Jason Redmond & Associates Consulting Engineers



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The Planning Officer,

Planning Department,

Dunlaoghaire - Rathdown County Council

County Hall

Marine Rd

Dunlaoghaire

Co. Dublin

Date:

13th December 2019

Re:

Section 254 Application- Proposed Telecommunications Streetworks Solution

Applicant:

Cignal Infrastructure Ltd. Ltd, Suite 309, Q House, 76 Furze Road, Sandyford

Industrial Estate, Dublin 18.

Location:

Public Access Road verge, Off St Columbanus Road, Milltown, Dublin 6.

Dear Sir/Madam,

On behalf of our client, Cignal Infrastructure Ltd please find attached application under Section 254 (1) (g) subsection 5 (A) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, which provides for the installation of communications infrastructure under licence from the Authority. We have included plans and other information concerning the requirement, position, design and capacity of the structure as outlined in Section 254 (3). We are happy to provide additional information on request.

Background

Cignal are a registered Infrastructure Provider for the Communications Industry with over 5000 sites around Ireland supporting mobile and broadband communications. Cignal provide Tower, Mast, Roof Top and Streetworks Solutions for the expanding requirements of the Licenced Operators including EIR, Vodafone and Three.

Cignal is authorised by ComReg to provide Electronic Communications Networks and Services, which allows them to apply for a licence under section 254(1) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 for the establishment of over ground electronic communications infrastructure and any associated physical infrastructure. Please see attached a Certificate of Authorisation for your information.

The Requirement

Working closely with South Dublin County Council and mobile network Licenced Operators - Eir, Cignal have identified the Milltown area as a known blackspot for mobile and wireless

broadband. A specific solution to address the deficit in coverage has been identified and approved by the mobile network Licenced Operators.

The Proposal

With reference to the attached plans you will note that it is proposed to provide a 15m high Smart Streetpole Solution in the specified location. See below a photograph of an identical Smart Streetpole and cabinet installed in Bagenalstown in Carlow in October 2019. This was installed under a Section 254 Licence granted by Carlow County Council

The street pole has an approx. diameter of 324mm and will be galvanised and painted in finish up to 11.3m in height. Above the 11.3m height a 2G,3G &4G compatible antenna will be mounted to a finishing height of 15m

The antenna will be shrouded by a 406mm sheath to match the pole.

The pole would be accompanied by an Operator Cabinet specifically located in a position agreeable to the local authority engineers. (Refer to detailed drawings attached)

The antenna and structure are designed to blend in with the streetscape, are Irish made and will provide instant 4G coverage.



Fig 1. Existing Smart Streetpole Solution as erected in Bagenalstown, Co Carlow

Please see attached separate site location justification and planning assessment prepared by CMC Planning Consultants

All mobile operator equipment will be deployed in full compliance with the requirements of the radio frequency (RF) public exposure guidelines of the International Commission on Non-lonizing Radiation (ICNIRP), as expressed in the EU Council recommendation of 12 July 1999 "on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)".

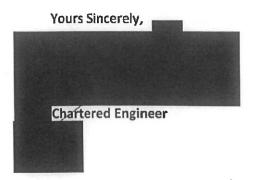
Subject to the Local Authorities granting of the Section 254, the Road Opening Licence process would be followed to commence deployment and connection to services including ESB and Fibre Broadband supplies.

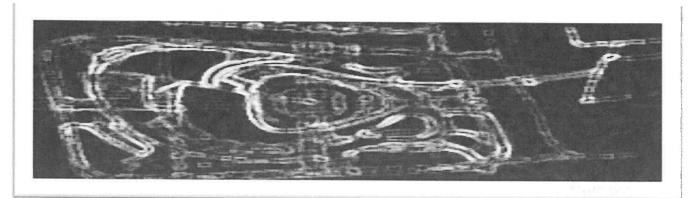
It is suggested that the location chosen is very suitable for the proposed street pole solution. Visual impact should be low Site Location ng areas considering the Alpha pole solution chosen which has been well received in the deployments to date.

Please find attached the following documents in respect of the Section 254 Application.

0	DN_1668	-100E	Site Location Plan	1:10,560 OS Data
0	DN_1668		Site location Map	1:2500 Aerial Photo
0	DN_1668	-102E	Site Location Plan	1:1000 OS Data
0	DN_1668	-103E	Site Layout Plan + Elevation	1:100 & 1:250
0	DN_1668	-104E	Schematic Elevation	NTS
0	DN_1668	-105E	Standard Elevations and Details	AS
0	Site specific	Planning	report by Planning	g Consultant

We trust you find the attached in order and an EFT for €125 for the application has been mad – receipt attached also. Please don't hesitate to contact the undersigned should you require any further information. We look forward to hearing from you in due course.





CMC PLANNING CONSULTANTS

SITE ASSESSMENT

Proposed Installation of Overground Electronic Communications Infrastructure under S.254 Licence at Milltown Hill Milltown Dublin 14

Overview

The applicant, Cignal Infrastructure Ltd, is an infrastructure provider that specifically facilitates colocation to the communications sector in Ireland. It is proposing the development of overground electronic communications infrastructure under Section 254 (ee) of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) revised by S.I. No. 391 of 2016 European Union (Reduction of Cost of Deploying High-Speed Public Communications Networks) Regulations 2016. The associated infrastructure, commonly referred to as a "street solution" is required to deliver high speed digital services within the jurisdiction, on behalf of eir Mobile.

Details of the proposed development are contained in the plans and particulars attached to this submission as prepared by Jason Redmond and Associates Constituting Engineers on behalf of Cignal Drawing Ref DN_1668. This assessment is intended as a site specific addendum to the attached general due diligence report "Proposed installation of Cignal Smart Street Pole Solutions at various locations in Dún Laoghaire Rathdown".

The site on Milltown Hill has been assessed against the following source material:

- Dún Laoghaire and Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022
- Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures Guidelines for Planning Authorities 1996 and Circular Letter PL07/12 & Guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Community and Local Government
- Section 254 (5) of the Planning and Development Act
- MyPlan.ie Dept. of Housing, Planning, Community & Local Government
- Historic Environment Viewer Dept. of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs
- Natura 2000 Network Viewer European Environment Agency
- ComReg Site Viewer and Code of Practice on Sharing of Radio Sites 03/28R

Assessment Limitations

In Chapter 8 of the CDP, Principles of Development-Telecommunications Antennae and Structures, the Council lays out its general submission requirements for telecommunications infrastructural development. The proposed street solution on Milltown Hill will be assessed against the requirements laid out in Section 8.2.9.9, summarised below. In the consideration of proposals for telecommunications antennae and support structures, applicants will be required to demonstrate the following:

- 1. Compliance with the Planning Guidelines for Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures (1996) and Circular Letter PL 07/12
- 2. Location of all existing telecommunications structures within a 1km
- 3. Impact on amenity visual impact
- 4. Signal strength analysis
- 5. ICNIRP Compliance
- 6. Impact on existing Rights of Way

NOTE: The Development Plan requirement to provide signal strength analysis is in direct conflict with the Guidelines more specifically Paragraph 2.6 of Circular Letter PL 07/12, which states

2.6 Health and Safety Aspects

The 1996 Guidelines advise that planning authorities should not include monitoring arrangements as part of planning permission conditions nor determine planning applications on health grounds. This Circular Letter reiterates that advice to local planning authorities. Planning authorities should be primarily concerned with the appropriate location and design of telecommunications structures and do not have competence for health and safety matters in respect of telecommunications infrastructure. These are regulated by other codes and such matters should not be additionally regulated by the planning process

According to ComReg:

"The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government is responsible for the health effects of non-ionising radiation including electromagnetic fields. ComReg's role in relation to Non-Ionising Radiation is solely to ensure that licensed operators comply with their licence condition and do not exceed the emissions levels established by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)"

We suggest that ComReg is the sole expert in relation to monitoring of the Telecommunications Industry and under the Guidelines, any assessment in relation to Health and Safety should be carried out by its experts alone. Signal strength analysis is therefore omitted from this assessment.



Image 1 Extract from Site Location Map Drwg No DN 1668-100

1.0 Site Justification

The information below was extracted from Cignal's Site Justification and was noted in the course of the initial search ring surveys which resulted in the proposed location being advanced as the primary candidate.

1.1: Site Justification

- It's within the Search Ring coverage footprint.
- 2. There is adequate space to locate a street works solution and cabinet.
- 3. The proposed street works will be located near tree which should offer very good screening
- 4. Proximity to a power connection
- 5. There is fibre located within proximity and this will ensure connectivity into the network.
- The high elevation at this location allows for required levels of mobile and broadband coverage in this area
- 7. The location will not interfere with existing services

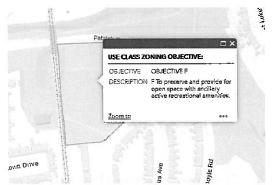
1.3 Other Locations reviewed:

- The Shangarry Chimney, which is a disused chimney located overlooking the Luas Bridge at Milltown. This structure currently has an operator installed; however, the site provider had no interest in a proposal for an additional operator.
- 2. The Dropping Well Pub was also identified as an option, However after further review it was felt that this location would not be suitable as the pitched type roof would make an installation difficult from a build perspective and it was also felt that we would also not get the required elevation from this location to provide the coverage required by the operator.
- 3. Milltown Golf Course was also approached however they were not interested in the proposal of installing a structure on their grounds
- 4. A fourth candidate was looked at on the green area off Patrick Doyle Road, near the ESB substation. We discounted this location as we felt it was too close to the Windy Arbour playground for a street work solution to be installed
- A street work option location was also investigated on the lower Churchtown Road; however, the presence of overhead cables ruled this location out as a workable solution.
- 6. The Milltown Road's low elevation and narrow footpath made it an unsuitable area to be considered for the location of a street work structure
- 7. We also looked at a location at the Churchtown Road Lower end side of the Patrick Doyle Road, however we would not get the required elevation which the operator requires to provide coverage in the area at this spot.

2.0 Development Plan Considerations

2.1 Zoning:

The Local Authority mapping shows that the proposed location on the boundary of a large area zoned to protect/improve residential amenity. According to Table 8.3.10 Zoning Objective 'F': Public Services, such as the proposed electronic communications infrastructure, are "Open for Consideration"



Local Authority Zone: ZONING OBJECTIVE 'F'

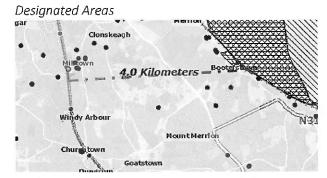
'To preserve and provide for open space with ancillary active recreational amenities'

Open for Consideration: Public Services

Image 2 Extracted from DLR County Development Plan Table 8.3.10

2.2 Impact on Designated Areas and Protected Structures

The location was assessed to ensure there was no impact uncovered on designated areas or protected structures, from the proposed installation.



Special Protection Areas South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary SPA Special Area of Conservation South Dublin Bay SAC and Proposed Natural Heritage Areas: South Dublin Bay

Image 3 Extracted from www.myplan.ie

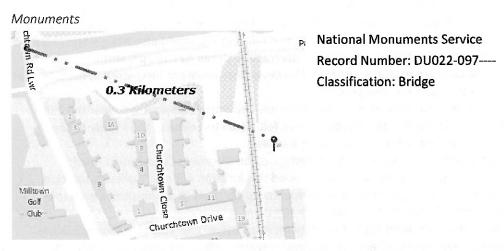
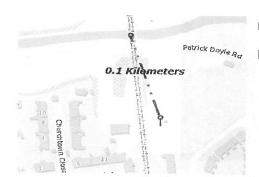


Image 4 Extracted from www.myplan.ie

Protected Structures



RPS Number: 20

Protected Structure: Viaduct

Image 5 Extracted from www.myplan.ie

There is no impact anticipated on any Designated Area, due to the distances involved. There are no structures or sites within the immediate vicinity of the pole on the Record of Monuments and Places. The nearest protected structure is a viaduct approximately 100 metres to the North and the closest monument is a bridge 300m to the North-west, neither of which would be affected by the proposed development. It is considered that the proposed location of utility infrastructure is at adequate distance from the curtilage of the nearby protections and designations. Public Service infrastructure is open for consideration in this green amenity space, which already houses both ESB and LUAS.

3.0 Location of all existing telecommunications structures within 1km

Delmec has provided mapping overlaid with information extracted from ComReg's siteviewer-Drawing No. DN 1668-100, which illustrates the number of telecommunications installations in the area. There is an absence of purpose built telecommunications structures within a 1Km radius, which has resulted in the predominant use of rooftop type solutions. Of these, two are currently providing accommodation to the occupant of the proposed infrastructure, eir Mobile-described as "Meteor" on ComReg's site viewer. The two closest sites, shown in Image 6 below, were specifically assessed for co-location.



Image 6 – Extracted from ComReg site viewer of proximate rooftop installations

The closest eir Mobile is a rooftop solution is circa 600m distance on a commercial premises in Dundrum Business Park— see image 7 below (ComReg Site Ref:1230) which provides mobile and limited data services to the immediate locality and is not considered suitable for expansion or capable of reaching the target area.



Image 7: Closest eir Mobile installation on ComReg Site ID 1230

The second proximate existing structure is a Vodafone/Three co-location on Shangarry Chimey in Milltown- see image 8. According to the Site Justification, Cignal could not agree terms with the owner of the property

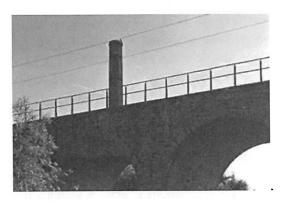


Image 8: ComReg Site ID DN307 Vodafone

The number and type of alternatives explored by eir and Cignal, prior to proposing the street solution, is considerable evidence that the area is generally deficient in alternative telecommunications infrastructure and suitable locations. The existing rooftop solutions are incapable of expansion and so the proposed pole solution should be considered as a last resort solution, as defined in the Guidelines.

4.0 Visual Impact

The proposed location is illustrated on the set of drawings attached to the licence application – Drawing No. DN 1668. The location is assessed below using the matrix extracted from the Environmental Protection Agency Guidelines, as described in the main planning report.

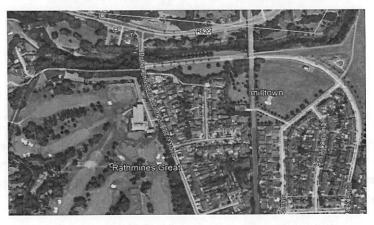


Image 9: Environs of Milltown Hill- extracted from Google Earth

The proposed site at Milltown Hill is situated in a green area fronting the Green Line LUAS. The hill site is partially bounded by Patrick Doyle Road, which provides local access from the Milltown and Churchtown Lower roads. The location is a well-established mixed used neighbourhood, with commercial and residential development interspersed with parkland and green spaces. The nearest residential development is located at the southern and eastern sides of the park, with the Dodder to north and the considerable LUAS infrastructure slicing through the green to the west. The land drops significantly from 33m AGL at the proposed location, to 23m at the northern end of the site. It is assumed that this differential determined the location of the pole, which is situated to the south of the green, adjacent the public footpath leading from Columbanus Road along the LUAS line.

It is considered that views of the pole from Patrick Doyle Road will be ameliorated by this variance in ground levels. Passing vehicles and pedestrians will not have substantial or direct views of the pole travelling on this road, from the junction with the Churchtown Lower road to the east, until the road bends and the land levels drop. At this point, it is anticipated that the existing substantial planting at the site will screen much of the infrastructure from views, until the junction with Columbanus Road, where views of the green are quite open, as the land drops away.

When assessing direct views of the pole from this vantage point, we noted that the existing view incorporates the LUAS power supply poles with little visual interference. It is anticipated that these poles and trees will contextualise the proposed slimline pole, as it will have a similar visual impact.

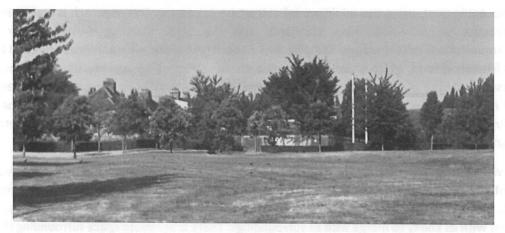


Image 10: view from Patrick Doyle Road- extracted from Google Earth

Along Columbanus Road, the green is lined with mature trees which will ameliorate direct views from the nearby residential development.

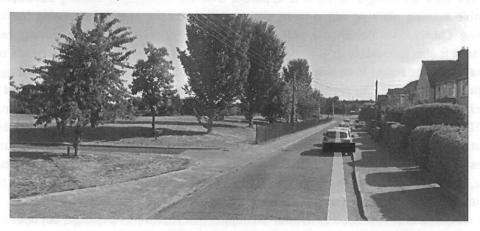


Image 11: View from Columbanus Road -extracted from Google Earth

The photomontage provided by Jason Redmond and Associates illustrates the anticipated passing view of the installation, approaching the junction with the public path way on Columbanus Road, with the natural screening in frame – see image 12 below.



Image 12: View from Columbanus Road -extracted from Licence Application

The image shows a 15m shrouded pole located in the grass verge alongside the footpath, the adjacent green cabinet is not visible. It is considered that the slimline solution was designed to incorporate telecoms equipment, using the minimum infrastructure necessary. This approach is consistent with best practice visual amelioration standards and the 1996 Planning Guidelines for siting telecommunications infrastructure. The pole is of a consistent width, with antennas screened behind a radio friendly shroud, which is designed to minimise the structure's visual impact. Cignal has noted the presence of fibre at the location so the dish, shown in the elevation drawing, will not be required, further minimising the poles potential impact. The shrouded design should provide a Trompe l'oeil, appearing similar in dimension to a lighting structure, part of the visually accepted forms located in a green area beside a LUAS line.

While visible it is not considered that the pole will be detrimentally impactful or capable of substantially altering the existing views. We note that the pole is coloured light grey in the montage but it is considered that the steel pole will be closer to the appearance of lighting structures, which will assist with its ability to merge with its surroundings. There is adequate space surrounding the pole to ensure that it does not hinder the safe passage of pedestrians on the footpath, while benefiting from the existing screening provided by the adjacent row of trees.

Using street view on Google Earth, it is apparent that the landscape, existing development and considerable existing planting will prevent distance views of the pole from passing traffic on the surrounding Churchtown Lower and Milltown roads. The orientation of the existing residential development is also favourable as it limits impacted views. It is thought that the pole will be visible from certain vantage points in its immediate surroundings, but generally capable of blending into the surrounding landscape, in the context of the existing LUAS infrastructure. It is also noted that the location chosen will not be in the direct line of sight of the side window of the neighbouring house, number 187 or any of the adjacent properties. In any event the existing trees will diminish any views from most approaches and residential development. Set against the Environmental Protection Agency Guidelines criteria, it's considered that the impact from the majority of vantage points will be moderate, in that the pole causes noticeable changes in the environment without affecting the areas sensitivities, due to existing screening and the added context of the LUAS pole infrastructure. The type of impact would be best described as neutral- an impact that represents a change, but does not affect the quality of the environment.

5.0 ICNIRP Compliance

The subject site will be built in accordance to current Health and Safety legislation and Guidelines. The transmitter output powers, antenna types fall arrest and mounting configuration are consistent with modern technologies. The cumulative power output of the proposed installation falls well within the IRPA Guidelines by a massive safety factor. Please find attached a general declaration provided by Head of Environment Health and Safety with eir Group, stating that the proposed equipment and installation is designed to be in full compliance with the limits set by the Guidelines of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection -ICNIRP Guidelines.

6.0 Rights of Way

There are no impacts anticipated on any Mountain Access Route, Public Right-of-Way, Wicklow Way, or Proposed Walkway-Cycleway, detailed in the County Development Plan.

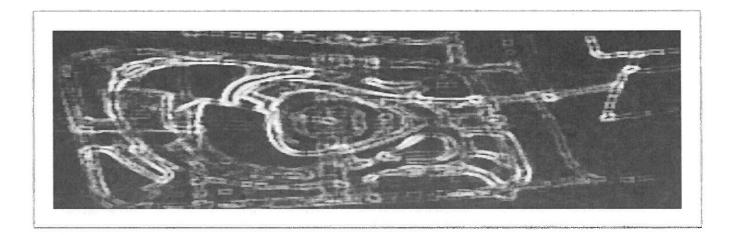
Conclusion

The proposal meets with State, EU and CDP policies for the provision of Next Generation Technologies across the Country. The development is required by eir Mobile, licenced to deliver mobile and data services to customers in a large black spot area, currently deficient in alternative infrastructure. Due to the shortage of alternatives evidenced, it is considered that the proposal meets with the criteria of last resort location, outlined in the 1996 Guidelines.

Following assessment under the Principles of Telecommunications Development set out in the County Development Plan, it is considered that the installation meets with the requirements of the Authority in terms of its use, design and site location. Public Service utilities such as communications infrastructure is "open for consideration" under the current county development plan and the area is capable of accommodating the infrastructure, without detrimental impact.

The proposed structure has been sensitively designed for deployment in an urban/suburban setting, in compliance with the 1996 Guidelines and the Green Book. The development will not impact on any rights of way, scenic route or cycle lane, nor will it impair passing road users or pedestrians, as required under S.254. Finally, it is understood that the pole will be installed and maintained in compliance with current Health and Safety legislation and Guidelines.

Overall, the assessment has shown that the proposal should be regard as being suitable for its location and within the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.



CMC PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Report on the proposed installation of Cignal Smart Street pole solutions at various locations in Dun Laoghaire Rathdown

September 2019

FUMBALLY EXCHANGE ARGUS HOUSE BLACKPITS DUBLIN 8

Overview

Cignal Infrastructure Ltd is applying for licence to install overground communications infrastructure within the jurisdiction of Dún Laogharie — Rathdown Co. Council (DLR), in order to deliver high speed digital services, on behalf of eir Mobile. In total, there are 15 search ring areas currently identified within the DLR jurisdiction. Under Section 254 (ee) of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) a Local Authority can issue a licence for overground electronic communications infrastructure and any associated physical infrastructure, subject to planning and development considerations.

This report comprises a review of the planned development under the general planning considerations laid out in Section 254 of the Planning and Development Act 2000. A separate site specific planning assessment will also be prepared, following a desk top review of each location, as requested by DLR at the preplanning stage. Resource materials including relevant drawings and documents, have been provided by Jason Redmond and Associates Consulting Engineers on behalf of Cignal.

It is proposed to install a bespoke support pole with an overall height of 15m carrying three number Tri-sector antennas and one dish, shrouded behind radio friendly material with internal cabling linking the equipment to a small cabinet alongside on behalf of eir Mobile. The installations are required to bring coverage to known blackspot areas, on the operator's network. The infrastructure is generally proposed at roadside locations, within urban streetscapes and in proximity to residential, commercial, educational and social amenity areas.

1.0 Licence Application Requirements

Under S.254 of the Planning and Development Act, an application for a licence has to undergo a series of assessments by the relevant planning and roads authorities. The considerations include the relevant provisions of the development plan and more generally the proper planning and sustainable development of the area as laid out in subsection 5, extracted below.

S.254 (5) In considering an application for a licence under this section a planning authority, or the Board on appeal, shall have regard to—

- (a) the proper planning and sustainable development of the area
- (b) any relevant provisions of the development plan, or a local area plan,
- (c) the number and location of existing appliances, apparatuses or structures on, under, over or along the public road, and
- (d) the convenience and safety of road users including pedestrians.

The locations chosen were assessed against the considerations listed, in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of Section 254 and the proper planning and sustainable development of the respective areas.

2.0 Planning Considerations

Under S.254 of the Planning & Development Act 2000 any proposed development has to be considered compatible with the proper planning and sustainable development of an area, compliant with the Guidelines for telecommunications development, considered against the volume of similar structures and the safety of road users. These considerations are examined below, incorporating the requirements of S.254 (5).

2.1 The Proper Planning and Sustainable Development of the Area

We suggest the provision of telecoms infrastructure should be considered under S.254 as part of the general mix of utility development in urban streetscapes. Please refer to the site specific assessment attached, wherein each location is reviewed to ensure that there are no conditions present that would prevent the installation of the proposed pole.

2.2 Relevant Provisions of the County Development Plan

In line with the licence requirements, the proposed locations were assessed against the content of the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2016-2022. The Telecommunications provisions in the DLR County Development Plan include policies to support and facilitate the provision of appropriate infrastructure and next generation services, balanced against environmental considerations. The County Development Plan (CDP) reflects the importance of the provision of a modern telecommunications infrastructure, to support the local economy, develop the knowledge economy and attract new industry.

3.1.2.2 Policy E2: Knowledge Economy It is Council policy to promote the development of knowledge-based enterprise in the County. The Council will liaise with Enterprise Ireland, the IDA, Forfás, the County's Third Level Institutions and other relevant organisations to identify opportunities in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown for the promotion of research and development/innovation and, in particular, to promote the location of new industry in the County that is generated from innovation processes.

It is Council policy to promote the rollout of high speed broadband, in particular next generation networks, to support knowledge-based enterprises.

5.1.5.3 Policy EI28: Telecommunications Infrastructure It is Council policy to promote and facilitate the provision of an appropriate telecommunications infrastructure, including broadband connectivity and other technologies, within the County. The widespread availability of a high quality telecommunications network throughout Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown will be critical to the development of a knowledge economy, will help attract inward investment in hi-tech knowledge based industries and will engender the image of the County as the premier entrepreneurial County in the State.

The advantages of a high quality telecommunications network must, however be, balanced against the need to safeguard the rural and urban environment, particularly in sensitive areas where the impacts on residential amenity and visual amenity of areas needs to be adequately assessed.

8.2.9.9 Telecommunications Antennae and Structures In the consideration of proposals for telecommunications antennae and support structures, applicants will be required to demonstrate Compliance with the Planning Guidelines for Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures' (1996) and Circular Letter PL 07/12 issued by the Department of the Environment and Local Government (as may be amended from time to time), and to other publications and material as may be relevant in the circumstances.

The proposed infrastructure is compliant with the general policies of the Authority in relation to the roll out of smart technology infrastructure, while not overtly impacting on the respective host environments. The proposed development sites were specifically chosen on survey with the CDP requirements in mind and a desk study was undertaken to assess visual or amenity impacts, prior to the proposal being advanced.

2.2.1 Guidelines for Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures (1996)

The general principle of the proposed development is compliant with the aims of the Planning Guidelines for Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures (1996) in terms of design and visual impact as outlined below.

Siting

The Guidelines outlines the importance of suitable site specific infrastructure when proposing suitable locations.

4.2 Design and Siting

The design of the antennae support structure and to a great extent of the antennae and other "dishes" will be dictated by radio and engineering parameters. There may be only limited scope in requesting changes in design. However, the applicant should be asked to explore the possibilities of using other available designs where these might be an improvement. Similarly, location will be substantially influenced by radio engineering factors

The Guidelines acknowledge that radio engineers are restricted by network parameters when choosing a site location. This would appear to be more relevant today, where most networks are operating on a mixture of primary mast and secondary roof installations, which are used to provide infill coverage to specific towns or roads. Typical infill sites have a low coverage radius and blackspots emerged where coverage dropped off in outlying residential areas, where demand is greatest. These blackspots can occur within 500m of an installation- depending on the landscape or topography. Modern construction methods also impact on the indoor signal strength available.

The locations within DLR were chosen using a tailored search ring provided by the operator's radio engineers specifically to eliminate blackspots on the network, in response to increasing demands for high data speeds from home workers and local enterprises.

The Report of the Mobile Phone and Broadband Taskforce 2016 examined use of Local Authority land to facilitate the delivery of telecommunications services, it surmised that

"The Taskforce is of the opinion that requests for access to State-owned assets that are appropriate and reasonable should be facilitated in order to address telecommunications service deficits".

It is therefore considered that siting suitable telecommunications infrastructure alongside roadways is acceptable and development should be permitted in principle, subject to the proper planning and sustainable development of the subject location.

Visual Impact

While it is acknowledged that there will be some degree of visual impact from the installation of utility infrastructure, it is considered that views of the infrastructure are acceptable if they are not dominant or distracting. Any proposal should be viewed within the context of its immediate surroundings. The Guidelines' recommendations as to the criteria used to assess the impact of the development are detailed below.

4.3 Visual Impact:

The visual impact is among the more important considerations which have to be taken into account in arriving at a decision on a particular application. In most cases the applicant will only have limited flexibility as regards location, given the constraints arising from radio planning parameters, etc., already referred to. Visual impact will, by definition, vary with the general context of the proposed development. Consequently the approach of the authority will vary depending on whether the proposed development is in...a suburban area a larger town or city. Some masts will remain quite noticeable in spite of the best precautions...There will be local factors which have to be taken into account in determining the extent to which an object is noticeable or intrusive — intermediate objects (buildings or trees), topography, the scale of the object in the wider landscape, the multiplicity of other objects in the wider panorama, the position of the object with respect to the skyline, weather and lighting conditions, etc.

Only as a last resort and if the alternatives suggested in the previous paragraph are either unavailable or unsuitable should free-standing masts be located in a residential area or beside schools. If such a location should become necessary, sites already developed for utilities should be considered and masts and antennae should be designed and adapted for the specific location. The support structure should be kept to the minimum height consistent with effective operation and should be monopole (or poles) rather than a latticed tripod or square structure.

The applicant is proposing a low profile solution, designed to deliver localised services to acknowledged blackspot areas. It is considered that the installation of a localised solution site in a blackspot area is a matter of "last resort" as, by definition, the existing infrastructure has failed to provide sufficient coverage for localised services. The sensitive deliver of next generation services to these blackspot areas has directly influenced the design of the infrastructure, as required in the Guidelines. The bespoke slimline pole solution, which replicates taller lamp standards and CCTV poles, has been designed to enable the provision of next generation antennas, within the narrowest profile possible. To achieve this slender profile, a slimline antenna has been developed specifically for the urban environment. The antenna used are 3.7m long designed to fit within a 406mm diameter shroud.

The proposed locations are all sited on Local Authority land in proximity to the roads network. These urban highways currently house a variety of utility infrastructure such as lampposts, traffic lights and cabinets, which offer context to the pole in the wider streetscape. Once in situ, the pole should not appear inconsistent in its environment, in terms of its design and impact on an urban landscape. In most cases there are existing trees and/or infrastructures to ameliorate views of the installations and offer a visual balance to its height. The poles are steel grey, which will replicate existing lampposts and blend into the Irish skyline and the cabinets are proposed in green.

In general, the height of telecommunications infrastructure is determined by a variety of factors, most particularly network requirements. According to the source material provided eir Mobile has determined that an overall height of 15m is required in order to provide the required coverage and to clear local obstacles that could cause network interference.

The "Green Book", Guidance on Potential Location of Overground Telecommunications Infrastructure on Public Roads offers advice to operators and planners on accommodating telecoms infrastructure alongside roadways. The Green Book acknowledges that the type of infrastructure required will vary, depending on a number of factors, such as location, existing road type and network coverage targets.

In Section 5.4 Consideration of Suitability of Locations, it refers to the use of standalone poles as the preferred option in urban settings where there is a wide verge or similar- see Table A below, extracted from the Green book.

Consideration of Opportunities to Fac Irban Roads		Addition the Monda (46504D)K
General	Opportunities	Comment
to cater for large, stand-alone masts. There may be opportunities in the vicinity of some roundabouts.	Opportunities are generally limited to locations where a wide verge or footpath allows the accommodation of small cabinets/antennae and/or the erection of stand-alone poles to accommodate telecommunications infrastructure.	Stand-alone poles are the preferred option in urban areas, athere are ongoing operational and maintenance issues relating to accommodating electronic equipment on lighting columns.

Figure 1: Table A Guidance on potential location of overground telecommunications infrastructure on public roads

We also note Appendix A of the Green Book, which offers examples of existing in situ pole like Infrastructure, particularly examples three and four, both of which are structures of 15m and over.

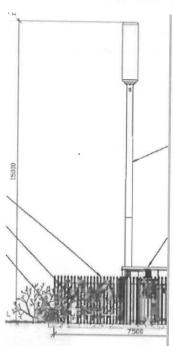


Fig. 2 Extracted from the Green Book Appendix A: Example 3 Smaller Single Operator Site

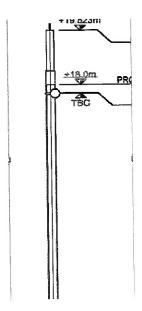


Fig. 3 Extracted from the Green Book Appendix A: Example 4 Minimum size mast installation

In general, the bespoke slimline solution proposed is relatively unobtrusive and compares favourably to use of largescale masts and rooftop installations, which tend to be more visually dominant. The use of long narrow antennas provides for a consistent width, which is more aesthetically favourable in an urban setting than the "lollypop" style pole seen in example 3 above.

The design of telecommunications infrastructure has changed considerably since the Guidelines were written in 1996. However, the principles outlined in the Guidelines in terms of assessment can still offer assistance in determining whether a proposed solution is suitable to the proper planning and sustainable development of the location. Image 1 below which is extracted from the Appendix 1D of the 1996 Guidelines, illustrates what was considered acceptable in terms of design and impact in a residential area in 1996. Image 2, which shows the proposed Cignal infrastructure, attests to the progress in design terms of localised communications infrastructure.

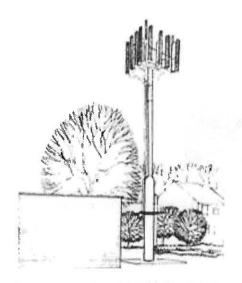


image 1 Appendix 1D 1996 Guidelines



Image 2. Photomontage of proposed installation

The legislation is silent in defining the design or dimensions of any of the numerous structures and apparatus permissible under S. 254, for whatever use. It is for the planner to determine the suitability of the infrastructure in the context of the County Development Plan, the Guidelines and the Green Book. It is considered that the type of bespoke solution proposed is generally compliant with the guidance contained in these documents.

Visual Assessment Criteria

Each proposed installation was assessed to determine its potential visual impact on the immediate location. The criteria detailed in the Environmental Protection Agency Guidelines were used to assess the impact levels of the proposed development on the landscape, see Table 1 and 2 below. The criteria measure the degree of sensitivity and potential impact of the proposed development, taking the cityscape and existing natural/environmental screening into account.

IMPACT LEVEL CRITERIA

Imperceptible: An impact capable of measurement, but without noticeable consequences. No discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.

Slight: An impact which causes noticeable changes in the environment without affecting its sensitivities. The impact has been minimised by its scale or intervening topography and vegetation.

Moderate: An impact that alters the character of the environment as a result of changes to an appreciable segment of the view or intrusion in the foreground.

Significant: An impact by which its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment. Where a view is obstructed or so dominated by a proposed scheme that it becomes the focus of attention.

Profound: An impact on a view that removes all sensitive characteristics or completely obstructs or alters the view

Table 1 Environmental Protection Agency Guidelines

These ratings are further assessed by the Type of Impact, which may be viewed as Neutral, Positive or Negative and as outlined below.

TYPE OF IMPACT

Neutral represents a change that does not affect the quality of the environment.

Positive represents a change that improves the quality of the environment.

Negative represents a change that diminishes the quality of the environment.

Table 2 Environmental Protection Agency Guidelines

Impact level also takes into consideration the duration of the impact, the construction stage works quite often have a negative visual impact to varying degrees, but the impacts are considered temporary and lessen as the site becomes integrated into its environment and an accepted part of the streetscape.

Based on the above mentioned criteria, desk top assessments indicate that while the proposed developments are located in areas, which would usually result in a high degree of visibility for a standard monopole, the bespoke solution proposed is capable of merging with the existing public service infrastructure, which should lessen its visual dominance from the majority of vantage points. The greatest impact is anticipated in close proximity to the site, where the pole will be contextualised by the existing roads and utility development. Where visible, the shrouded design will act to screen the antennas entirely and diminish any impact.

Overall it is considered that, while the poles will be visible in their respective locations, there is no overtly detrimental impact anticipated and any views of the shrouded infrastructure will be low impact and within acceptable parameters, in the context of a roadside location.

2.3 The number of existing structures and appliances along the public road

The Authority has to consider the cumulative effect of installing additional street furniture alongside the public road, which is particularly relevant in the context of urban streetscapes. Survey notes provided by Jason Redmond and Associates suggest that the presence of existing infrastructure and services played a part in determining the most suitable location for the poles, within the parameters of the Operator's network requirements. The space available to pedestrians and other users was also considered in siting the poles.

While agreeing that a predominance of obelisk structures could have a cluttering effect, it's considered that the existing lampposts are beneficial to contextualise the proposed pole and ameliorate visual impact.

2.4 The convenience and safety of road users including pedestrians.

According to the Green Book, standalone poles are the preferred option in urban areas on wide verges or footpaths. It is considered that all efforts were made to ensure that the proposed locations would not impact on the convenience and safety of road users and pedestrians. The infrastructure was deliberately sited on land that had sufficient space to house the structure, without compromising existing utility services. These locations will be further assessed by the respective Local Authority Roads Engineer, as part of the licence process, to ensure that the additional infrastructure does not present a hazard.

3.0 Summary

This report sought to assess the principle of installing street solutions in the jurisdiction of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, against current legislation and guidelines. It has determined that the provision of telecommunications infrastructure adjacent to the roads network is permitted under current legislation and encouraged by guidelines issued by the State.

Under Section 254 (ee) of the Planning & Development Act 2000 (as amended) a Local Authority can issue a licence for *overground electronic communications infrastructure* and any *associated physical infrastructure*, subject to planning and development considerations.

The proposed infrastructure on Local Authority land accords with the National Broadband Plan and the Digital Agenda for Europe, which advocates for this type of installation to support Next Generation rollout. Furthermore, use of Local Authority land for utility infrastructure was thoroughly explored by the Roadworks and Licensing Working Group, established to address issues involved in the granting of Road Opening Licences to telecoms operators by both the Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) and Local Authorities. The resulting publication, the Green Book, lays out the considerations required when assessing roadside development and recommends the use of slimline poles in urban areas.

Each proposed development was assessed against the County Development Plan, the Green Book and the Guidelines to ensure compliance. The visual and environmental impact of the infrastructure required to deliver enhanced services was a consideration in the design stages. The adopted design is considered to be innovative and appropriate in delivering required services directly to the demand centres.

A review of the development's potential impact shows that the proposed poles will have a similar effect on the amenity of the area as existing public service infrastructure, such as lampposts or CCTV poles. Indeed it is considered that these structures are not only less visually impactful than a monopole/mast solution but considerably less visually impactful than exposed rooftop installations, many of which are exempted development under Class 31 of the P&D Regulations.

It is considered that the design proposed, which allows for an expansion in broadband services to the County with minimal environmental impact, conforms to the principles of proper planning and sustainable development, and as such should be favourably viewed by Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co. Council.



Marsh Ireland Brokers Ltd Marsh House 25-28 Adelaide Road Dublin 2 D02 RY98 Tel: 01 604 8100 www.marsh.ie

To Whom It May Concern

7th January 2022

Dear Sir/Madam,

Confirmation of Insurance – Cellnex Ireland Ltd, Cignal Infrastructure Limited and/or Cellcom Ireland Ltd and/or On Tower Ireland Ltd.

As requested by you, we are writing to confirm that we act as your Insurance Broker and that we have arranged insurance(s) on your behalf as detailed below with insurers who are authorised to conduct insurance business in Ireland by their respective regulatory authority(ies). A copy of this letter may be provided by you to third parties who have a legitimate need to receive confirmation of your insurance cover.

Business Description

Provides telecommunications infrastructure solutions

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

INSURER:

XL Insurance Company SE

POLICY NUMBER:

PERIOD OF INSURANCE:

1st January 2022 to 28th February 2022 (both days inclusive)

LIMIT OF INDEMNITY:

€13,500,000 (for each and every occurrence)

PUBLIC LIABILITY

INSURER:

XL Insurance Company SE

POLICY NUMBER:

PERIOD OF INSURANCE:

1st January 2022 to 28th February 2022 (both days inclusive)

LIMIT OF INDEMNITY:

€6,500,000 (any one event and in the aggregate during the period of

insurance)

Marsh Ireland Brokers Limited, trading as Marsh Ireland, Bowring Marsh, Charity Insurance, Echelon Claims Consultants, Guy Carpenter & Company, ILCS, Insolutions, Lloyd & Partners, Marsh Aviation Consulting, Marsh Claims Management Services, Marsh Claims Solutions, Marsh Specialty, Marsh Reclaim, and Marsh Risk Consulting, is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Marsh Ireland, Bowring Marsh, Charity Insurance, Echelon Claims Consultants, Guy Carpenter & Company, ILCS, Insolutions, Lloyd & Partners, Marsh Aviation Consulting, Marsh Claims Management Services, Marsh Claims Solutions, Marsh Specialty, Marsh Reclaim, and Marsh Risk Consulting are trading names of Marsh Ireland Brokers Limited. Marsh Ireland Brokers Limited is a private company limited by shares registered in Ireland under company number 169458. VAT Number IE 6569458D. Registered Office: 4th Floor, 25-28 Adelaide Road, Dublin 2, Ireland, D02 RY98. Directors:



We have placed the insurance which is the subject of this letter after consultation with you and based upon your instructions only. Terms of coverage are based upon information furnished to us by you, which information we have not independently verified.

This letter is issued as a matter of information only and confers no right upon you or any third party to whom it is disclosed, other than those provided by the policy. This letter does not amend, extend or alter the coverage afforded by the policies described herein. Notwithstanding any requirement, term or condition of any contract or other document with respect to which this letter may be issued or pertain, the insurance afforded by the policy (policies) described herein is subject to all terms, conditions, limitations, exclusions and cancellation provisions and may also be subject to warranties. Limits shown may have been reduced by paid claims.

We express no view and assume no liability with respect to the solvency or future ability to pay off any of the insurance companies which have issued the insurance(s).

Where a copy of this letter has been provided to a third party, we assume no obligation to advise that third party of any developments regarding your insurance(s) subsequent to the date hereof. Additionally this letter is given on the condition that we are not assuming any liability to any third party who receives a copy of this letter, based upon the placement of your insurance(s) and/or the statements made herein.

This letter shall be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with Irish law.



Marsh Ireland Brokers Limited, trading as Marsh Ireland, Bowring Marsh, Charity Insurance, Echelon Claims Consultants, Guy Carpenter & Company, ILCS, Insolutions, Lloyd & Partners, Marsh Aviation Consulting, Marsh Claims Management Services, Marsh Claims Solutions, Marsh Specialty, Marsh Reclaim, and Marsh Risk Consulting, is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Marsh Ireland, Bowring Marsh, Charity Insurance, Echelon Claims Consultants, Guy Carpenter & Company, ILCS, Insolutions, Lloyd & Partners, Marsh Aviation Consulting, Marsh Claims Management Services, Marsh Claims Solutions, Marsh Specialty, Marsh Reclaim, and Marsh Risk Consulting are trading names of Marsh Ireland Brokers Limited. Marsh Ireland Brokers Limited is a private company limited by shares registered in Ireland under company number 169458. VAT Number IE 6569458D. Registered Office: 4th Floor, 25-28 Adelaide Road, Dublin 2, Ireland, D02 RY98. Directors:





Declaration under Regulation 5 of the European Communities (Electronic Communications)(Authorisation) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 335 of 2011)

To whom it may concern

In accordance with the terms of Regulation 5 of the European Communities (Electronic Communications)(Authorisation) Regulations 2011, the Commission for Communications Regulation hereby confirms that the undertaking named below has submitted a notification pursuant to Regulation 4(1)

Authorised Person: Cignal Infrastructure Ltd

and in accordance with that Regulation is deemed to be authorised to provide an electronic communications network or electronic communications service subject to the terms and conditions of a general authorisation issued by the Commission for Communications Regulation.

An Authorised Person may:

- (a) provide the electronic communications networks or services as described in the notification and which is recorded in the public register maintained for that purpose by the Commission for Communications Regulation,
- (b) apply for a consent under section 53 of the Act of 2002 to commence or carry out road works. Applications for such consent shall be made to the road authority in whose functional area the Authorised Person proposes to carry out the road works.
- (c) apply for a licence under section 254(1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 for the establishment of overground electronic communications infrastructure and any associated physical infrastructure on, under, over or along a public road. Applications for such a licence shall be made to the planning authority in whose functional area the Authorised Person proposes to establish the infrastructure.

Where an Authorised Person is providing an electronic communications service or network to the public, such Authorised Person has the right to negotiate interconnection with another Authorised Person or another undertaking deemed to be authorised in another Member State. The right to negotiate interconnection is subject to the provisions of the European Communities (Electronic Communications Networks and Services)(Access) Regulations 2011 and any decisions,



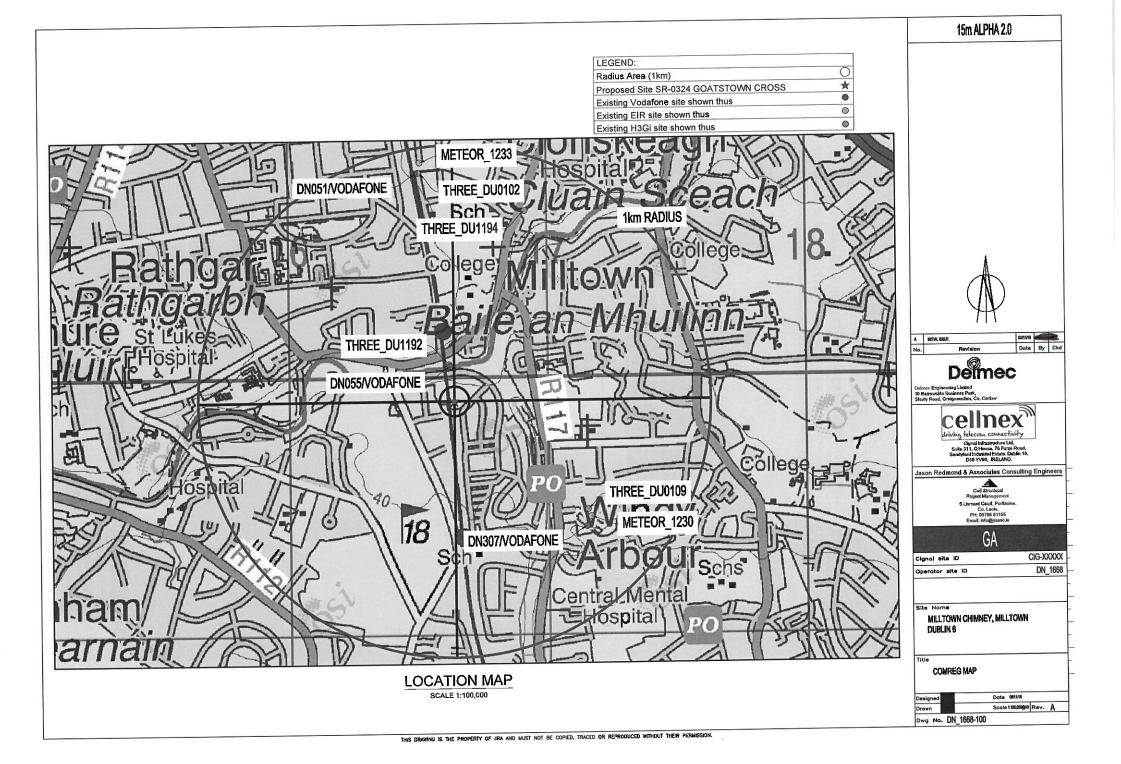
determinations, requirements, specifications, notifications and directions issued by the Commission for Communications Regulation from time to time. Such interconnection shall be for the purpose of providing publicly available Electronic Communications Services in order to ensure the provision and interoperability of services.

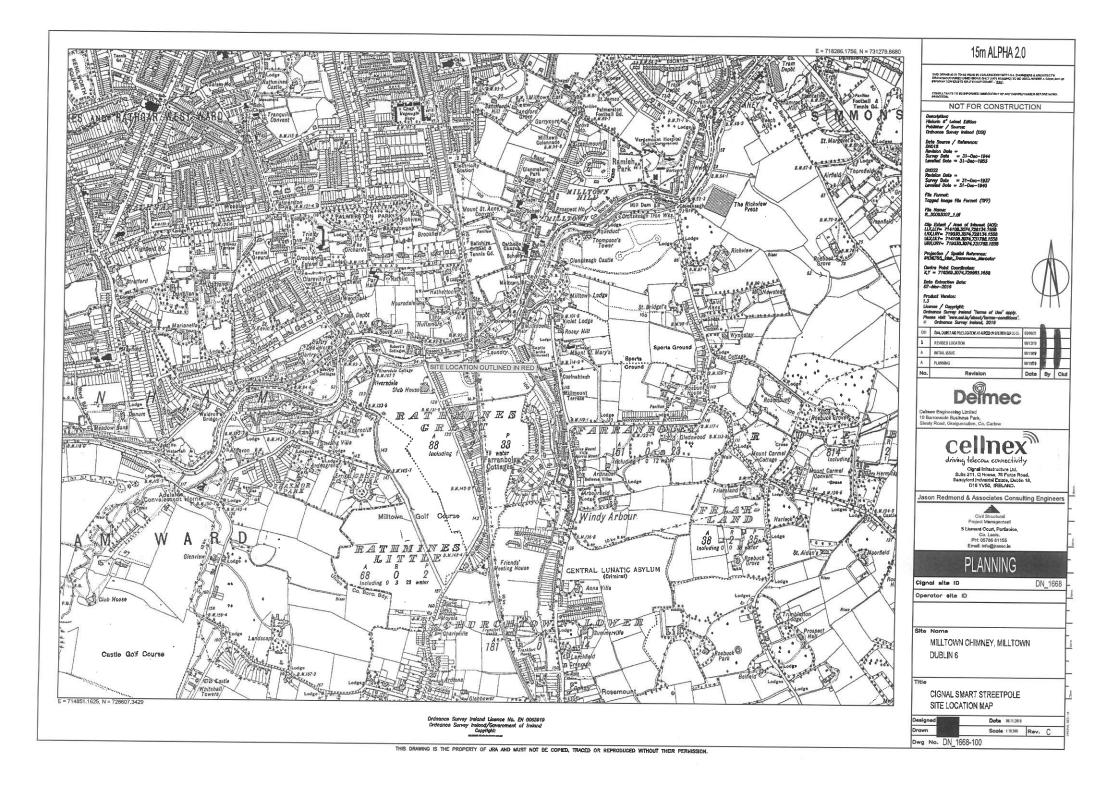
Issued on behalf of the Commission for Communications Regulation by

Name:

Title/Position: Analyst - Market Framework Division

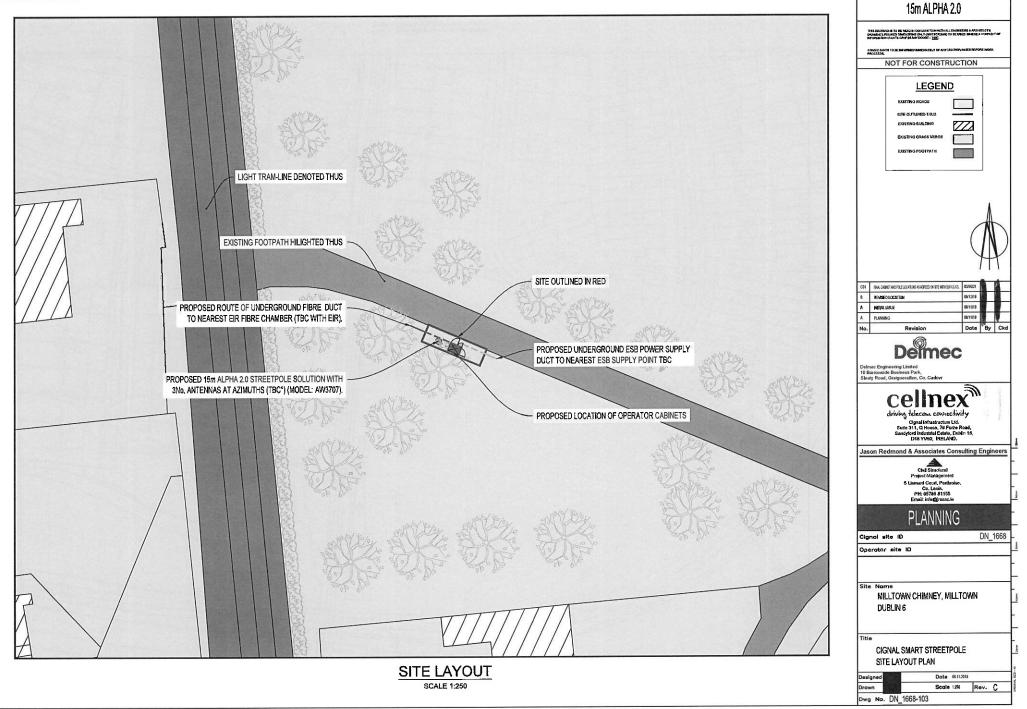
Date: 3 March 2016

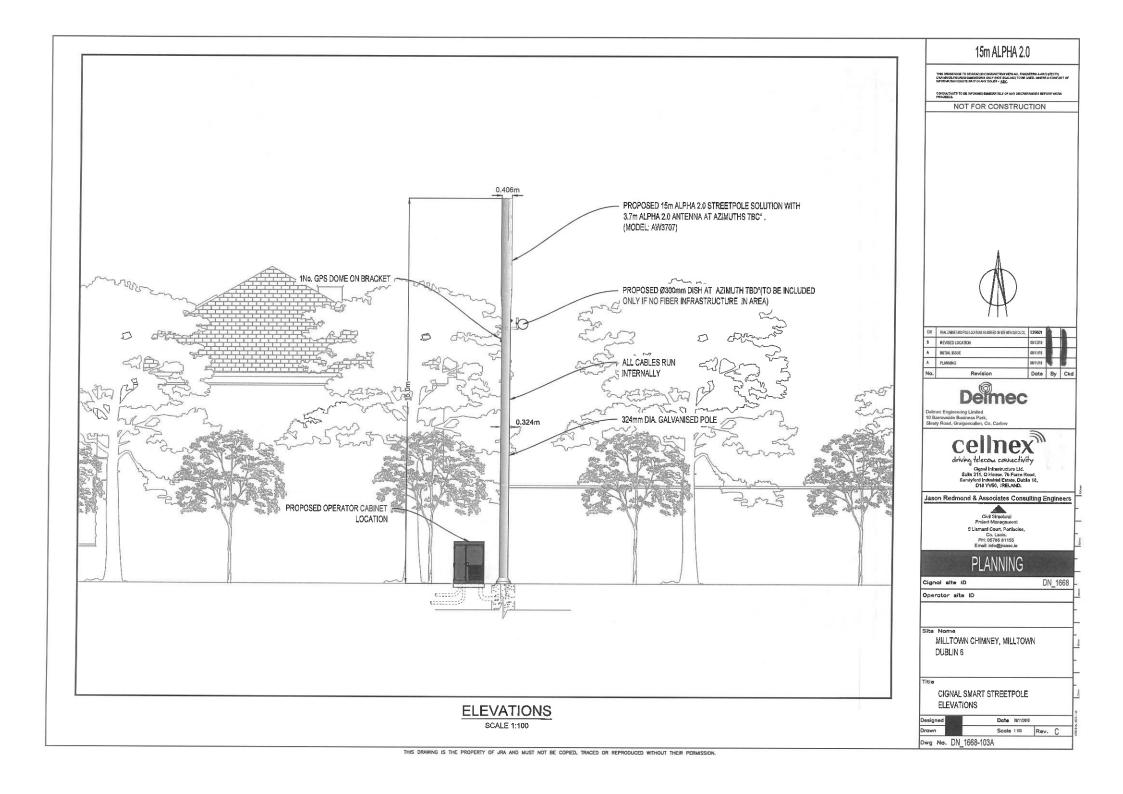














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A	INTIAL ISSUE	06/11/19		
В	REVISED LOCATION	09/12/19		
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Delmec Engineering Limited 10 Barroweide Business Park, Sleaty Road, Graiguecullen, Co. Carlov

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Cignal infrastructure Ltd.

Suite 311, Q House, 78 Furzo Road,

Sandyford industrial Estate, Dubin 18,

D18 YV50, IRELAND.

Jason Redmond & Associates Consulting Engineers

Ciri Structural
Project Management
5 Liamund Court, Portfacite,
Co. Laois.
PH: 05786 81155
Email: info@grassc.ie

PLANNING

Cignal site ID
Operator site ID

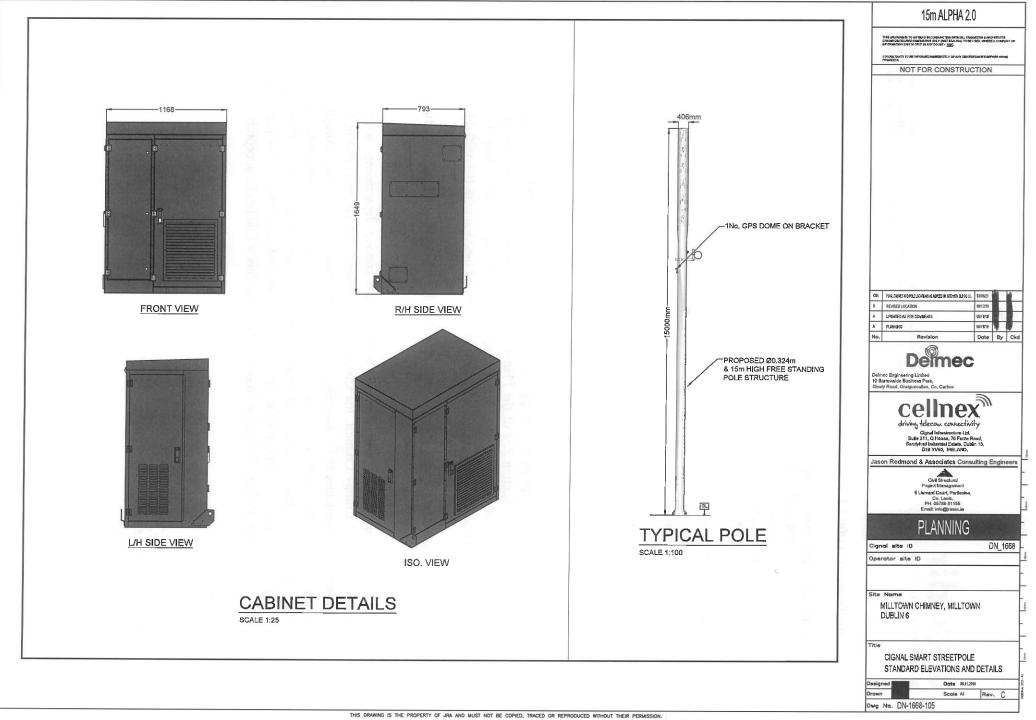
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CIGNAL SMART STREETPOLE SCHEMATIC ELEVATION

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Comhairle Contae Dhún Laoghaire-Ráth an Dúin, Halla an Chontae, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Átha Cliath, Éire
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council, County Hall, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland
Tel: 01 205 4700 Fax: 01 280 6969 Web: www.dircoco.ie

Date Received: 11/06/2021

Applicant: Cignal Infrastructure Ltd.,

Suite 309, Q House, 76 Furze Road,

Sandyford Industrial Estate,

Dublin 18.

Location: Off St. Columbanus Road, Milltown, Dublin 6

Application Reference: CTT.21.022 - Milltown

Date of Report: 15/12/2021

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you in response to the application made on behalf of Cignal Infrastructure Ltd under the provisions of Section 254 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) for the installation of communications infrastructure under licence from Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council on Shanganagh Road adjacent to the junction with Broomfield Court.

Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council have reviewed the application and wish to advise that the license request has been refused.

In reviewing the application in conjunction with relevant service departments within Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, the Council has identified that the proposed installation location forms an obstruction to an upcoming roads infrastructure project on Shanganagh Road. For your reference, I attach a drawing illustrating the location of the proposed installation plotted and overlaid on the layout of the proposed Shanganagh Road Improvement Scheme. Please refer to the pink cross hairs at CH700 on the drawing. The Proposed installation is located in the centre of the 2m wide footpath (indication in grey colour) and this would not be acceptable.

Yours faithfully,

J Finnerty
Jennifer Finnerty,
Assistant Staff Officer
Roads Maintenance