

Building Canada's Advanced Wireless Networks: The Future is Here

Meeting with Markham Development Services Committee

October 18, 2011



A Paradigm Shift

- **Changing technology and growing competition** are creating a paradigm shift in the wireless industry.
- 2010 marks the year when mobile data transactions eclipsed traditional voice.
 - **Data traffic is expected to double every year** through 2014.
 - **Data requires exponentially greater broadband capacity** than voice.
 - As demand for **CAPACITY** increases at a cell site, the **COVERAGE** area decreases.
- This is compounded by the growing number of entrants in the wireless industry.
 - 3 incumbent providers: Bell, Rogers and TELUS.
 - new entrants actively building networks in Ontario: Globalive, Public Mobile, Dave Wireless.
- The only **solution** that will meet the escalating growth in demand for wireless service is construction of **additional wireless facilities**.



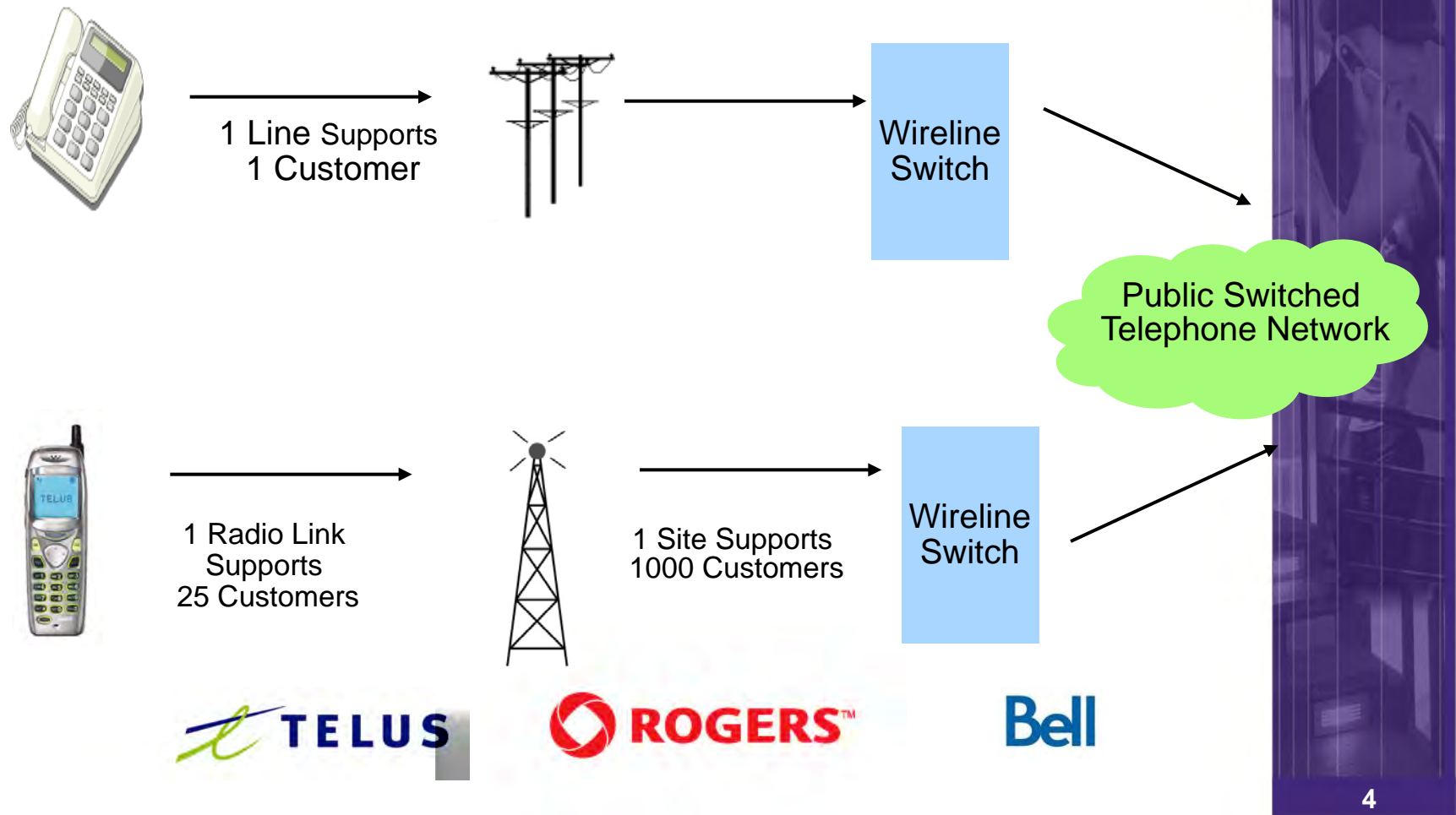
The Town of Markham and Wireless Connectivity



- Expansion of multiple high-speed wireless networks is a powerful economic enabler that supports:
 - Markham's projected population growth of over 50% in next 25 years;
 - Markham's goal to increase employment by 75% over the same time period;
 - The goals and objectives set out in the Markham 2020 Strategic Directions report, such as becoming a "Networked Markham", a "Global Markham", and an "Infrastructure Markham".

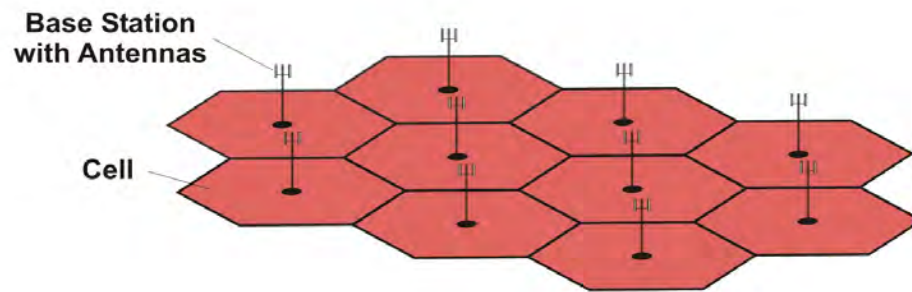


Wireless Telecommunications: Networks

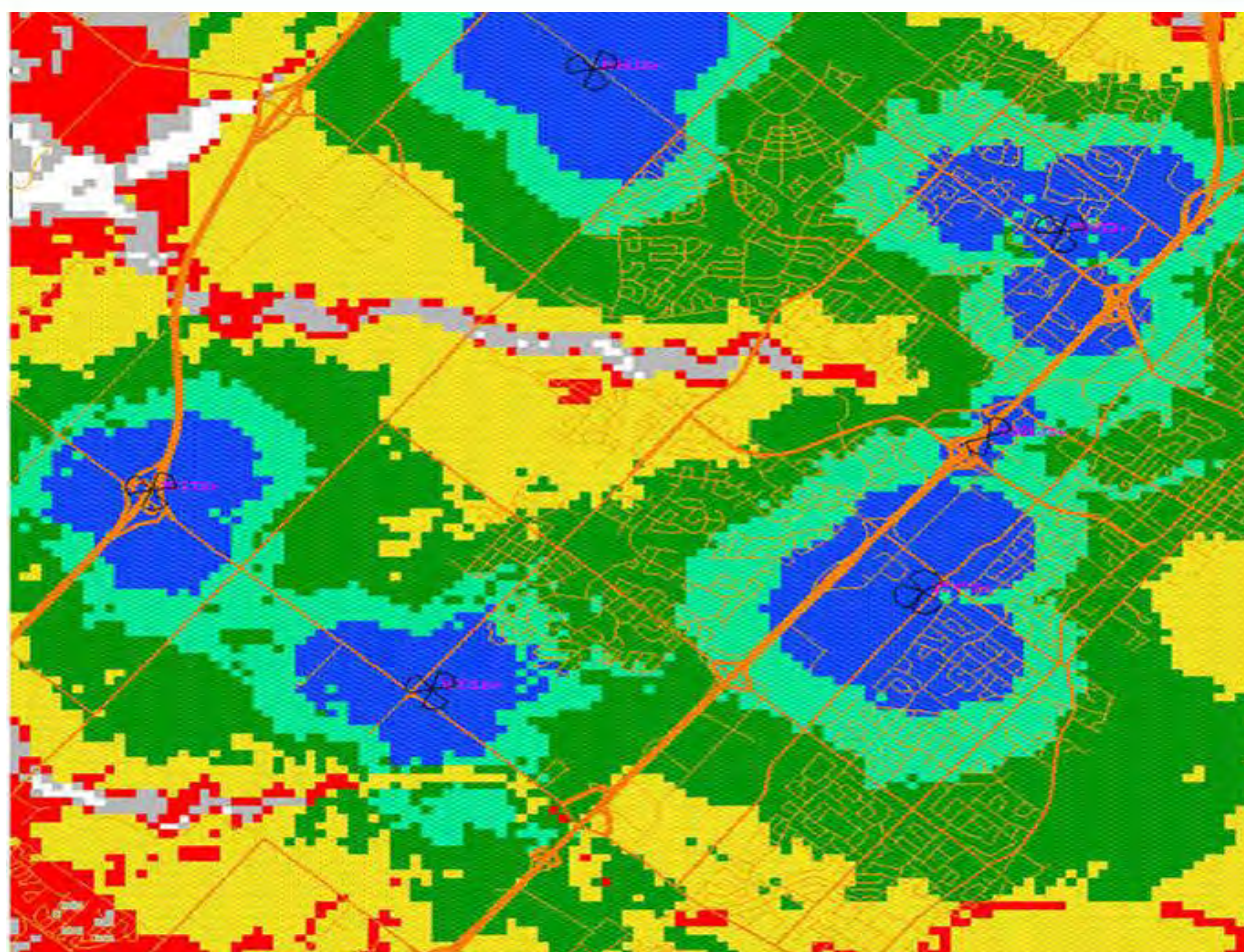


What is a Cellular Network?

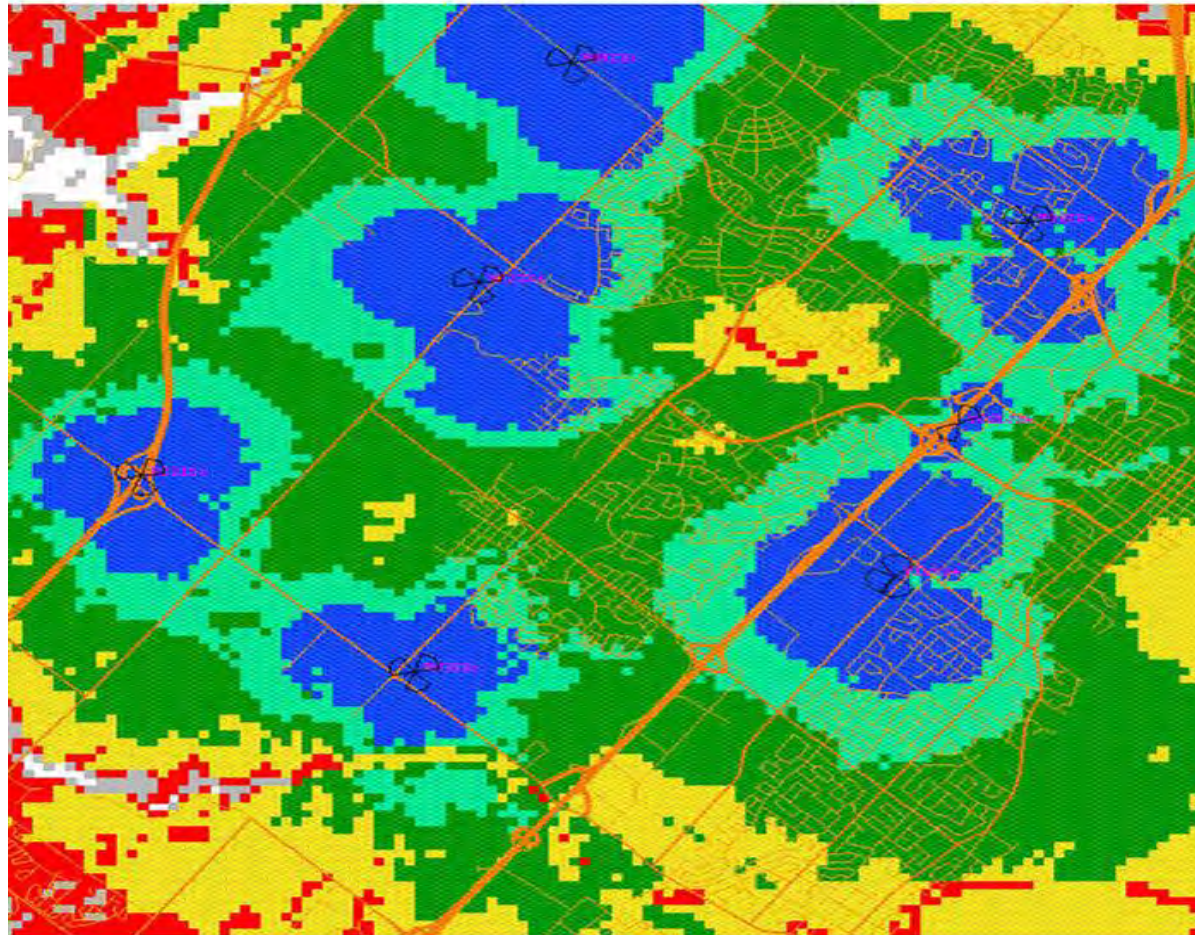
A network is a series of interconnected parts.



Wireless Telecommunications: Existing Coverage Example

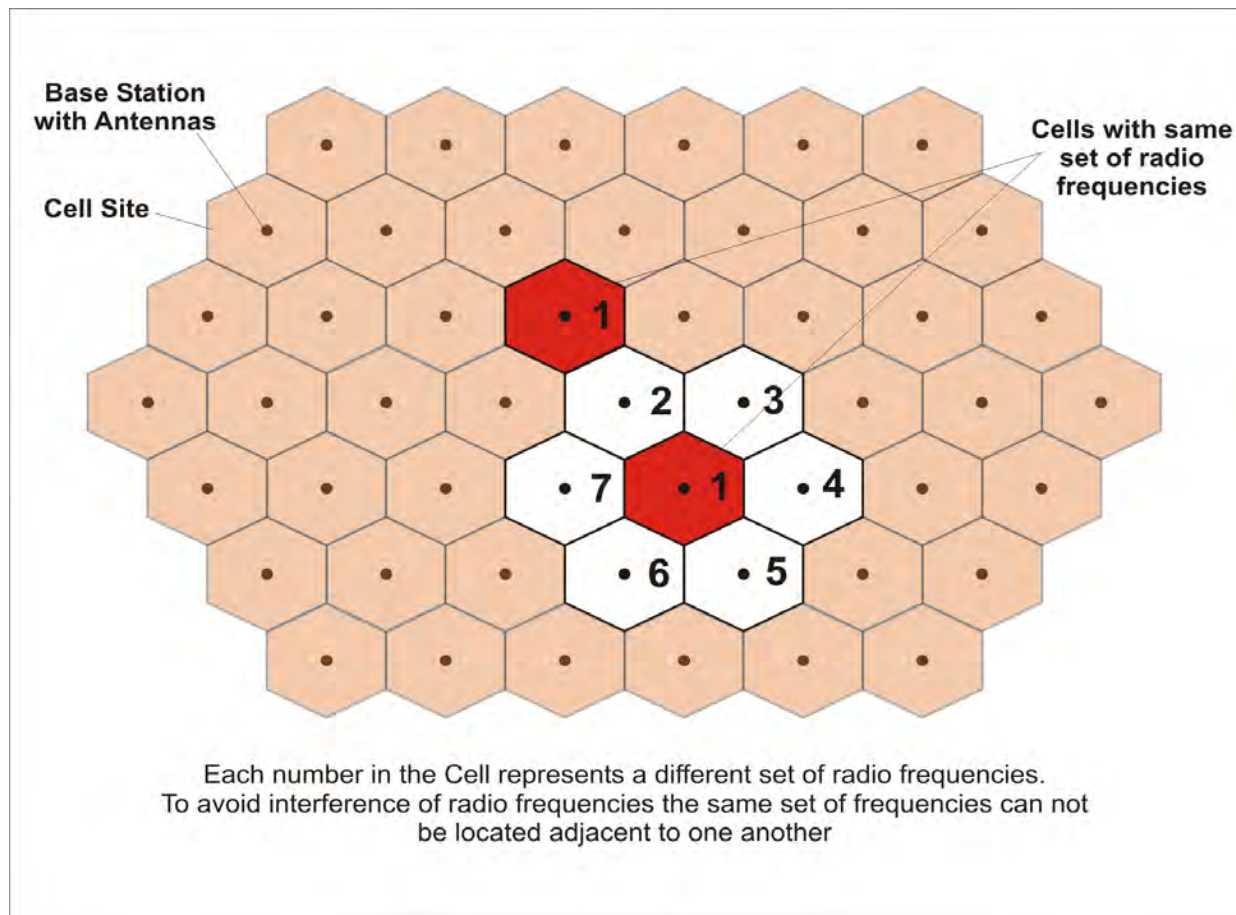


Wireless Telecommunications: Coverage with New Tower Example



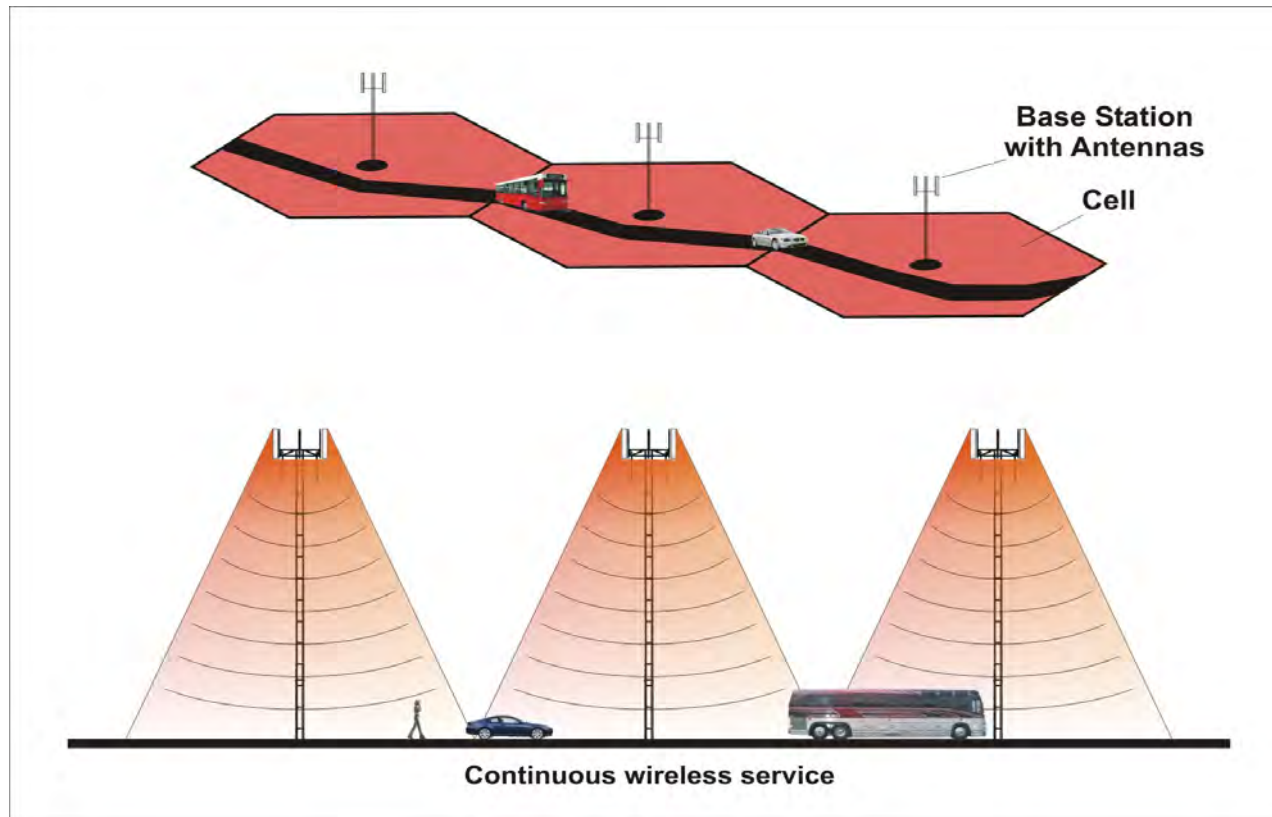
What is a Cellular Network?

Frequencies may not overlap



Evolution of the Cellular Network

A continuous cellular service network

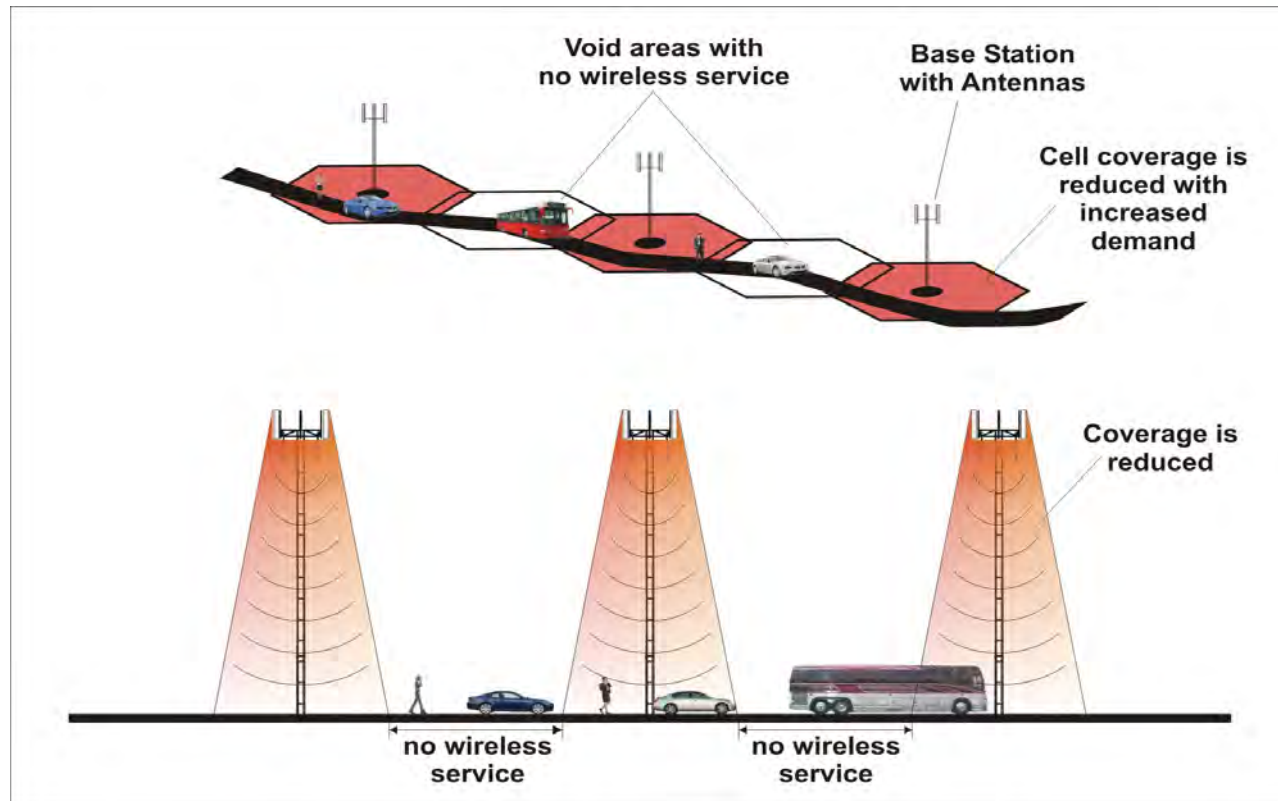


Each cell only serves a fixed number of calls



Evolution of the Cellular Network

Increased users creates gaps in service

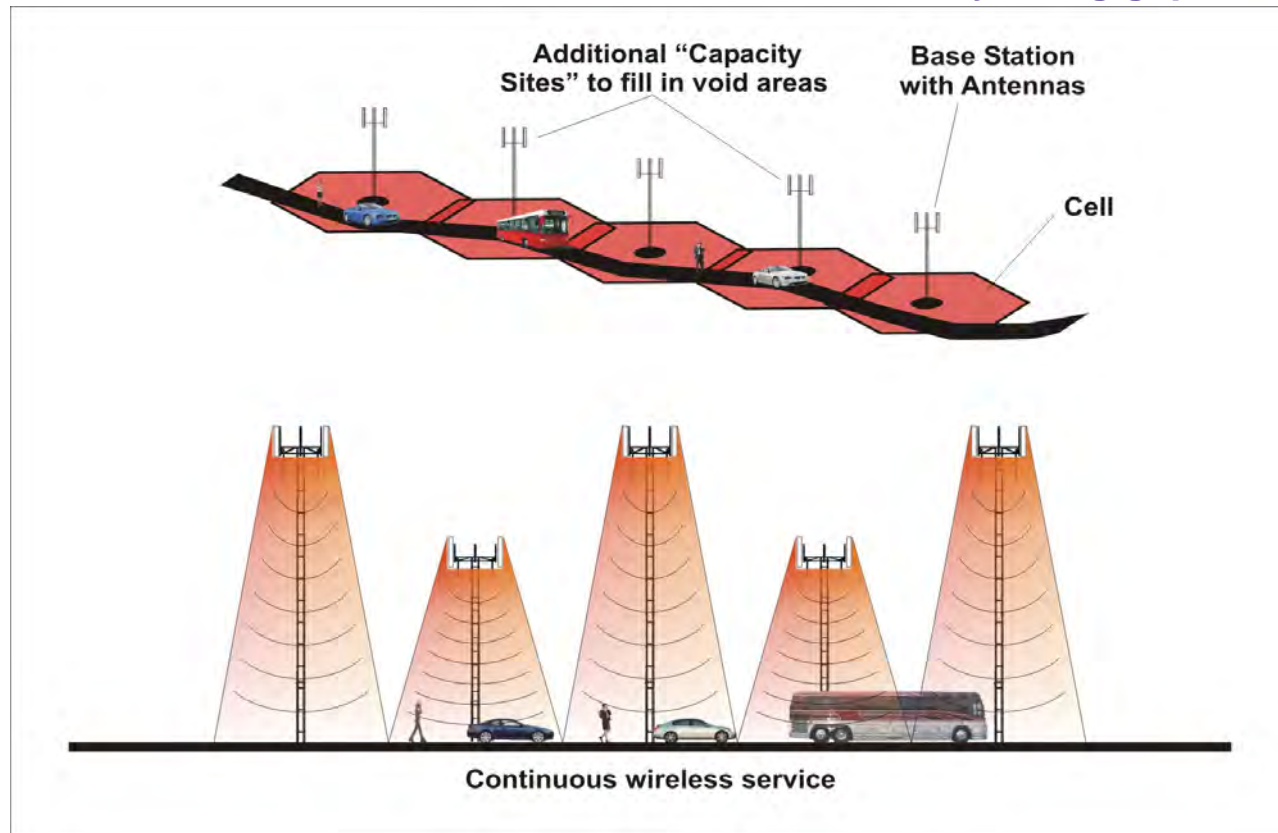


Number of calls in a cell is limited. When a cell reaches its maximum capacity it reduces its footprint in order to provide service to the strongest (closest) signals.



Evolution of the Cellular Network

Continuous cellular network restored by filling gaps

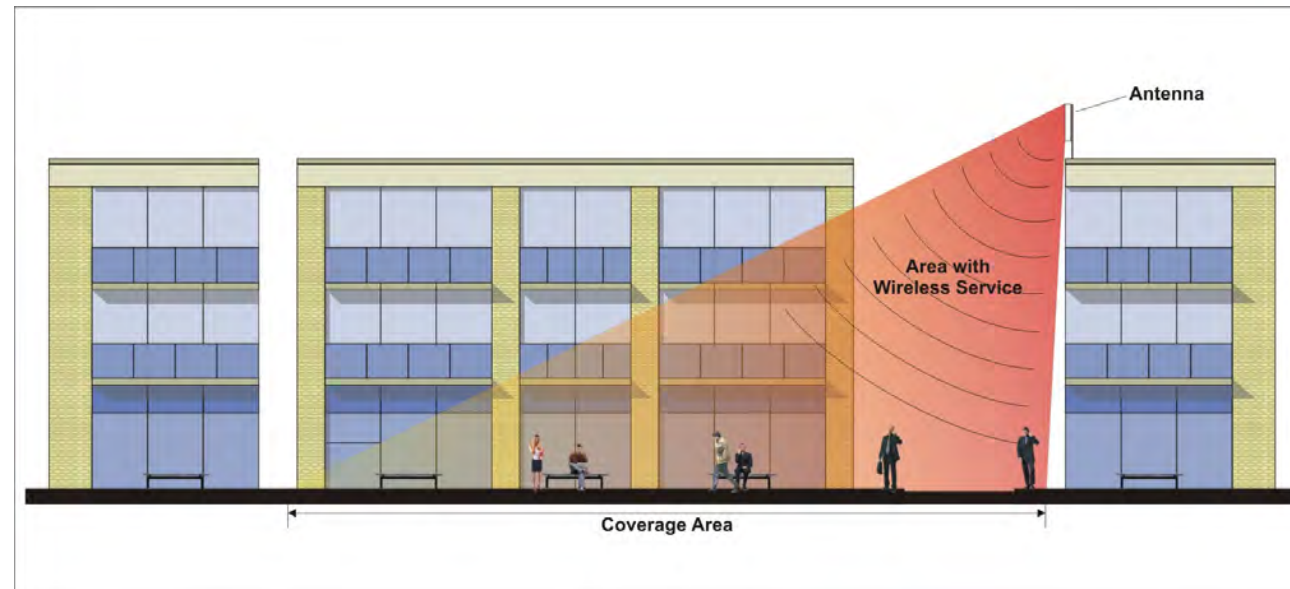


New towers constructed to fill in the void areas, restoring continuous wireless service



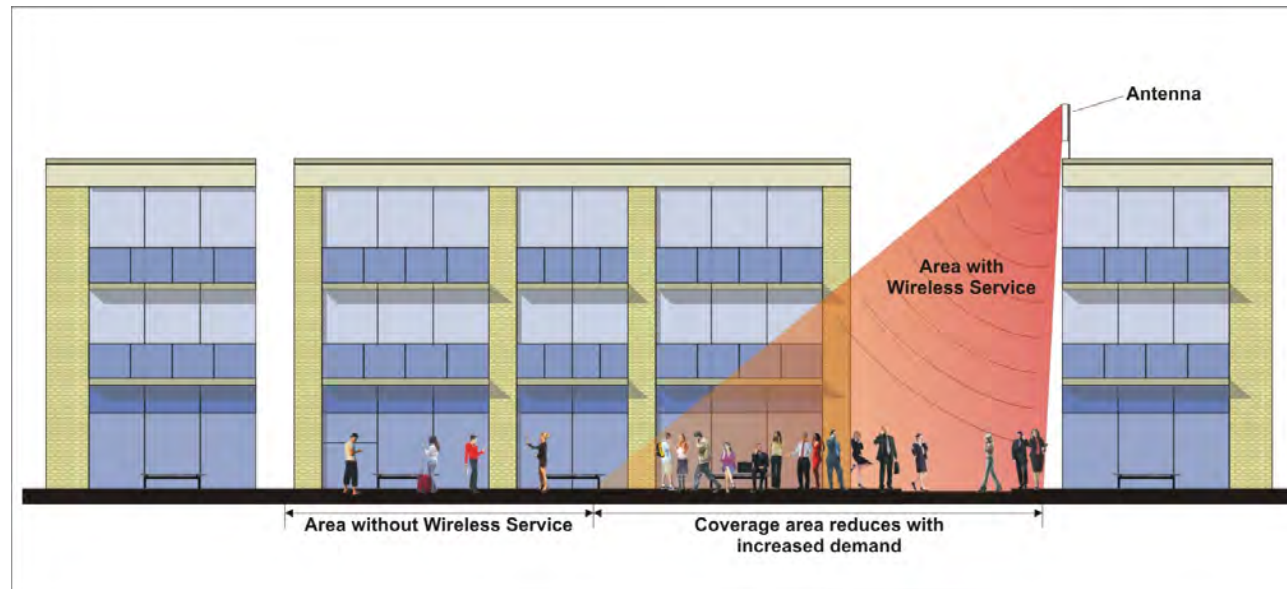
EVOLUTION OF THE CELLULAR NETWORK

Cellular Service at Street Level



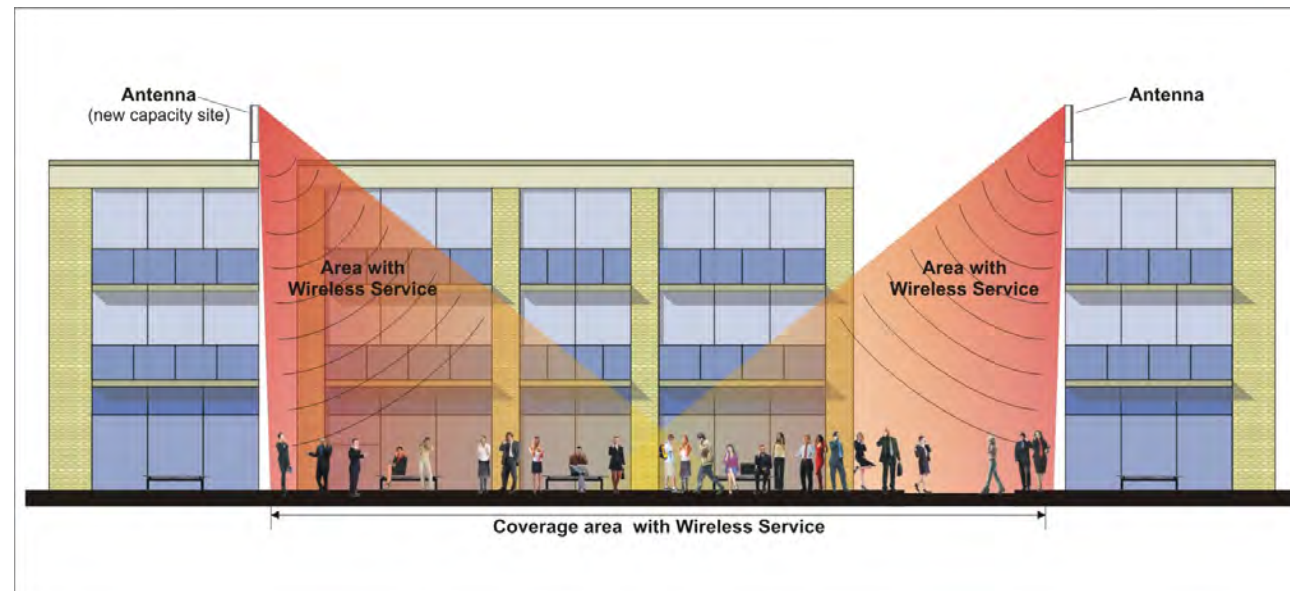
EVOLUTION OF THE CELLULAR NETWORK

Cellular Service coverage reduces with increased demand



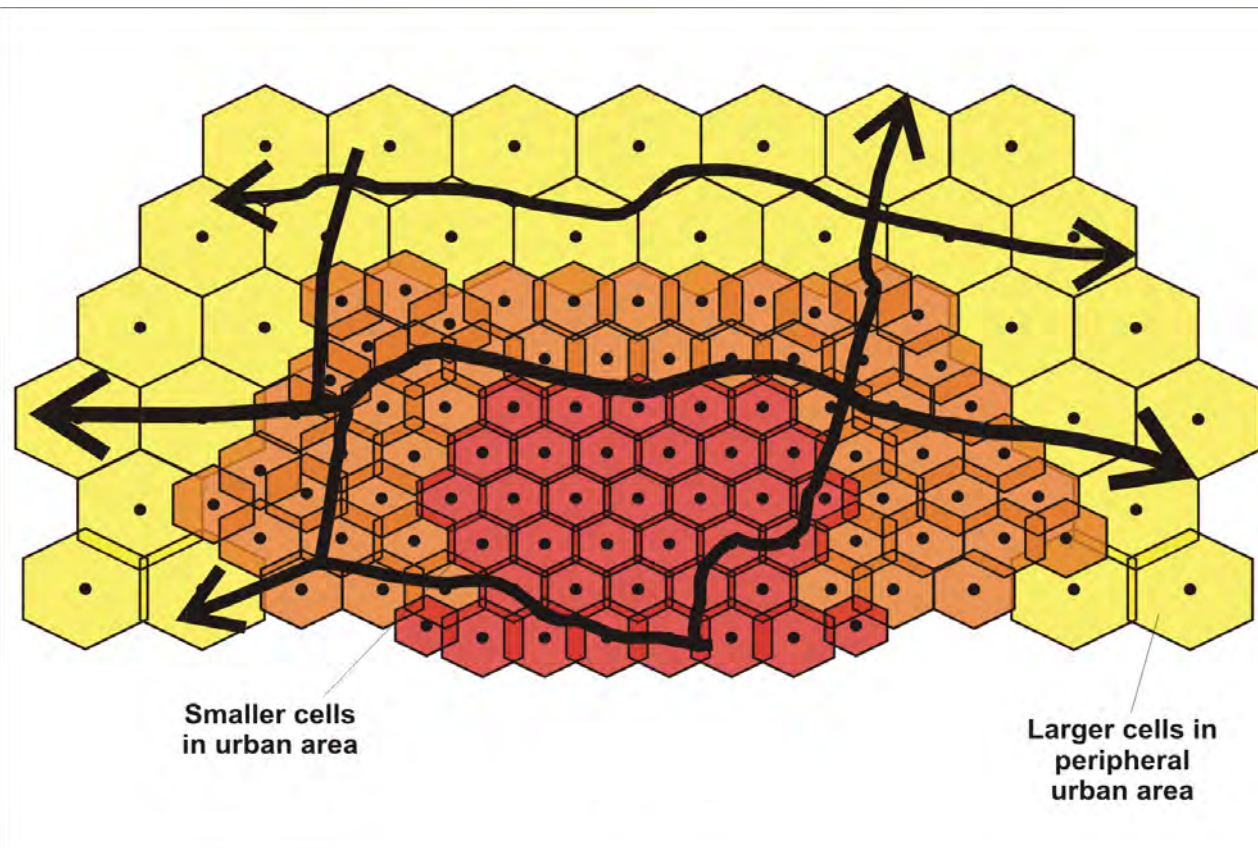
EVOLUTION OF THE CELLULAR NETWORK

Continuous Cellular Service Restored



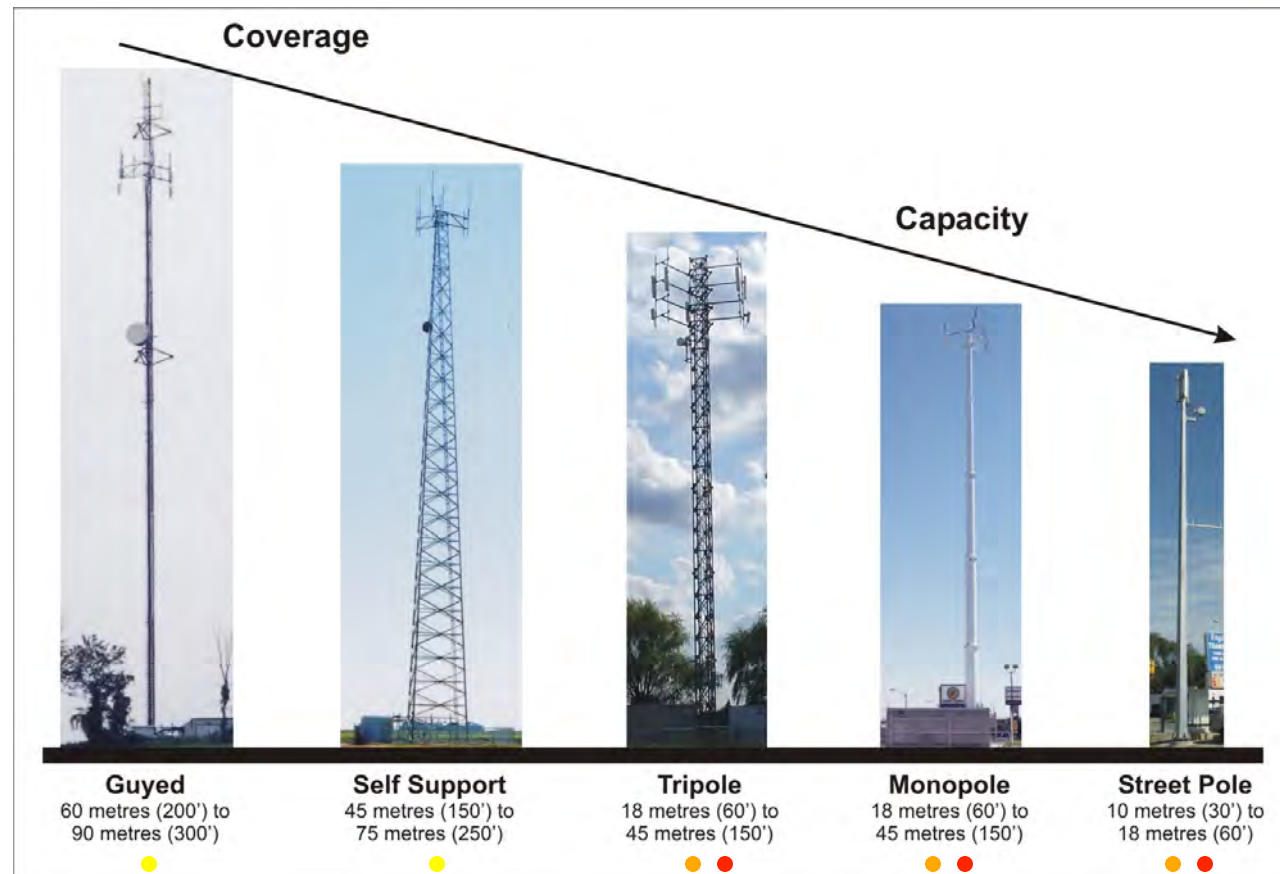
What is a Cellular Network?

The number of cell sites is related to the concentration of use and increasing public demand.



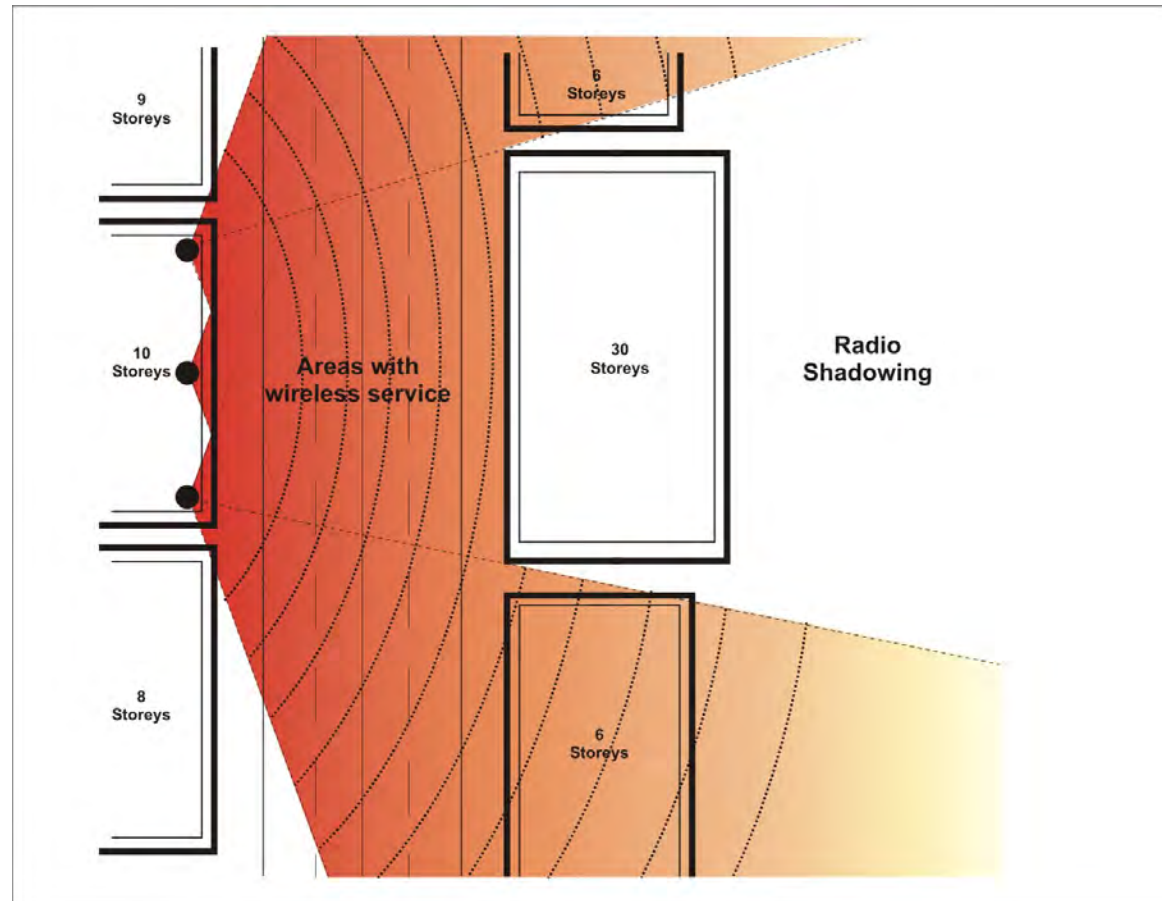
WHAT IS A CELLULAR NETWORK

Coverage and Capacity



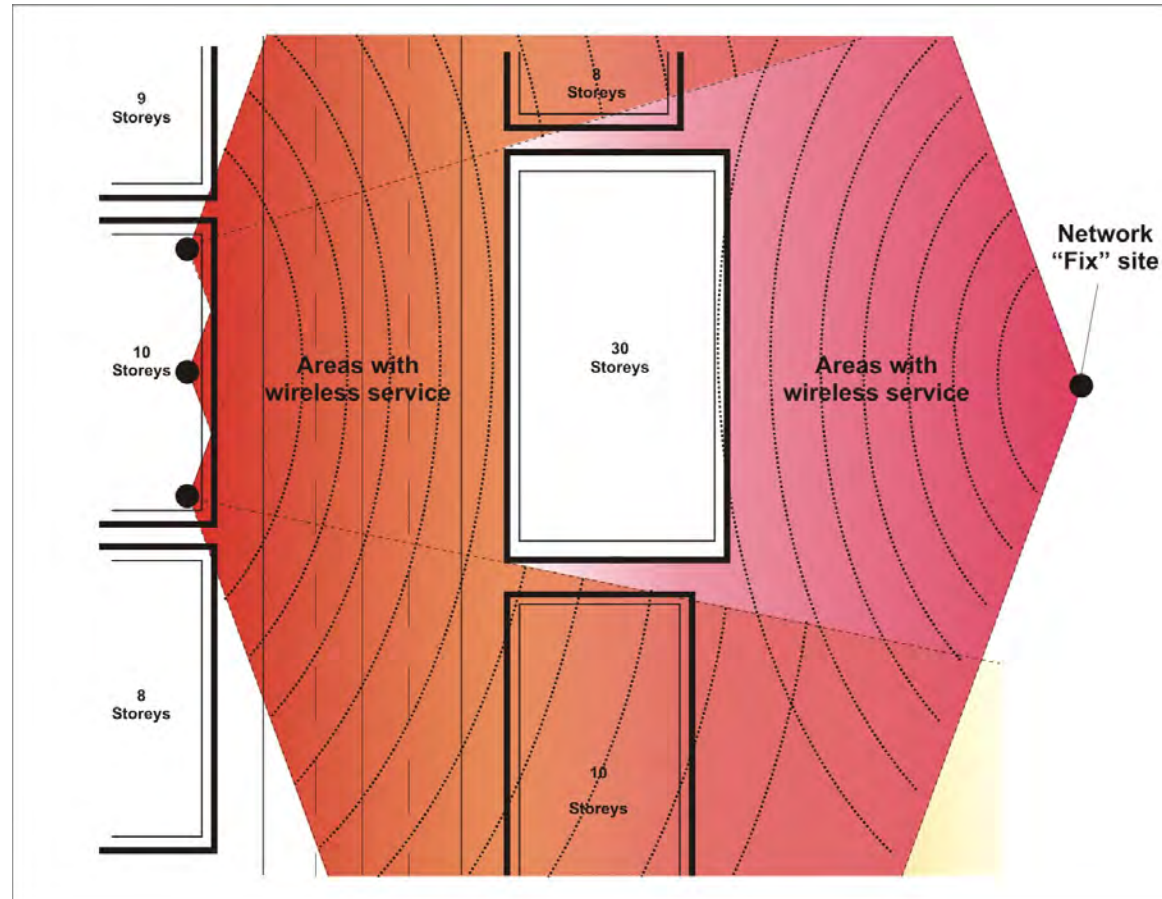
LIMITATIONS OF CELLULAR SERVICES

Radio Signals are much like the light from a lamp



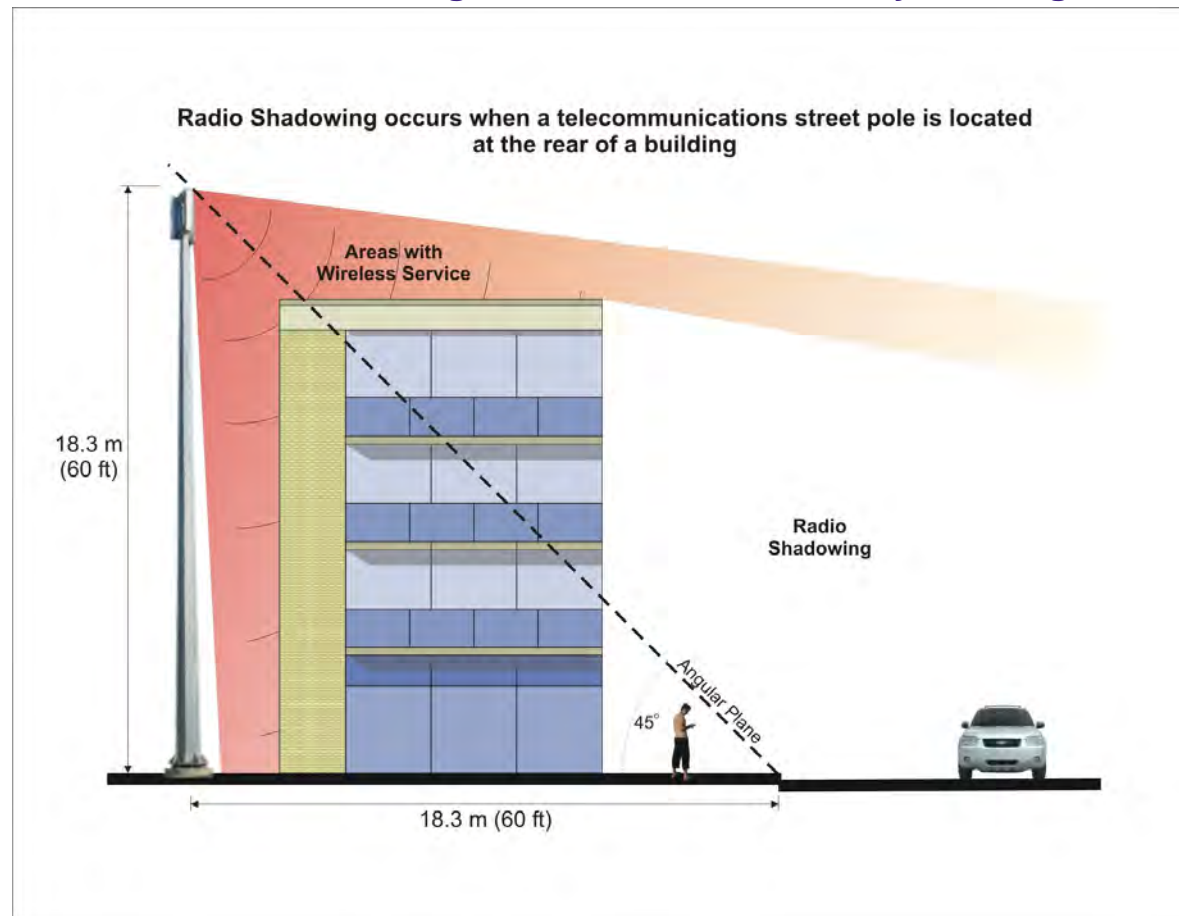
LIMITATIONS OF CELLULAR SERVICES

Continuous wireless network restored by filling gaps



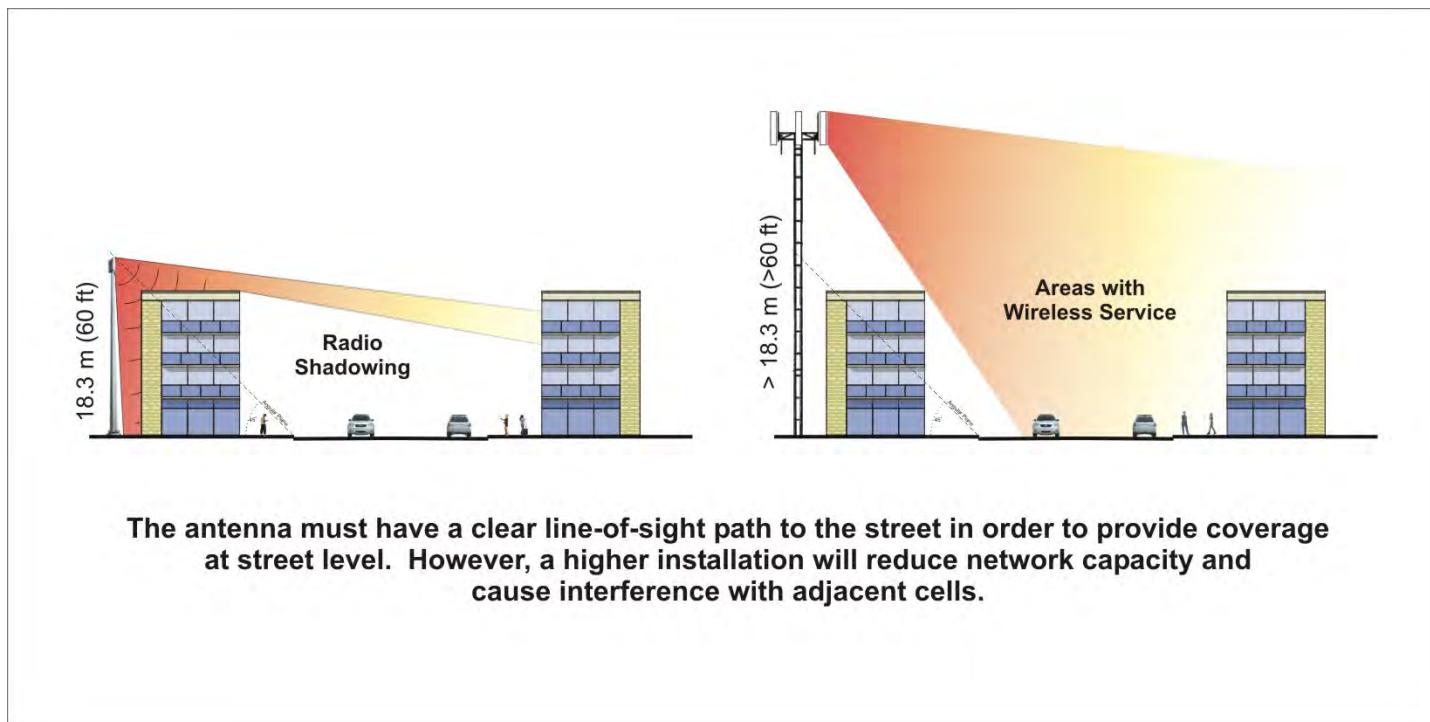
SHADOWING

Radio Shadowing at street level created by building



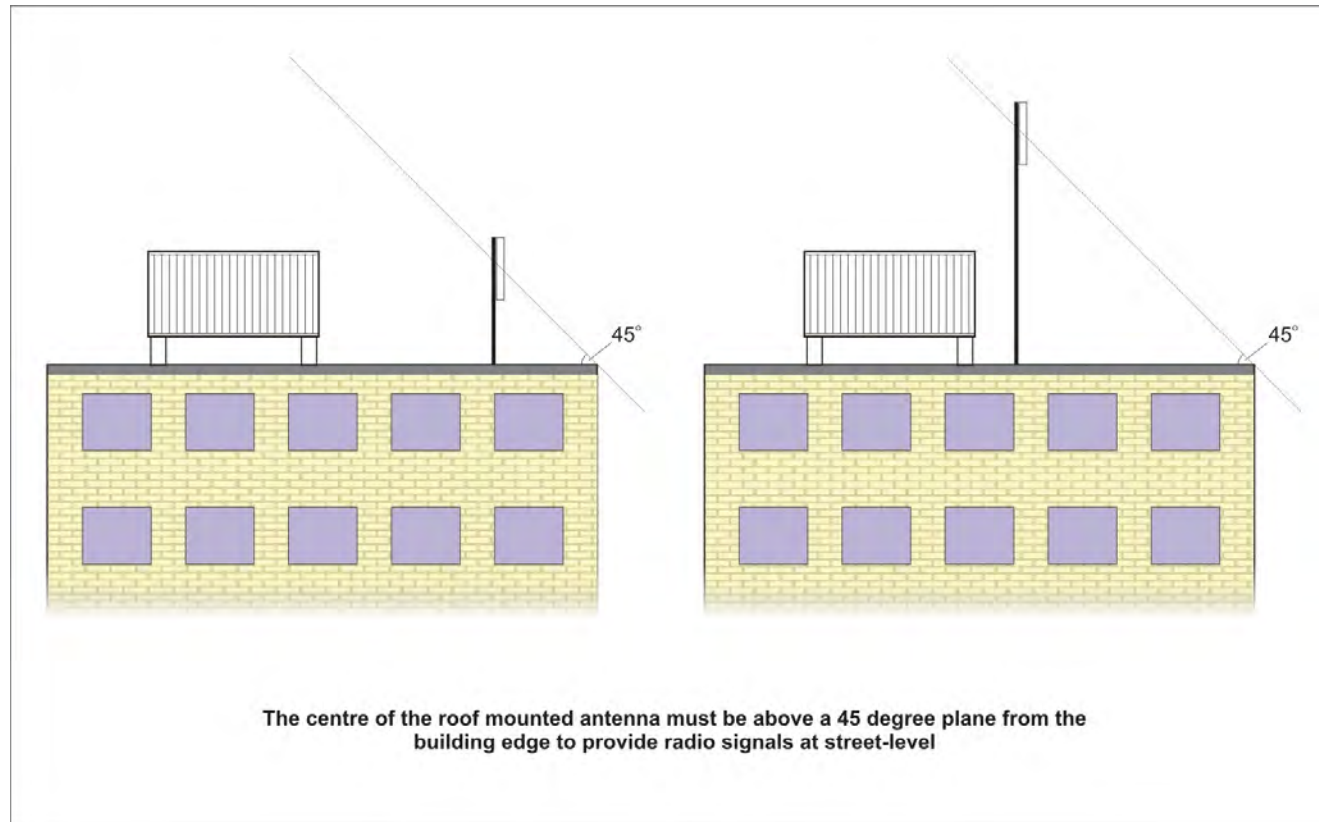
SHADOWING

A higher installation will eliminate Radio Shadowing at street level



ANTENNA HEIGHT

Height of antenna increases with setback from building edge



LIMITATIONS OF CELLULAR SERVICES

- Antenna height must be above building roof lines to avoid “Radio Shadowing”
- Antennae mounted on rooftops must be located at edge of building to provide wireless service at street level
- Existing buildings or structures may not be of appropriate height for optimal wireless service



SITING CONSTRAINT SUMMARY

- expected usage patterns of wireless service including proximity to users;
- local terrain and building types which can be a significant challenge as a result of shadowing;
- interaction with existing radio base stations;
- line of site requirements for high quality communications;
- opportunities to use existing structures;
- the availability of a willing landlord; and
- the industry's commitment to high service standards and customer satisfaction.



TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

Antennas can be mounted on roof tops of buildings or on towers.

Roof Mount Antennas:



TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

Monopole



 TELUS

Street Pole



 ROGERS™

 Bell

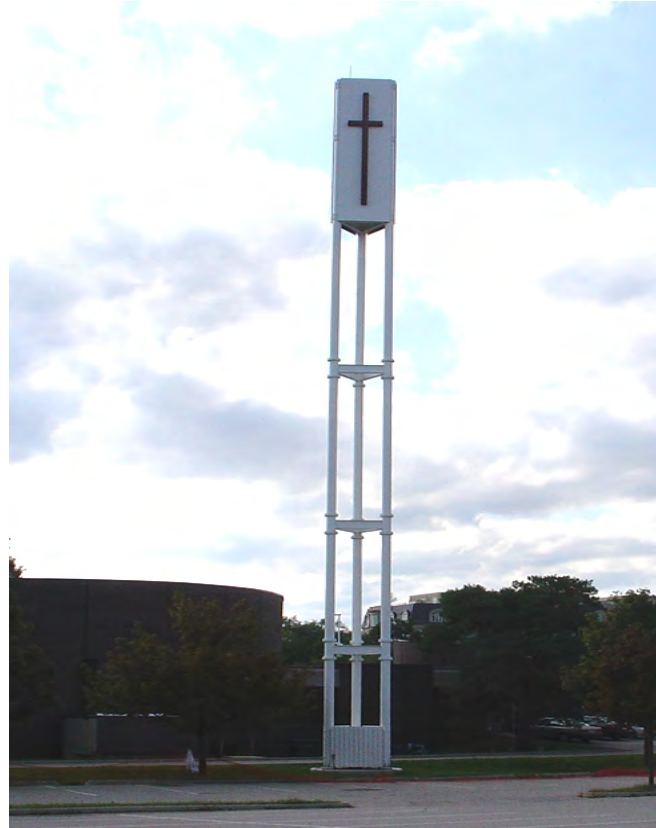
TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

Flush Mounted Antenna



TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

Stealth Designs and Camouflaged Sites



TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

More Camouflaged Sites



TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

Micro Sites on Utility Poles (limited capacity and coverage)



TELUS



ROGERS™

Bell

CO-LOCATION

Visual Impact of Single-Carrier tower vs. Co-location tower



Single-Carrier Tower



Co-location Tower



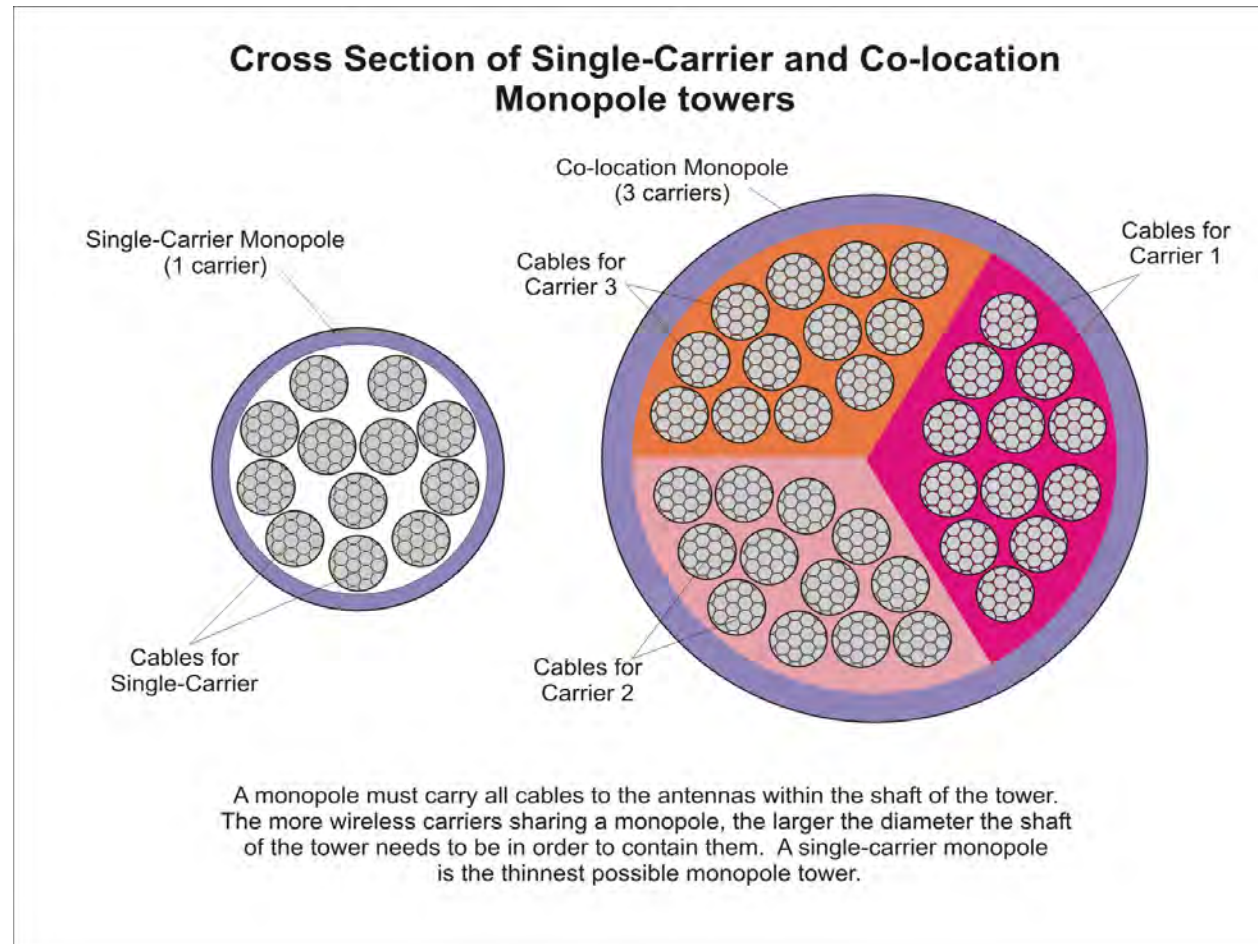
Single Carrier

Co-locate

Co-locate



CO-LOCATION



EMERGING TECHNOLOGY - LTE

- The wireless industry constantly needs to upgrade network coverage and capacity to maintain momentum with new and emerging technologies
- LTE (Long Term Evolution 4G) is the latest upgrade to the HSPA UMTS 3G technology wireless networks
- Massive demand for high-speed wireless mobile data services have created capacity issues for all carriers' networks.



EMERGING TECHNOLOGY - LTE

- LTE (4G) brings about unparalleled data transmission speeds (download, upload, video-streaming) as well as new services (mobile gps, mapping, high-speed wireless internet etc...)
- Many homes, businesses and community services will take advantage of the option to become completely 'wireless' without sacrificing service quality



EMERGING TECHNOLOGY - INFRASTRUCTURE

- The Wireless Carriers will need to convert existing roof-top and tower locations to LTE as a preliminary step
- The networks will also require a good number of 'capacity' sites in order to handle the high volume of users on the network
- Capacity sites *typically* require less height than regular coverage sites and less antenna loading
- Capacity site placement needs to be close to its users.



Carriers and the Federal Government

- The Federal Government has exclusive and comprehensive jurisdiction over radio communications and telecommunications.
- Industry Canada policy governs the way carriers consult with land use authorities with regard to antenna systems (Client Policy Circular CPC-2-0-03).
- This policy identifies a number of circumstances under which carriers are excluded from the requirement to consult with land use authorities in recognition of their low impact including:
 - New antenna systems less than 15 m
 - Addition or modifications to existing systems
- The exclusions are designed to encourage low-impact sites.
- The policy also stipulates that building approvals are no longer accepted as evidence of land use authority concurrence.



Municipal Approval Process

- The wireless industry wants to work with local government to develop protocols that enable us to meet the needs of your community...our customers...and the regulator (Industry Canada).
- **Clarity, certainty** and **timeliness** are key elements of any approval process.
 - With these in place, industry can focus its resources on securing successful sites, sensitive to their surrounds and land uses.
- We recognize and are mindful of community concerns with regard to site aesthetics.
 - Wherever possible, wireless providers will share (co-locate) facilities and/or locate infrastructure on existing structures
 - For sensitive locations, we implement customized, unobtrusive or stealth design options to minimize visual impact.
 - We will partner with local government to leverage existing infrastructure and where possible will work with the development community to ensure new buildings are designed to accommodate wireless communications equipment.



