

# Telecommunications

Supplementary Planning Guidance

November 2004

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# 1.0 Introduction

**1.1** Southwark Local Planning Authority (LPA) recognises that modern telecommunications are an essential and beneficial part of life. This technology is growing rapidly and as a result there is increasing demand for satellite dishes, radio antennas and other telecommunications equipment. The need for this equipment must be balanced against the potential adverse effects it can have on the environment and the townscape of Southwark.

**1.2** This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is designed to provide guidance for planners, licensed telecommunication operators and the public, of the process for telecommunication development and its siting and appearance within the borough.



## 2.0 Telecommunications – what it involves, who it affects

**2.1** Telecommunications development covers any application of technology or any part of any structure that is for the use or transmission of signals for telecommunication purposes.

**2.2** This includes the activities of statutory undertakers that hold licenses issued by the government (for example, mobile telephone operators), and any other business, group or individual who wants to install alter or replace any telecommunication or ancillary uses on any land, building or structure.

**2.3** The type of development that is covered includes radio masts, cell sites, towers and aerials, radio equipment housing, public telephone boxes and household TV aerials or satellite dishes and any other type of associated work.



## 3.0 Government policy guidance

**3.1** A key aspect of the UK government's communications policy is to ensure that people have a wider range of services from which to choose; suitable access to the latest technologies as they become available; and more choice as to who provide telecommunications services. The framework for communications in the 21st century is set out in the government White Paper (2000) A New Future for Communications.

### **Planning Policy Guidance 8 (PPG8): Telecommunications 2001**

**3.2** PPG8 sets out the government's guidance on planning for telecommunications development. The government's objective is to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. The government also has responsibility for protecting public health.

**3.3** Local Planning Authorities are required to consider national guidance when preparing development plans. The guidance is also material to the consideration of both prior approval and full planning applications, including consideration of appeals.

**3.4** The government recognises that advances in telecommunications are an essential and beneficial element in the life of the local community and national economy and therefore encourages local planning authorities to respond positively to telecommunications development proposals.

# 4.0 Policy framework

**4.1** All decisions on planning applications should be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The current development plan for Southwark is the adopted Unitary Development Plan (1995), and the London Plan (2004).

## The Unitary Development Plan (1995)

**4.2** The 1995 adopted plan does not have specific policies on the development of telecommunication equipment but has several design related policies that manage the effects of designs. This SPG will be adopted to the following policies; E.1.1 Safety and Security, E.2.3 Aesthetic Control, E.3.1 Protection of Amenity, E.4.2 & E.4.3 Proposals Affecting Conservation Areas and E.4.4 Protection of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest (Listed Buildings).

## The London Plan (2004)

**4.3** The Mayor identifies e-business and Information Communication Technology (ICT) as dynamic emerging sectors, which could help broaden London's economic base and extend its scope for growth.

**4.4** Under Policy 3B.7 the Mayor outlines that working with strategic partners he will seek the provision for and promote the installation of ICT infrastructure, while reducing the effects of its installation.

## Second Deposit Draft Southwark Plan (Emerging UDP 2004)

**4.5** The 1995 Unitary Development Plan (UDP) is currently under review, a second deposit draft Southwark Plan was placed on deposit in May 2004, and pre-inquiry changes were adopted for consultation on October 18 2004. Policy 3.24 Telecommunications of this plan outlines the LPA's commitment to siting and design of all telecommunications developments.

**4.6** In addition to design and appearance concerns, Policy 3.24 outlines which types of telecommunications development will not be allowed, particularly where developments cannot meet heritage, network need and health requirements for a particular development or site.

**4.7** Policy 3.24 is as follows;

#### **Development Under the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO)**

In exercising its powers under Part 24 of the GPDO for telecommunications equipment the LPA will not permit proposals which have an unacceptable appearance by virtue of their siting or design.

The LPA will not permit proposals under Part 24 of the GPDO which by virtue of their siting and design have any adverse impact on listed buildings or Conservation Areas, regardless of whether or not the equipment is within a conservation area or the curtilage of a listed building(s).

Where telecommunications equipment has been installed under Part 24 of the GPDO which does not as far as practical minimise its effect on the external appearance of the building, the LPA will require the relocation of the installed equipment to a position which in the view of the LPA represents the minimal effect on the external appearance of the buildings.

#### **Developments requiring full planning permission**

In respect of telecommunications equipment requiring full planning permission the LPA will not permit proposals which:

- i) have an unacceptable appearance by virtue of its siting or design or
- ii) have any adverse impact on listed buildings or conservation areas, regardless of whether or not the equipment is within a conservation area or the curtilage of a listed building or
- iii) where the applicant has not demonstrated a network need for the proposal or
- iv) where the applicant has not demonstrated an absence of alternatives including, but not only the possibility of sharing of existing masts and sites or
- v) where the applicant has not demonstrated that the proposal would be in accordance with International Commission on Non Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines or
- vi) where the applicant has not provided self certification to the effect that the mobile phone base station when operational will meet the ICNIRP guidelines or
- vii) where the applicant has not provided a statement for each site indicating its location, the height of the antenna, the frequency and modulation characteristics and details of power output and where a mobile phone base station is added to an external mast or site, confirmation that the cumulative exposure will not exceed the ICNIRP guidelines

All telecommunications equipment should be sited as far as practicably possible away from educational and community uses.

#### **Reasons**

Effective telecommunications networks make an important contribution to business, commercial and home life, and have benefits for safety and security. However, inappropriately sited telecommunications installations can be unsightly in particular when situated close to historic buildings or places. They are frequently the subject of public controversy. When installing equipment, operators must avoid locations near sensitive sites. Government guidance on the siting of telecommunications equipment is provided in PPG8.

#### **Proposed Pre Inquiry Changes to the Second Deposit Draft Southwark Plan (Emerging UDP 2004)**

**4.8** Following consultation on the Second Deposit Draft Southwark Plan there were no significant changes made to Policy 3.24.

# 5.0 Policy guidance for telecommunications

## Siting and appearance

**5.1** The siting and appearance of telecommunications equipment should comply with the following criteria in order to be acceptable. Further examples and guidance on siting and design are outlined in the appendix based on national guidance documents.

Telecommunication equipment should:

- i) be sited and designed to blend into the townscape and minimise impact on visual amenity, the skyline and the environment
- ii) preserve or enhance any affected conservation area and the special character of any affected listed building
- iii) if the proposal affects an open space, a nature conservation site, or a listed building, or any other sensitive location, the application must contain adequate information to assess the proposal and justification demonstrating that there are no feasible alternative sites
- iv) the applicant must demonstrate that reasonable steps have been taken to ensure that the



Existing structures offer the opportunity to share sites for complementary uses within the urban environment

minimum amount of apparatus is erected. Where there is unacceptable clutter on any one site, part of a street or building, alternative locations should be considered. The sharing of masts and sites is strongly encouraged where that represents the optimum environmental solution in a particular case

- v) structures on the street, including equipment cabinets and other ancillary equipment, should not result in clutter. Regard should be paid to the surrounding area, the siting and design of other street furniture, and the need not to block visibility for highway users
- vi) in the case of ground based masts, applications should demonstrate that alternative locations (e.g. erecting a base station on existing buildings or other structures, sharing an existing mast), have been explored and shown to be impractical
- vii) telecommunications apparatus should be removed from the land, building or structure on which it is sited, as soon as reasonably practicable after it is no longer required for telecommunications purposes



The use and location of satellite dishes should avoid visual clutter on buildings or along streets.

## Location of satellite dishes

**5.2** Wherever possible satellite dishes should be located at the rear of the property and be as visually unobtrusive as possible from the street and other public places. Locations on the front façade or in the front garden of a property should be avoided. Satellite dishes will not be permitted on the front elevations of buildings within conservation areas or on listed buildings.

Satellite dishes should be:

- i) as small in size and as few in number as possible
- ii) shared by as many users as is feasible
- iii) located as unobtrusively as possible
- iv) of a colour and design to blend in with its background
- v) located so as not to interfere with doors or windows of neighbouring properties
- vi) removed as soon as they become obsolete

## Location of telecommunications equipment on listed buildings and in conservation areas

**5.3** A balance needs to be struck between the legitimate needs of residents and the desire to avoid damage to the visual amenity and clutter on the skyline and street frontage, especially within conservation areas and on listed buildings.

- i) Equipment should be carefully chosen and positioned to minimise its visual impact, especially as seen from the street, or other public spaces.
- ii) Planning permission and listed building consent may be refused for equipment which will harm the character or appearance of a conservation area or the special architectural or historic interest of a listed building.
- iii) Equipment, including any supporting structures, should be of the smallest possible size and should be coloured to blend with its surroundings.
- iv) A domestic satellite antenna can be painted with a quality exterior emulsion paint to match the colour of that part of the building to which it is to be attached. Feed cables should be tacked back into a recess wherever possible and, where appropriate, painted to match the background.
- v) In order not to damage the fabric of the building it is recommended that heavy-duty plastic plugs with coach bolts are used to hold the equipment. Heavy duty expanding bolts can crack brickwork and result in structural problems.
- iv) Equipment should be located at the rear of properties and be as unobtrusive as possible. It is preferable if concealed behind a parapet and walls below ridge level. If installed at the front or on roof, it should be hidden from view by a parapet or otherwise suitably screened.

- vii) Technological clutter should be avoided and redundant equipment should be removed. Also the possibility of providing communal equipment should be investigated to reduce the number of sites required. This will require a Telecommunications Act Licence from the Office of Telecommunications.

## Approval for council owned property

**5.4** In addition to any listed building consent or planning applications, approval from other council departments is required prior to erecting any telecommunications equipment on council-owned property. For residential properties applicants need to consult with the neighbourhood housing office and for commercial properties, with the corporate property manager.

# 6.0 Development control and permissions

**6.1** All telecommunications development is subject to development control but not all developments require planning permission. All proposed developments need to be presented to and considered by the LPA to determine if any, or what degree of planning permission is required.

**6.2** The type, character, and location of any telecommunication development affects the planning permission it may require and the information the LPA will need to assess it. There are four types of telecommunications development considered by development control. These are listed below.

## De minimis

**6.3** This principle allows minor works to happen without planning permission where they are judged to have little or no material effect on the external appearance of a building or structure. De minimis applies to new micro aerials that are a few inches long but not typically TV aerials or satellites. Clarification of a development should be obtained from the LPA, whether a development may be considered de minimis.

## General permitted development order (GPDO) – operators only

**6.4** Licensed telecommunications operators are provided special powers under Part 24 of the Town and Country (General Permitted Development Order) 1995. Operators are allowed to undertake smaller developments, which relate to their networks without applying to the local planning authority for planning permission. Where these works are undertaken operators must notify local authorities 28 days prior to work being undertaken.

## Prior approval

**6.5** Where a development falls under the prior approval criteria the LPA has powers to control the siting and appearance of telecommunication developments.

**6.6** A decision on whether siting and appearance is acceptable must be issued within 56 days of receipt of the prior approval application. Failure to issue a decision by the local authority within this period is equivalent to 'no objection', which means the development can go ahead.

**6.7** The criteria for a development requiring prior approval are:

- a ground based mast of up to and including 15 metres in height
- a mast of up to and including 15m in height installed on a building or structure
- an antenna (including any supporting structure) which exceeds the height of the building or structure (other than a mast) by 4 metres or more at the point where it is installed or to be installed
- a public telephone box
- radio equipment housing with a volume larger than of 2.5 cubic metres
- development ancillary to radio equipment housing (e.g. fences, access roads, ladders, grills, fans, cabins)
- installation, alteration or replacement of any telecommunication apparatus in a conservation area

### Full planning permission

**6.8** Full permission is required on all developments or works that fall outside the criteria previously outlined. Where this occurs the process followed is the same as that for a standard planning application.



# 7.0 Consultation

**7.1** Telecommunication developments are often the subject of public controversy. As such it is important that consultation is carried out with the public and potentially affected parties (where appropriate) allowing any concerns to be expressed. Consultation also has the benefits of providing applicants with a forum to take on and adapt projects according to concerns before they are submitted. Four main consultation stages are outlined below.

## Pre application

**7.2** The LPA encourages pre-application discussions on specific development proposals. If issues surrounding a development can be identified and avoided, remedied or mitigated early in the process it makes the process faster and more straightforward. However before discussions can occur with the LPA the following information is required. The level of detail should be appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposed development.

- An explanation of the needs in a particular area.
- Specific details of the type and location of the proposals.
- Details of any other telecommunication systems on the site/building.
- Area of search and details of alternative options, including mast sharing.
- Details of the design options considered.
- Details of the proposed consultation strategy.
- The proposed 'traffic light model' rating (see section 7.6)

## Prior approval

**7.3** From the date of receipt of an application a local authority has 56 days in which to make a decision on siting and appearance issues. During this period the LPA will carry out the consultations with those bodies that are considered affected parties, including any neighbours around the site.

The development of phone boxes by telecommunications operators requires prior approval. This allows matters concerning the siting and appearance of a development to be taken into consideration by the council.

## Planning permission

**7.4** When full planning permission is required for a development normal statutory consultation will be undertaken for a 21-day period. The degree of consultation will vary depending on the size and nature of the proposed development but will at a minimum include a site notice and notification of neighbours. Where a development potentially affects a listed building or conservation area an advertisement will be put in the paper for 21 days notification, and a site notice for seven days. On larger applications it may be agreed that longer and more extensive consultation will be undertaken.

**7.5** Any relevant representations received will be taken into account in determining whether to grant or refuse approval for a proposed development.

## Traffic light model for operators

**7.6** The LPA will expect operators to be able to demonstrate that other relevant stakeholders and appropriate members of the public (for example immediate neighbours, residents groups, local ward councillors and local school governors) have received appropriate consultation. In particular, operators will be expected to follow the 'traffic light model' consultation strategy set out in the ODPM Code of Best Practice – on Mobile Phone Network Development.

**7.7** This guide is to assist in ascertaining the amount and type of public consultation that is required for any proposed site, depending on whether the proposal is green, amber or red in sensitivity, determined on 'planning and environmental issues' and 'community issues'. A link to the Code of Best Practice is provided at the back of this SPG.

## Proposals near schools

**7.8** Where a proposal for a mobile phone site is to be sited on or near a children's nursery, school or college, the LPA will also require evidence that the operator has discussed the proposal with the relevant body concerned. Operators are encouraged to set out their consultation procedures in a statement of consultation. When a prior

approval or formal planning application is submitted, we will in turn consult the relevant bodies and take into account any relevant planning matters expressed by them.

**7.9** In determining whether a school or college should be consulted, the government suggests that the following factors should be taken into account (ODPM Best Practice Guide, page 14) If:

- the proposed site is on school/college grounds; or
- the proposed development would be seen from the school/college or its grounds
- the site is on the main access point used by pupils/students to the school/college
- there is a history of concern about base stations with local community
- the local planning authority has requested consultation with the school/college
- the school/college has requested that it be included in any consultation

# 8.0 Health aspects

**8.1** Recently there have been a number of concerns with the use and development of telecommunications and its effects on people's health.

**8.2** Following public concern, the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) set up an independent investigation into the possible health effects of mobile phone technology. The findings were published in May 2000 in a report known commonly as the Stewart Report. The report states that the balance of evidence does not suggest that mobile phone technologies are a risk to health. However, it suggests that a precautionary approach is taken particularly with regard to children.

**8.3** As a result of the Stewart Report, the government has taken the view that if a proposed development meets the ICNIRP guidelines it should not be necessary for a local authority, in processing an application, to consider health effects further (PPG8, page 10).

**8.4** Consequently base stations that would fail to meet the ICNIRP guidelines will not be allowed. Additionally operators are required to consult schools and colleges near their proposals before making an application as previously outlined.

**8.5** In siting new telecommunication sites near schools, developers should also be able to demonstrate that there are no other sites located further from a school which could equally meet their technical and operational needs.

**8.6** Subsequently all applications are required to be accompanied by a statement that the apparatus when operational will be compliant with the ICNIRP guidelines and the other information in relation to the precautionary approach surrounding schools in PPG8 (page 10).

## 9.0 Information requirements for developments

**9.1** The LPA needs to have certain types of information in order to make a decision whether a proposal can be considered de minimis or whether prior approval or full planning permission is needed. The information requirements for each use are outlined in the table below.

Information requirement:	De minimis	Prior approval	Full planning permission
Siting and design information. A statement outlining what design and placement considerations have been undertaken reducing potential adverse visual and amenity effects. Highlighting additional requirements if it is in a conservation area.	Should be taken into account on all developments	✓	✓
Provide a statement for each site indicating its location, the height of the antenna, the frequency and modulation characteristics and details of power output.		✓	✓
Where a new mast site is proposed it should be accompanied with evidence of a network need, including cell maps			✓
Assessment of alternatives (including mast and site sharing)		✓	✓
Consultants report and or self-certification that any new or adapted site (where a mobile phone base station is added to an external mast or site) will meet including cumulatively, ICNIRP requirements from any publicly accessible place.		✓	✓
A statement of consultation that was undertaken (including schools where relevant)		✓	✓

# 10.0 Sources of additional information

A copy of the adopted 1995 Unitary Development Plan, the Second Deposit Draft of the Southwark Plan and Supplementary Planning Guidance can be viewed on our website at [www.southwark.gov.uk/UDP](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/UDP) under planning policy publications.

Additionally, the ODPM Code of Best Practice – on Mobile Phone Network Development can be found at the following website. [www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm\\_planning/documents/page/odpm\\_plan\\_606403.pdf](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606403.pdf)

## List of other Supplementary Planning Guidance

Siting and design of telecommunications may have broader implications relating to; the design of buildings (including tall buildings), character and appearance of conservation areas and listed buildings; amenity within borough open spaces. Where these, or any other issues may be of concern, relevant SPG's should be consulted.

The following SPG's should be read in conjunction with this guidance:

### Clean and Green

- Design
- Tall Buildings
- Heritage Conservation
- Open Spaces

## Contact information

For further information on this SPG or the Southwark UDP, please contact:

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# 11.0 Appendix: Siting and location

This information is taken from the national guidance document Code of Best Practice – on Mobile Phone Network Development by the ODPM and can be found at the following website:

[www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm\\_planning/documents/page/odpm\\_plan\\_606403.pdf](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606403.pdf)

All telecommunications developments should consider matters of siting and location before submitting an application. The following section outlines examples of good practice for the siting and location, presentation and overall design of telecommunication equipment, including satellite dishes and the location of telecommunication equipment on listed buildings in conservation areas.

Operators should seek the local authority's advice and consult with local people on individual design proposals at the pre-application stage.

Current planning guidance on the importance of securing good design in proposed developments is set out in PPG Note 1 (PPG1, sections 13-20). Applicants should take account of the need for good design. Local authorities are encouraged to reject poor design. PPG8 (sections 24-28) also emphasises the importance of good design in relation to telecommunications development.

The Code of Best Practice issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister has a section specifically outlining best practice for Siting and Design, which should also be taken into account by network operators.

## **Mast and site sharing**

The government supports the multiple uses of masts where practicable as a means of reducing the overall number of masts. There are a number of infrastructure providers who between them own or control several thousand installations or buildings available for sharing.

While mast sharing should always be considered it might not be an appropriate option where there will be issues concerning signal coverage, radio interference or structural loading.

The LPA also recognises that in some instances sharing masts can potentially increase the overall size of a development and its visual

impact. In these cases the use of shared masts would be inappropriate, particularly where a number of smaller masts similar in appearance to lampposts could be used instead.

Another option is to have several masts share the same site, grouping them to visually resemble one unit or site rather than many dotted around. Again this may be inappropriate in certain landscapes or situations due to the increase in visual impact.

Proper assessment of individual sites and consideration of the local landscape will be needed to identify any problems that may arise.

### **Installation on existing buildings and structures**

The use of existing buildings and structures to accommodate telecommunications equipment can be an innovative way to minimise the environmental impact of development.

Telecommunication equipment can be designed or camouflaged reducing the impact of its presence. Common examples of buildings that may be used include:

- office blocks
- churches
- water towers
- floodlighting towers
- electricity pylons
- chimneys
- broadcast mast

The height, scale and architectural style of a building or structure will significantly influence the design of equipment used on it. In using existing building and

structures, operators should bear in mind structural limitations that may restrict their use as potential sites.

When placing equipment on buildings and/or structures operators should aim for development to:

- be painted to correspond with the background or to reduce contrast
- keep in proportion to the building or structure
- respect architectural style
- have minimal impact above the roof line
- not be detrimental to views and general skyline
- avoid creating clutter
- use clean lines and maintain symmetry
- use the smallest equipment housing possible

Extra care will need to be taken when installing equipment on listed buildings or on structures and/or buildings located in areas of historic and architectural importance.

### **New mast and base stations**

Where it is not possible to mast share or use existing buildings and structures, telecommunications developments should aim to minimise visual impacts on the surrounding environment. The following measures can reduce visual effects of a ground-based mast:

- placing a mast near to similar structures. For example, industrial and commercial premises, road signs, lampposts
- placing a mast within an existing group of trees (this may also include planting new trees to help integrate it into the landscape)

- using plain and simple designs. Masts which have complex designs are more likely to dominate and be conflicting to the landscape and have adverse visual impacts
- use appropriate colouring. Masts seen against the sky, for example, are best left in their galvanised state or painted pale grey. Against a wooded backdrop a matt green or brown colour scheme would be more applicable

### **Camouflaging and disguising equipment**

The development of technology has led to successful techniques for camouflaging and disguising telecommunications equipment. This can be seen in the newer, more modern masts, which are frequently able to blend into their surroundings far more effectively in contrast to some of the older, larger, first-generation masts. The modern use of colours and shapes by operators has been successful in disguising equipment and this practice should be encouraged wherever appropriate.

Larger antennas may also be effectively concealed by similar methods. These can include familiar features such as:

- Flagpoles
- Street lamp posts
- Signs
- Church towers

The option of choice depends on the local conditions and factors as well as the sensitivity of the area. All of the options have the advantage of using existing infrastructure avoiding the new to new and unnecessary development.

### **Using small scale equipment**

The need for better mobile coverage particularly in urban areas has increased the use of small antenna units. This kind of development is often regarded as de minimis and is inconspicuous by its very nature. The antennas for such cells will be very small and can be very effectively integrated into the streetscape. Examples include antennas concealed as security boxes on shop fronts, as street signs and on CCTV equipment.

Additional ways in which small scale antenna can be concealed include:

- painting them to reduce contrast with their background
- installing them in areas that are inconspicuous
- keeping equipment to the minimum and as uncluttered as possible
- avoiding contrast with or compromising architectural detail
- concealing cable runs or exploiting architectural detail to minimise impact.



# Contact us

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This SPG can be viewed at [www.southwark.gov.uk/udp](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/udp)

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If you require this document in large print, Braille or audiotape please contact us on 020 7525 5418.

## French

Ce document est une règle d'action de planification qui affectera l'usage et les développements de terre à Southwark, d'ici dix ans. Si vous aimeriez qu'on vous le traduise, priez de contacter votre plus proche Maison "One Stop."

## Spanish

Este documento es una política de planificación que afectará el uso y desarrollo del terreno en Southwark en los próximos diez años. Si necesita que se la traduzcan por favor contacte su one stop shop más cercana.

## Vietnamese

Đây là văn bản về chính sách qui hoạch và chính sách này sẽ ảnh hưởng đến việc sử dụng đất và xây dựng ở Southwark trong vòng 10 năm tới. Nếu quý vị muốn văn bản này được dịch ra, xin hãy liên hệ với văn phòng sau ở địa phương của mình:

## Bengali

যে পরিকল্পনার নীতি আগামী দশ বছর সাদার্কের ভূমির ব্যবহার ও উন্নয়নের কাজকে প্রভাবিত করবে, এই লেখাতে সেই নীতির কথা বলা হয়েছে। যদি আপনি এর অনুবাদ পড়তে চান তাহলে দয়া করে আপনার স্থানীয় ওয়ান স্টপ শপের সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

## Somali

Dokumentigan waxuu kusoo bandhigaya qorshaha caymisku taas oo saameynasa isticmaalayaasha dhulka iyo horumarinta xaafada Southwark tobanka sano ee inagu soo fooda leh. Hadii aad doonayso in afka Somaliga laguugu badalo fadlan la xiriiir xafiiska xaafadaada One-Stop Shop.

## Turkish

Bu belge planlama politikasi içeriklidir ve gelecek on yıl içinde arazi ve geliştirme çalışmalarına yönelik etkiliklerini anlatır. Çeviri için yerel One Stop Shoplara başvurunuz.

Walworth One Stop Shop – 151 Walworth Road, London SE17 1OY

Peckham One Stop Shop – Peckham Library, 122 Peckham Hill Street, London SE15 5JR

Southwark Town Hall – 31 Peckham Road, London SE5 8UB