APPLICATION NO:
TL/2000/1688

LOCATION:
Sonning Golf Club Duffield Road, Sonning Reading.

APPLICANT:
Bt Cellnet C/O A P T

PROPOSAL:
Proposed erection of 15 metre high mast with three dual polar antennas two dish antennas and one radio equipment cabin.

EARLIEST DATE FOR DECISION: **09/07/2000**

APPLICATION WILL HAVE EXPIRED ON:
21/07/2000

CASE OFFICER: **Joss Miller**

RAILEX
Marbleboard

EASIFILE EP7

WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS

REFUSAL OF PRIOR APPROVAL OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS NOTIFICATION

Mr S Edwards
APT
Dolphin house
Albany Park
Camberley
Surrey
GU15 2PL

Notification No: TL/2000/1688

Parish: Sonning

Proposal: Proposed erection of one 15 metre mast with three dual polar antennas and one radio equipment cabin and ancillary development.

Location: Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Sonning.

The Wokingham District Council in pursuance of their powers under Part 24 of the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) Order 1998 **REFUSES** prior approval for the above stated telecommunications equipment, the reasons/conditions for which are specified hereunder.

Reason: The proposed telecommunication mast is unacceptable due to its proximity to residential properties.

Date: 19 July 2000

Development Control Manager

Dr. D. W. Tindall
25 Copse Mead
Woodley
Reading
RG5 4RP
Tel: 0118 969 6926

District Planning Officer
Wokingham District Council
Shute End
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 1WR

For the attention of J. Miller

8th July 2000

Planning Application TL/2000/1688

Dear sir,

As Chairman of the Copse Mead Residents Association, I am pleased to enclose a number of petition sheets which have been completed by residents of our road. These residents wish to register their objections to the siting of a 16.5m mast in the ground of Sonning Golf Club very close to their homes. As with the successful rejection of a smaller telecommunications mast earlier in the year, we hope that these signatures and our reasons for our objections, will contribute to your discussions, and influence the outcome.

Yours faithfully



Dave Tindall – Chairman, Copse Mead Residents Association

Cc Woodley Town Council
Terry Dredge
Coling Lawley
Sonning Parish Council

PETITION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST AT SONNING GOLF CLUB
APPLICATION NUMBER TL/2000/1688

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WISH TO REGISTER OUR OBJECTION TO PLANNING APPLICATION TL/2000/1688 ON THE FOLLOWING GROUNDS.

- The siting of a 16.5m mast adjacent to residential properties is not in keeping with the general amenity of the area
- Sufficient concerns have been voiced regarding the radiation from these masts to have prevented the siting of such masts adjacent to schools, and residential areas. This particular siting on Duffield road is passed by many children going to and from Willowside and Waingels Copse schools.
- It is not uncommon to see adults and young children at the railway bridge watching trains – they should not be exposed to radiation from such a source upon the public highway.

NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
H. O'HARE	39 COPSE MEAD	H. O'Hare.
J M CHENG	31 COPSE MEAD	J.M.Cheng
J. K. HARKER	43 COPSE MEAD	

PETITION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST AT SONNING GOLF CLUB
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- It is not uncommon to see adults and young children at the railway bridge watching trains – they should not be exposed to radiation from such a source upon the public highway.

NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
R. F. HALE	5, COPSE MEAD	R F Hale
MRS. A. D. ROLFE	15 COPSE MEAD.	A D Rolfe
D. W. TINDALL	25 COPSE MEAD	
P/A Mortimer	" "	P/A Mortimer
J. EYRE	19 COPSE MEAD	
L EYRE	" "	
A EYRE	" "	A M Eyre
M & J. Hayhoe.	9 Copse Mead.	M & J Hayhoe
J STEVENS	11 COPSE MEAD	J Stevens
S ROBERTS	21, COPSE MEAD	
P. LING	2 " "	P Ling

PETITION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST AT SONNING GOLF CLUB

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NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
M.E Garner	4 Copse Mead	M E GARNER
D. Y. Jarvis	16 " "	
C. F. Hughes	18B Copse Mead	
P Wakeley	10 Copse Mead.	T. WALLER
	18, Copse Mead	
DOREEN TURNER	18 COPSE MEAD	D. Turner.
Michael Evans	18C Copse Mead	
Ch. Evans	18c Copse Mead	Ch. Evans

PETITION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST AT SONNING GOLF CLUB
APPLICATION NUMBER TL/2000/1688

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NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
Pat & Tony Swell	24, Copse Mead	P Swell
Tonya Doreen Phillips	30 — " —	[illegible]
Sam Reeve	36 — " —	[illegible]
Jane & Brian Snell	38 " "	J. A. Snell
SANDRA BINGHAM	20 — " —	[illegible]
TONY LUKELL	24 — " —	[illegible]
HAZEL FORDON	22 — " —	[illegible]
[illegible] & Joan [illegible]	26 — " —	[illegible]
Ray & [illegible] Waldron	33 — " —	[illegible]
[illegible]	34, Copse Mead	[illegible]
Naghmana Riazuddin	— " —	[illegible]
Hana Riazuddin	34 copse mead	Hana
Alice and Ken Roberts	41, Copse Mead	K. Roberts

WORK SHEET FOR : Joss Miller

Application Number : TL/2000/1688

Applicant : Bt Cellnet C/O A P T.

Location : Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Sonning, Reading.

Proposal : Proposed erection of 15 metre high mast with three dual polar antennas two dish antennas and one radio equipment cabin.

Site Notice Displayed ? :	YES	NO	DATE
	✓		26/6/00

Date of Neighbour Notifications : 14/6

Date of Site Visit : 26/6

Date Registered : 12/06/2000

Earliest Date for Decision : 09/07/2000

Latest Consultation Date/Site Notice Expiry Date : 09/07/2000

This application will have expired on: 21/07/2000. You need to make a decision 1 day prior to this date for this application to count as determined in less than 8 weeks.

Consultation Responses :

16 Neighbours objected - health, proximity to residential

Env Health - No objections

Petition - object - 53 signatures.

Planning Issues :

Effect on Street Scene & neighbouring properties. LP(R)1

Application Number: TL/2000/1688

Appraisal :

This application is for a 15metre mast. Street scene -
There is sufficient foliage for any impact to be minimised with regard to the street scene & the amenity of the countryside.

Neighbours -
Keepers Cottage is within 60m of the mast. The Club house has flats for employees within it & there too one within 60m of the mast. Therefore the TL should be refused due to the proximity of the mast to residential properties.

Recomendation : Approval: ☐ **Refusal:** ☑
(tick appropriate box)

Application Number TL/2000/1688
Conditions/Reasons for Refusal

No	Std Con	Std Reas	Non Std Conditions / Reasons for Refusal
			The proposed telecommunications mast is unacceptable due to its proximity to residential properties.

RECORD OF SITE VISIT

SITE ADDRESS: Sonning Golf Club
Duffield Road Sonning Reading.

APPLICATION NUMBER: TL/2000/1688

OFFICER: Joss Miller

DATE OF SITE VISIT: 26/6/00

1 SITE/STATUTORY NOTICE DISPLAYED ? Yes on telegraph pole.

2. DESCRIPTION OF SURROUNDINGS
Countryside with hedges to side of road.

3. DESCRIPTION OF SITE/BUILDING
Telegraph pole in vicinity, open space next to car park

4. RELATIONSHIP TO ADJOINING PROPERTIES
Partially obscured by shrubs. Proximity to residential properties needs to be checked.

5. SITE CONSTRAINTS

TREES —

ACCESS/PARKING \

LEVELS —

BOUNDARY TREATMENT See above.

OTHERS —

Applicationo	Name & Address
TL/2000/1688	Mr & Mrs Shillito Tudor lodge Duffield road Sonning Berkshire RG4 6GJ
TR/2000/1688	Dr S E Loutfi Little Tudor Duffield road Sonning Berks RG4 6GJ
TR/2000/1688	Mr N Chan Linkside Duffield road Sonning RG4 6GJ
TL/2000/1688	Mr R H Simmonds The Copse 103 Pound Lane Sonning RG4 6GG
TL/2000/1688	R J McDougall Sonning Golf Club Duffield Road Sonning RG4 6GJ
TL/2000/1688	Mr & Mrs M Riley 3 Highcliffe Close Woodley Rg5 4RE
TL/2000/1688	R A Waldron 33 Copse Mead Woodley RG5 4RP
TL/2000/1688	Mr & Mrs Reeve 36 Copse Mead Woodley RG5 4RP
TL/2000/1688	Mr N Drakeford-Lewis 8 Highcliffe Close Woodley RG5 4RE
TL/2000/1688	Dr D Tindall 25 copse Mead Woodley RG5 4RP



TL/2000/1688	Mrs F Ayling 1 Copse Mead Woodley Rg5 4RP
TL/2000/1688	Mr & Mrs A Hardcastle Copse House 18A Copse Mead Woodley Rg5 3RL
TL/2000/1688	K Clarkson 12 Copse Mead Woodley Rg5 4 RP
TL/2000/1688	G Squire 26 Copse Mead Woodley Rg5 4RP
TL/2000/1688	Mr & Mrs C Davison Applecote 1 Highcliffe Close Woodley Rg5 4RE
TL/2000/1688	Mrs S Douglas 24 Uppingham Drive Woodley RG5 4TH
TL/2000/1688	S Bland 15 Highcliffe Close Woodley RG5 4RE

App refused,
Letter sent 24/07/00

HIGHWAY [redacted]NSULTATION SHEET

From: Joss Miller **Date:** 14 June 2000

Application Number: TL/2000/1688

Proposal: Proposed erection of 15 metre high mast with three dual polar antennas two dish antennas and one radio equipment cabin.

Parish: SONNING PARISH

Site Address:
Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Sonning, Reading.

Applicant:
Bt Cellnet C/O A P T.

Your observations are required in respect of this application within **7 days** of the above date.

✓ below as applicable;

1) ☐ Recommend refusal for the reason(s) **stated below**;
2) ☐ Recommend approval but with condition(s) & reason(s) **stated below**;
3) ☑ Recommend approval with **no** condition(s) or reason(s).

No objection

JR 19/7/00

Signed: _____ **Print name:** _____

A·P·T

Dolphin House, Albany Park, Camberley, Surrey GU15 2PL
Telephone: (01276) 605000 Fax: (01276) 683781
Web Site: www.aptelecom.com

FOL	TLS 31652
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	FILE:

Chief Planning Officer
Wokingham District Council
Council Offices
Shute End
Wokingham
RG11 1BN

Our Ref: 9922
10th July 2000

Sent by Recorded Delivery

F.A.O – M L THORP

Dear Sir

Re: NOTICE OF PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED BY TELECOM SECURICOR CELLULAR RADIO LTD AT SONNING GOLF CLUB LTD., DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG14 6GJ

Further to you letter dated 6th July 2000 regarding the above proposal (your ref: JM/MLT/TL/2000/1688). My client is of the opinion that a radio base station in this location will provide the best radio coverage to the intended target area. I therefore wish to confirm that my client is seeking a determination from you regarding the proposal of a radio base station at this location.

Yours faithfully

Simon Edwards
On behalf of Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd.

Direct line: 01276 605811

WOODLEY TOWN CONSULTATION SHEET

MPT 32100

JFCM

FILE:

APPLICATION NUMBER: TL/2000/1688

PROPOSAL: Proposed erection of mobile phone mast

SITE ADDRESS: Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road

APPLICANT: BT Cellnet

COMMENTS:

The Town Council was made aware of this planning application by residents in Copse Mead and after contacting Planning Services, Members were pleased to receive a copy of the plan and to have the opportunity to comment.

The application was considered at the Plans Committee meeting on Tuesday 18 July which was attended by one resident. The meeting was adjourned to allow Mr. Ayling to speak on behalf of his neighbours in Copse Mead and Highcliffe Close. Having recently objected to a similar application in Woodley, which had been refused, the residents considered that this situation was no different. They fully supported the objections made by Sonning Parish Council, with their main concerns relating to:

- the appearance and unacceptable height
- health & safety hazards
- close proximity to residential homes

After the meeting was reconvened, Members expressed concerns at the close proximity of the proposed mast to houses and to a place where people regularly gathered. Duffield Road was a regular route for children attending Waingel's Copse and Willowbank Schools in Woodley, as well as schools in Sonning.

The committee fully supported the objections of Sonning Parish Council and local residents and recommencded that the application should be refused. The proposal was unacceptable on the same grounds and reasons for refusal of Plan No. TL/2000/0493

Ann Keenan 19.7.00.

PL T 32025
POL
DC JM
APP
2
COPIES TO: ACK:
FILE:

WOODLEY TOWN CONSULTATION SHEET

APPLICATION NUMBER: TL/2000/1688

PROPOSAL: Proposed erection of mobile phone mast

SITE ADDRESS: Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road

APPLICANT: BT Cellnet

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Ann Keenan 19.7.00.

To Joss Miller
Company Planning Services
From Ann Keenan
Company Woodley T.C.
Tel No. 969 0356 No. of Pages 1

FAX
Post-it Fax Note
Ref No: 7868

* * * COMMUNICATION RESULT REPORT (19.JUL.2000 9:45) * * *

TTI WDC PLAN&TRANSPORT

FILE	MODE	OPTION	ADDRESS (GROUP)	RESULT	PAGE
754	MEMORY TX		901276683781	OK	P. 1/1

REASON FOR ERROR
E-1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL
E-2) BUSY
E-3) NO ANSWER
E-4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION

PLANNING SERVICES	
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8/7/00	
COPIES TO:	ACK:
	FILE: RG5/RP

26 Copse Mead,
Woodley
Reading
Berks

Dear Sir, TL/2000/1688

I am writing to express my concern about the BT Cellnet proposal for a 16.5 metre mast on Sonning Golf Club Land.

This site is far too close to the residential areas of Copse Mead, Duffield Rd, Highcliffe Close & Pound Lane with their considerable population.

I understand that a recent study of the possible health & safety implications of these masts shows continued uncertainty about the emission effects on human health. In view of this I think the precautionary Principle should be applied unless and until they are conclusively shown

to be safe. I am therefore objecting to the proposal.

Yours sincerely,

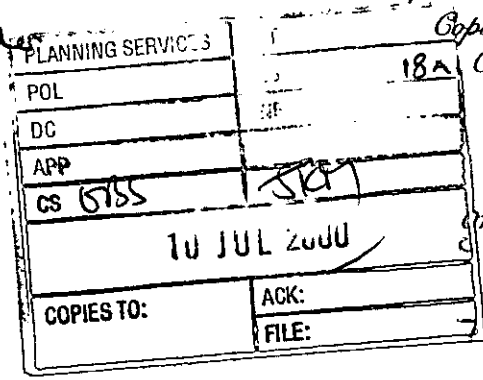
Geoff Squire

(G.J. SQUIRE)

Joss Miller,
Wokingham District Council,
Shute End,
WOKINGHAM

Lena & Allen Hardcastle
Copse House
Copse Mead
Woodley
Reading
RG5 4RP
0734-699515

Attn. Joss Miller



11/7/00

Dear Sir,

Planning Application TL/2000/1688

I wish to oppose the erection of a BT cellnet mast 16.15 metres high including an antenna & two microwave dishes on Sonning Golf club land just over the bridge.

I oppose it for the reasons already known to yourselves ie: the recent opening of the orange mast at the proposal in Duffield Road. Schoolchildren use the pathway. The area is residential & therefore danger of pollution from radiation is imminent. Waingels Copse Comprehensive School is very close. Also we already suffer pollution from the railway. The mast would also be very unsightly.

I hope this makes my feelings clear.

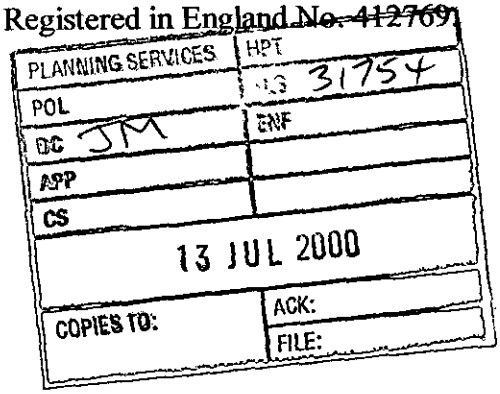
Yours faithfully

A Hardcastle

MR & MRS AJ HARDCASTLE

Sonning Golf Club Limited.

Registered in England No. 412769



Directors:
N.M.D.Watsham
Mrs.I.Watsham
J.Campbell
M.W.Habbitts
D.A.Howes

Registered Office:
Duffield Road,
Sonning,
Reading,
Berks.
RG4 6GJ.

Phone: 0118 969 3332
Fax: 0118 944 8409
Vat No: 198 915 403

file ref: a/c/lett/sun/council.doc
date: 11 July 2000
pge: 1/1

To: Joss Miller, Case Officer,
PO Box 157, Planning Dept,
Wokingham District Council,
[redacted]nute End, Wokingham,
Berks. RG40 1WR.

Dear Miss Miller,

Re: Application No. TL/2000/1688
Proposed Radio Antenna Charvil Reading

We write to inform you that The Company has withdrawn its consent to the siting of the above on our land.

I have written today to APT agents acting on behalf of BT Cellnet, who I understand have submitted the application above, informing them of this decision. I enclose a copy of our letter for your reference purposes only.

We had no idea that this proposal would cause such a level of discontent amongst our neighbours, members and staff and in the interests of the local neighbourhood have made this decision.

I expect that as a result of this decision, the planning application will therefore be withdrawn by APT, although of course this is up to them and they may wish to press on with their application.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Tanner
Company Secretary.

Sonning Golf Club Limited.

Registered in England No. 412769.

Directors:
N.M.D.Watsham
Mrs.I.Watsham
J.Campbell
M.W.Habbitts
D.A.Howes

Registered Office:
Duffield Road,
Sonning,
Reading,
Berks.
RG4 6GJ.

Phone: 0118 969 3332
Fax: 0118 944 8409
Vat No:.198 915 403

file ref: a/c/lett/sun/apt7.doc
date: 11 July 2000
pge: 1/1

To: Adam Kendall.
A.P.T.
Warwick House, Church Lane East,
Aldershot,
Hants. GU11 3ST.

Dear Mr. Kendall,

Re: Proposed Radio Antenna Charvil Reading

Thank you for your letter dated 30th May 2000 and your letter dated 5th June 2000 both ref AK/9922.

I have been instructed to write formally to you today by The Board of Directors, withdrawing the Company's consent to site the above on our land.

We had no idea of the extent of local objection to this proposal. We have received numerous complaints from our neighbours, members and our own staff concerned about the potential health risks involved.

I further understand, that the local council have received several written objections from various persons including the local school and are going to refuse planning consent anyway.

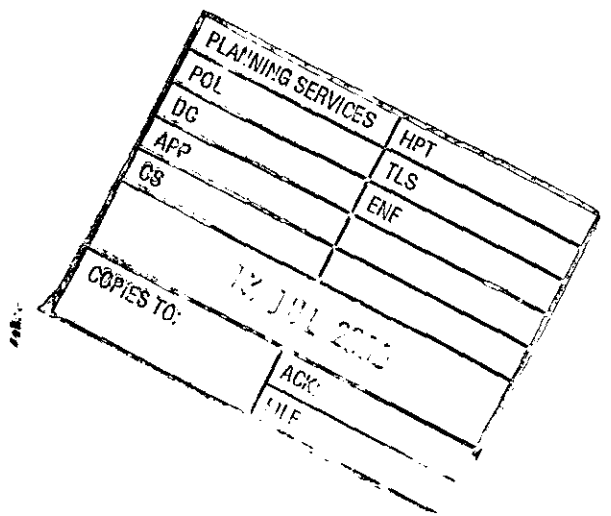
We had no idea that this matter was going to cause such a level of and ferocity of complaint.

Accordingly, I have written to our Solicitors today instructing them as per the above.

We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause your client and hope you will be successful in finding an alternative site, which is not going to cause such concern to others.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Tanner
Company Secretary.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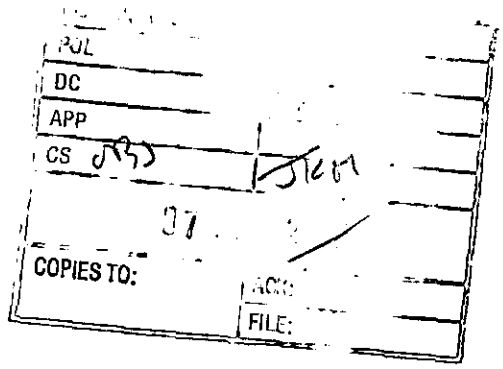
3 Highcliffe Close
Woodley
Reading
Berkshire
RG5 4RE



5 July 2000

Dear Sir

Planning Application No: TL/2000/1688
15 metre Telecommunications mast

We are writing to object strongly to the planning application above for a 15m Telecommunications mast being put next to Duffield Road in Sonning Golf Club car park.

A similar application was made back in February this year on behalf of Orange Telecommunications, no more than 50 metres from where this mast is proposed to be sited and thankfully it was turned down, due in part to all the local residents voicing their concerns.

The mast which will be extremely high, approaching 50feet, (double the size of the one previously turned down), would still be very close to houses, and very intrusive as it would tower above all the trees and would be very unsightly in itself. More importantly the health scares regarding the radiation from these masts have still not been disproved. Lots of children and adults walk along Duffield Road, pass the Golf Club car park everyday, many to reach Willowbank School and Waingel's Copse School which are nearby. This has got to be of great concern to everybody, including yourself.

The unsightly mast, which is twice as large as the one turned down earlier this year, would be visible from all the homes in the area including Copse Mead, and would lead to the value of the houses decreasing and would make them very difficult to resell.

We hope that all our views are taken into consideration and that you will **not allow** the planning application to be passed. It is common knowledge that these masts have been stopped from being put up near schools, play areas and residential areas and this area is no different. The proposed site is wholly inappropriate for the siting of such a mast, as it is a residential area near to major school sites. Would you like it sited by your house? We don't think so!

Yours faithfully

Mr & Mrs M J Riley

FAO Mr J Miller
Wokingham District Council
Planning Department
PO Box 157
Shute End
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 1WR

15 Highcliffe Close
Woodley
Berkshire
RG5 4RE

9th July 2000

PLANNING SERVICES	HPT
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CS 6855	JLCT
13 JUL 2000	
COPIES TO:	ACK:
	FILE:

Wokingham District Council
Shute End
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 1WR

Dear Sir/Madam,

Planning Application: TL / 2000 / 1688

I understand that a Planning Application has been made for a Telecommunications Mast to be erected in Duffield Road in close proximity to Sonning Golf Club.

A few months ago myself and other local residents objected to a similar application for a telecom mast on behalf of Orange Telecoms, which was to be sited less than 50 metres away from the site of the latest planning application.

Myself and my family live about 50 metres from the latest proposed Telecommunications Mast and object to this installation on the following basis:

1) We live in an attractive RESIDENTIAL area, and it seems unreasonable that an unsightly, very high mast should be sited in such an area. Surely the quality of life of local residents is of importance, to the extent that an alternative site could be identified in a non residential location. There are many industrial estates in the Woodley / East Reading area. I myself work at Suttons Business Park only 2 miles from my home. This would seem a much more appropriate location for the erection of such a large Telecommunications Mast.

2) There are ongoing concerns about the safety associated with the radiation from Telecommunications Masts, to the extent that it seems unreasonable to site such equipment so close to people's homes. My partner gave birth to our 1st child only 12 weeks ago and we remain worried about the potentially harmful affects on young children from living so close to the mast. Again it would seem more appropriate that such a large, potentially dangerous Telecommunications Mast be located away from a residential area.

I hope that the District Council will recognise the genuine concerns of local residents and refuse this Planning Application.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

S. Bland

Stephen Bland

PLANNING SERVICES	HPT
POL	TLS
DC	ENF
APP	
CS 0135	JCM
10 JUL 2000	
COPIES TO:	ACK:
	FILE:

District Planning Officer
Wokingham District Council
Shute End
WOKINGHAM
Berkshire
RG40 1WR

8th July 2000

For the Attention of J. Miller

Planning Application Reference TL/2000/1688
16.5 metre Telecommunication mast with antennae and microwave dish.

We wish to register an objection to this application for a telecommunication mast. The reasons for our objection are as follows:

1. Planning Policy
The proposal appears to conflict with Wokingham's precautionary principle of not siting this mast within 60 metres of of places where people spend long periods. This particular location in Duffield Road is passed by many children going to and from local schools. The mast will be sited adjacent to a car park used by golfers and people attending social functions at the golf club.

2. The siting of a 16.5 metre mast (over 53 feet) adjacent to residential properties is not in keeping with the general amenity of the area. We would contend that it would be an eyesore.

3. We would contend that a combination of low frequency sources (Electricity sub station) and high frequency sources (the existing Railtrack antenna plus the proposed BTcellnet mast) would increase radiated energy levels and should be evaluated by an independent expert.

Yours faithfully

Mr. R.E. Ayling
Mrs. F.S. Ayling
1 Copse Mead
Woodley
READING
Berkshire
RG5 4RP

Telephone 0118 9694647

c.c. Woodley Town Council
Terry Dredge
Coling Lawley
Dave Tindall

24 Uppingham Drive
Woodley
Berkshire
RG5 4TH.

PLANNING SERVICES	HPT
POL	TLS
DC	ENF
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CS OBS	JKM
10 JUL 2000	
COPIES TO:	ACK:
	FILE:

Re TL2000 1688
TST Cellnet Mast
Duffield Road
Woodley.

07896966927

July 7th 2000.

Dear Sir/Madam,

TST Cellnet have applied to put up a Mast by the railway bridge and I would like to strongly object. The application by Orange was turned and this must be also.

As Chairman of the PTA of Willow Bank Junior School in Duffield Road my concern is for the safety of the children. Wokingham Council encourage children to walk to School and the Mast is proposed to be put next to a dangerous bridge for children to cross. The bridge does not have a footpath, the road does not have a footpath at that point, the road narrows as you go onto the bridge and this is where

the mast would be located. My next door neighbour had an accident on this bridge last week as she drove onto the bridge coming side and another car hit her. There were no pedestrians on the bridge at the time and on this occasion no one was injured but it could have been a different story. A large mast would be another distraction to drivers.

Another big concern is the radiation from the mast. The school is just down the road and the health of the children would be at risk whilst in the playground.

I hope you will turn down this application and instead consider how the bridge could be made safer to cross rather than adding to the danger.

Yours faithfully

Douglas. Mrs Sarah Douglas

Chairman PTA Willow Bank Junior School.

CG 035 JCM

COPIES TO:

33 Copse Mead.
Woodley.
Berks. RG5 4RP.
6th July 2000

Ref.Application.TL/2000/1688

Dear Sir.

With reference to the above planning application we wish to register our objections on the following grounds.

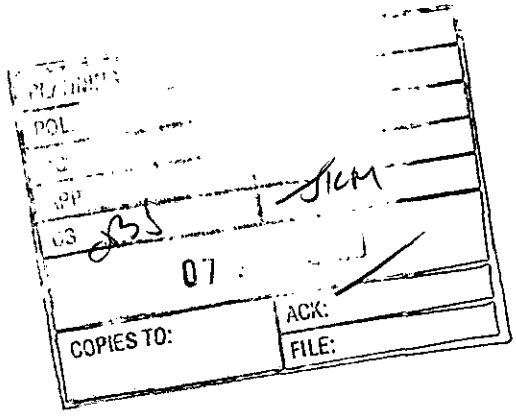
This application is virtually the same as TL/2000/0493 which you (or the Council) rejected, the main difference is that this mast and attachments are higher and larger.!!

As this is more powerful there will be a larger amount of radiation emitted and this can effect the radio communication with trains (this unit is only a few yards from the main railway line to the West) and is also dangerous to the many children which use this part of Duffield Road to go to local schools.

If this mast is essential, then it could be put in the middle of the Golf Course, away from people and the potential dangers of this type of equipment.

Yours Faithfully.

R.A.Waldron.



36 Copse Mead,
Woodley,
Reading,
Berkshire,
RG5 4RP.

Tel. 0118 944 1347

6 July 2000

Mr Joss Miller
Case Officer
P.O.Box 157
Wokingham District Council
Shute End
Wokingham
RG40 1WR

Dear Mr Miller,

Planning application TL/2000/1688

We understand that there is an application to erect a mobile telephone mast on land adjacent to the railway bridge in Duffield Road.

We wish to object to this application on the grounds that it is still not proven that these masts are safe to be erected near to homes and where the public pass nearby.

Children who use Duffield Road to get to the two local schools will have to pass close to the mast and will be exposed to radiation and so will we as we regularly use the road when walking, cycling or driving.

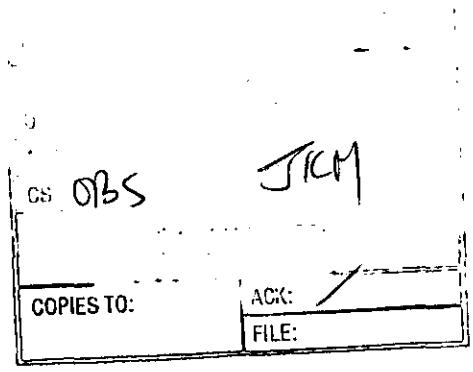
Houses in Duffield Road, Copse Mead and Highcliffe Close are all close by this site and to install such a mast, especially such a large one, will expose them all to the radiation.

Also a mast which is 16.5 metres high will tower over everything around and is not in keeping with the general amenity of the area - it will be an eyesore!

Please register our objection to this application.

Yours sincerely,

John Reeve (Mr.) Barbara Reeve (Mrs.)



12 Copse Mead
Woodley
Reading
Berkshire
RG5 4RP

10 July 2000.

Wokingham District Council
Planning Department
Shute End
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 1WR

Dear Sir / Madam ,

Ref: Planning Application TL / 2000 / 1688

I understand that an application has been made by BT Cellnet for the erection of a 16.5 metre high mast adjacent to Duffield Road Railway Bridge, on land belonging to Sonning Golf Club .

I wish to make known my objection to this proposal and ask that my objection be copied to **each** member of the planning committee before a decision is reached regarding the application.

My objection is based upon the following :-

- The siting of such a 16.5metre mast adjacent to residential properties is not in keeping with the general amenity of the area - existing trees will not provide an effective screen to the structure.
- Sufficient concerns have been voiced regarding the radiation from these masts to have prevented the siting of such masts adjacent to schools , children's play areas and residential areas. Wokingham District Council has recently demonstrated their concerns by **refusing** a similar application by " Orange " for a smaller Mast at a location only a short distance from this proposal .
- The proposed site for this mast is adjacent to residential properties and the use of Duffield Road by many school children walking to both Willowside and Waingels Copse Schools cannot be ignored since **they would pass a few metres from this mast .**
- Close to the proposed site are an Electricity Sub-Station and a British Rail VHF Transmitting Station, both of which contribute to emissions at this locality . Any further source of radiated energy from a Telecommunications Mast would increase such levels and should not be agreed **without careful on-site assessment and evaluation by a competent and impartial authority .**
- There are significant concerns regarding the siting of large telecommunications masts adjacent to residential areas - the possible health hazards associated with these masts have yet to be determined. The Council **MUST** act with the utmost caution when considering this application . As already mentioned - Wokingham District Council Planning Committee acted with sensible caution in refusing an application for a smaller mast on an adjacent site.

Continued :-

I would urge the Planning Committee to proceed with the greatest possible caution when considering this application - **if there is the slightest doubt regarding the safety of the siting of this mast the application MUST be refused.**

I trust that the previous good sense demonstrated by the planning department will prevail in this instance.

Yours faithfully,

Kenneth Clarkson

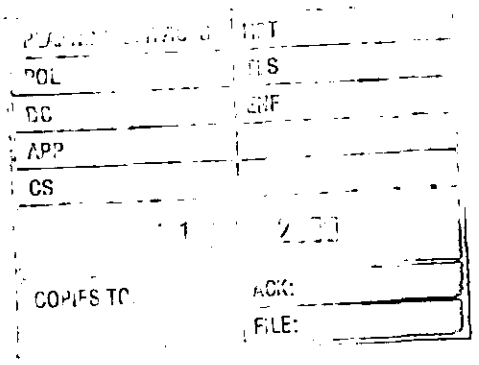
Copied to :-

Woodley Town Council
Councillor Terry Dredge
Councillor Coling Lawley
Copse Mead Residents Association
Woodley Chronicle

* FAXED TO WDC 10 JULY 2000 *

12 Copse Mead
Woodley
Reading
Berkshire
RG5 4RP

10 July 2000.



Wokingham District Council
Planning Department
Shute End
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 1WR

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Ref: Planning Application TL / 2000 / 1688

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Continued :-

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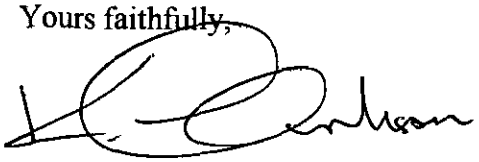

Kenneth Clarkson

Copied to :-

Woodley Town Council
Councillor Terry Dredge
Councillor Coling Lawley
Copse Mead Residents Association
Woodley Chronicle

Wokingham District Council.
Environmental Services.
Dept.Planning Services.
P.O. Box 157.
Shute End.
Wokingham.
RG40 1WR.

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	FILE:

RICHARD McDOUGALL

P.G.A. Golf Professional

Sonning Golf Club
Duffield Road
Sonning
Reading
Berks RG4 6GJ

Telephone: (0118) 9692910

Application TL 2000 1688.

Proposed Siting of BT Cellular Mast.

Date:- 1 July 2000.

Dear Sir/Madam.

I object to having a BT Cellular Mast erected from between 90 yards and 300 yards from my daily work place, particularly as I have to spend a sizeable part of my time in the open air. Granting this application would subject me, on virtually a daily basis, to exposure to a possible health hazard for most of the 15 years of the proposed contract. On a minor but important issue for me, I already suffer from Tinnitus, and have no wish to endure the possibility of the condition being worsened by an outside agency.

It is self evident that due to the comparatively short time for which these masts have been operating, any statement regarding their safety in the long term can only be a guess.
Even education guesses have been known to be wrong. No guarantee of safety has so far been forthcoming from anyone.

The evidence for and against safety during prolonged exposure to the effects of radiation from these masts is extremely conflicting.I note the report from the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) stating that "phone masts pose no risk to your health". This report is based apparently on the study of more than 100 masts (perhaps 101 ?) out of some 20000 masts. It is also reported however that growing numbers of people claim they are suffering from health problems, and fear there is a link between the masts and conditions ranging from cancer to blood clots in the brain. Some scientists are apparently convinced the masts could be having damaging effects although there is no direct evidence linking microwave radiation from these masts to ill health. Dr. Roger Coghill, a scientist and mobile phone expert is reported in the Daily Mail as saying "It dose not surprise me that people are reporting brain haemorrhages and other problems. Several studies indicate microwave radiation can damage the immune system. There should be no more masts in schools and the 500 already in school grounds should be removed. I believe there should be an exclusion zone of 125 metres around any mast"

I would therefore ask you, in the light of the foregoing and in the view of the conflicting expert opinions to reject this application.

Yours faithfully

R. J. McDougall

R.J.McDougall.

01189 697753

PLANNING SEC
POL
DC JEM
APP
CS

WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL

PARISH COUNCIL OBSERVATION SHEET

COPIES TO:

PLANNING APPLICATION. APPLICATION No. TI/2000/1688

Officer JOSS MILLER

Parish SONNING.

Proposal ERECTION OF 15 METRE HIGH MAST WITH THREE DUAL POLAR ANTENNAS TWO DISH ANTENNAS & ONE RADIO EQUIPMENT CABIN.

Address SONNING GOLF CLUB DUFFIELD ROAD

Applicant BT CELLNET C/O APT

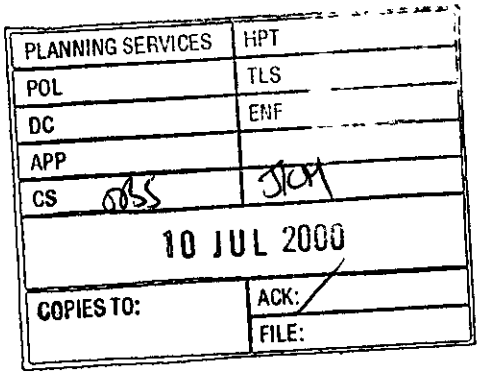
1. The Parish Council has made it clear that it does not wish to see telecommunication masts either in the Parish or surrounding Parishes such as they can be seen from Sonning. Such towers are inappropriate and unsightly in and around a conservation area.

2. The proposed mast is much higher than any surrounding tree and will be clearly visible from nearby residential areas. Further the height stated in the application not the full height of the structure, which will rise to 16.5 metres above ground level when the antennas are in position. There is no way that this can be camouflaged or screened and the structure will be overbearing in an otherwise semi-rural area.

3. The Parish Council understands that it is the District Council's policy not to allow communication masts within 60 metres of residential properties. This mast is clearly much closer than that to adjoining properties both Sonning and Woodley. The site is close to a densely populated area of Woodley.

4. For the above reasons the Parish Council urges Wokingham District Council to refuse this application.

L. A. Bates (Clerk to the Council). 6 July 2000



Dr. D. W. Tindall
25 Copse Mead
Woodley
Reading
RG5 4RP
Tel: 0118 969 6926

District Planning Officer
Wokingham District Council
Shute End
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 1WR

For the attention of J. Miller

8th July 2000

Planning Application TL/2000/1688

Dear sir,

As Chairman of the Copse Mead Residents Association, I am pleased to enclose a number of petition sheets which have been completed by residents of our road. These residents wish to register their objections to the siting of a 16.5m mast in the ground of Sonning Golf Club very close to their homes. As with the successful rejection of a smaller telecommunications mast earlier in the year, we hope that these signatures and our reasons for our objections, will contribute to your discussions, and influence the outcome.

Yours faithfully

Dave Tindall – Chairman, Copse Mead Residents Association

Cc Woodley Town Council
Terry Dredge
Coling Lawley
Sonning Parish Council

PLANNING SERVICES	HPT
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	10 JUL 2000
COPIES TO:	ACK:
	FILE:

PETITION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST AT SONNING GOLF CLUB
APPLICATION NUMBER TL/2000/1688

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WISH TO REGISTER OUR OBJECTION TO PLANNING APPLICATION TL/2000/1688 ON THE FOLLOWING GROUNDS.

- The siting of a 16.5m mast adjacent to residential properties is not in keeping with the general amenity of the area
- Sufficient concerns have been voiced regarding the radiation from these masts to have prevented the siting of such masts adjacent to schools, and residential areas. This particular siting on Duffield road is passed by many children going to and from Willowside and Waingels Copse schools.
- It is not uncommon to see adults and young children at the railway bridge watching trains – they should not be exposed to radiation from such a source upon the public highway.

NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
H. O'HARE	39 COPSE MEAD	H. O'Hare.
J. M. CHENG	31 COPSE MEAD	J. M. Cheng
J. K. HARKER	43 COPSE MEAD	J Harker.

PETITION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST AT SONNING GOLF CLUB
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NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
R. F. HALE	5, COPSE MEAD	R. F. Hale
MRS. A. D. ROLFE	15 COPSE MEAD	A.D.Rolfe
D. W. TINDALL	25 COPSE MEAD	
N. K. Mortimer	" "	N. K. Mortimer
S. EYRE	19 COPSE MEAD	
L EYRE	" "	
A EYRE	" "	A. M. Eyre
M. & J. Hayhoe.	9 Copse Mead.	M. Hayhoe
J STEVENS	11 COPSE MEAD	J Stevens
R ROBERTS	21, COPSE MEAD	
P. LING	2 " "	P. Ling

PETITION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST AT SONNING GOLF CLUB
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NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
M.E Garner	4 Copse Mead	M E GARNER
D. Y. Jones	16 " "	
C + F. Hughes	18 Copse Mead	
P Wakeley	10 Copse Mead.	T. WALLER
	18, Copse Mead	
DOREEN TURNER	18 COPSE MEAD	D. Turner
Michael Evans	18c Copse Mead	
Ch. Evans	18c Copse Mead	Ch. Evans

PETITION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST AT SONNING GOLF CLUB

APPLICATION NUMBER TL/2000/1688

PLANNING SERVICES | HPT
POL | TES
DC | ENF
APT
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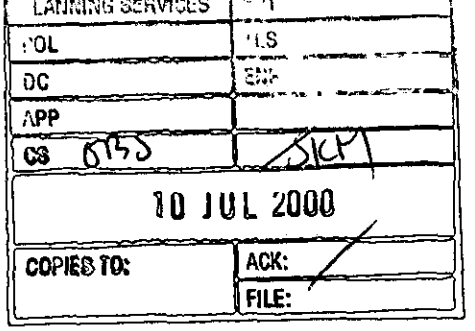
NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
Pat & Tony Swell	24, Copse Mead	P Swell
Tonya Doreen Phillips	30 — " —	[illegible]
John Rosene	36 — " —	[illegible]
Jane & Brian Snell	38 " "	J. A. Snell
SANDRA BINGHAM	20 — " —	[illegible]
TONY LUKELL	24 — " —	[illegible]
HAZEL GORDON	22 — " —	[illegible]
[illegible] & TOAN [illegible]	26 — " —	[illegible]
Ray & Joe Waldron	33 — " —	[illegible]
[illegible]	34, Copse Mead	[illegible]
Naghmana Riazuddin	— " —	[illegible]
Hana Riazuddin	34 copse mead	Hana
Alice and Ken Roberts	41, Copse Mead	K. Roberts



8 Highcliffe Close
Woodley
Reading
Berkshire
RG5 4RE

9th July, 2000

Wokingham District Council
Shute End
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 1WR

Attention: J Miller

Dear Sir,

Planning Application TL/2000/1688

After the recent rejection of a planning application by Orange to erect a mobile phone mast in Duffield Road, I was both surprised and disappointed to learn that an application had been made by BT Cellnet to place a mobile phone mast very near the proposed Orange mast site location. Therefore I am writing to object to the proposal to site a BT Cellnet mobile phone base station beside Sonning Golf Club on Duffield Road. I would like to draw your attention to three objections to the proposed development:

- Mobile phone coverage in the area is already adequate with no need for the extra base station.
- Granting planning permission for such site would conflict with the environmental policy for the area.
- Most important, increasing radiation at this location could pose a health risk to children.

No Need to Improve Mobile Phone Coverage
I have tested the BT Cellnet mobile phone coverage in my own house and around the planned cell site. The coverage is more than acceptable for making calls with up to four "bars" coverage on a BT Cellnet mobile phone in my house.

Therefore the primary purpose of the proposed base station site appears to be to remove a coverage black spot that causes calls to be dropped on trains travelling in the railway cutting. There are alternative technical solutions to the problem for BT Cellnet (although at probably higher cost), namely using directional antenna located trackside and further away from homes, or by "leaky" feeder cables often used in tunnels. Both alternatives would impact less on the environment.

Environmental Impact
This area of Woodley is attractive, with trees covered by protective orders; in my road even external TV aerials are prohibited. I find it difficult to reconcile this concern for the environment with the intention to erect a high mast. The benefits to the landowner of the

rent that I am sure that BT Cellnet is prepared to pay for this site cannot compensate for the negatives.

Increased Health Risk

As a consultant who provides services to the mobile telecom industry, I am aware of developments in the industry and I have been able to discuss the health and safety concerns with technical experts within the industry. Adverse publicity has surrounded radiation from mobile phones and mobile phone base stations. The strongest evidence has been empirical; people have developed tumours, the cause of which is believed to be linked to mobile phones. As with any new development, lack of statistical data enables interested parties to refute the emotional concerns. The Government and the National Radiologcal Protection Board commissioned an independent group to investigate the issue. This group, the Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones recently reported its findings and I enclose relevant extracts for your information and have highlighted important sentences. Essentially there is still concern that the radiation from base stations may be harmful, especially to children, and that a precautionary approach should be adopted until more robust detailed and scientifically robust information is available. Based on these conclusions the report recommends a number of actions, including not allowing the placement of base stations near children.

Living in Highcliffe Close are more than 20 young children, two of them my own. Living within 150 or so metres (other houses are even closer) of a base station that constantly emits 20-40 times the radiation of a mobile phone is obviously cause for concern. Our concern is heightened by having to put up with increased radiation from the electricity sub-station and a Railtrack VHF transmitting station already.

Interestingly, Oxfordshire County Council is not allowing mobile phone base stations within 200 metres of schools because of concern for children. (I enclose recent press comment for your information).

* * *

I would therefore struggle to understand why our children should be placed at risk and the amenity of our environment harmed by a radiating mast that provides no or very limited benefit to the residents of Woodley.

I hope that you will take these considerations into account in reaching your decision.

Yours faithfully,

N. Drakeford-Lewis

Nigel Drakeford-Lewis

cc: Mrs Anne Keenan, Community and Members Services Officer
Woodley Town Council, Woodford Park, Haddon Drive
Woodley, Berkshire RG5 4LY

Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones

Report – *Mobile Phones and Health*

Report – *Mobile Phones and Health*

All sections of the full report are available here in PDF (Portable Document Format). Users will require additional software before accessing these files.

The size of each PDF file is given.



Adobe Acrobat Reader software is available from the Adobe Systems Incorporated web site. Please consult the terms of use before downloading the software.

The following are also available in PDF format.

- **Cover (6 kB)**
- **Inside cover (3 kB)**
- **Foreword (11 kB)**

Copies of the report and of the summary are also available for sale from the Secretariat.

Contents (15 kB)

1. **Summary and Recommendations (54 kB)**
   This section is also available as an HTML file (38 kB).
   - Background
   - Sources of exposure
   - Current guidelines on acceptable levels of exposure to radiofrequency radiation
   - Main conclusions on the possible effects of mobile phone technology on human health
   - A precautionary approach and related issues
   - Advice to Government
   - Advice to industry
   - Health related research
   - Public information and consumer choice
   - National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB)
   - References

2. **Introduction (49 kB)**
   - Background to the introduction of mobile telecommunications
   - Mobile phone networks and communication
   - Present and future use of mobile phones
   - Benefits of mobile telecommunications technology
   - Economic significance of the mobile phone industry to the UK economy

3. **Public Perceptions and Concerns (45 kB)**
   - The public
   - Politicians
   - The media
   - Specific interest groups
   - The telecommunications industry

- National Radiological Protection Board
- Public information
- General conclusions

4. **Radiofrequency Fields from Mobile Phone Technology (111 kB)**

   - Radiofrequency radiation usage
   - Radiocommunication
   - Electromagnetic compatibility
   - Technology of cellular mobile phones
   - Electric and magnetic fields, intensities
   - Fields from mobile phone systems

5. **Scientific Evidence (468 kB)**

   - Interaction of radiofrequency fields with tissues
   - Experimental studies
   - Laboratory studies of the effects of RF radiation on people
   - Mobile phones and driving
   - Epidemiological studies on general health effects
   - Conclusions based on overall scientific evidence
   - Overall recommendations for future research
   - Annex – Current research funding

6. **A Precautionary Approach (101 kB)**

   - Risk assessment
   - Risk management
   - The precautionary principle/approach
   - Application of the precautionary approach to mobile phone technology
   - Base stations
   - Mobile phones
   - Annex – Current planning procedures for telecommunications development

7. **References (197 kB)**

Glossary (47 kB)

Appendix A – Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones (28 kB)

Appendix B – Written evidence (16 kB)

Appendix C – Meetings (10 kB)

Home page

First issued 11 May 2000

1

Summary and Recommendations

Background

1.1 The widespread use of mobile phones is a recent phenomenon. Their use has escalated over the past decade and to many they are now an essential part of business, commerce and society. Over the Christmas 1999 period alone approximately 4 million phones were sold in the UK and at present (April 2000) there are about 25 million mobile phones in circulation. This is equivalent to nearly one phone for every two people (see paragraph 2.16)

1.2 The fact that so many people own mobile phones attests to their perceived importance to the general public. The advent of third generation systems will extend the use of most forms of communications technologies, including fax, e-mail and Internet access. **The use of mobile phones and related technologies will continue to increase for the foreseeable future.**

1.3 The extensive use of mobile phones has been accompanied by public debate about possible adverse effects on human health. The concerns relate to the emissions of radiofrequency (RF) radiation from the phones (the handsets) and from the base stations that receive and transmit the signals (paragraphs 3.3–3.7). For the general population, the levels of exposure arising from phones held near to the head or other parts of the body are substantially greater than whole-body exposures arising from base stations (paragraphs 4.28–4.36).

1.4 There are two direct ways by which health could be affected as a result of exposure to RF radiation. These are by thermal (heating) effects caused mainly by holding mobile phones close to the body, and as a result of possible non-thermal effects from both phones and base stations (paragraphs 5.5–5.26).

1.5 There can also be indirect effects. There is evidence that using a mobile phone whilst driving can increase the risk of accidents. Also some people's well-being may be adversely affected by the environmental impact of mobile phone base stations sited near their homes, schools or other buildings, as well as by their fear of perceived direct effects (paragraphs 5.264, 6.44 and 6.45).

Sources of Exposure

1.6 Mobile phones and base stations emit RF radiation. In both cases levels of exposure generally reduce with increasing distance from the source. For mobile phones, exposures will be principally to the side of the head for hand-held use, or to the parts of the body closest to the phone during hands-free use.

1.7 For base station emissions, exposures of the general population will be to the whole body but normally at levels of intensity many times less than those from handsets (paragraphs 4.28–4.36). Base stations communicate with mobile phones within a defined area or "cell". These can be of

three types: *macrocells, microcells and picocells* depending upon their size and the power output of the antenna (paragraph 4.9).

1.8 *Macrocells* provide the main structure for the base station network. The base stations for macrocells have power outputs of tens of watts and communicate with phones up to about 35 kilometres (22 miles) distant. There are at present about 20,000 macrocells covering the country (paragraph 4.9). We believe that this number will continue to increase. Measurements that have been made (see paragraphs 4.30–4.36) indicate that exposures of the general population from these sites are typically many hundreds, or thousands of times lower than existing exposure guidelines. There are concerns, nevertheless, about whether the emissions from all base stations are uniformly low, about whether the emissions could cause unknown health effects, and whether, with the increased use of mobile telecommunications, their output will have to rise.

1.9 *Microcells* are used to infill and improve the main network, especially where the volume of calls is high. They are sited in places such as airports, railway stations and shopping malls. Their number is rapidly increasing in line with the growth in demand for mobile phones. The microcell base stations emit less power than those for macrocells and their range is a few hundred metres. We understand that exposures above guidelines do not occur, provided the case surrounding the antenna is kept in place. However, as with some other items of electrical equipment – for example, lasers in CD equipment – there is a possibility of overexposure if the case is removed.

1.10 *Picocell* base stations have a lower power output than those of microcells (a few watts) and are generally sited inside buildings. It is likely that the number of picocells within buildings will substantially increase. Although we are satisfied that their emissions should not exceed the guidelines, the system of audits that we propose (paragraph 1.40) will provide an independent check on the output not only from picocell antennas but from all base station types.

1.11 As well as mobile phone base stations, there are a large number of other RF emitting sources in our environment, including antennas for radio, television and paging (paragraphs 4.20–4.22). Exposures of individuals to RF radiation from these sources will depend upon their proximity and may be above those from mobile phone base stations, although still well below guidelines.

Current Guidelines on Acceptable Levels of Exposure to Radiofrequency Radiation

1.12 Government has in place national guidelines (paragraphs 6.19–6.26, 6.32) established by the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) on the maximum levels of exposure to RF radiation emitted from mobile phones, base stations and other sources ("the NRPB guidelines"). These guidelines were established in 1993 when mobile phone technology was in its infancy. The guidelines were based on a comprehensive review of the scientific literature carried out by NRPB, a statutory body, which advises Government on radiological issues related to health.

1.13 In 1998 the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) published its own guidelines (paragraphs 6.27–6.31) covering exposure to RF radiation. These were based on essentially the same evidence as that used by NRPB, and for workers the limits on exposure are similar. However, under the ICNIRP guidelines, the maximum levels of exposure of the public are about five times less than those recommended for workers. The reason for this approach was the possibility that some members of the general public might be particularly sensitive to RF radiation. However, no detailed scientific evidence to justify this additional safety factor was provided.

1.14 The ICNIRP guidelines for the public have been incorporated in a European Council Recommendation (1999), which has been agreed in principle by all countries in the European Union (EU), including the UK. In Germany the ICNIRP guidelines have been incorporated into statute (paragraph 6.33).

1.15 Both the NRPB and ICNIRP guidelines are based on the need to avoid known adverse health effects. At the time these guidelines were drawn up, the only established adverse effects were those caused by the heating of tissues.

Main Conclusions on the Possible Effects of Mobile Phone Technology on Human Health

1.16 Despite public concern about the safety of mobile phones and base stations, rather little research specifically relevant to these emissions has been published in the peer-reviewed scientific literature. This presumably reflects the fact that it is only recently that mobile phones have been widely used by the public (paragraphs 2.1–2.12) and as yet there has been little opportunity for any health effects to become manifest. There is, however, some peer-reviewed literature from human and animal studies, and an extensive non-peer-reviewed information base, relating to potential health effects caused by exposure to RF radiation from mobile phone technology.

1.17 **The balance of evidence to date suggests that exposures to RF radiation below NRPB and ICNIRP guidelines do not cause adverse health effects to the general population (Chapter 5, paragraphs 6.33–6.42).**

1.18 **There is now scientific evidence, however, which suggests that there may be biological effects occurring at exposures below these guidelines** (paragraphs 5.176–5.194, 6.38). This does not necessarily mean that these effects lead to disease or injury, but it is potentially important information and we consider the implications below.

1.19 There are additional factors that need to be taken into account in assessing any possible health effects. Populations as a whole are not genetically homogeneous and people can vary in their susceptibility to environmental hazards. There are well-established examples in the literature of the genetic predisposition of some groups, which could influence sensitivity to disease. There could also be a dependence on age. **We conclude therefore that it is not possible at present to say that exposure to RF radiation, even at levels below national guidelines, is totally without potential adverse health effects, and that the gaps in knowledge are sufficient to justify a precautionary approach** (Chapter 5, paragraphs 6.35–6.42).

1.20 In the light of the above considerations **we recommend that a precautionary approach to the use of mobile phone technologies be adopted until much more detailed and scientifically robust information on any health effects becomes available** (Chapter 5, paragraphs 6.35–6.42).

1.21 We note that a precautionary approach, in itself, is not without cost (paragraph 6.16) but we consider it to be an essential approach at this early stage in our understanding of mobile phone technology and its potential to impact on biological systems and on human health.

1.22 In addition to these general considerations, there are concerns about the use of mobile phones in vehicles. Their use may offer significant advantages – for example, following accidents when they allow emergency assistance to be rapidly summoned. Nevertheless, the use of mobile phones whilst driving is a major issue of concern and experimental evidence demonstrates that it has a detrimental effect on drivers' responsiveness. Epidemiological evidence indicates that this

effect translates into a substantially increased risk of an accident. Perhaps surprisingly, current evidence suggests that the negative effects of phone use while driving are similar whether the phone is hand-held or hands-free (paragraph 5.213). **Overall we conclude that the detrimental effects of hands-free operation are sufficiently large that drivers should be dissuaded from using either hand-held or hands-free phones whilst on the move** (paragraphs 5.201–5.214, 5.262–5.263 and 6.93–6.95).

1.23 We consider below ways in which a precautionary approach to the use of mobile phone technology might be adopted.

A Precautionary Approach and Related Issues

1.24 **We recommend that national and local government, industry and the consumer should all become actively involved in addressing concerns about possible health effects of mobile phones (paragraph 6.40).**

1.25 Our recommendations focus on five areas:

- advice to Government,
- advice to industry,
- research requirements,
- the need for better public information and consumer choice,
- the role of NRPB.

Advice to Government

1.26 We recognise that the mobile phone industry impacts on people and business around the world and that the UK is a global leader in telecommunications technology. There are benefits that the development of mobile telecommunications can bring, provided there is no adverse impact on health. It is against this general backcloth that we make our recommendations.

Standards

1.27 **We recommend that, as a precautionary approach, the ICNIRP guidelines for public exposure be adopted for use in the UK rather than the NRPB guidelines.** This would bring the UK into line with other countries in the European Union and accord with the Recommendations of the House of Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology Report on Mobile Phones and Health (1999) (paragraphs 6.19–6.42).

1.28 **We are not convinced of the need to incorporate the ICNIRP guidelines in statutes.** We believe that they are liable to change as more scientific information on possible health effects becomes available (paragraph 6.36).

1.29 It would be sensible, in line with the precautionary approach, to set in place a long-term follow-up of workers who are occupationally exposed to RF radiation at relatively high levels. **We recommend that a register of occupationally exposed workers be established and that cancer risks and mortality be examined to determine whether there are any harmful effects. If any**

adverse effects of exposure to RF radiation are identified then the Health and Safety Executive should establish a system of health surveillance (paragraph 5.240).

Planning issues

1.30 The siting of base stations in residential areas can cause considerable concern and distress. At all our open meetings and in written evidence we heard concerns about the location of base stations in sensitive sites. These include schools, residential areas and hospitals. This concern relates, in part, to the fact that base stations up to 15 m (48 ft) in height can be installed in residential areas without the need for a full planning application. We consider this to be unacceptable.

1.31 We are concerned at the indirect adverse impact which current planning procedures are having on those who have been, or are, subjected to the often insensitive siting of base stations. Adverse impacts on the local environment may adversely impact on the public's well-being as much as any direct health effects.

1.32 We recognise that exposures of people in the vicinity of base stations are expected to be well within guidelines yet there is no independent audit to ensure that this is the case (paragraphs 4.30–4.35).

1.33 **We conclude that the balance of evidence indicates that there is no general risk to the health of people living near to base stations on the basis that exposures are expected to be small fractions of guidelines. However, there can be indirect adverse effects on their well-being in some cases** (paragraphs 5.264, 6.44 and 6.45).

1.34 We perceive a lack of clear protocols to be followed in the public interest prior to base stations being built and operated and note that there is significant variability in the extent to which mobile phone operators consult the public on the siting of base stations. We have heard little specific criticism of most of the network operators, apart from Orange. The Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions and the National Assembly for Wales (DETR, 1998) produced a *Code of Best Practice: Telecommunications prior approval procedures* as applied to mast/tower development. We understand that consideration is being given to extending this to include health concerns (paragraphs 6.104–6.109). We support this development.

1.35 Overall we consider that public concerns about the siting of base stations demand changes in the planning process. Thus:

1.36 **We recommend that for all base stations, including those with masts under 15 m, permitted development rights for their erection be revoked and that the siting of all new base stations should be subject to the normal planning process** (paragraphs 6.43–6.46 and 6.55–6.62).

1.37 **We recommend that, at national Government level, a template of protocols be developed, in concert with industry and consumers, which can be used to inform the planning process and which must be assiduously and openly followed before permission is given for the siting of a new base station** (paragraphs 6.58–6.62). We consider the protocol should cover the following issues.

- All telecommunications network operators must notify the local authority of the proposed installation of base stations. This should cover installations for macrocells, microcells and picocells.
- The local authority should maintain an up-to-date list of all such notifications, which should be readily available for public consultation.

- The operator should provide to the local authority a statement for each site indicating its location, the height of the antenna, the frequency and modulation characteristics, and details of power output.
- Any change to an existing base station which increases its size, or the overall power radiated, should be subject to the normal planning process as if it were a new development.

1.38 **We recommend that a robust planning template be set in place within 12 months of the publication of this report. It should incorporate a requirement for public involvement, an input by health authorities/health boards and a clear and open system of documentation which can be readily inspected by the general public** (paragraphs 6.55–6.62).

1.39 **We recommend that a national database be set up by Government giving details of all base stations and their emissions. This should include the characteristics of the base stations as described in paragraphs 6.47 and 6.48 and should be an essential part of the licence application for the site.**

1.40 **We recommend that an independent random, ongoing, audit of all base stations be carried out to ensure that exposure guidelines are not exceeded outside the marked exclusion zone and that the base stations comply with their agreed specifications. If base station emissions are found to exceed guideline levels, or if there is significant departure from the stated characteristics, then the base station should be decommissioned until compliance is demonstrated** (paragraphs 6.53 and 6.54).

1.41 **We recommend that particular attention should be paid initially to the auditing of base stations near to schools and other sensitive sites** (paragraphs 6.54 and 6.63–6.68).

1.42 **We recommend, in relation to macrocell base stations sited within school grounds, that the beam of greatest intensity** (paragraphs 4.32–4.35 and 6.63–6.68) **should not fall on any part of the school grounds or buildings without agreement from the school and parents. Similar considerations should apply to macrocell base stations sited near to school grounds.**

1.43 **We recommend that in making decisions about the siting of base stations, planning authorities should have the power to ensure that the RF fields to which the public will be exposed will be kept to the lowest practical levels that will be commensurate with the telecommunications system operating effectively** (paragraphs 6.55–6.62).

Exclusion zones

1.44 **We recommend the establishment of clearly defined physical exclusion zones around base station antennas, which delineate areas within which exposure guidelines may be exceeded** (paragraphs 6.49–6.52). **The incorporation of exclusion zones should be part of the template of planning protocols that we advocate.**

1.45 Each exclusion zone should be defined by a physical barrier and a readily identifiable nationally agreed sign with a logo. This should inform the public and workers that inside the exclusion zone there might be RF emissions which exceed national guidelines. **We recommend that the design of the logo should be taken forward by the British Standards Institute and implemented within 12 months** (paragraphs 6.49–6.52).

1.46 **We recommend that warning signs should be incorporated into microcell and picocell transmitters to indicate they should not be opened when in use** (paragraph 6.52).

Use of mobile phones near hospitals

1.47 We are concerned about the indiscriminate use of mobile phones in hospitals and other sites where the RF radiation could possibly interfere with sensitive equipment. **We understand that health authorities/health boards issue guidance on the use of mobile phones. They should ensure that all hospitals comply. This guidance should include the placing of visible warning signs at entrances to buildings to indicate that mobile phones should be switched off** (paragraphs 4.6, 6.91 and 6.92).

Devolution in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

1.48 Where recommendations (paragraphs 1.30–1.46) impact on the devolved responsibilities of the Scottish Parliament, the Welsh National Assembly and the Northern Ireland Assembly then they should be considered by their appropriate authorities or bodies. We have noted with interest the recent report on planning procedures for telecommunications developments produced by the Transport and the Environment Committee of the Scottish Parliament (2000) (paragraphs 6.112–6.117).

Advice to Industry

1.49 We believe that in the global economy of the 21st Century a competitive edge will be generated by developing innovative, technologically advanced and safe products, which can lead the field and win competitive advantage.

1.50 We understand from the Mobile Manufacturers Forum that all mobile phones presently marketed in the UK comply with both NRPB and ICNIRP guidelines. A crucial issue in relation to the exposure of people using mobile phones is the specific energy absorption rate (SAR). This determines the amount of energy absorbed in the body of the user. In most circumstances of use this will be the head. The SAR depends upon the power output of the phone and its design (paragraph 4.37). We understand that an internationally agreed standard testing procedure that will allow the SAR from mobile phones to be compared is being developed and will be finalised this year (2000). Such a procedure should benefit consumers and should also be welcomed by industry. We note that in the case of cars, standard testing procedures for fuel consumption have been developed to inform consumer choice, and have resulted in the development of more efficient engines. We see no reason why, in the case of mobile phones, standard testing procedures should not lead to a progressive reduction in exposures from the equipment.

1.51 **We recommend that an international standard for the assessment of SAR values from mobile phones should be adopted for use in the UK once it has been demonstrated to be scientifically sound** (paragraphs 6.74–6.79).

1.52 **We recommend that information on the SAR values for mobile phones must be readily accessible to consumers** (paragraph 6.77)**:**

- **at the point of sale with information on the box,**
- **on leaflets available in stores giving comparative information on different phones and with explanatory information,**
- **as a menu option on the screen of the phone and as a label on the phone,**
- **on a national web site, which lists the SAR values of different phone types.**

1.53 **If there are currently unrecognised adverse health effects from the use of mobile phones, children may be more vulnerable because of their developing nervous system, the greater absorption of energy in the tissues of the head** (paragraph 4.37), **and a longer lifetime of exposure. In line with our precautionary approach, at this time, we believe that the widespread use of mobile phones by children for non-essential calls should be discouraged. We also recommend that the mobile phone industry should refrain from promoting the use of mobile phones by children** (paragraphs 6.89 and 6.90).

1.54 We have examined the value of mast sharing and roaming agreements. These can offer advantages in terms of providing a better service in rural areas and limiting environmental intrusion. **We recommend that operators actively pursue a policy of mast sharing and roaming where practicable** (paragraphs 6.69 and 6.70).

Health Related Research

1.55 The mobile phone industry has supported a substantial and ongoing programme of research internationally. The recent upsurge in the use of mobile phone technology in the UK has not been matched, in general, by the output of good quality relevant research supported by the public sector. Too many studies have been carried out at exposure levels and frequencies not directly related to the use of mobile phones or base stations.

1.56 *In relation to present research findings,* the following three areas deserve particular comment.

- First, the balance of the evidence available does not suggest that RF radiation from mobile phones or base stations causes cancer or other disease. However, there is now evidence that effects on biological functions, including those of the brain, may be induced by RF radiation at levels comparable to those associated with the use of mobile phones. There is, as yet, no evidence that these biological effects constitute a health hazard but at present only limited data are available. This is one reason why we recommend a precautionary approach.
- Second, concerns have been expressed that the pulsed nature of the signals from mobile phones and masts may have an impact on brain function. This is an intriguing possibility, which deserves further research, particularly if pulsed signals continue to be used in the third generation of phones and related technologies. Research should concentrate on signal modulations representative of present and future phone technology (paragraphs 5.4, 5.12–5.26 and 5.270).
- Third, we commend the World Health Organization (WHO) for encouraging the use of standard experimental protocols under realistic exposure conditions relevant to mobile phone technology (paragraph 5.284). This should allow experiments from different laboratories to be readily compared.

1.57 On the basis of the current state of knowledge **we recommend that priority be given to a number of areas of research related particularly to signals from handsets** (paragraph 5.270). These should include the following:

- effects on brain function,
- consequences of exposures to pulsed signals,
- improvements in dosimetry,
- the possible impact on health of sub-cellular and cellular changes induced by RF radiation,

- psychological and sociological studies related to the use of mobile phones,
- epidemiological and human volunteer studies (paragraphs 5.249–5.264), including the study of children, and individuals who might be more susceptible to RF radiation (paragraphs 4.37, 6.29 and 6.30).

1.58 **We recommend that a substantial research programme should operate under the aegis of a demonstrably independent panel.** The aim should be to develop a programme of research related to health aspects of mobile phones and associated technologies. This should complement work sponsored by the EU and in other countries. In developing a research agenda the peer-reviewed scientific literature, non-peer reviewed papers and anecdotal evidence should be taken into account (paragraphs 5.270–5.272).

1.59 **We further recommend that this programme be financed by the mobile phone companies and the public sector (industry departments, health departments and the research councils), possibly on a 50 : 50 basis.** The contribution from industry could be made on a voluntary basis or by a continuing levy reviewable every five years (paragraph 5.272).

1.60 It will be essential for further research in this area to be kept under review. **We recommend that the issue of possible health effects of mobile phone technology should be the subject of a further review in three years time, or earlier if circumstances demand it** (paragraph 5.273).

Public Information and Consumer Choice

1.61 We are concerned at the variability and the limited extent of the information made available to consumers on mobile phone products. ***We recommend that Government circulates a leaflet to* every household in the UK providing clearly understandable information on mobile phone technology and on related health aspects, including the use of mobile phones while driving** (paragraphs 5.201–5.208). **This leaflet should additionally be available at the point of sale. The leaflet should be developed in concert with industry, which has already produced some good leaflets** (paragraphs 3.48 and 3.49).

1.62 **We recommend that an Ombudsman be appointed to provide a focus for decisions on the siting of base stations when agreement cannot be reached locally, and on other relevant issues** (paragraphs 3.50 and 3.51).

1.63 There are various devices that seek to reduce exposure to RF radiation from mobile phones. These include shields and devices that attach to phones. We remain to be convinced of their effectiveness in reducing personal exposure in normal conditions of use of mobile phones.

1.64 Hands-free extensions, which allow the phone to be held away from the body, have the potential for reducing exposure, but some recent tests have cast doubt on their general level of effectiveness. For users wishing to reduce their exposure, we advocate the use of hands-free kits of proven effectiveness. A satisfactory design may involve the use of chokes or filters in the connecting lead. A standard testing procedure should be established.

1.65 The regulatory position on the use of shielding devices and hands-free kits, which may affect the phone's performance, is unclear. In addition, information available for the public on the use of such devices is limited to that provided by the suppliers of the devices and the mobile phone industry. **We recommend that Government sets in place a national system which enables independent testing of shielding devices and hands-free kits to be carried out, and which *enables clear information to be given about the effectiveness of such devices. A kite mark or***

***equivalent* should be introduced to demonstrate conformity with the testing standard** (paragraphs 6.86–6.88).

National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB)

1.66 We believe that NRPB is a valuable UK asset which should be built upon, and that it carries out scientific work which is well-regarded nationally and internationally.

1.67 Whilst there is no criticism of its science, **we recommend that NRPB gives greater priority to the execution of a more open approach to issues of public concern such as mobile phone technology and that it is proactive rather than reactive in its approach** (paragraph 3.44).

1.68 **We recommend that public concerns about risk be addressed by NRPB in a more sensitive and informative manner** (paragraph 3.45).

1.69 **We recommend that NRPB makes more use of *specialist time-limited ad-hoc* committees of experts and lay representatives to bring forward broadly based, well-considered advice** (paragraph 3.42).

1.70 **We recommend that in a rapidly emerging field such as mobile phone technology where there is little peer-reviewed evidence on which to base advice, the totality of the information available, including non-peer-reviewed data and anecdotal evidence, be taken into account when advice is proffered** (paragraph 3.46).

1.71 We note the paucity of resources available at NRPB for work on non-ionising radiation, including work on mobile phones, and related research on life sciences. **We *recommend* that work on non-ionising radiation and related life sciences work be strengthened at NRPB** (paragraph 3.47).

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6.38 **There is now scientific evidence, however, which suggests that there may be biological effects occurring at exposures below these guidelines.** This does not necessarily mean that these effects lead to disease (paragraph 5.266).

6.39 There are additional factors that need to be taken into account in assessing any possible health effects. Populations as a whole are not genetically homogeneous and people can vary in their susceptibility to environmental hazards. There are well-established examples in the literature of the genetic predisposition of some groups, which could influence sensitivity to disease. There could also be a dependence on age. **We conclude therefore that it is not possible at present to say that exposure to RF radiation, even at levels below national guidelines, is totally without potential adverse health effects, and that the gaps in knowledge are sufficient to justify a precautionary approach.**

6.40 In the light of the above considerations **we recommend that a precautionary approach to the use of mobile phone technologies be adopted until much more detailed and scientifically robust information on any health effects becomes available. We further recommend that national and local government, industry and the consumer should all become actively involved in addressing concerns about possible health effects of mobile phones.**

6.41 On its own, adoption of the ICNIRP exposure guidelines will not allow fully for the current gaps in scientific knowledge, and particularly the possibility of, as yet, unrecognised thermal or non-thermal adverse effects at lower levels of exposure. One way in which this uncertainty could be taken into account would be to apply a higher assessment factor in the derivation of the exposure guidelines. This would have the merit of simplicity. However, as yet, there is no satisfactory scientific basis on which to set the size of any increase.

6.42 An alternative would be to adopt the exposure guidelines recommended by ICNIRP, and in addition have a policy that requires best engineering practice for equipment and installations that ensures that fields are kept to the lowest levels commensurate with the telecommunications system operating effectively. We believe that this approach is preferable. We next consider how it might be applied in relation to the design and siting of base stations, and the design, marketing and use of mobile phones.

Base Stations

6.43 The location of base stations and the processes by which they are authorised appear to be the aspects of mobile phone technology that generate most public concern (see Chapter 3). Public telecommunications operators have been granted a number of rights similar to those enjoyed by gas, water and electricity companies. These include permitted development rights, which allow them to carry out certain developments, including the erection of masts less than 15 m high, without the need to make a full planning application. (A more detailed description of the current planning situation with respect to telecommunications is given in paragraphs 6.96–6.117.) In assessing the potential impact of a planned base station on health, the current approach in the UK is to determine whether it might cause exposures in excess of NRPB guidelines (NRPB, 1993a,b; 1999). If this can be ruled out satisfactorily, risks to health are not considered further.

6.44 We believe this approach is not optimal since it does not allow adequately for the uncertainties in scientific knowledge. Although it seems highly unlikely that the low levels of RF radiation from base stations would have significant, direct adverse effects on health, the possibility of harm from exposures insufficient to cause important heating of tissues cannot yet be ruled out with confidence. Furthermore, the anxieties that some people feel when this uncertainty is ignored can in themselves affect their well-being.

6.45 Other aspects of the planning process for base stations are also unsatisfactory. Some citizens feel that the siting of base stations, and particularly of masts, can result in a loss of amenity and possibly a reduction in the value of property, and it is clear that, in the face of this threat, many feel excluded and disempowered by the planning system now in operation. The resultant frustration also has negative effects on people's health and well-being.

6.46 *We conclude therefore, that changes to the regulation of base stations are necessary.*

National register of base stations

6.47 A first requirement is for reliable and openly available information about the location and operating characteristics of all base stations. Easy access to such information would help to reduce mistrust among the public. Furthermore, the data would be useful when applications for new base stations were being considered, and might also be of value in epidemiological investigations.

6.48 **We recommend that a national database be set up by Government giving details of all base stations and their emissions.** For each this should list: the name of the operating company; the grid reference; the height of the antenna above ground level; the date that transmission started; the frequency range and signal characteristics of transmission; the transmitter power; and the maximum power output under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. Moreover, this information should be readily accessible by the public, and held in such a form that it would be easy to identify, for example, all base stations within a defined geographical area, and all belonging to a specified operator.

Exclusion zones

6.49 Although exposures to RF radiation from base stations will generally be well below exposure guidelines, the need remains to prevent access by workers or the public to places where the relevant guidelines might be exceeded. Therefore, we endorse the practice of defining clear exclusion zones around base stations.

6.50 **We recommend the establishment of clearly defined physical exclusion zones around base station antennas, which delineate areas within which exposure guidelines may be exceeded. The incorporation of exclusion zones should be part of the template of planning protocols that we advocate (paragraphs 6.54, 6.58 and 6.59).**

6.51 Each exclusion zone should be defined by a physical barrier and a readily identifiable nationally agreed sign with a logo. This should inform the public and workers that inside the exclusion zone there might be RF emissions that exceed national guidelines. **We recommend that the design of the logo should be taken forward by the British Standards Institute and implemented within 12 months.**

6.52 **We recommend that warning signs should be incorporated into microcell and picocell transmitters to indicate that they should not be opened when in use.**

Audit of base stations

6.53 There is a need to ensure that base stations are operating within the parameters specified when they were approved.

6.54 **We recommend that an independent, random, ongoing audit of all base stations be carried out to ensure that exposure guidelines are not exceeded outside the marked exclusion zone and that the base stations comply with their agreed specifications. If base station emissions**

are found to exceed guideline levels, or there is significant departure from the stated characteristics, then the base station should be decommissioned until compliance is demonstrated. We recommend that particular attention should be paid initially to the auditing of base stations near to schools and other sensitive sites. The audit should include appropriate checks to ensure that base stations conform to the operational parameters specified when they were approved, and that exclusion zones are properly demarcated and signed.

Planning process

6.55 As described in the annex to this chapter, the erection of base stations for mobile phone networks is not subject to such stringent planning procedures as some other types of construction project. In particular, masts less than 15 m high can be built without the planning permission that would normally be required. The lack of public consultation is a major cause of grievance in people who suffer a loss of amenity when base stations are erected and we consider the current situation to be unacceptable.

6.56 One operator has told us that it now seeks full planning permission for all new masts, even if they will be less than 15 m high, but there appears to be significant variation in the extent to which operators consult the public about the siting of base stations.

6.57 **We recommend that for all base stations, including those with masts under 15 m, permitted development rights should be revoked, and that the siting of all new base stations should be subject to the normal planning process.** This planning process should also apply when a change to an existing base station will increase its power output.

6.58 **We recommend that, at national Government level, a template of protocols be developed, in concert with industry and consumers, which can be used to inform the planning process and which must be assiduously and openly followed before permission is given for the siting of a base station.**

6.59 We consider that the protocol should cover the following points.

- All telecommunications network operators must notify the local authority of the proposed installation of base stations. This should cover installations for macrocells, microcells and picocells.
- The local authority should maintain an up-to-date list of all such notifications, which should be readily available for public consultation.
- The operator should provide to the local authority a statement for each site indicating its grid reference, the height of the antenna above ground level, the frequency and signal characteristics, and details of maximum power output.
- Any change to an existing base station that increases its size, or the overall power radiated, should be subject to the normal planning process as if it were a new development.

6.60 **We recommend that a robust planning template be set in place within 12 months of the publication of this report. It should incorporate a requirement for public involvement, an input by health authorities/health boards and a clear and open system of documentation which can be readily inspected by the general public.**

6.61 **We recommend that in making decisions about the siting of base stations, planning authorities should have power to ensure that the RF fields to which the public will be exposed will be kept to the lowest practical levels that will be commensurate with the telecommunications system operating effectively.**

6.62 Where recommendations (paragraphs 1.30–1.46) impact on the devolved responsibilities of the Scottish Parliament, the Welsh National Assembly and the Northern Ireland Assembly then they should be considered by their appropriate authorities or bodies. We have noted with interest the recent report on planning procedures for telecommunications developments produced by the Transport and the Environment Committee of the Scottish Parliament in 2000 (paragraphs 6.112–6.114).

Base stations near schools

6.63 A common concern among members of the public who attended our open meetings was the siting of macrocell base stations on or near school premises. The placement of a base station on a school building may indirectly benefit its pupils through the income generated in rent. The balance of evidence indicates that there is no general risk to the health of people living near to base stations where the exposures are only small fractions of guidelines. However, it was suggested to us that children might be especially vulnerable to any adverse effects of RF radiation. There is evidence that at the frequencies used in mobile phone technology, children will absorb more energy per kilogram of body weight from an external electromagnetic field than adults (see paragraph 4.37). A one year old could absorb around double, and a five year old around 60%, more than an adult. Additionally, since children are being exposed to RF radiation from base stations (and from mobile phones) from a younger age than adults, they will have a longer time in which to accumulate exposure over the course of their lives, and a longer time for any delayed effects of exposure to develop.

6.64 In recognition of this, some countries have prohibited the placement of macrocell base stations on sensitive sites such as schools. Such policies have the merit of being easy to administer, but they may not always produce the desired effect. For example, because of the way in which emissions are beamed, a macrocell base station located near to a school may cause higher exposure to pupils than if it were placed on the roof of the school building.

6.65 We suggest therefore that a better approach would be to require that the beam of greatest RF intensity (see paragraph 4.32) from a macrocell base station sited within the grounds of a school should not be permitted to fall on any part of the school grounds or buildings without agreement from the school and parents. Furthermore, when consent is sought from a school and parents about this question, they should be provided with adequate information to make an informed decision, including an explanation of the way in which the intensity of radiation falls off with distance from the antenna. This may be particularly relevant for schools with large grounds. If, for an existing base station, agreement could not be obtained, its antennas might need to be readjusted.

6.66 We further suggest that similar considerations should apply in relation to a macrocell base station outside the grounds of a school but at a distance from the edge of the grounds comparable to that of a macrocell base station were it to be placed within the school grounds. In this case, if requested by the school or parents, the network operator should be required to inform the school whether the beam of greatest intensity (see paragraph 4.32) falls on the school grounds or buildings. If it does, the operator should tell them where it falls and the nearest distance from the antenna to these points. It should also provide them with adequate information to make an informed consideration of the level of the intensity of RF radiation. This information should include an explanation of the way in which the intensity of radiation falls off with distance from the antenna. If there is major concern about the situation from the school and parents, it may be necessary for the network operator to make adjustments to the antennas.

07/12/99 UK: MAST 'AN UGLY BLACKPOOL TOWER' CLAIM.
PEOPLE living in a Teesside village are the latest to complain about plans to put up a telecommunications mast.

Mobile telephone company One 2 One has applied to site a 25-metre mast in Stainton, near Middlesbrough.

But, villagers are against the proposal and say the mast will be an uglier version of Blackpool Tower.

Ward councillor Maelor Williams, also chairman of Stainton and Thornton Parish Council, said a letter of protest has been sent to Middlesbrough council's planning department.

"This mast is much bigger than other ones and, after seeing the plans, it looks like a miniature and more uglier version of Blackpool Tower," he said.

"I can't comment on any possible health risks, because not enough is known about it, but it is certainly going to be a big eyesore.

"It will be far too close to the private housing in Stainton and council house properties in Hemlington." The site was chosen to provide good coverage for south Middlesbrough.

One 2 One says it is satisfied mobile base stations operate within the guidelines and do not present a health risk.

If planning permission is granted, construction will be completed within eight weeks of work starting.
(c) North of England Newspapers, 1999.
NORTHERN ECHO 07/12/1999 P6

15/10/99 UK: OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL MOBILE PHONE BASE DECISION.
Oxfordshire County Council has decided not to allow mobile phone base stations at school or council-owned sites within 200 metres of school boundaries, pending further research into their safety. The council's operation sub-committee made the ruling last week after claims by scientists that guidelines set by the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB), which advises the Government on radiation matters, do not take into account the low level non-thermal emissions which may cause illness in children. The council also decided that maximum emission levels at stations on other council-owned sites should be lower than those set by the NRPB.
PLANNING 15/10/1999 P3

01/10/99 UK: MASTS PLAN DEALT BLOW.
THE future siting of mobile phone masts in town centres could be influenced following a decision by a North-East council to reject two applications from phone company Orange.
Stockton Borough Council's planning committee last night refused permission to allow the two antennae at two sites in Yarm after hearing concerns from a delegation of residents worried over health risks allegedly caused by radio waves.

In refusing permission, the council broke with Government planning guidelines on allowing base stations, masts and aerials. The decision also was contrary to council planning officers' advice.
Only in exceptional circumstances have councils refused transmissions sites. Campaigners hope the decision could set a precedent if Orange appeals against the refusal - and loses.
The two sites at Yarm are at Everingham Road and Glaisdale Road. Protestors claimed the aerials should be banned because of alleged health risks to children. The Everingham road site is close to Layfield Primary School.
David Hellier, of Orange, said there was no scientific proof low level radio waves caused anything but a slight risk of heat damage, and only then if people stood close to them. Orange would consider whether to appeal or pull out of the site altogether.
(c) North of England Newspapers, 1999.
NORTHERN ECHO 01/10/1999 P16

23/09/99 UK: BRITAIN SHOULD CUT MOBILE TELEPHONE EMISSIONS, SAY MPS.
By Robert Uhlig, Technology Correspondent.
MOBILE telephones and cellphone masts do not pose a threat to health, an all-party committee of MPs said yesterday.
But the Commons science and technology select committee recommended in a report that the Government should adopt European Union guidelines on emissions from the telephones to bring Britain into line with the rest of Europe.
Dr Michael Clark, chairman of the committee, said all mobile telephones currently on sale in Britain emitted radiation at a level far below EU guidelines but added that the lower figures would help to reassure the public.
"Validated scientific evidence supports the conclusion that neither mobile phones nor their associated base stations present a health hazard," Dr Clark said.
"Nevertheless, we have recommended that the Government should adopt the lower guideline levels proposed by the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection and adopted by the EU Health Council earlier this year, as a precautionary measure."
The European guidelines allow microwave emissions from mobile telephones only a fifth as high as current British regulations set by the National Radiological Protection Board.
Dr Clark said there was no evidence of any harmful effects from mobile telephone masts because they were fenced off or placed on the top of buildings, outside the range within which they might cause harm to passers-by.
Ian Taylor, a member of the committee, added: "The public is perversely panicking about the dangers of masts. They will call their MP on their mobile phones to complain about masts."
Mr Taylor said the committee had questioned in its report the effectiveness of mobile telephone shields which purported to reduce absorption of radiation. He said: "The NRPB told us that these devices will reduce the ability of the phone to communicate with the base station and so the phone will increase the transmission power, resulting in the same level of exposure."
Gerard Hyland, a theoretical physicist at the University of Warwick, has maintained that the 217 Hertz pulsed signal from digital mobile telephones is in the range of brain alpha waves and can have an adverse reaction on neurological function.
Considerable controversy surrounds Dr Hyland's claims and no other scientist has been able to replicate experiments to support his claims.
According to the report, some studies have linked radiation from mobiles with

cancer and others have found anecdotal evidence of cellphones causing symptoms such as headaches, nausea, sleep problems and memory loss.
(c) Telegraph Group Limited, London, 1999.
DAILY TELEGRAPH 23/09/1999 P9

04/08/99 UK: PROTEST BLOCKS PHONE MAST - MUMS FEARED CANCER OVER PLAN FOR A 50FT POLE NEXT TO SCHOOL.
PARENTS have won a landmark victory against the building of a mobile phone mast which they fear could cause cancer.
Vodaphone was erecting a 50ft metal pole next door to St Wilfred's Primary School in Newton Heath, on land belonging to Newton Heath Cricket Club.
But parents at the school, who had not been informed before work began, demanded a meeting with bosses of the mobile phone firm.
Vodaphone has now agreed to suspend work until safety tests are carried out.
Paula Norton, who has 10-year-old twin girls at the school and is a member of Newton Heath Residents' Committee which is behind the campaign, said: "We are happy someone from Vodaphone came and listened to us.
"But even he didn't seem to know exactly what the health and safety risks were.
"We feel a bit better now work has been called off because the mast should have gone up this week. This gives us a bit more time to stop it for good.
"They have told us that if we come up with another site they might consider it, but we don't want it in Newton Heath at all." Campaigners have been given the choice of having tests carried out by an independent body or by Vodaphone itself.
A "temporary mast" will be erected at the site to measure radiation.
Telecoms base stations have already been banned in other countries and only weeks ago education secretary David Blunkett ordered an inquiry into the siting of the masts near schools amid fears they could cause cancer.
Alasdair Philips, director of industry watchdog Powerwatch, welcomed the decision. He said: "We believe that a precautionary approach needs to be taken, these masts should be kept away from houses and schools."
A spokesman for Vodaphone confirmed that parent-pressure had forced the company to backdown.
She added: "We need to provide an improved service for our customers in the Newton Heath area and that means putting up a mast. We want to make it clear that the service we provide operates well within government guidelines.
"It is unusual for us to take a step like this and stall work, but we are now in discussions to decide how best further tests can be carried out.
"At the end of the day we want to work with the local community not against it."
A 1,000-name petition against the Vodaphone mast was handed to Manchester MP Tony Lloyd who is backing the campaign.
Labour councillor Damien O'Connor has also asked for an "immediate inquiry" into why residents were not told about the plans before work began.
MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS 04/08/1999

02/08/99 UK: PHONE MAST VICTORY FOR SCHOOL PARENTS - `LANDMARK' WIN AS VODAPHONE AGREES TO HOLD NEW TESTS OVER CANCER FEARS.
By SOPHIE TWEEDALE.
PARENTS have won a landmark victory against the building of a mobile phone mast which they fear could cause cancer.
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"We feel a bit better now work has been called off because the mast should have gone up this week. This gives us a bit more time to stop it for good.
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"At the end of the day we want to work with the local community not against it."
A 1000-name petition against the Vodaphone mast was yesterday () handed to Manchester MP Tony Lloyd who is backing the campaign. Labour councillor Damien O'Connor has also asked for an "immediate inquiry" into why residents were not told about the plans before work began.
MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS 02/08/1999

23/07/99 UK: SCHOOL PHONE-MAST FURY - PARENTS BLAST COMPANY OVER `SAFETY' FEARS.
By SOPHIE TWEEDALE.
ANGRY parents fear that a mobile phone mast being erected next door to a playground could damage children's health.
Telephone company Vodaphone is placing the 50ft metal pole next door to St Wilfred's Primary School, in Newton Heath, on land belonging to the local cricket club.
But parents, who say they were not told about the plans, are worried children will be exposed to dangerous cancer-causing radiation.
Telecommunications base stations have already been banned in some countries and the World Health Organisation has said more research should be carried out. The building work for the mast is already underway but comes just weeks after MP David Blunkett ordered an urgent inquiry into the siting of mobile phone masts near schools.
Paula Norton, a lollipop lady at St Wilfred's, has 10-year-old twin girls who attend the school.
She said: "I am absolutely disgusted about this, our opinions have not been taken into consideration at all.
"They seem to think that because Newton Heath is a bit of a run down area they can do what they like and that no one will care, but we do.
"I am very frustrated and angry, they are putting this up when they don't know

enough about it, and that could be putting our children's health at risk. We will be writing to our local MPs about this, it is a disgrace."
Lab councillor for Newton Heath Damien O'Connor said: "I am totally and utterly against this mast.
"We are going to fight tooth and nail over this and do everything we can to stop it going ahead."
A Vodaphone spokeswoman said that no research could show that the masts had a hazardous effect on health.
She added: "All Vodaphone radio base stations are designed to meet the health and safety guidelines as set out by the National Radiological Protection Board."

MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS 23/07/1999

11/03/99 UK: TOWNS WARY OF CELLNET'S ENCROACHING PHONE MASTS. WILLIAM CHISHOLM.
A PLAN by the mobile phone company Cellnet to put up mobile phone masts in three Scottish towns has provoked concern about potential health risks and the effect on the environment.
A network of masts put up by phone companies in rural areas across Britain has already provoked strong opposition from residents. But now, Cellnet, which is 60 per cent owned by BT, wants to improve reception by siting masts on land it owns at telephone exchanges close to town centres.
The company has been refused permission to put a 25-metre high transmission mast in the middle of a residential area at Selkirk in the Borders after strong protests from householders living within 100 yards of the site.
According to Tom Henderson, the councillor for the area: "It was very important to block this proposal because of the possible health risk and unsightly visual intrusion. The company wanted to get its mast on the cheap because it has control over the land at the Selkirk exchange."
Mr Henderson, a retired transmitter manager used a Cellnet mobile phone to test reception in every part of Selkirk. They claimed the exercise proved there was no need for yet another mast in that area.
During a recent meeting with Cellnet representatives, Mr Henderson was told that the first choice for a new mast would be the roof of Selkirk High School. He said: "The council would not agree to that because of the radiation factor. But surely the risk would be just as great in a well-populated part of the town. I was told the radiation levels permitted for the proposed mast were ten times higher than limits imposed elsewhere in Europe and America."
Ian Borthwick, the head of development control with the Borders planning authority, said his department had been notified about proposals by Cellnet to put up mobile phone masts in the built-up area at Jedburgh and in an outstanding conservation area in Melrose. In each case, the identified site was the local telephone exchange. Mr Borthwick said: "We are receiving a cascade of applications and although we thought the network of masts in the Borders would be sufficient by now, the companies are continuing to demand even more."
The planning authorities were concerned they were virtually powerless to stop development of masts under a certain height, Mr Borthwick said. There also seemed to be a reluctance in many cases to opt for mast-sharing to reduce the number of structures.
Cellnet has been told that its proposal for Jedburgh is not considered appropriate even though the mast could be put up without planning permission.
Craig Millar, an area planning officer based in Hawick, said: "It would have a significant impact on the townscape being close to a riverside walk and the A68 road. We are concerned that masts, once sited on distant hillsides, could now be

developed in town centres."
The Melrose site is only 100 yards from the town's 12th-century abbey, one of the main tourist attractions in the Borders.
Alister Lorimer, a senior council planner, said Cellnet needed the Melrose mast because customers wanted to use mobile phones in their homes and offices. But efforts would have to be made to limit the proliferation of masts in the Borders, he said.
Dave Massey, a spokesman for Cellnet, said the development of free-standing masts in towns was highly unusual. In 70 per cent of cases mobile phone equipment in urban areas was fixed to existing buildings and structures, he said.
Mr Massey added: "When it is considered essential to put up a new mast in an urban setting we will consider the effect on the environment and consult the planning authority. But we have to balance that with customer demand.
"The public should be assured that all of our sites operate within strict guidelines on radiation emissions. The World Health Organisation says radiation levels around mobile phone base stations are not considered a health risk. The power output from the top of an antenna is very low, around 100 watts."
SCOTSMAN 11/03/1999 P4

21/02/99 UK: PHONE MAST LINK TO CANCER IS DENIED.
By Sophie Goodchild.
A REPORT from the World Health Organisation, which says that mobile phone communications masts do not cause cancer, has been branded a "whitewash".
The as yet unpublished document, a copy of which has been obtained by The Independent on Sunday, claims there is no "tangible or proven scientific evidence" that emissions from base stations for mobile phones can cause cancer or other damage to health.
However, scientists and campaigners say the study, which took two years to complete, ignores independent research which has shown links between the masts and cancer.
They criticise the fact that the two scientists who produced the 42-page document, Electromagnetic Fields, are both employed by the National Radiological Protection Board, which is funded by a combination of government and private-sector money, some of which comes from mobile phone companies.
The report also refers to NRPB guidelines on safe emission levels, which are higher than those in mainland Europe.
Campaigners are concerned, too, that the report could mislead planning authorities, which have been sent a copy by the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions. The DETR has circulated the document as part of its own consultation exercise on the erection of masts for mobile phones, and intends to publish guidelines on the issue later this year.
The WHO report, written by Philip Chadwick and Zenon Sienkiewicz, says the possibility of health risks from electromagnetic fields is an area where attitudes can be based "more on beliefs and fears than on scientific fact and knowledge", although it concedes that more research needs to be carried out.
It also suggests that power and communications companies could be encouraged to sponsor initiatives to educate the public over the issue.
The siting of mobile phone masts has already provoked a number of protests across Britain. Mobile phone companies such as Orange have taken steps to disguise masts as trees to minimise the visual impact, but this has not quelled opposition from growing numbers of people who are more concerned about the possible effects on their health.
This has caused problems for planning authorities and some have declined

permission for the masts to be sited near homes on the strength of public opinion.

Next month, there will be a judicial review in the High Court of a case brought by residents in Ballymacashen, Northern Ireland, who are objecting to the building of a mobile phone mast by Orange.

The families, who have already accused the DETR of failing to deal with their concerns, are backed by Northern Ireland Families Against Telecommunications Transmitters (Nifatt).

Nifatt wants to ensure that, in the future, phone masts are not erected within 300 to 500 metres of residential properties.

Margaret Dean, founder of Nifatt, claims people are being treated as guinea pigs and that the report is misleading. "It is a whitewash," she said. "We would have thought the WHO would have used European guidelines as their standard. This makes the report misleading. How long are they going to ignore the evidence?"

Her views are echoed by Roger Coghill, a biologist who has published his own research showing the effect of mobile phone emissions on the human immune system. "They are putting this document forward as a WHO document but it has been written by the NRPB," he said.

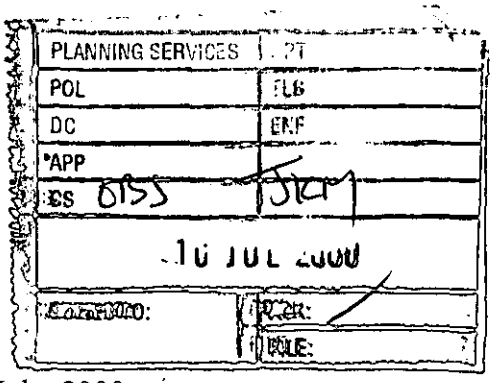
"There have been at least four studies which show there is a link between emissions and childhood leukaemia. The DETR should admit that there are health effects.

"If you had listened to the NRPB on the effects of X-rays, there would not be a single radiologist alive today. The report is totally biased and selective," he added.

Dr Michael Clarke, a spokesman for the NRPB, denied that the report was biased. "We were approached by the WHO because we are one of the only places with the right expertise," he said. "No one can be completely objective, but our scientists were acting independently and not representing the NRPB.

"We have nothing against anecdotal evidence but you have to look at the issue as a whole, and the whole shows there is no scientific evidence to prove there is a risk at guideline levels."

INDEPENDENT ON SUNDAY 21/02/1999 P11



The Chief Planning Officer,
Wokingham District Council,
Council Offices,
Shute End,
Wokingham
RG40 1WR

8 July 2000

FAO Joss Miller
RE: Planning Application TL/2000/1688

Dear Sir/Madam,

We wish to register an objection to the above-mentioned application for a 16.5m telecommunication mast to be erected in the grounds of Sonning Golf Club.

You will no doubt be aware that a similar proposal was made in recent months on behalf of Orange PLC not 50 metres from the current site,albeit on the opposite side of the railway bridge.This application was turned down, in no small measure,to the fact that several local residents voiced their numerous but very valid concerns.

First among these is the potential health hazard caused by radiation emissions from a combination of low and high frequency radio waves. Until such time as reputable independent researchers publish their incontrovertible findings this problem will remain a major unknown.

Secondly, this proposal would appear to conflict with Wokingham's principle of not allowing the siting of such masts within a specified range of residential property, as there are several houses within the 60 metre boundary proposed by the Council. Although we understand the need for continuity of signals given the huge surge in mobile phone use, it would seem that the only communication blackspot is in the railway cutting and would therefore suggest that an alternative site along the line is found.

Finally, the potential eyesore of a 16.5 metre mast looming over the otherwise attractive landscape is only too obvious,and would certainly not be in keeping with the general amenity of the area.

We would therefore ask you to take these points into consideration when this proposal is scrutinised Included in this letter are many signatures, in the form of a petition, endorsing the sentiments expressed above.

Yours Faithfully,

C. Davison

CC; Sonning Parish Council
Woodley Town Council
Coling Lawley

Mr.N. & Mrs.C. A. Davison,
'Applecote',
1 Highcliffe Close,
Woodley
Reading RG 5 4 RE.

PLANNING SERVICES | HPT
POL | TLS
DC | ENF
10 JUL 2000
ACK
FILE

PETITION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST AT SONNING GOLF CLUB
APPLICATION NUMBER TL/2000/1688

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WISH TO REGISTER OUR OBJECTION TO PLANNING APPLICATION TL/2000/1688 ON THE FOLLOWING GROUNDS.

- The siting of a 16.5m mast adjacent to residential properties is not in keeping with the general amenity of the area
- Sufficient concerns have been voiced regarding the radiation from these masts to have prevented the siting of such masts adjacent to schools, and residential areas. This particular siting on Duffield road is passed by many children going to and from Willowside and Waingels Copse schools.
- It is not uncommon to see adults and young children at the railway bridge watching trains – they should not be exposed to radiation from such a source upon the public highway.

NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
R.E. Ayling	1 Copse Mead	
	1 Copse Mead	
D.W.	29 - Duffield Rd.	

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Mr. + Mrs A. Lomax	2 Highcliffe Close, Woodley.
mr & mrs M. Riley	3 Highcliffe close, woodley
Mrs V Cashin	4 Highcliffe Close, Woodley
J D Reynolds	5 Highcliffe Close. Woodley
Miriel Ayerst	6 Highcliffe Close Woodley
Jemima Hall.	6 Highcliffe Close.
Robert Milligan	7 Highcliffe Close.
R. Drakeford-Lewis	8. Highcliffe Close
[illegible]	8. Highcliffe Close
C [illegible]	9 Highcliffe Close
A. Jenkins	Foxborough. Highcliffe Close.
S. Beat	11, High Cliffe Close, Woodley.
[illegible]	12, " " "
S. Bland	15 Highcliffe Close, Woodley
[illegible]	16. Highcliffe Cl. Woodley.

PLANNING SERV[illegible]
POL
DC
APP
CS
10 JUL 2000
COPIES TO:
ACK:

Tel. 0118 974 6463 (Direct Line)

Date. 6 July 2000

My ref. JM/MLT/TL/2000/1688

Your ref.

Mr S Edwards
APT
Dolphin House
Albany Park
Camberley
Surrey
GU15 2PL

Environmental Services Department
Planning Services
P.O. Box 157
Shute End, Wokingham
Berkshire RG40 1WR
Tel: (0118) 974 6000
Fax: (0118) 974 6484
Minicom No: (0118) 977 8909
DX: 33506 – Wokingham
E-mail:

Dear Mr Edwards,

RE: PROPOSED ERECTION OF A 15 METRE HIGH MONOPOLE WITH THREE DUAL POLAR ANTENNAS, TWO DISH ANTENNAS, ONE RADIO EQUIPMENT CABIN AND ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT AT SONNING GOLF CLUB LTD, DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING. (TL/2000/1688)

I refer to your notification for a telecommunications 15 metre high monopole with three antennas, two dish antennas, an equipment cabin and ancillary development.

I write to formally advise you that the Local Planning Authority requires prior approval of this scheme, in view of its proximity to residential properties.

I would be grateful if you could advise me in writing within ten days of the date of this letter, if you are able to revise the scheme and locate it to an alternative location, which would be significantly further away from any sensitive issues.

Yours sincerely

M L [illegible]
Principle Development Control Officer

PLANNING SERVICES | HPT
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DC | ENF
APS
CS
26 JUN 2000
COPIES TO: | ACK:

WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

From: Joanne Ellis, Environmental Health

My Ref: JPE/lw/tower

To: Joss Miller, Planning

Your Ref: TL/2000/1688

Date: 21 June 2000

PROPOSED ERECTION OF 15 METRE HIGH MAST WITH THREE DUAL POLAR ANTENNAS, TWO DISH ANTENNAS AND ONE RADIO EQUIPMENT CABIN.

SONNING GOLF CLUB, DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING

I have evaluated the above proposals and have no objections to planning consent but have the following comments to make in relation to this proposal:

There have been questions raised as to the possibility of adverse health effects from electromagnetic radiation from telecommunication base stations and their positioning in relation to residential development and, in particular schools.

The National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) was established by the Radiological Protection Act 1970 and is responsible for conducting research and providing advice and services for protection against ionising and non-ionising radiation's in the U.K. They are continually reviewing the vast body of world-wide research on the subject.

The NRPB's current advice is that there is no proven human health risks from these installations. This position is confirmed by the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and pressure groups such as Powerwatch network . There are however countries and areas of the world where precautionary measures have been adopted , e.g. New Zealand Ministry of Education has issued a policy statement preventing cellular phone antennas from being sited at state schools in the future.

Further research is currently being undertaken into possible health implications although to date no definitive statement can be made.

The NRPB have set up an Advisory Group to look into this matter. This Group has concluded, in reference to buffer zones for sensitive developments, that there is neither a clear basis from which to derive a meaningful assessment of risk , nor is there any indication of how putative risk might vary with exposure. Thus there is no scientific justification for seeking to reduce exposure in these situations and that a decision to do so must be based on social and economic rather than scientific grounds.

The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health's current policy is as follows :

"The CIEH with regard to overhead and buried high voltage power lines, electricity sub-stations, wind generators, microwave and radio transmitters, mobile telephone base stations and other similar installations emitting electro magnetic radiation (EMR) in close proximity to dwellings considers :

a) That the effect on human health based on current scientific evidence is insignificant and not proven.
b) That there is no convincing national or international scientific research linking Electromagnetic Radiation and deterioration in human health.
c) That a precautionary approach to restricting building or access near such installations (apart from physical safety barriers) cannot be sustained on health grounds alone and if adopted must be based on access, amenity, and public acceptability considerations.
d) That local authorities should adopt a policy on how to address questions from the public on Electromagnetic radiation from such sources."

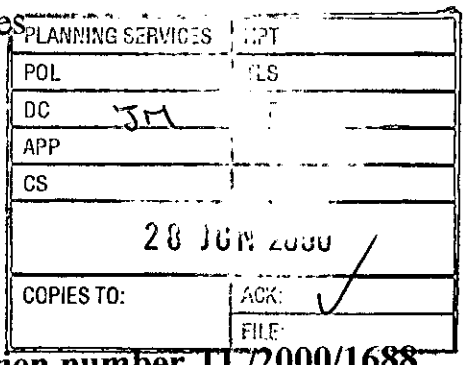
Please contact me if you require further information.



Joanne Ellis
Senior Environmental Health Officer

LINKSIDE
DUFFIELD ROAD
SONNING
RG4 6GJ

Environmental Services Department
Planning Services
P.O.Box 157
Shute End
Wokingham
RG40 1WR



23rd June 2000

Dear Sirs,

REF: Application number TL/2000/1688

We are very concerned and object to the proposed erection of the Bt Cellnet mast referred to under the above reference.

Our objections are based on the uncertainty of the potential health risks from radiation together with the effect that such a mast would have on the valuation and resale of my property.

We are given to understand that a health risk link has not been proven but as yet no authority is able to state that no such risk exists as research is ongoing. With the degree of uncertainty that exists this proposal must be rejected in the interests of the immediate residents.

The erection of such a mast within a short distance of our home is unacceptable and is not in keeping with the surrounding area. An alternative site should be found away from residential properties.

Yours sincerely,

Mr N Chan.

Mr C Chan

Mrs Ong Poh Choo

Dr. Salah E. Loutfi

Little Tudor, Duffield Rd, Sonning , Berks. RG4 6GJ
Telephone:(0118) 969 9288 - Fax:(0118) 944 8593

Environmental Services Department
Planning Services
P.O.Box 157
Shute End
Wokingham
RG40 1WR

PLANNING SERVICES
POL
DC JM
APP
CS
28 JUN 2000
COPIES TO:
ACK:
FILE:

Dear Sirs,

Ref: Application number TL /2000/1688

My family and I strongly object to the proposed erection of the mast for many reasons chief among them are:

- The uncertainty about the effect of prolonged exposure to the emitted radiation.
- The erection of the said mast without doubt will result in devaluation of our property and will render the property difficult to sell due to the prevailing public concern over radiation.
- The council policy of not allowing the erecting of such mast within the vicinity of their school is to protect the children . How about their protection at home where they are supposed to spend most of their time. In addition how about the protection of the general public young and old.
- We are sure that there is no doubt in any body's mind that the sighting will be totally out of keeping with the surroundings. The only cause for this is greed and lack of consideration for the good being of very tolerant neighbors. We believe the management of Sonning Golf Club is constantly violating the terms of the previous planning permission issued to them. Rather than having a respectable sports club in our neighborhood we ended having a noisy commercial and rowdy outfit.
- On many occasions we seriously considered calling the police however we abstained from doing so to save an already stretched police force from an additional burden . We are astonished about the lackadaisical attitude of the authorities with their neglect on checking the adherence to the terms of the issued license.

We therefore hereby strongly object to the erection of proposed erection of the mast.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. S.E. LOUTFI

Mrs. J. LOUTFI

TEL: 0118 9696371
FAX: 0118 9272339

E MAIL: BJSMPS @ EMAIL MSN.COM

TUDOR LODGE
DUFFIELD ROAD
SONNING ON THAMES
BERKSHIRE
RG4 6GJ

Environmental Services Department
Planning Services
P.O.Box 157
Shute End
Wokingham
RG40 1WR

PLANNING SERVICES | HPT
POL | TLS
DC JH | C.F
APP |
CS | 23rd June 2000
27 JUN 2000
COPIES TO: | ACK:
FILE:

Dear Sirs,

REF: Application number TL/2000/1688

Your notification of proposals under the above reference refers.

We, the undersigned, wish to render the strongest possible objection to the proposed erection of the stated mast for the following reasons.

1. The N R P B at Harwell still have ongoing research on the question of radiation and potential health risks. We understand that the latest report is that there is not **AS YET** a proven health risk but their report is inconclusive as it is unable to confirm that **NO** risk exists. We are not prepared to take any chances.

2. I understand that the Councils official line is that they will not permit the erection of such masts within their own schools. If the Council are cautious in this direction then we are equally adamant that we do not want this structure within sight of and only a small distance from our domestic dwelling.

3. The erection of the said mast may well result in devaluation of my property and in view of the general publics concern over radiation effects could result in a sale becoming difficult.

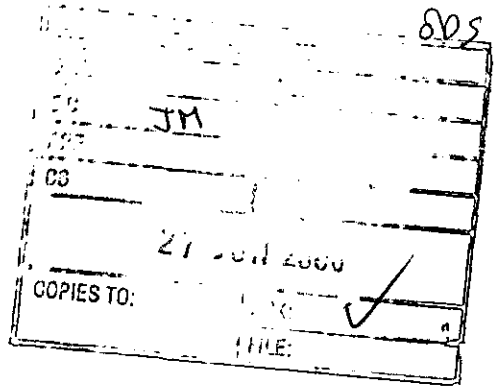
4. Finally the proposed sighting is totally out of keeping with the surrounding residential environment and many other sites would be more environmentally friendly.

Yours sincerely,

Mr B J Shillito Mrs M P Shillito

Dr. Salah E. Loutfi

Little Tudor, Duffield Rd, Sonning , Berks. RG4 6GJ
Telephone:(0118) 969 9288 - Fax:(0118) 944 8593



Environmental Services Department
Planning Services
P.O.Box 157
Shute End
Wokingham
RG40 1WR

Dear Sirs,

Ref: Application number TL /2000/1688

My family and I strongly object to the proposed erection of the mast for many reasons chief among them are:

- The uncertainty about the effect of prolonged exposure to the emitted radiation.
- The erection of the said mast without doubt will result in devaluation of our property and will render the property difficult to sell due to the prevailing public concern over radiation.
- The council policy of not allowing the erecting of such mast within the vicinity of their school is to protect the children . How about their protection at home where they are supposed to spend most of their time. In addition how about the protection of the general public young and old.
- We are sure that there is no doubt in any body's mind that the sighting will be totally out of keeping with the surroundings. The only cause for this is greed and lack of consideration for the good being of very tolerant neighbors. We believe the management of Sonning Golf Club is constantly violating the terms of the previous planning permission issued to them. Rather than having a respectable sports club in our neighborhood we ended having a noisy commercial and rowdy outfit.
- On many occasions we seriously considered calling the police however we abstained from doing so to save an already stretched police force from an additional burden . We are astonished about the lackadaisical attitude of the authorities with their neglect on checking the adherence to the terms of the issued license.

We therefore hereby strongly object to the erection of proposed erection of the mast.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. S.E. LOUTFI

Mrs. J. LOUTFI

PLANNING SERVICES	HPT
POL	TLS
DC	ENF
APP	
CS	
MBS 03 JUL 2000	
COPIES TO:	ACK:
	FILE

The Copse
103 Pound Lane
Sonning
Berks
RG4 6GG

30 June 2000

Joss Miller
Case Officer
Wokingham DC

Dear Sir

Re. PLANNING APPLICATION TL/2000/1688

As I live close to the Sonning Golf clubhouse and car park I am writing to object to the proposal to erect a 15 metre high mast so close to houses in the busy residential area of Pound Lane and Duffield Road. I am also uneasy concerning possible health risks...

The mast will be unsightly and right out of place in what is currently a pretty country landscape. Property values in the vicinity may also be affected.

I hope that Wokingham District Council will oppose this application and turn down any future proposals to erect high masts so close to houses in this area.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully

R H SIMMONDS (Mr)

Tel: (0118) 974 6463

Date:

My ref: TL/2000/1688

Environmental Services Department
Planning Services
P.O. Box 157
Shute End, Wokingham
Berkshire RG40 1WR
Tel: (0118) 974 6000
Fax: (0118) 974 6484
Minicom No: (0118) 974 6991
DX: 33506 – Wokingham

CONFIDENTIAL

Councillor N Rose
Spinney Side
Holme Park Farm Lane
Sonning
Berks
RG4 6SX

Dear Councillor

Application Number: TL/2000/1688
Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Sonning, Reading.
Proposed erection of 15 metre high mast with three dual polar antennas two dish antennas and one radio equipment cabin.

I write to let you know that the above mentioned application has been recommended for APPROVAL: ☐ REFUSAL: ☐ under delegated powers.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact **Joss Miller** on **(0118) 974 6463**. If you then feel the application needs to be transferred to the next available Development Control Sub-Committee for decision please fill in the form below.
This form must be received no later than _____

Yours faithfully

John Mitchell
Development Control Manager

LISTING FORM

Case officer: **Joss Miller** Application Number: **TL/2000/1688**
Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Sonning, Reading.
Proposed erection of 15 metre high mast with three dual polar antennas two dish antennas and one radio equipment cabin.

Transfer: Yes ☐ No ☐
Reason for Transfer:

_____

_____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Councillor N Rose

NB. It would be helpful for speedy decision making if you could respond, even if you do not wish this application to be transferred.

Received by Wokingham District Council

Application No: TL/2000/1688

Proposal:
Proposed erection of 15 metre high mast with three dual polar antennas two dish antennas and one radio equipment cabin.

Location:
Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Sonning, 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 notice for delivery of plans.

Comments should be sent in writing QUOTING THE APPLICATION NUMBER to the Case Officer Joss Miller P.O. Box 157 Council Offices, Shute End, Wokingham Berkshire, RG40 1WR to arrive on or before 09/07/2000. 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

14 June 2000

Check scale on GIS.
— clubhouse has people
living in it. (flats).

42 DAYS
24-7-00

WOKINGHAM D.C. DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

Start date: 12-06-00	Map No. 37 Site 0.01
Officer: JM / Application No. TL/2000/1688	Easting: ..... Flood Pln .....
	Northing: ..... Mineral .....

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

Description:
(TL) PROPOSED ERECTION OF 15M HIGH MAST WITH 3 DUAL POLAR ANTENNAS, 2 DISH ANTENNAS & ONE RADIO EQUIPMENT CABIN

Location: SONNING GOLF CLUB LTD DUFFIELD ROAD

Parish: SONNING Ward: Sonning
14.6.2000

Applicant: BT CELLNET

Fee Received 35-00 (9) 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 : 14.6.2000 Parish Council Informed - YES / NO

INTERNAL CONSULTATIONS

Building Control : .....
Landscape .....
Trees .....
Conservation Officer .....
Environmental Health O. ✓
Housing .....
Leisure & Cultural services .....
Public Rights of Way .....
Property O. ✓
District Secretary (only if called in by SOS) .....
Policy & Plans .....
Strategic Planning (JSPU) .....
Minerals (BABTIE) .....
Archaeological Site (BABTIE) : .....
Education .....
Social Services .....
Highways O. ✓

EXTERNAL CONSULTATIONS

Adjacent D P A : .....
Adjacent Parish : .....
Southern Electricity Board .....
British Gas .....
PSA Oil Pipeline .....
Transco : .....
Environment Agency .....

Rail Track .....
Police Arch. Liaison Officer .....

HERITAGE BODIES

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

OTHERS:

.....
.....
.....

NEIGHBOURS:

See attached ✓

CONSULTATION SHEET

APPLICATION NO.
TL/2000/1688

1859

ADDRESS TO WHICH LETTER SENT	DATE SENT	REPLY RECEIVED (DATE)	APPEAL NOTIFICATION SENT
Sonning Golf Club Duffield Road Sonning	14.6.2000		
Keepers House " "			
Tudor Lodge " "			
Linkside " "			
39-45 (odds) Willowside Woodley.			
34-46 (Evens.) " "			
11, 12, 16 Highcliffe Close Woodley.			
Little Tudor Duffield Road Sonning			

12 JUN 2000* 1688

A·P·T

Dolphin House, Albany Park, Camberley, Surrey GU15 2PL
Telephone: (01276) 605000 Fax: (01276) 683781
Web Site: www.aptelecom.com

Chief Planning Officer
Wokingham District Council
Council Offices
Shute End
Wokingham
RG11 1BN

Our Ref: 9922
9th June 2000

Sent by Recorded Delivery

Dear Sir

NOTICE OF PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED BY TELECOM SECURICOR CELLULAR RADIO LTD. AT SONNING GOLF CLUB LTD., DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG14 6GJ

Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd is licensed to provide a Cellular Radio Network within the United Kingdom. In order to facilitate this, the Company has been conferred the status of Public Telecommunications Code System Operator. Cellular Radio systems are designated as Public Telecommunication Systems under Section 9 of the Telecommunications Act 1984.

We are writing, on behalf of Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd, to make application under condition A.2.(4) of Class A of Part 24 of Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. We attach plans (Ref No's: P/9922/GEN/001A, /002 &/003) showing the proposed installation, and a cheque for the sum of £35 (thirty-five pounds).

Should you wish to discuss the proposals in greater detail please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours faithfully

Simon Edwards
On behalf of Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd

Direct line: 01276 605811

A·P·T

Dolphin House, Albany Park, Camberley, Surrey GU15 2PL
Telephone: (01276) 605000 Fax: (01276) 683781
Web Site: www.aptelecom.com

12. JUN. 2000* 1688

Chief Planning Officer
Wokingham District Council
Council Offices
Shute End
Wokingham
RG11 1BN

Our Ref: 9922
9th June 2000

Sent by Recorded Delivery

Dear Sir

Re: NOTICE OF PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED BY TELECOM SECURICOR CELLULAR RADIO LTD AT SONNING GOLF CLUB LTD., DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG14 6GJ

Please find enclosed a Notice of Permitted Development for the installation of a radio base station at the above site. My client is proposing to erect one 15-metre mast complete with three dual polar antennas, two dish antennas and one radio equipment cabin.

Our client, Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd. (BTCellnet) is a Public Telecommunications Code System Operator licensed by the Department of Trade and Industry to provide a personal communications network to the whole of the United Kingdom. In order to achieve this a planned network of interacting cells of varying sizes is required and is essential to ensure a high standard of service. The mobile telephone is a tool now used in every arena of daily life. In light of the growth of telecommunications, sites need to be established to provide radio signal coverage to residential and business settings, for leisure and industry, and to metropolitan and rural locations. This means the search areas can be quite small because the installations are serving specific areas of the community.

Ideally the radio base station should be located at the cell nominal but due to many reasons this is often not achievable. Therefore our clients allow a degree of tolerance in regard to the area to be surveyed and this is known as the search area. However, the distance it can be located from the cell centre is limited by the need to achieve an efficient distribution of cells avoiding the signals between cells utilising the same frequency.

The area of Sonning/Charvil has been designated as a site where a radio base station is required in order to provide radio telephone coverage to the surrounding area. It is also required to provide a contiguous service to my clients' network.

The requirement for a base station at the above site can most easily be shown by the Network plan that is a computerised radio coverage prediction chart. The plots are very precise and their accuracy is constantly confirmed by the use of mobile towers and drive around radio surveys. The accuracy has been further confirmed by the setting up of the network throughout the United Kingdom. A radio plot is enclosed which shows the current radio coverage for the area surrounding Sonning/Charvil.

...cont'd...

The coloured plots represent the strength of radio signals as they leave the antennas. The strongest signals are red and orange and as they get progressively weaker the colours change. The green, dark green and clear areas represent regions where signals are at their weakest and within these areas it is probable that no reception would be received. These areas are known as "holes" and within holes in the coverage area users to the system will experience the following:

i) when a customer attempts to join the network they will be unable to obtain a link to a base station. This is an important factor should a vehicle break down in the area, especially in regard to females travelling alone;

ii) a customer passing through the area using a mobile telephone will be cut off, which is known as "drop out";

iii) a telephone user trying to contact a customer in the area will be unable to get through;

iv) emergency services will not be contactable; last year over three million 999 calls were accessed via mobile telephones.

It is for these reasons that it is important to achieve a continuous service for mobile users. The main complaints received by mobile telephone operators about their service relate to the problems associated with dropped calls and no service.

The installation at Sonning Golf Club Ltd. will provide radio coverage to the area currently experiencing poor coverage.

Plot A shows existing BT Cellnet Coverage without the proposed site. Plot B shows existing and planned coverage and the extent and coverage of the proposed site in continuity with other cells in the area.

Our brief as consultants to BTCellnet is to survey the designated area to locate a suitable Radio Base Station site. When looking for sites there are a number of important considerations that are taken into account:

1. **The radio implication of the site:** Radio signals are transmitted through the network by using fixed links at such frequencies that necessitate an uninterrupted line of site. To achieve this the installation must reach a sufficient height above surrounding buildings and trees.
2. **Land availability:** The site is dependent upon landowners' willingness to see their property used for this purpose.
3. **Planning:** Every effort is made to ensure that the best site is chosen in relation to its planning characteristics, for instance, the effect on the amenity of the adjoining property, the availability of effective screening etc. However, this is clearly constrained by the technical parameters of the system and the land availability previously mentioned.

The search area is situated to the north-east of Reading town centre. The area is intersected by the A4 running from the north-east to the south-west from London to Reading. On the south side of the A4 is the Paddington to Reading railway line, again running approximately north-east to south-west. On the north side of the A4 are a number of large sports clubs and residential properties. On the south side between the A4 and the railway line is a large golf course and a rugby club. Much of the land to the south of the search area is earmarked for residential development. Land heights within the cell range from 60m AMSL to 45m AMSL. Please find enclosed the search and coverage area for the designated site. The search area is the region within which my client would seek to locate a radio base station, and the coverage area is the region that requires radio signal coverage.

...cont'd...

The search area for this particular installation is quite small and is shown on the enclosed map. A number of sites were investigated during the survey of the area and these are also shown on the map. Waingel's Copse School (Site A), Reading Rugby Club (Site B) and the hockey club (Site C) were discounted as the landowners were not interested in having a radio base station on their property. The water tower (Site E) was discounted as there was no space available for the proposed radio equipment. The police mast (Site F) was discounted as the police station is due to be redeveloped. The industrial estate (Site G) and Ashenbury Park (Site H) are located too far from the search area to provide adequate radio coverage to the target area. These sites were therefore eliminated from the survey. A 15-metre Vodafone mast (Site A) was noted. However, this was discounted as it is also located too far from the search area to provide adequate radio coverage. Old Redingensians Sports Club (Site 2) was discounted as it will not provide adequate coverage to the railway line. The proposed option will provide coverage to the railway line and the other target areas.

The site at Sonning Golf Club Ltd. is located in an area that will provide good radio coverage to the target area. The site provider is willing to have a radio base station on his land and access to the site is good. The proposed mast will be located away from the nearest residential areas. A number of nearby trees located to the south and east will provide screening to the mast and compound. My client is also proposing to provide a hedge strip to link the tree screening to the south of the site. A building situated to the north-west of the site will also provide further screening. The mast will be of a slim-line design, therefore with the screening provided by the surrounding trees, building and the proposed hedging should have little impact on the area. To further ameliorate the development the mast and equipment can be coloured to any BS colour if required. It is also proposed that the radio equipment cabin will be painted to match the adjacent building.

I trust that this information will be helpful in reaching decision on this application but if more information or a site visit is required please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

Simon Edwards
On behalf of Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd.

Direct line: 01276 605811

A·P·T

Dolphin House, Albany Park, Camberley, Surrey GU15 2PL
Telephone: (01276) 605000 Fax: (01276) 683781
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POL
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FILE:

Chief Planning Officer
Wokingham District Council
Council Offices
Shute End
Wokingham
RG11 1BN

Our Ref: 9922
13th June 2000

Sent by Recorded Delivery

Dear Sir

Re: NOTICE OF PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED BY TELECOM SECURICOR *CELLULAR RADIO LTD AT SONNING GOLF CLUB LTD., DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG14 6GJ*

Further to the application for Permitted Development submitted to you on the 9th June 2000, please find enclosed a copy of the Site Notice location plan. The initial location plan did not have the position of the Site Notice marked on.

Yours faithfully

Simon Edwards
On behalf of Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd.

Direct line: 01276 605811

NOTE A

SITE NOTICE

Proposed development at **SONNING GOLF CLUB, DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG14 6GJ. – GRID REFERENCE: SU 7650/7456. SITE REF. 9922**

I give notice that _A.P.T.

on behalf of Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd

is applying to - **WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

under paragraph A.2(4A) of Part 24 of Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 for its determination as to whether the prior approval of the authority will be required to the siting and appearance of

To erect a 15m mast complete with three dual polar antennas, two dishes, one radio equipment cabin (3725 x 2525 x 2805mm high) and ancillary development thereto.

Under Part 24 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, and Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) Order **WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL** are allowed 42 days beginning with the date of application to consider whether prior approval will be required to the siting and appearance of the development proposed and, if so, to give or refuse such approval and to serve that decision upon the applicant.

Members of the public may inspect copies of the application and accompanying plans at:

PLANNING DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL OFFICES, SHUTE END, WOKINGHAM, RG11 1BN.

Individuals and organisations wishing to make representations about the siting and appearance of the proposed development are invited to forward their views in writing no later than **4th July 2000** to

PLANNING DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL OFFICES, SHUTE END, WOKINGHAM, RG11 1BN
clearly stating that comments are being forwarded in relation to the proposed development of a ground-based mast at:

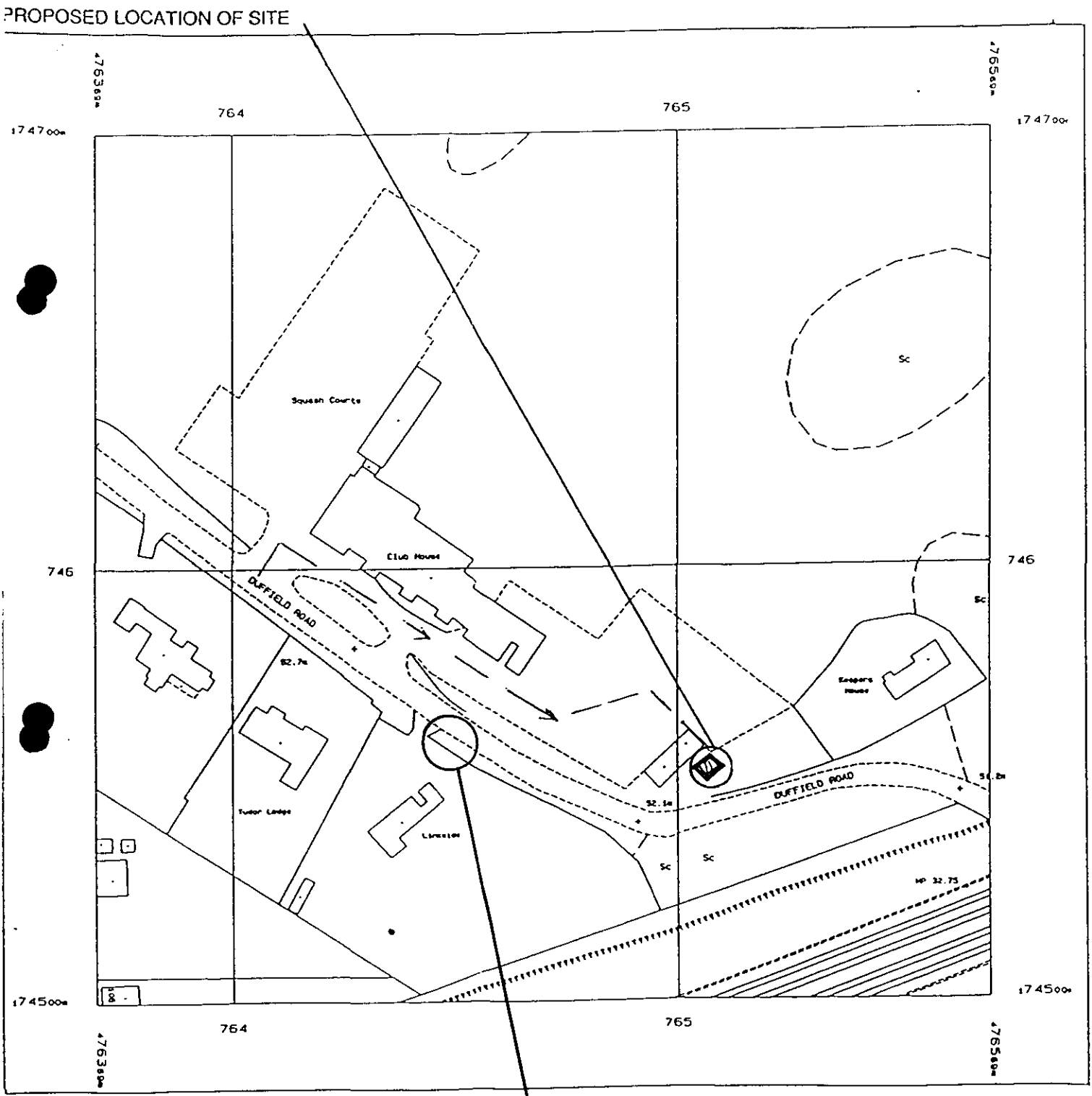
SONNING GOLF CLUB, DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG14 6GJ. – GRID REFERENCE: SU 7650/7456. SITE REF. 9922

SIGNED: 

ON BEHALF OF: Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd

DATED 13th June 2000

SITE NOTICE LOCATION PLAN



12.JUN.2000* 1688
12.JUN.2000* 168

ANNEX C

(Part 2.1 (ii) of the Code refers)

INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY AN APPLICATION FOR PRIOR APPROVAL DETERMINATION UNDER PART 24 OF THE GPDO IN RESPECT OF PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT BY TELECOMMUNICATIONS CODE SYSTEM OPERATORS

1) PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

i) Licence notification i.e. pre rollout of network: Date 26.08.1996

Name of LPA contact: THE CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER

ii) On sites in specific cell(s): 9922 Date 09/06/00

Name of LPA contact: Mrs. Hurst

2A. NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT

Name *TELECOM SECURICOR CELLULAR RADIO LTD.*

Address 1, BRUNEL WAY, SLOUGH

Postcode SL1 1XL Tel (01753) 564504

2B. AGENT'S NAME, ADDRESS AND CONTACT

Name A.P.T.

Address DOLPHIN HOUSE, ALBANY PARK, CAMBERLEY, SURREY

Postcode GU15 2PL Tel (01276) 605016

Contact RUSSELL PRICE

2C. LOCATION OF PROPOSAL

Location: SONNING GOLF CLUB LTD., DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG4 6GJ.

2D. O.S. SHEET/GRID REFERENCE

Sheet and six-figure grid reference of proposed development

Sheet SU Grid reference: 7650/7456

Please continue overleaf

3. PURPOSE OF DEVELOPMENT

A radio installation is required at the above location to provide radiotelephone coverage to the surrounding area. It is also required in order to provide contiguous radio cover to my Client's network.

The antennas must be located at the shown height to provide adequate radio coverage to the cell. Any reduction to this height would bring about a corresponding reduction to the radio coverage.

See supporting information.

4. THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE (Please enclose a site plan and indicate details of cell boundaries, and whether shared mast/tower or free-standing)

i) Type of structure
(e.g. tower, mast etc)
.....MAST.....

overall height 15 metres

height of existing building (where applicable) .....metres

ii) Equipment housing (each cabin)

Length ...3.725 metres width ...2.525 metres height ...2.805 metres

iii) Materials (as applicable)
Tower/mast etc:- type of material and external colour

MAST – GALVANISED STEELWORK.....
equipment housing:- type of material and external colour

CABIN – GREY PLASTIC COATED METAL.....

Location of and distance to nearest residential or commercial property (where applicable):-

.....

5.
DISTANCE FROM AIRFIELD OR AERODROME (Please tick as appropriate)

Will the structure be within 3km of an aerodrome or airfield?	Yes	☐	No	☒
Has the Civil Aviation Authority or Secretary of State for Defence (as appropriate) been notified?	Yes	☐	No	☐

Signed ..... Date 09/06/2000
On behalf of TELECOM SECURICOR CELLULAR RADIO LTD.

12. JUN. 2000* 1688

NOTE A

SITE NOTICE

Proposed development at **SONNING GOLF CLUB, DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG14 6GJ. – GRID REFERENCE: SU 7650/7456. SITE REF. 9922**

I give notice that _A.P.T.

on behalf of Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd

is applying to - **WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

under paragraph A.2(4A) of Part 24 of Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 for its determination as to whether the prior approval of the authority will be required to the siting and appearance of

To erect a 15m mast complete with three dual polar antennas, two dishes, one radio equipment cabin (3725 x 2525 x 2805mm high) and ancillary development thereto.

Under Part 24 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, and Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) Order **WOKINGHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL** are allowed 42 days beginning with the date of application to consider whether prior approval will be required to the siting and appearance of the development proposed and, if so, to give or refuse such approval and to serve that decision upon the applicant.

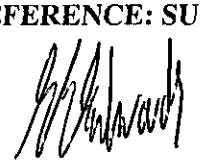
Members of the public may inspect copies of the application and accompanying plans at:

PLANNING DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL OFFICES, SHUTE END, WOKINGHAM, RG11 1BN.

Individuals and organisations wishing to make representations about the siting and appearance of the proposed development are invited to forward their views in writing no later than **4th July 2000** to

PLANNING DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL OFFICES, SHUTE END, WOKINGHAM, RG11 1BN
clearly stating that comments are being forwarded in relation to the proposed development of a ground-based mast at:

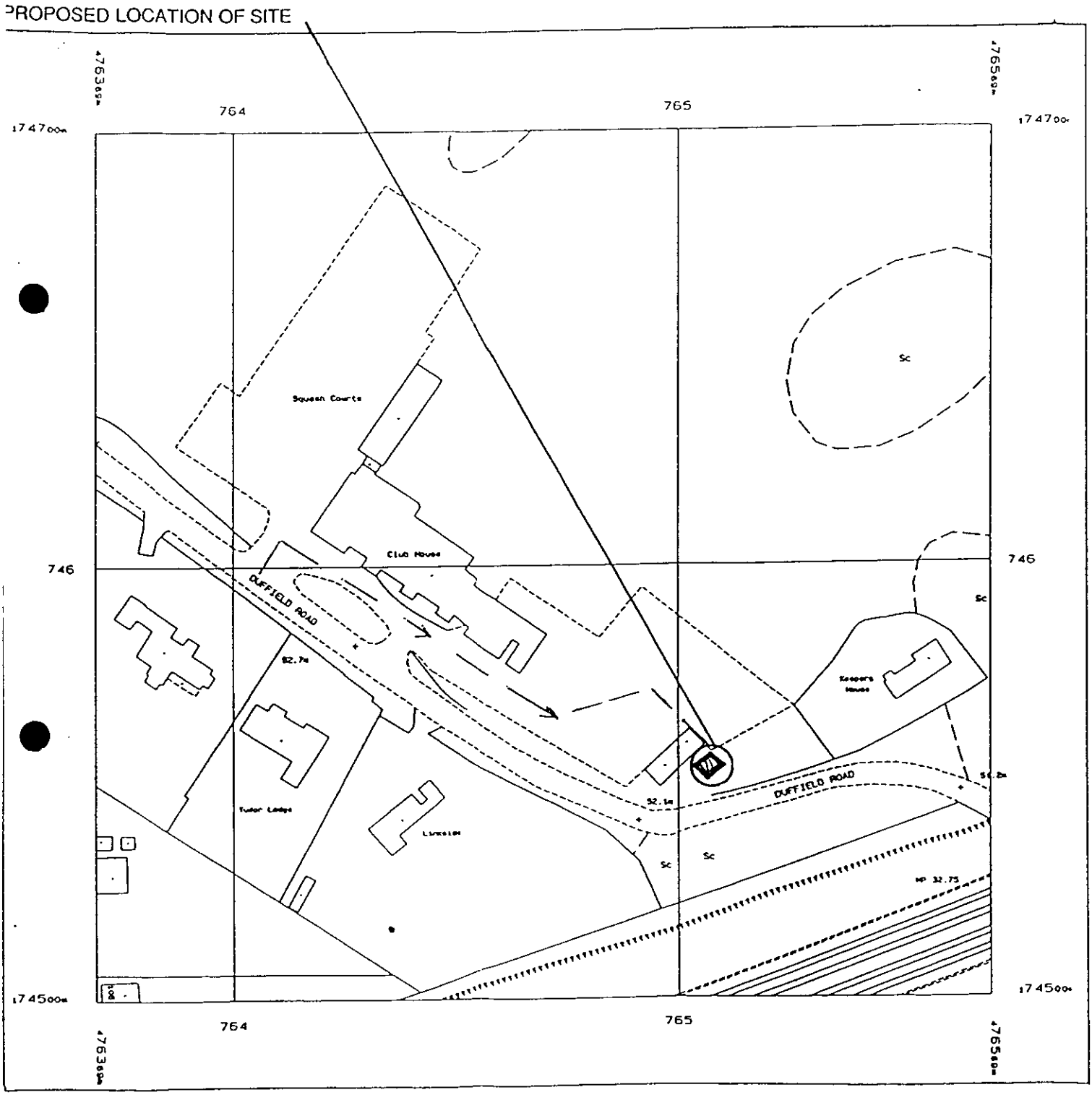
SONNING GOLF CLUB, DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG14 6GJ. – *GRID REFERENCE: SU 7650/7456. SITE REF. 9922*

SIGNED: 

ON BEHALF OF: Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd

DATED 13th June 2000

SITE NOTICE LOCATION PLAN



SITE NOTICE LOCATED HERE

A·P·T

Dolphin House, Albany Park, Camberley, Surrey GU15 2PL
Telephone: (01276) 605000 Fax: (01276) 683781
Web Site: www.aptelecom.com

12.JUN.2000* 1688

Chief Planning Officer
Wokingham District Council
Council Offices
Shute End
Wokingham
RG11 1BN

Our Ref: 9922
9th June 2000

Sent by Recorded Delivery

NOTIFICATION ONLY
AS REQUIRED BY THE OPERATORS LICENCE GRANTED
UNDER THE TELECOMMUNITIONS ACT 1984

Dear Sir

NOTICE OF PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED BY TELECOM SECURICOR CELLULAR RADIO LTD FOR THE ERECTION OF ONE 15-METRE MAST COMPLETE WITH THREE DUAL POLAR ANTENNAS, TWO DISH ANTENNAS AND ONE RADIO EQUIPMENT CABIN AND ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT THERETO AT SONNING GOLF CLUB LTD., DUFFIELD ROAD, SONNING-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE, RG14 6GJ

Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd. is licensed to provide a Cellular Radio Network within the United Kingdom. In order to facilitate this the Company has been conferred the status of Public Telecommunications Code System Operator. Cellular Radio Systems are designated as Public Telecommunication Systems under Section 9 of the Telecommunication Act 1984.

This letter is to formally advise you of our intention to carry out the development specified above. The proposal constitutes permitted development under Class A of Part 24 of Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. Accordingly we hereby provide you with 42 days Notice of our intention to carry out the development as shown on the enclosed drawing No.'s P/9922/GEN/001A, /002 &/003.

Yours faithfully

Simon Edwards
On behalf of Telecom Securicor Cellular Radio Ltd.

Direct line: 01276 605811

13 JUN 2000
12. JUN 2000 1688
planned

Chief Planning Officer
Wokingham District Council
Council Offices
Shute End
Wokingham
RG11 1BN

Our Ref: 9922
9th June 2000

Sent by Recorded Delivery

G.P.D.O. APPLICATION

RE: - SONNING GOLF CLUB LTD.

OUR REF: 9922

(Please quote above reference number in all communications)

CONTENTS:

1 x Covering Letter

1 x Application Fee – Cheque £35.00

1 x Application letter, including drawing no.P/9922/GEN/001A, /002 & /003

1 x Licence Notice, including drawing no. P/9922/GEN/001A, /002 & /003

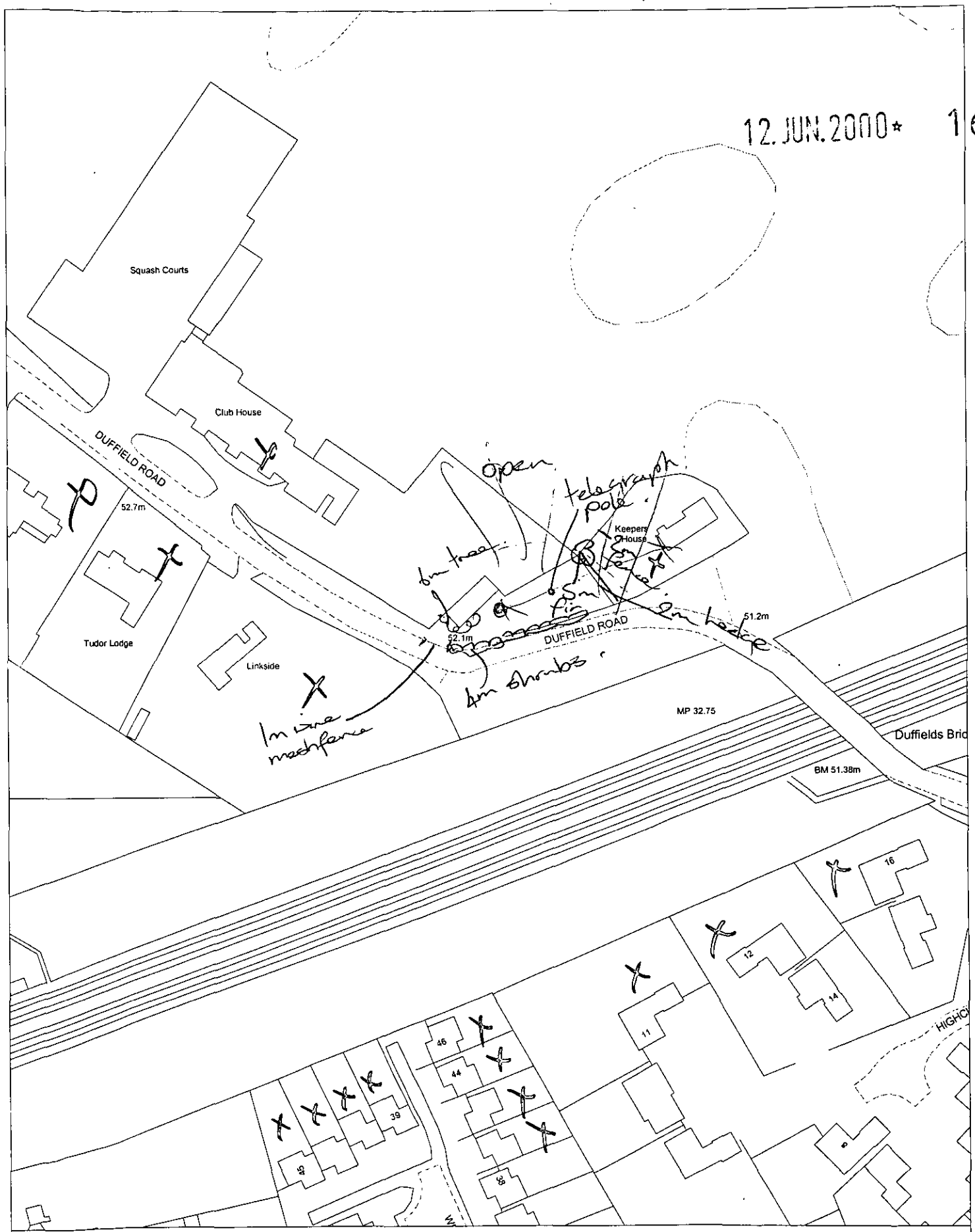
1 x Annex C (Code of Best Practice)

1 x site notice and location plan

1 x search and coverage area map which includes alternative sites

1 x set radio plots

12. JUN. 2000 * 168



Site Plan, Scale: 1 to 1250

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Date: 13 June 2000

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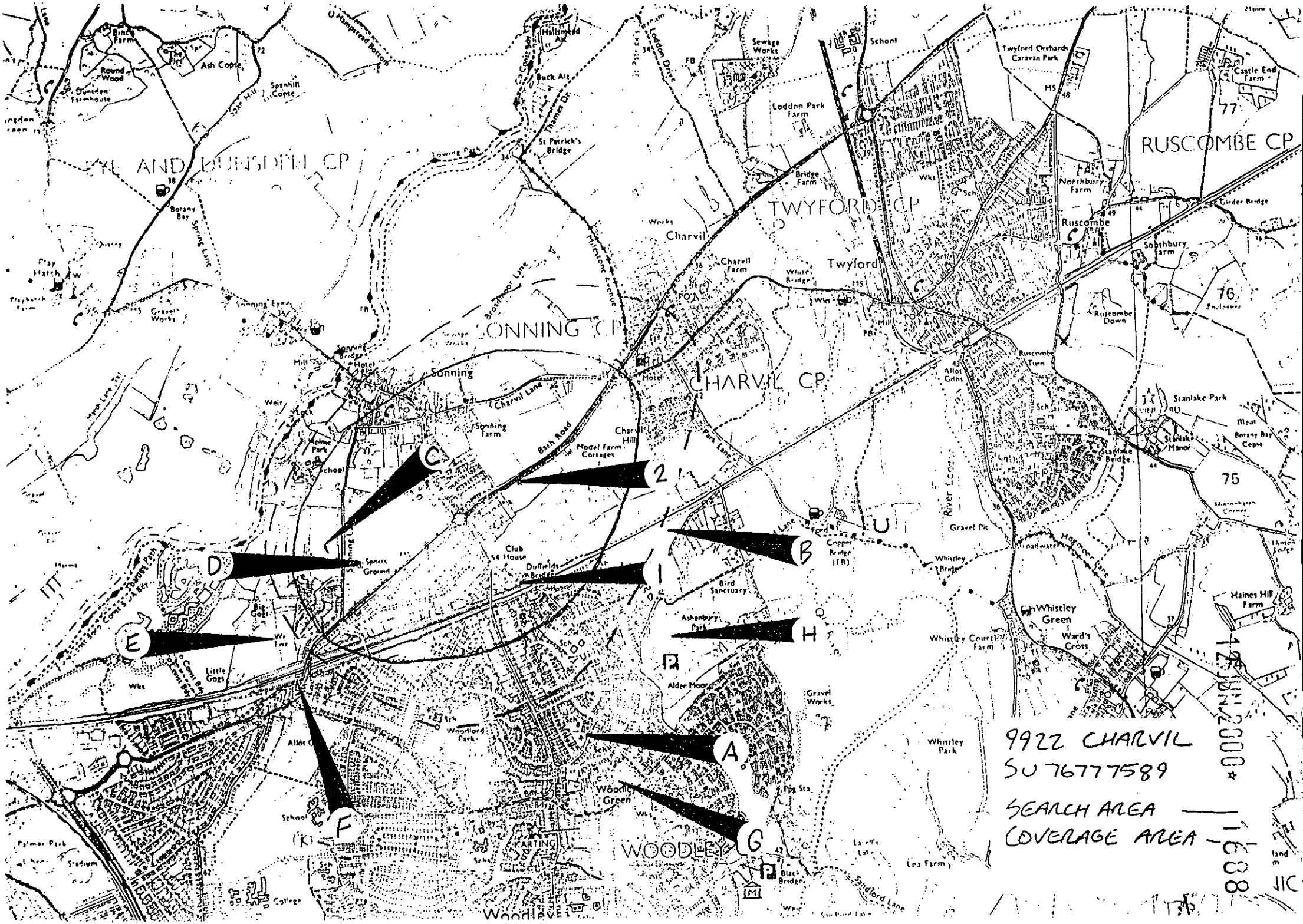

9922 CHARVIL
SU 76777589
SEARCH AREA
COVERAGE AREA
12 JUN 2000
1688
RUSCOMBE CP
TWYFORD CP
CHARVIL CP
SONNING CP
WOODLEY
Twyford
Charvil
Sonning
Whistley Green
Woodley Green
Woodley
Ruscombe
Loddon Park Farm
Twyford Orchards Caravan Park
Stanlake Park
Whistley Park
Whistley Court Farm
Haines Hill Farm
Ward's Cross
Sonning Farm
Charvil Lane
Bath Road
Model Farm Cottages
Charvil Hill
Park Lane
Duffields Bridge
Club House
Sports Ground
Bird Sanctuary
Ashenbury Park
Alder Moor
Gravel Pit
Gravel Works
Whistley Bridge
Copper Bridge (FB)
River Loddon
Stanlake Bridge
Stanlake Manor
Ruscombe Turn
Ruscombe Down
Northbury Farm
Southbury Farm
Castle End Farm
Girder Bridge
Bridge Farm
Sewage Works
School
Loddon Drive
St Patrick's Bridge
Thames Dr
Buck Alt
Hallsmead Alt
Hampstead Bottom
Ash Copse
Round Wood
Dunsden Farmhouse
Spanhill Copse
Spring Lane
Broadmoor Lane
Milestone Avenue
Towing Path
Sonning Eye
Gravel Works
Play Hatch
Weir
Lock
Mill
Sonning Bridge
Hotel
Holme Park
Little Gogs
Big Gogs
Wr Twr
Woodford Park
Allot Gdns
Black Bridge
Lea Farm
Sandford Lane
Palmer Park
Stadium
College
Borany Bay
Borany Bay Copse
Meat
Hogmoor Lane
Broadwater
Lane Ford
Hamlet Lodge
Hamlet Cottage
Harms
Thames Path
Comf S A Bay
Comf Bay
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Hotel
Mill
Lock
Weir
Quarry
Gravel Pit
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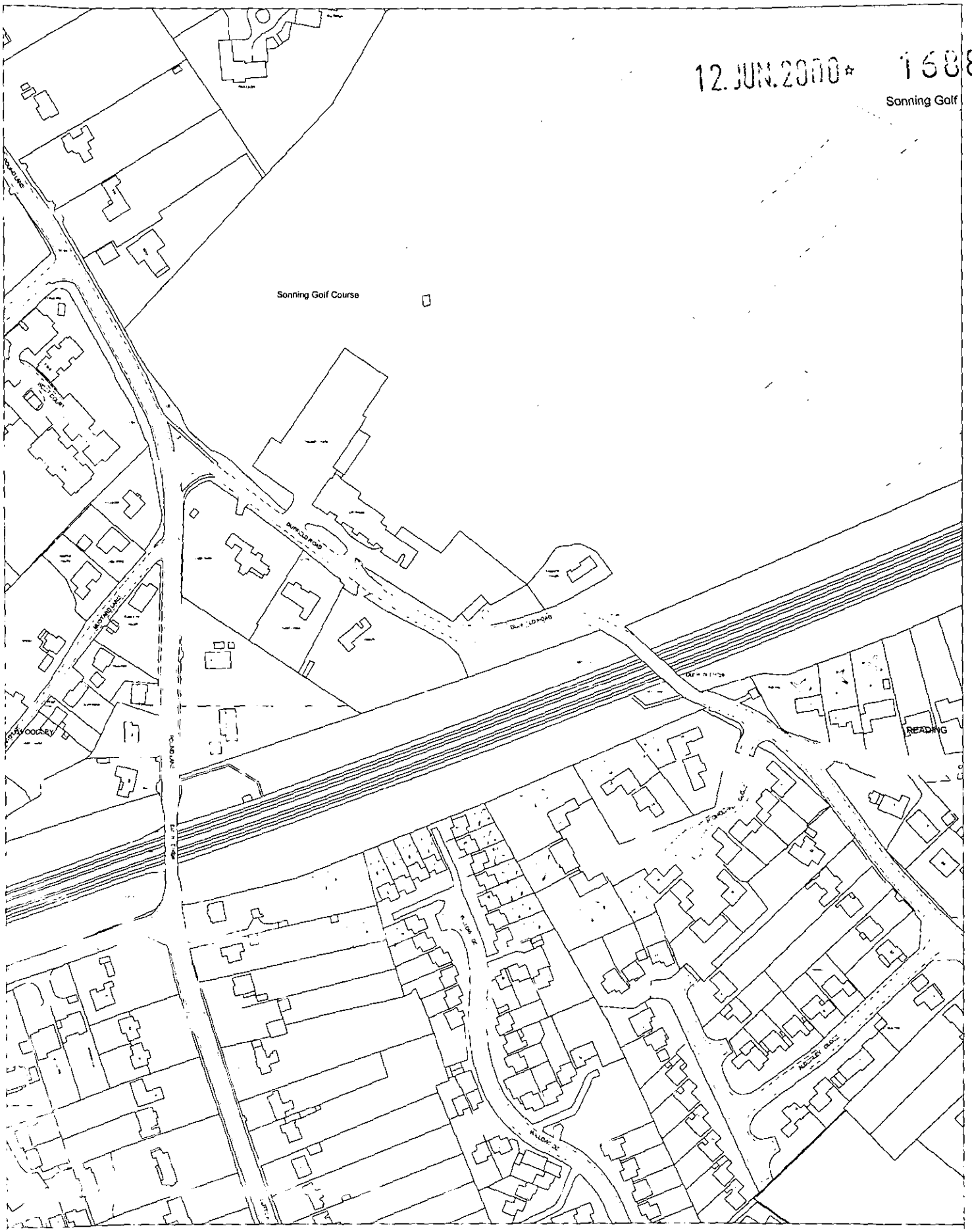
12. JUN. 2000* 1688

Sonning Golf



Site Plan, Scale: 1 to 2500

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Date: 13 June 2000

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