

SITE SPECIFIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Site Details

Site Name:	Rushmore Farm	Site Address:	Land at Rushmore Farm Tollard Royal Salisbury Wiltshire SP5 5PT
National Grid Reference:	E: 394940 N: 117402		
Site Ref Number:	75260	Site Type: ¹	Macro

2. Pre Application Check List

Site Selection (for New Sites only)

(Would not generally apply to upgrades/alterations to existing site including redevelopment or replacement of an existing site to facilitate an upgrade or sharing with another operator)

Was a local planning authority mast register available to check for suitable sites by the operator or the local planning authority?		No
If no explain why: Wiltshire Council do not have a publicly accessible mast register.		
Were industry site databases checked for suitable sites by the operator:	Yes	
If no explain why: N/A		

Site Specific Pre-application consultation with local planning authority

Was there pre-application contact:	Yes
Date of pre-application contact:	17/11/2025
Name of contact:	N/A

¹ Macro or Micro

Summary of outcome/Main issues raised:

A pre-application consultation letter and drawings of the proposal were sent to the Local Planning Authority, by email, on 14/11/2025.

No response has been received at the time of making this application.

Annual area wide information to planning authority

Has annual area wide information been provided?	No
If no explain why:	
Summary issues raised:	
The relevant information is being collated and will be distributed accordingly in due course.	

Community Consultation

Rating of Site under Traffic Light Model:	Red	Amber	Green
Outline of consultation carried out:			
Pre-application consultation was carried out with the local Councillors for the Fovant & Chalke Valley Ward and Tollard Royal Parish Council and Cranborne Chase National Landscape Area. Pre-application consultation letters and drawings of the proposal were sent to these parties on 14/11/2025.			
Summary of outcome/main issues raised (include copies of relevant correspondence):			
In an email dated 17/11/2025, Richard Burden (Cranborne Chase National Landscape Partnership) stated:			
<i>Thank you for consulting Cranborne Chase National Landscape Partnership about this proposal in this sensitive location within a Registered Historic Park / Garden and this National Landscape.</i>			
<i>I note the EE meter cabinet by the access gates is coloured a matte green which helps it to be absorbed into the verdant surroundings. Unfortunately, the other white coloured cabinets are extremely obvious. If the proposed upgrade includes all cabinets being coloured the same matt green as the one next to the access gates then the CCNL Partnership would have no objections'.</i>			
The proposed generator will be painted matt green. The operator is reviewing the retrospective painting of the existing cabinets on site.			

School/College

Location of site in relation to school/college (include name of school/college): No schools in proximity in accordance with Code of Practice.
Outline of consultation carried out with school/college (include evidence of consultation): N/A
Summary of outcome/main issues raised (include copies of main correspondence): N/A

Civil Aviation Authority/Secretary of State for Defence/Aerodrome Operator consultation (only required for an application for prior approval)

Will the proposed development be on a civil safeguarding area or a defence safeguarding area?		No
Has the Civil Aviation Authority/Secretary of State for Defence/operator of the civil safeguarding area been notified?		No
Details of response: N/A		

Developer's Notice

Copy of Developer's Notice enclosed?	Yes – served 18/11/2025
Date served:	Developer's notice served 01/12/2025. Copy of notice and proof of delivery enclosed.

3. Proposed Development

The proposed site:

Background

MBNL (Mobile Broadband Network Limited) was established in 2007 and is jointly owned by EE and Three.

The operators currently provide coverage to the area from a site on land at Rushmore Farm, Tollards Royal, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP5 5PT (NGR E: 394940 N: 117402).

The site is a pivotal part of the operator's network in this area. In order to ensure that the site maintains power resilience in the case of emergency, should the permanent power supply fail, it is proposed to install a back-up generator at the site. To confirm, the generator will only be used in an emergency situation.

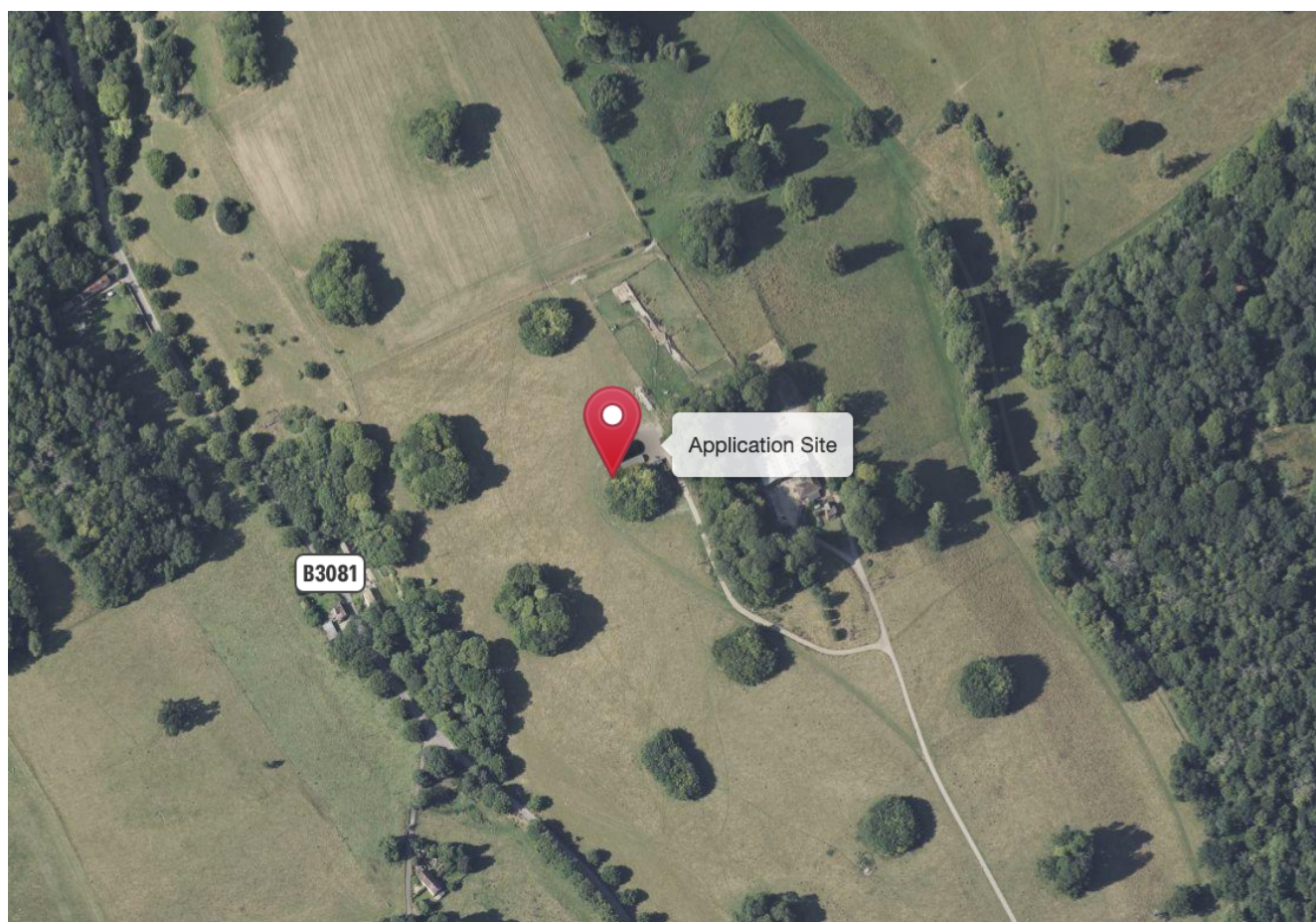


Image 1: Aerial view of the existing site (Source: Grid Reference Finder)

The application site is located within the grounds of Rushmore Country Park which is a Grade ii registered park and is adjacent to Rushmore Farm and within the Cranborne Chase and

West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Tollard Royal village to the west is also a Conservation Area.

The proposed works will all take place within the existing fenced compound. Due to the existing hedgerow, surrounding topography and distance from the nearest footpath and highways, views of the proposed works will not be apparent from nearby public vantage points.

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

The operator is seeking to ensure that the site has power resilience in the event of a mains power outage. This is particularly important at this site because it provides coverage to a large swathe of the surrounding area, meaning the area would experience a catastrophic loss of coverage in the event of a power outage due to emergencies, ie. extreme weather.

Type of Structure (e.g. tower, mast, etc): Monopole

Description:

The upgrade of the existing telecommunications site, comprising the installation of a generator, the internal upgrades of the existing equipment cabinet within the existing fenced compound, and ancillary development thereto.

Overall Height:	15 metres
Height of existing building (where applicable):	N/A
Equipment Housing: Generator	
Length:	2.1 Metres
Width:	1.095 Metres
Height:	1.672 Metres
Materials (as applicable):	
Tower/mast etc – type of material and external colour:	As existing
Equipment housing – type of material and external colour:	Steel RAL 6009

Reasons for choice of design, making reference to pre-application responses:

In keeping with the NPPF and Code of Practice guidelines, in this instance, the proposal is for the upgrade of an existing telecommunications site. The application site has hosted a telecommunications site for a number of years. The proposal will ensure that power resilience is achieved at this site so that the area does not suffer a catastrophic loss of commercial and Emergency Services Network coverage in the event of a mains power outage.

The proposed generator is the minimum requirement to achieve the required power resilience. It will be located within the existing fenced compound alongside the existing equipment cabinets/cabins.

Health and Safety - including ICNIRP compliance

In this instance the proposal is for the installation of a generator and upgrades to existing equipment cabinet. The generator and equipment cabinets do not transmit and therefore their installation does not require an ICNIRP certificate.

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection Declaration enclosed

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection public compliance is determined by mathematical calculation and implemented by careful location of antennas, access restrictions and/or barriers and signage as necessary. Members of the public cannot unknowingly enter areas close to the antennas where exposure may exceed the relevant guidelines.

When determining compliance, the emissions from all mobile phone network operators on or near to the site are taken into account.

In order to minimise interference within its own network and with other radio networks, EE and H3G operate their networks in such a way the radio frequency power outputs are kept to the lowest levels commensurate with effective service provision

As part of EE and H3G's network, the radio base station that is the subject of this application will be configured to operate in this way.

All operators of radio transmitters are under a legal obligation to operate those transmitters in accordance with the conditions of their licence. Operation of the transmitter in accordance with the conditions of the licence fulfils the legal obligations in respect of interference to other radio systems, other electrical equipment, instrumentation, or air traffic systems. The conditions of the licence are mandated by Ofcom, an agency of national government, who are responsible for the regulation of the civilian radio spectrum. The remit of Ofcom also includes

No

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

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

Reason(s) why site required e.g. coverage, upgrade, capacity

As explained throughout this statement, the proposal will ensure that power resilience is achieved at this site so that the area does not suffer a catastrophic loss of commercial and Emergency Services Network coverage in the event of a mains power outage.

5. Site Selection Process

Alternative sites considered and not chosen (not generally required for **upgrades/alterations to existing sites** including redevelopment of an existing site to facilitate an upgrade or sharing with another operator)

Site Type	Site Address	National Grid Reference	Reason for not choosing site
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

The proposal is for the upgrade of an existing site and as such, no alternative site options were investigated. There is a specific requirement to upgrade the existing site as it is the only site in the appropriate location to provide coverage to the wider area, and the upgrade is required to provide power resilience.

Land use planning designations:

The site is located within the Cranborne National Landscape Area.

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

National Planning Guidance

Planning policy is provided at the national level by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It is a material consideration in planning decisions. The NPPF is pro – development with a 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' being seen as a golden thread, running through both plan making and decision taking'.

The thrust of this guidance is positive and a reminder to LPAs that we need to build the requisite infrastructure to enable economic growth.

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

National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024) (updated February 2025)

The Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24 July 2018 and updates the 2012 version. In February 2019 the NPPF was revised again, with minor alterations to wording relating to housing supply and not any parts relating to telecommunications. The NPPF was updated in July 2021, in order to strengthen sections including requirements on improved design quality, a new requirement for Councils to produce local design codes or guides, an emphasis on using trees in new developments, revised policies on plan-making, removing statues and opting out of PD rights relating to residential conversions. It was most recently updated again in December 2023, in relation to a number of themes including; flexibility for planning authorities in local housing need, clarification of Green Belt boundary alterations and acceptable brownfield development within the Green Belt. It strengthens the importance of building 'beautifully' and respecting the character of an area. It removes the need for annual five-year land supply updates, and protects neighbourhood plans from speculative development for five years. Also, the update encourages community-led and self-build developments and further protects agricultural land in its availability for food production. In December 2024, a further update took place, reversing a number of the previous revisions from December 2023. The update did not change any parts relating specifically to telecommunications development, other than the paragraph numbers. The amendment in February 2025 related specifically to footnotes 7/8 and paragraph 155 and did not include any changes relevant to telecommunications development.

The Government's latest thinking continues to strongly support communications infrastructure. The NPPF remains very supportive of high quality communications. Indeed, a whole chapter is dedicated to high quality communications, emphasising the importance that the Government attaches to digital connectivity. Paragraph 119 states that advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. This wording echoes guidance set out in paragraph 42 of the 2012 version

of NPPF. However, it also includes the importance of reliable communications infrastructure for both economic growth and social well-being.

The NPPF continues to support the expansion of electronic communications networks at paragraph 119. It notes that policies should set out how high quality digital infrastructure, providing access to services from a range of providers, is expected to be delivered and upgraded over time. The economic and social benefits of providing high quality and reliable communications infrastructure are well documented and can be found later in this Supporting Information Statement.

The NPPF supports the expansion of telecommunications:

“Planning policies and decisions should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G)...” (para. 119).

Paragraph 120 of the NPPF sets out the requirement to minimise the number of installations consistent with the efficient operation of the network and also includes being consistent with the needs of consumers and providing reasonable capacity for future expansion.

Paragraph 123 of the NPPF retains guidance from a previous NPPF version which relates to local planning authorities determining applications on planning grounds only. They should not seek to prevent competition between different operators, question the need for an electronic communications system, or set health safeguards different from the International Commission guidelines for public exposure.

At the heart of the NPPF is the retained presumption in favour of sustainable development (para 11). For decision-taking this means approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay or where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless the application of policies within the revised Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed or any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the revised Framework taken as a whole.

The NPPF continues to provide guidance on decision-making. At paragraph 39 it states that:

*“Local planning authorities should approach decisions on proposed development in a positive and creative way. They should use the full range of planning tools available, including...**permission in principle**, and work proactively with applicants to secure developments that will improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area. Decision-makers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible” (emphasis added).*

The NPPF builds on the aspiration to build a strong, competitive economy. Paragraph 85 states:

"Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking in to account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. The approach taken should allow each area to build on its strengths, counter any weaknesses and address the challenges of the future. This is particularly important where Britain can be a global leader in driving 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."

It also states 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."

The NPPF provides guidance on proposals affecting heritage assets. Paragraph 207 states that *"in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance."*

Paragraph 208 goes on to state that local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset).

The NPPF continues to provide guidance on considering the potential impacts of development on heritage assets. Paragraph 212 states that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight

should be given to the assets' conservation. This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Paragraph 215 retains advice provided in the 2012 version of NPPF relating to the degree of harm. It states that *"where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use."*

Public benefits are defined within the NPPF and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress. Benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.

Code of Practice for Wireless Network Development in England (March 2022)

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

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

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

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

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

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

important that everyone has access to dependable and consistent mobile coverage where they live, work and travel.

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

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

The COP sets out 'How wireless networks function.

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

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

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

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

- **Site sharing and use of existing infrastructure:** make use of existing structures, sites and masts wherever possible to reduce the need for new development. The NPPF states that, when installing mobile infrastructure, the number of masts and sites should be kept to a minimum consistent with the needs of consumers, the efficient operation of the network and providing reasonable capacity for future expansion.
- **Consultation with local planning authorities, local communities and other stakeholders:** participate in dialogue with local planning authorities, along with other relevant stakeholders such as the highways authorities, Area of Outstanding

Natural Beauty bodies, Historic England, and Natural England, including pre-application discussions, where appropriate. Maintain clear procedures, and high quality communication and consultation with local communities and other interested parties. Operators should agree community engagement with local planning authorities and share information as appropriate (see Pre-application consultation with local communities below).

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

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

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

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

Siting and Design Principles

The government's objective is to deliver high quality, reliable wireless infrastructure whilst ensuring the impact of new network development is kept to a minimum. The siting and design of wireless network infrastructure is central to achieving this. The COP acknowledges that *'good siting and design principles should apply to all wireless network development and take into account any site specific considerations and context. Both can create better places in which to live and work and help make development acceptable to communities'*.

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

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

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

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

- *Installation on existing buildings and structures;*

- *Erecting new ground based masts;*
- *Camouflaging or disguising equipment where appropriate;*
- *Using small scale equipment (although small cells themselves are generally used to address capacity issues as opposed to providing coverage); and*
- *Mast and/or site sharing (including redevelopment of a site to enable upgrade or sharing with another operator)'.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *In urban areas, where there is a high level of demand for mobile data, mobile base stations are likely to need to be deployed more densely. In these settings you can expect to see more use of streetwork monopoles and rooftop installations and, in*

future, we are likely to see a larger number of smaller units (so-called "small cells") deployed on buildings and on street furniture.

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

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

Local Policy

Section 38 (6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that "If regard is to be had to the development plan for the purpose of any determination to be made under the planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise".

The statutory development plan as defined by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 for the area comprises:

- Wiltshire Core Strategy
- Saved Policies
- AONB Management Plan 2014

Wiltshire Core Strategy

The Spatial Vision for Wiltshire

The spatial vision provides direction for development within Wiltshire and states:

'By 2026 Wiltshire will have stronger, more resilient communities based on a sustainable pattern of development, focused principally on Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury. Market towns and service centres will have become more self-contained and supported by the necessary infrastructure, with a consequent reduction in the need to travel. In all settlements there will be an improvement in accessibility to local services, a greater feeling of security and the enhancement of a sense of community and place. This pattern of

development, with a more sustainable approach towards transport and the generation and use of power and heat, will have contributed towards tackling climate change.

Employment, housing and other development will have been provided in sustainable locations in response to local needs as well as the changing climate and incorporating exceptional standards of design. Wiltshire's important natural, built and historic environment will have been safeguarded and, where necessary, extended and enhanced to provide appropriate green infrastructure, while advantage will have been taken of Wiltshire's heritage to promote cultural and lifestyle improvements as well as tourism for economic benefit.

Partnership working with communities will have helped plan effectively for local areas and allow communities to receive the benefit of managed growth, where appropriate'.

Core Policy 3 relates to 'Infrastructure Requirements' and states:

'All new development will be required to provide for the necessary on-site and, where appropriate, off-site infrastructure requirements arising from the proposal. Infrastructure requirements will be delivered directly by the developer and/or through an appropriate financial contribution prior to, or in conjunction with, new development. In ensuring the timely delivery of infrastructure, development proposals must demonstrate that full regard has been paid to the council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Schedule and all other relevant policies of this plan. Joint working with adjoining authorities will be encouraged to ensure that wider strategic infrastructure requirements are appropriately addressed. In the event of competing demands for infrastructure provision, developer contributions will be sought in the following order of priority: 1. Essential infrastructure 2. Place-shaping infrastructure A viability assessment, undertaken by an independent third party but on terms agreed by the council and funded by the developer, will be required in the event of concerns that infrastructure requirements may render the development unviable. This will involve an 'open book' approach. If the viability assessment adequately demonstrates that development proposals are unable to fund the full range of infrastructure requirements, then the council will:

- i. prioritise seeking developer contributions in the order set out above
- ii. use an appropriate mechanism to defer part of the developer contributions requirement to a later date, as agreed by all parties.

Delivery responsibility

This policy will be delivered by:

- iii. the direct provision of facilities and services by the council and its public and private sector partners, reflected in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- iv. the development management process. Planning conditions and planning obligations (largely through section 106 agreements) will be sought to mitigate the direct impact(s) of development, secure its implementation,

- control phasing where necessary, and to secure and contribute to the delivery of infrastructure made necessary by the development. The council will prepare a supplementary planning document that will provide more detail about its approach to securing developer contributions
- v. utilising developer contributions to provide enhancements to local facilities and services
 - vi. vi. liaison through the area boards with town and parish councils and appropriate local stakeholders to identify community infrastructure requirements help establish local priorities as well as develop/implement mechanisms for administering monies collected through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and planning obligations in accordance with national and council policies
 - vii. partnership work with infrastructure providers, neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders, to identify requirements for and to facilitate appropriate community infrastructure development
 - viii. upon adoption of the CIL Charging Schedule, CIL will be used to pool developer contributions towards a wide range of new and improved infrastructure necessary to deliver new development.

Core Policy 51 relates to 'Landscaping' and states: 'Landscape Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance landscape character and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character, while any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape measures. Proposals should be informed by and sympathetic to the distinctive character areas identified in the relevant Landscape Character Assessment(s) and any other relevant assessments and studies. In particular, proposals will need to demonstrate that the following aspects of landscape character have been conserved and where possible enhanced through sensitive design, landscape mitigation and enhancement measures:

- i. The locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural features such as trees, hedgerows, woodland, field boundaries, watercourses and waterbodies.
- ii. The locally distinctive character of settlements and their landscape settings.
- iii. The separate identity of settlements and the transition between man-made and natural landscapes at the urban fringe.
- iv. Visually sensitive skylines, soils, geological and topographical features.
- v. Landscape features of cultural, historic and heritage value.
- vi. Important views and visual amenity.
- vii. Tranquillity and the need to protect against intrusion from light pollution, noise, and motion.
- viii. Landscape functions including places to live, work, relax and recreate.
- ix. Special qualities of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and the New Forest National Park, where great weight will be afforded to conserving and enhancing landscapes and scenic beauty.

Proposals for development within or affecting the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), New Forest National Park (NFNP) or Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site (WHS) shall demonstrate that they have taken account of the objectives, policies and actions set out in the relevant Management Plans for these areas. Proposals for development outside of an AONB that is sufficiently prominent (in terms of its siting or scale) to have an impact on the area's special qualities (as set out in the relevant management plan), must also demonstrate that it would not adversely affect its setting.

Core Policy 57 relates to 'Ensuring high quality design and place shaping' and states 'A high standard of design is required in all new developments, including extensions, alterations, and changes of use of existing buildings. Development is expected to create a strong sense of place through drawing on the local context and being complementary to the locality. Applications for new development must be accompanied by appropriate information to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to the character of Wiltshire through: i. enhancing local distinctiveness by responding to the value of the natural and historic environment, relating positively to its landscape setting and the existing pattern of development and responding to local topography by ensuring that important views into, within and out of the site are to be retained and enhanced ii. the retention and enhancement of existing important landscaping and natural features, (e.g. trees, hedges, banks and watercourses), in order to take opportunities to enhance biodiversity, create wildlife and recreational corridors, effectively integrate the development into its setting and to justify and mitigate against any losses that may occur through the development iii. responding positively to the existing townscape and landscape features in terms of building layouts, built form, height, mass, scale, building line, plot size, elevational design, materials, streetscape and rooflines to effectively integrate the building into its setting iv. being sympathetic to and conserving historic buildings and historic landscapes v. the maximisation of opportunities for sustainable construction techniques, use of renewable energy sources and ensuring buildings and spaces are orientated to gain maximum benefit from sunlight and passive solar energy, in accordance with Core Policy 41 (Sustainable Construction and Low Carbon Energy) vi. making efficient use of land whilst taking account of the characteristics of the site and the local context to deliver an appropriate development which relates effectively to the immediate setting and to the wider character of the area vii. having regard to the compatibility of adjoining buildings and uses, the impact on the amenities of existing occupants, and ensuring that appropriate levels of amenity are achievable within the development itself, including the consideration of privacy, overshadowing, vibration, and pollution (e.g. light intrusion, noise, smoke, fumes, effluent, waste or litter) viii. incorporating measures to reduce any actual or perceived opportunities for crime or antisocial behaviour on the site and in the surrounding area through the creation of visually attractive frontages that have windows and doors located to assist in the informal surveillance of public and shared areas by occupants of the site ix. ensuring that the public realm, including new roads and other rights of

way, are designed to create places of character which are legible, safe and accessible in accordance with Core Policy 66 (Strategic Transport Network) x. the sensitive design of advertisements and signage, which are appropriate and sympathetic to their local setting by means of scale, design, lighting and materials xi. taking account of the needs of potential occupants, through planning for diversity and adaptability, and considering how buildings and space will be used in the immediate and long term future xii. the use of high standards of building materials, finishes and landscaping, including the provision of street furniture and the integration of art and design in the public realm xiii. the case of major developments, ensuring they are accompanied by a detailed design statement and masterplan, which is based on an analysis of the local context and assessment of constraints and opportunities of the site and is informed by a development concept, including clearly stated design principles, which will underpin the character of the new place xiv. meeting the requirements of Core Policy 61 (Transport and New Development).

Core Policy 58 relates to 'Heritage assets' and states 'Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment. Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including i. nationally significant archaeological remains ii. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire iii. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest iv. the special character or appearance of conservation areas v. historic parks and gardens vi. important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes. Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced. The potential contribution of these heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will also be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Core Policy 57 (Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping). Heritage assets at risk will be monitored and development proposals that improve their condition will be encouraged. The advice of statutory and local consultees will be sought in consideration of such applications'.

Saved policy PS7 – Telecoms

Cranbourne Chase AONB Management Plan (2014-2019)

The AONB Management Plan (2014 – 2019) for Cranborne Chase focused on conserving and enhancing the area's landscape, natural landscape, and historic and cultural environments through objectives related to landscape, planning, transport, and rural management.

Planning Assessment

The following paragraphs set out how the application complies with the relevant local and national planning policy and planning guidance. The need to upgrade the existing site, to improve resilience in the network in the event of an emergency, is urgently required.

The main matter for consideration is whether the proposed generator would result in harm, and whether this perceived harm would outweigh the significant social and economic benefits associated with the power resilience attributed to the proposal and other valid material considerations as outlined within NPPF, the Wiltshire Core Strategy, Saved Policies and AONB Management Plan (2014-2019).

The proposal complies with NPPF in that the proposal is for the upgrade of an existing telecommunications site. The principle of telecommunications infrastructure in this location is established and the proposal is for the installation of a generator which will sit alongside the existing ground based equipment within the existing fenced compound.

The proposed generator will sit within the existing fenced compound and will not be overly apparent in the surrounds, given the distance from the nearest public footpath and road. The proposal is considered to comply with the design aspirations of Policies CP3, CP57, CP58 of the Local Plan, saved Policy PS7 and the guidance within the AONB Management Plan in that the proposal is for the minimum amount of works required to provide the necessary power resilience to the site. It is also considered that the proposal is in accordance with Policy CP57 of the Local Plan, in that it will not have an unacceptable visual impact on the surrounding landscape or streetscape, nor will it impact upon the overall character of the designations including the AONB/National Landscape.



Image 2: Application Site

The generator is only for use in an emergency situation should the mains power to the site fail. It is not the operator's intention to have the generator running for prolonged periods of time. It will ensure that this part of Wiltshire is not left without EE/BT commercial mobile or Emergency Services Network coverage in the event of an emergency ie. extreme weather.

Summary

EE/BT have identified a need to upgrade the existing telecommunications site in this location in order to provide power resilience to the site in this part of Wiltshire.

The proposed upgrade is the minimum required to provide the necessary power resilience.

The national benefit of the proposal, to provide a reliable network even in emergency situations, and to ensure the safety and connectivity of emergency services as well as local residents and visitors, is considered to outweigh any perceived harm to the landscape.

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Signed:	[REDACTED]	Date:	03/12/2025
Position:	Town Planner	(for MBNL, on behalf of EE Limited and H3G UK Limited)	