, Class A (c) of the General permitted Development Order 1995, as amended, as the safety rail is ancillary to the radio equipment.

I am notifying you of the proposed development in accordance with Paragraph A.2(4) of Part 24 of the General Permitted Development Order which requires prior notification for development ancillary to radio equipment (e.g. fences, access roads). I will assume that you have no observations to make if I do not hear from you within 28 days. In accordance with the requirement of Paragraph A.2(4) I enclose a cheque for the relevant notification fee of £35.

Yours faithfully

10.MAR2000* 0818

David Wilson
Senior Planner
Thames Water Property

Thames Water Property Limited
Registered in England and Wales No 2606112
Registered office 14 Cavendish Place London W1M ONU
Part of the Thames Water Plc Group

1165B

1933

ADDRESS EARLEY THAMES WATER TOWER PARISH SHINFIELD
ST BARNABAS ROAD

PLOT No. ORD. SHEET No.

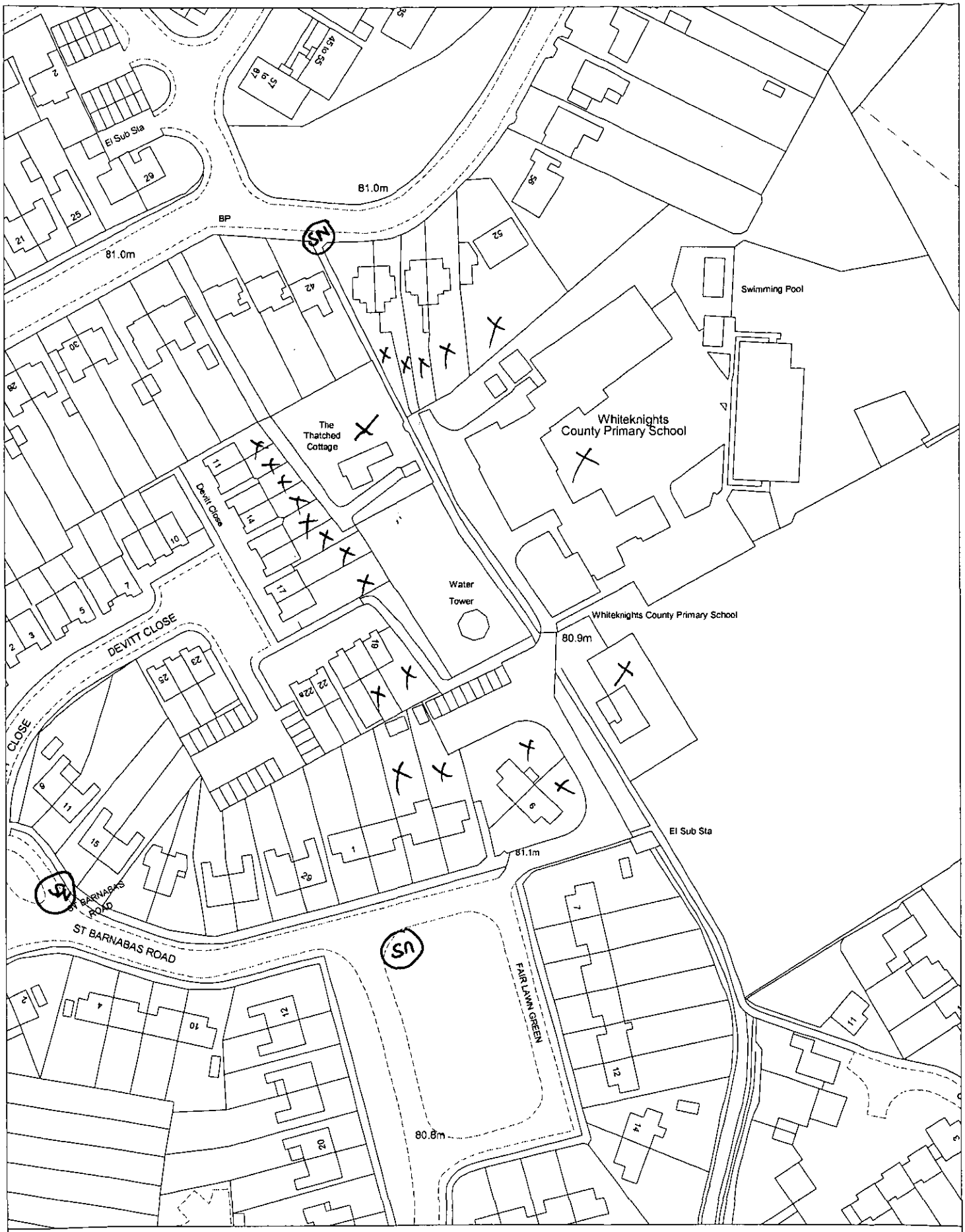
BUILDER

Plan No.	Applicant	Description of Development	Date of Decision	Decisi
98/67101/F	Jonica Plc	6 Antenna + 6 Microwave Dishes on Tower + Cabin at Base	30.4.98	C

MINISTRY DECISION

SPECIAL ORDERS

10 MAR 2000* 0818



Site Plan, Scale: 1 to 1250

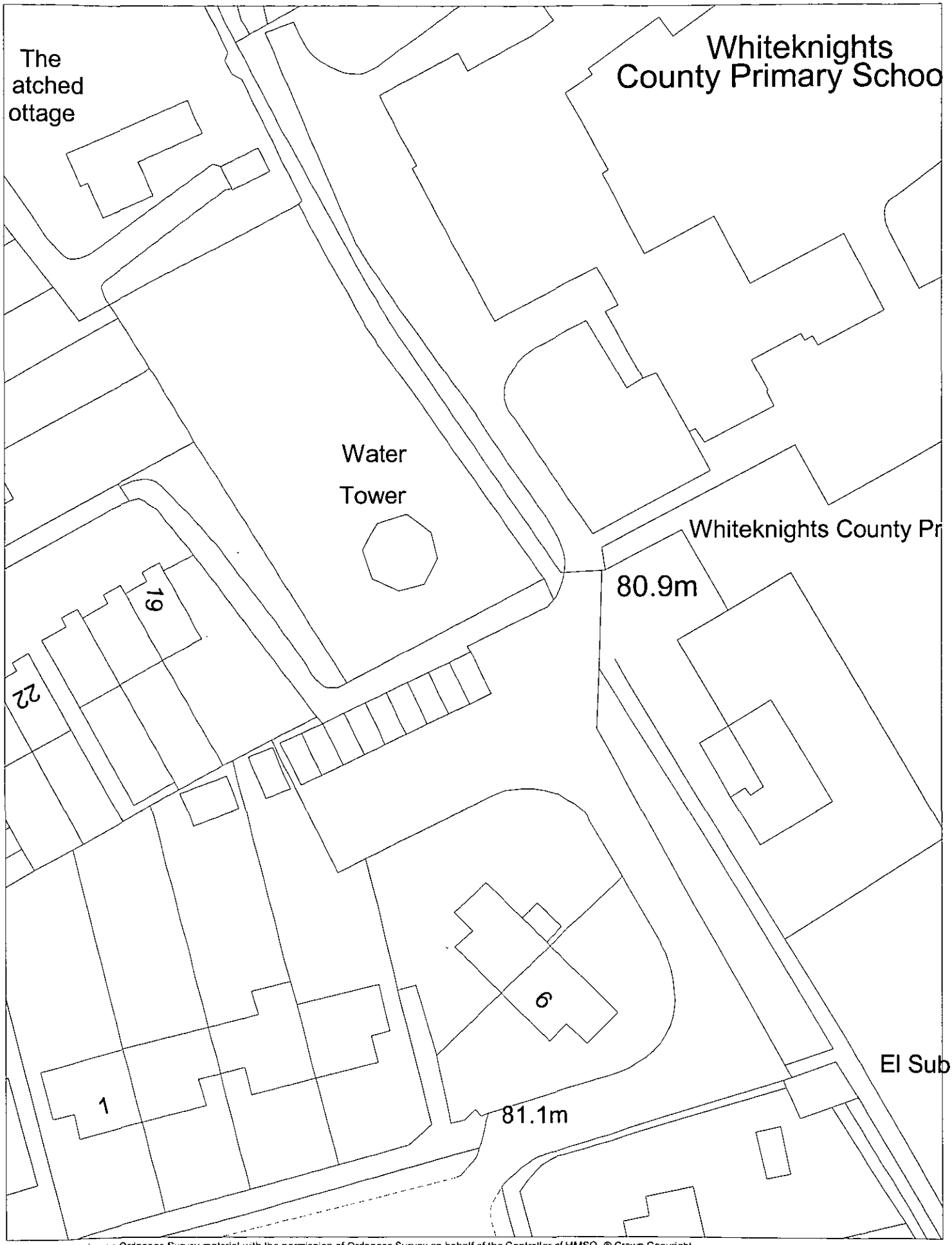
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Date: 13 March 2000

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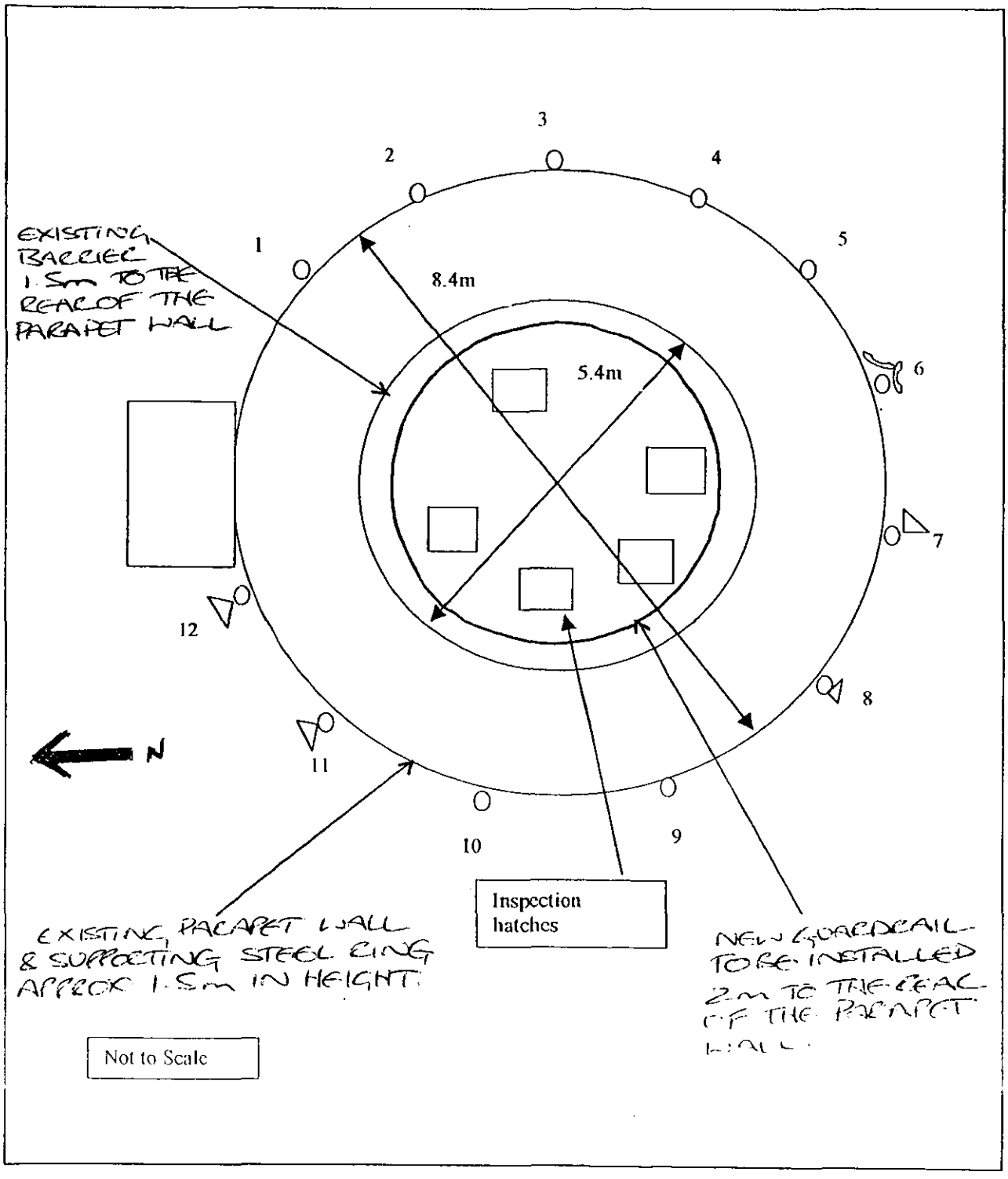
Development Control Section, Environmental Services, Wokingham District Council.

14 March 2000

Scale: 1 : 500

Thames Water Authority Telecommunications Health and Safety Report
CTech Communications LTD
37 Hilton Street Over Cambridge CB4 5PU

Site Drawing



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50 m intervals

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Quick Geographic Hardcopy Facility.

Plot centred on (473593,170493), which is in SU7370SE.

Requested by UGEC, on Thu Mar 2 12:51:39 2000