

# General Background Information for Telecommunications Development.

## England

cornerstone

# Introduction.

**Cornerstone is the UK's leading mobile infrastructure services company. We acquire, manage, and own over 20,000 sites and are committed to enabling best in class mobile connectivity for over half of all the country's mobile customers. We oversee works on behalf of telecommunications providers and wherever possible aim to:**

- Promote shared infrastructure;
- Maximise opportunities to consolidate the number of base stations;
- Significantly reduce the environmental impact of network development.

This document is designed to provide general background information on the development of UK mobile telecommunications networks.

It has been prepared for inclusion with planning applications and supports network development proposals with general information.

## Background

Over 30 years ago under the Telecommunications Act 1984, a licence was granted to mobile network operators. The licence was to provide wireless (or mobile) phone services utilising unused radio frequencies adjacent to those transmitted for over 50 years by the television industry.

With the wireless technology being new and the number of potential customers unknown, several tall masts were used to provide basic radio coverage to the main populated areas.

As the way we use our phones and other technologies have changed over the past 30 years, where we locate masts is crucial.

Due to the increased data transfer necessary for the latest telecommunication services, locations of base stations must be where the local demand exists.

# Digital networks.



## 2G

**2G digital networks developed in the early 1990s.**

This digital technology is also known as GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications), which is the common European operating standard. This technology enabled phones to interconnect to other networks throughout Europe and internationally.



## 3G

**In 2000, the 'Third Generation' mobile telecommunications service was launched, known as 3G or UMTS.**

In addition to voice services, this allowed broadband access to the internet for mobile phones and laptop computer data card users.



## 4G

**2013 saw the launch of 4G services on the network.**

This technology allows for ultra-fast speeds when browsing the internet, streaming videos or sending emails. It also enables faster downloads.

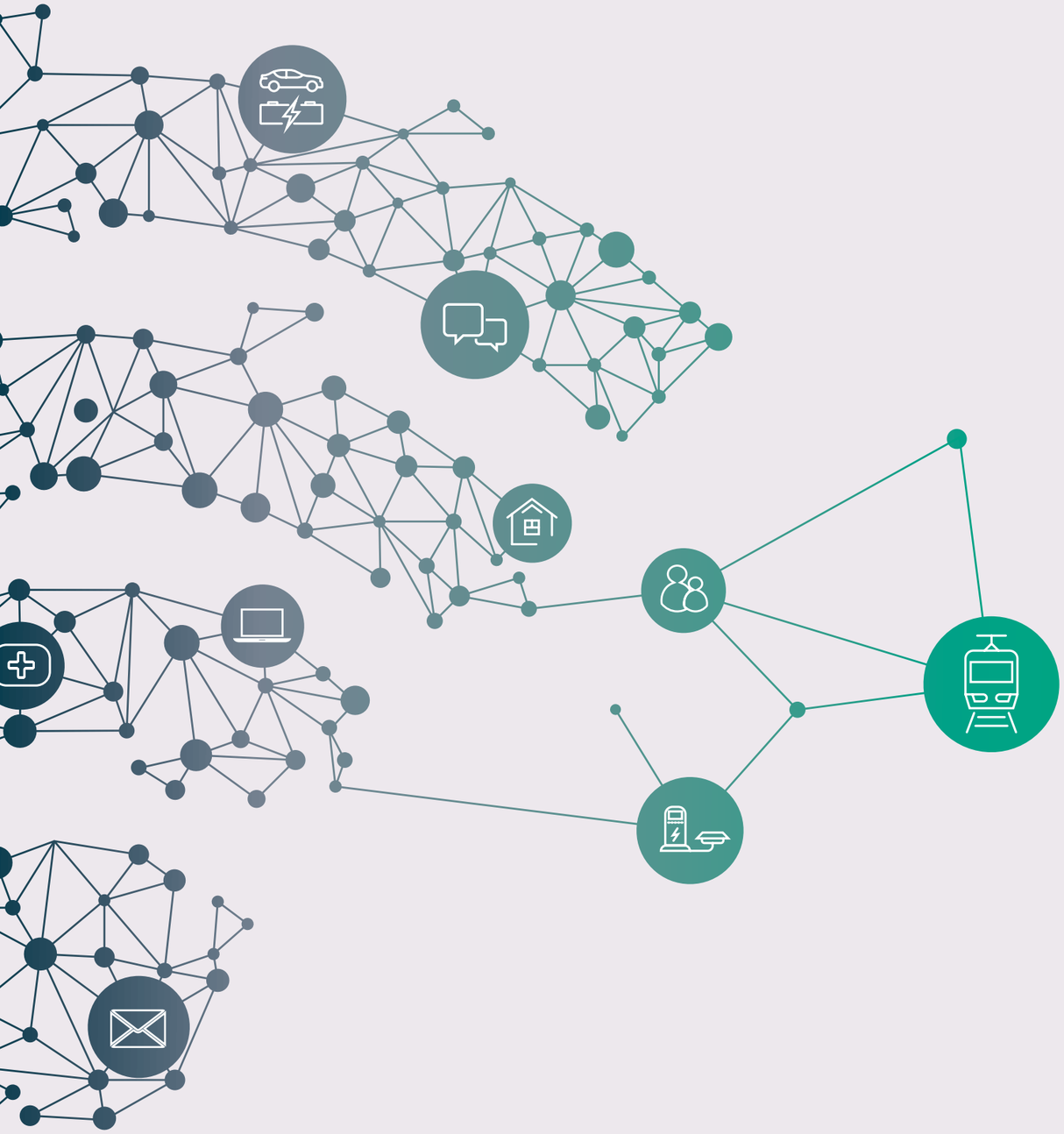


## 5G

**2019 saw the introduction of 5G services, with the Government's ambition for the UK to become a world leader in this technology.**

5G Connectivity will ensure that everyone benefits from early advantages of its potential and that the UK creates a world-leading digital economy that works for all.

# What is 5G?



**5G is the new generation of wireless technology that will deliver reliable and faster networks of the future, changing how we understand wireless connectivity.**

The technology will see us all move from something we experience through personal devices to an integrated infrastructure across buildings, transport and utilities. The new technology will provide enormous benefits for citizens, businesses and urban regions alike.

5G will also offer a new level of underlying connectivity to transform services and create new digital ecosystems.

## The economic benefit

- Businesses offering online services can extend their products to a broader audience
- Local areas and businesses can benefit from tourists and visitors as hotels, attractions, and restaurants can be booked online from anywhere in the world
- Business owners and services like doctors can provide a faster and more cost effective service by offering both online appointments and ordering
- Digital connectivity facilitates economic growth, something which the Government is keen to progress and promote

## The social benefit

- Mobile communications can help people to stay in touch wherever and whenever, which can help improve social well-being
- Contacting emergency services is easier, especially in remote areas
- Using a mobile wherever you go can provide better personal security
- Having access to social networking sites and applications can keep people entertained with their lifestyles and interests
- Mobile connectivity helps promote smarter and productive ways of working. For example, working from home can help minimise commuting which can provide better work and home life balance
- Access to personal information 24/7, e.g. bank accounts, can offer efficiency and convenience

5G is the next generation of mobile connectivity, providing us with a new level of experience. It will offer immense opportunities, given the faster and more reliable connectivity that it will provide.

We will experience new technologies that will help us become more efficient and save costs as an individual or business.

## What can we expect from 5G?

- Driverless vehicles – this will give drivers autonomy to do other things while driving
- Advanced healthcare facilities – performing surgeries remotely will be made possible, along with freeing up more GP time through better online facilities
- Enhanced Virtual and Augmented reality (AR) – used in gaming and entertainment already, with 5G, live interactions will be taken to the next level
- Greater Internet of Things (IoT) transformation – with better connected devices, the IoT will enable us to control devices more independently
- Cutting-edge agricultural operations – operating farming machinery and tools remotely will promote smart agriculture, saving time and increasing productivity for farmers

We need to continue to work together to enable the opportunities that mobile technology brings to all of us.

# Planning policies.

## Planning policy guidance on telecommunications

The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in December 2024, supports high-quality communications infrastructure and recognises it as a strategic priority.

**Within paragraph 119 it states that:**

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

**The NPPF goes on to state within Paragraph 123 that:**

"Local planning authorities must determine applications on planning grounds only. They should not seek to prevent competition between different operators, question the need for an electronic communications system, or set health safeguards different from the International Commission guidelines for public exposure."

**Section 6 of the revised NPPF relates to:**

"Building a Strong, Competitive Economy' and refers specifically to 'Digital Infrastructure."

**Paragraph 85 states:**

"Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity. This is particularly important where Britain can be a global leader in driving innovation."

Paragraph 86 highlights that Local Development Plans should include policies that facilitate development to meet the needs of a modern economy, including identifying suitable locations for uses such as digital infrastructure. It goes on to confirm that Planning Policies should:

"Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to the national industrial strategy and any relevant Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration."

**And that they should:**

"Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment."

**Paragraph 87 states:**

"Planning policies and decisions should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for: (a) clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries, and for new, expanded or upgraded facilities and infrastructure that are needed to support the growth of these industries." And (c) "The expansion or modernisation of other industries of local, regional or national importance to support economic growth and resilience."

## Site/Mast sharing

Cornerstone actively encourages and supports site-sharing for both commercial and environmental reasons. All operators are required to explore site-sharing opportunities under the terms of their licences. Cornerstone has implemented many measures to identify and maximise site-sharing opportunities.

# Consultation & legal case.

## Consultation

Cornerstone is committed to carrying out appropriate consultations with Local Planning Authorities, stakeholders and the public.

The Code of Practice for Wireless Network Development in England (March 2022) gives guidance on the factors that operators should consider when determining what consultation is required, as each development is different.

These factors are equally applicable for Local Planning Authorities who carry out their own consultation once the application has been submitted.

## Legal case

The following legal case may be helpful:

**Harrogate case November 2004**

The Court of Appeal gave a judgement that Government Planning Guidance in PPG8 (now replaced by the NPPF) is perfectly clear in relation to compliance with the Health and Safety standards for mobile phone base stations.

The Court of Appeal and the High Court both upheld Government policy in response to a planning inspector's decision that departed from that policy and failed to give adequate reasons for doing so.

**Bardsey case January 2005**

The Court of Appeal confirmed that the permitted development regime for mobile phone base stations is compliant with the Human Rights Act. This was a case in which a local planning authority failed to comply with its obligations to act within the 56 day period provided under the permitted development regulations.

# Further information.

**We trust that this document answers your main queries regarding our planned installation.**

The enclosed site-specific details will identify any alternative discounted options and reasons why they were rejected and how the proposed site complies with national and local planning policies.

The Local Government Ombudsman's Special Report on Telecommunication Masts gives some positive recommendations and advice to Local Planning Authorities in determining prior approval applications.

The Digital Connectivity Portal provides guidance for local authorities and network providers on improving connectivity across the UK. Produced by DCMS, it promotes closer co-operation between network providers and local authorities, and offers guidance on effective policies and processes to facilitate deployment of digital networks.

Proud to be delivering sites for the future of UK mobile connectivity.

cornerstone

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