DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT



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TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

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BLUM010

25 JANUARY 2020

To the owner/s

Dear Resident

PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A REZONING: ERF 8067, BRACKENFELL (STELLENBOSCH), 12 LEETCHFIELD CRESCENT, VREDEKLOOF

The City of Cape Town has received the following planning application for consideration:

Case ID

70523753

Applicant/owner's details

Warren Petterson Trading - Corne Briedenhann / R Abrahams

Erf number(s)

ERF 8067

Description and physical address

12 Leetchfield Crescent, Vredekloof (as shown on the attached locality plan)

Purpose of the application

Application for a rezoning of a portion of the property from General Residential Zone 2 to Utility
 Zone to permit a Freestanding Base Telecommunication Station

Enquiries

The application may be inspected at the office of the District Manager at Kraaifontein Municipal Offices, Town Planning Department, Brighton Road, Kraaifontein during office hours. Please arrange an appointment with the District Secretary, Mrs Wilma Ludick, (021) 444 1062.

Objections, comments or representations

Any objection, comment or representation on the proposal must be submitted on the prescribed form with reasons therefor and may be submitted to the following e-mail address: comments-objections.northern@capetown.gov.za (or submitted in writing to the office of the abovementioned District Manager) to be received before or on the closing date mentioned below.

You can download the prescribed form at the following link: http://www.capetown.gov.za/LandUseObjections

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Closing date for objections, comments or representations

09 March 2020

No late comment or objection will be considered unless the City Manager has agreed thereto in writing.

Relevant legislation

This notice is given in terms of section [82] of the City of Cape Town Municipal Planning By-law (MPBL), 2015.

General

An objection, comment or representation which does not meet the requirements in this notice may be disregarded.

Objections, comments or representations form part of public documents and are forwarded to the applicant for response.

Any person who cannot write, may come to the district office mentioned above during office hours where he or she will be assisted with transcribing any comment or objection and the reasons therefor.

By lodging an objection, comment or representation, the person doing so acknowledges that information may be made available to the public and to the applicant. An objector may request that the City Manager keep their full name, address and contact details confidential on good cause shown. Such request must be submitted together with the objection, comment or representation.

Any petition must comply with the requirements of section 91 of the City of Cape Town Municipal Planning By-law, 2015.

Neem asseblief kennis dat ingevolge artikel 82(4) van die Stad Kaapstad: Verordening op Munisipale Beplanning, 2015, hierdie kennisgewing ook in Afrikaans of Xhosa beskikbaar is indien skriftelik versoek. Stuur die versoek na comments_objections.northern@capetown.gov.za binne sewe dae van die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

Nceda uqaphele ukuba ngokungqinelana necandelo 82(4) loMthetho kaMasipala ongoCwangciso waseKapa, 2015, esi saziso siyafumaneka ngesiXhosa nangesiBhulu ngesicelo esibhalwe phantsi. Eso sicelo masingeniswe comments_objections.northern@capetown.gov.za kwiintsuku ezisixhenxe ukusuka kumhla wokukhutshwa kwesi saziso.

Kind regards

Anthea Fillis (Zeederberg)
(Zeederberg)
Digitally signed by Anthea Fillis (Zeederberg)
Date: 2021.01.15

for DIRECTOR: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

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PLANNING AND BUILDING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT ANNEXURE : LOCALITY MAP SR1 SR1 7616 1636 8814 7630 1635 CO2 7609 TR2 7363-RE 8813 SR1 7631 VREDEKLOOF DRIVE 7634 SR1 SR1 ** 5892 SR1 SR1 989<u>/</u> SR1 7633 KORAALBOOM STREET 889<u>/</u> SR1 7687 SR17632 7689 069Z SR1 SR1 13026 7691 SR17743 SR1 2 SR1 SR18064 SR1 13025 13032 SR18065 PEPERBOOM CRESCENT SR1 SR1 SR1 8066 13028 1692 SR1 SR1 **3**R1 13031 7701 1085 13024 182 SRI SR1 13034 13029 SR1 17062 7693_{SR1} SR1 SR1 SR110854 13030 PLATAAN STREET 7700 13035 SR11085 SR17694 SR110856 SR17699 7695 SR1 12219 12249 SR1 12244 VREDEKLO SR110857 SR1 NORTHERN (District) SR 12247 GR2 8067-RE 12245 SR1 10858 12246 SR1 OS2 12158 12759 15160 12161 WINGERO DRIVE SR1 12163 12164 BEAUMONT AVENUE SR1 SP 12250 12169 7731 12170 12171 12172 7730 SR130 TR2 10000 SR1 12179) 10427-RE TR2 23442-RE 70469 12180 12190 12181 121821 10500 12183 12195 OS2 10570 23453 KUILS RIVER FREEWAY 10499 12178 12173 GRI N1 FREEWAY 12196 647 10501 10498 N1 FREEWAY 12177 12197 10502 10508 10497 12176 10503 10507 23439 RE TR2 23596 TR2 23597 GR1 TR2 HOOGSTEDE TR2 23598 BORDEAUX AVENUE 10506 GRI EDENPARK TR2 Overview Erf: District: Suburb: Allotment: Ward: Sub Council: Support Notices Served Received Petition Objections 1:1 952 Signatory Received Generated by: CITY OF CAPE TOWN ISIXEKO SASEKAPA

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: REMAINDER OF ERF 8067 BRACKENFELL CITY OF CAPE TOWN MUNICIPAL AREA: NORTHERN DISTRICT LOCAL AUTHORITY REZONING APPLICATION **FOR FREESTANDING APPLICATION: CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS BASE STATION** SITE NAME: **DE VREDE GUEST HOUSE**



APPLICANT:	WARREN PETTERSON PLANNING
ON BEHALF OF/ FOR	TELKOM MOBILE / HUAWEI
OWNER:	JEDI TRADING CC
DATE:	OCTOBER 2020





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Department: Planning and Building Development Management

City of Cape Town Brighton Road Kraaifontein 7570

26 October 2020

Dear Sir/Madam

LOCAL AUTHORITY REZONING APPLICATION FOR A <u>FREESTANDING CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS</u> BASE STATION ON REMAINDER OF ERF 8067 BRACKENFELL

Kindly find attached in this application, the motivation and relevant documentation regarding a rezoning of the footprint of the base station to allow for the establishment of a freestanding cellular communication base station on erf 8067, Brackenfell.

This proposal will be greatly beneficial for the inhabitants of Brackenfell — which includes local businesses and residents — as well as surrounding communities and commuters. This benefit relates to the fact that an improvement will be experienced in terms of network provision and coverage. In its end, this will enhance the level of health and safety (accessibility to emergency services e.g. ambulances, police, fire department etc.), social interaction (accessibility to social media e.g. Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat etc.) and economic efficiency (accessibility of businesses and individuals to faster, efficient and reliable internet and communication connectivity).

This application is by no means a careless act as health and environmental aspects are taken into consideration with associated proof that this development holds <u>no threat</u> for inhabitants and/or commuters.

Should the need arise for additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office. We furthermore wish to thank you in advance for the positive consideration of this application.

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Yours faithfully,

CORNE' BRIEDENHANN

WARREN PETTERSON PLANNING



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LIST OF DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This section represents the definitions and abbreviations that will be found in this application.

DEFINITIONS:

Please note: For the purpose of this application and its associated descriptions and motivation, and unless it appears otherwise in the text, the terms used herein are as follows:

Table 1 - Definitions

PROPERTY:	Remainder of Erf 8067, Brackenfell			
CLIENT:	Telkom Mobile/Huawei			
APPLICANT:	Warren Petterson Planning			
OWNER:	Jedi Trading CC			
CONSENT USE	T USE means a land use permitted in terms of a particular zoning with the approval of the City			
DEPARTURE	means a permanent departure or a temporary departure			
RESTRICTIVE CONDITION	means any condition registered against the title deed of land restricting the use, development or subdivision of land concerned, excluding servitudes creating real or personal rights			
SURVEYOR- GENERAL	means the Surveyor-General as defined in the Land Survey Act			

ABBREVIATIONS:

Please note: For the purpose of this application and its associated descriptions and motivation, and unless it appears otherwise in the text, the terms used herein are as follows:

Table 2 - Abbreviations

CTDMS	Cape Town Development Management Scheme		
CTZS	Cape Town Zoning Scheme		
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013		
СТТМІР	Cape Town Telecommunication Mast Infrastructure Policy, 2015		
RBTS	Rooftop Base Telecommunication Station		
FSBTS	Freestanding Base Telecommunication Station		
TI	Telecommunication Infrastructure		
MRBTS	Minor Rooftop Base Telecommunication Station		
MFSBTS	Minor Freestanding Base Telecommunication Station		
TOA	Top of Antenna		
SG-DIAGRAM	Surveyor-General Diagram		
CTMSDF	Cape Town Municipal Spatial Development Framework, 2018		
IDP	City of Cape Town Integrated Development Plan (2017-2022)		

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SECTION A: BACKGROUND

TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

A.1. THE APPLICATION

Application is hereby made for the following:

✓ Rezoning of land in terms of Section 42 (a) of the Cape Town Municipal Planning By-Law, 2015 (Amended 2019) for the purpose of rezoning a portion of the property from 'General Residential 2' to 'Utility Zone' in order to allow for the establishment and use of a FSBTS.

A.2. DETAILS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

Table 3 - Details of the Development Area

TITLE DEED DESCRIPTION	REMAINDER OF ERF 8067 BRACKENFELL	
TITLE DEED NUMBER	T36896/2005	
PROPERTY SIZE (m²)	5 975 Square Meters	
CURRENT ZONING (per CTZS)	General Residential 2	
OWNER OF PROPERTY	JEDI TRADING CC	



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SECTION B: CONTEXTUAL INFORMANTS

The following section includes information relating to the locality, current land use, zoning and surrounding area.

B.1. LOCALITY

The property within the City of Cape Town is located directly adjacent Leetchfield Crescent.

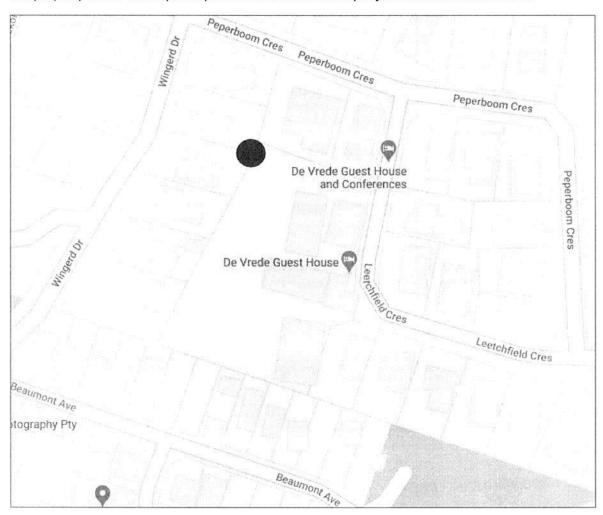


Figure 1- Location of the property adjacent to Leetchfield Crescent

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B.2. **CURRENT LAND USE AND ZONING**

Table 4 - Current land use and zoning

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CURRENT LAND USE	1 Main building used as a place of residence and guest house
ZONING	General Residential 2
PROPOSED ZONING	Utility Zone (Footprint of the base station)

GENERAL RESIDENTIAL		FLOOR FACTOR		To top of roof			esco-mondel (3 Nasso-Rodel CA	
SUBZONINGS (GR2-GR6)	GR2	1,0	60%	15,0 m	4,5 m	4,5 m or 0,6 H (0.0 m up to 15,0	N/a	Parking and access
PRIMARY USES Dwelling house, second dwelling, group housing.						m height for 18,0 m from street)		Screening Wind mitigation
boarding house, guest house, flats, private road and open space	GR3	1,25	60%	20,0 m	4,5 m	4,5 m or 0,6 H (0,0 m up to 15,0 m height for 18,0 m from street)		Dwelling house and second dwelling
CONSENT USES Utility service, place of instruction, place of worship, institution, hospital, place of	GR4	1,5	60%	24,0 m	4,5 m	4,5 m or 0,6 H (0,0 m up to 15,0 m height for 18,0 m from street)		Group housing Institution, place of instruction
nospiral, piace or assembly, home occupation, shop, hotel, conference facility, minor rooftop telecommunication station, rooftop	GR5	2,5	60%	35,0 m	4,5 m; 9 m above 25 m height	4,5 m or 0,6 H (0,0 m up to 15,0 m height for 18,0 m from street); 15,0 m above 25,0 m height		and place of assembly
station and station and veterinary practice	GR6	5,0	60%	50,0 m	4,5 m; 9 m above 25 m height	4,5 m or 0,6 H (0,0 m up to 15,0 m height for 18,0 m from street); 15,0 m above 25,0 m height		
		Refer to item 41(b)	Refer to item 41(a)	Refer to item 41(c)	Refer to item 41(e)	Refer to item 41(e)		

Figure 2 – Zoning extract of 'General Residential 2'

B.3. SURROUNDING AREA

Leetchfield Crescent to the east and Peperboom Crescent to the North serve as the main distributors. Suburbs near the property are Brackenfell, Bracken Heights & Silverstream.

The surrounding land uses in the area are predominantly utilised for residential purposes. The adjacent property directly to the north is utilised for residential purposes.



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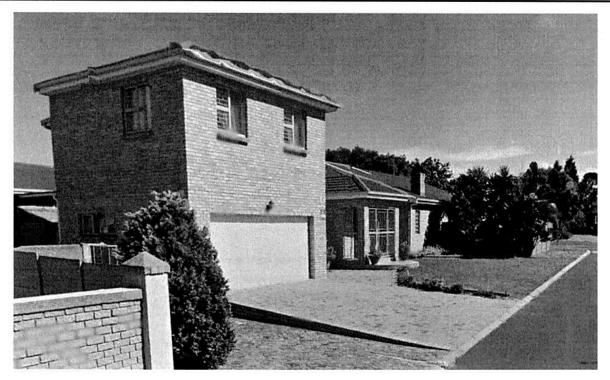


Figure 3- Adjacent property to the west of Erf 12240 zoned as 'Single Residential 1'

SECTION C: DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

C.1. APPLICATION SPECIFICATIONS

The client, Telkom Mobile/Huawei wishes to apply for a "Spot Rezoning" of the footprint of the base station to establish and use a FSBTS.

C.1.1 Development Concept

The application comprises the following development parameters:

- ✓ A 15m Lamppost type mast,
- ✓ 3-sector antennas attached to the mast,
- ✓ 1 x Equipment containers, and

The total ground coverage of the FSBTS 6.25m².

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C.1.2 Rezoning of a Portion of property (Spot Rezoning)

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In terms of the property's zoning of 'General Business 2', no provision is made for a FSBTS in terms of a primary right or consent use. A rezoning to Utility Zone is thus required to permit this installation.

A rezoning application is hereby made in terms of Section 42(a) of the Cape Town Municipal Planning By-Law, 2015 for the rezoning of the footprint of the FSBTS from "General Residential 2" to "Utility Zone" in order to allow for the installation as a primary right.

C.2. **ACCESS**

Access to the FSBTS will be obtained from the entrance to the property found on the eastern side of the property, situated adjacent to Leetchfield Crescent, Vredekloof.

C.3. **SECURITY**

The equipment will be secure inside the equipment units that will be kept locked at all times. The antennae will be secure given their position at the top of the mast.

These measures rule out the possibility of any public access to the equipment and serve to protect the equipment from being vandalized. Similar security measures are implemented at similar installations and have proved to be very effective.

C.4. **POWER**

Power for the FSBTS will be obtained from the available on-site electrical supply to the property. Advances in technology (telecommunication related equipment) enable the FSBTS to utilise less electricity.

C.5. **ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS**

Environmental and social sustainability are regulated by The National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 OF 1998) (NEMA) - published in Government Notice No. R324. When read together with the National Environmental Management Act Regulations Listing Notice 3 of 2017 (promulgated 08 December 2014), an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Environmental Authorization (EA) is only applicable in the following circumstances:

The development of masts or towers of any material or type used for telecommunication broadcasting or radio transmission purposes where the mast or tower:



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- i) is to be placed on a site not previously used for this purpose; and
- ii) Will exceed 15 meters in height

But excluding attachments to existing buildings and masts on rooftops.

The requirements in the Western Cape are defined in NEMA Listing Notice 3 of 2014 (as amended 2017):

(i) Western Cape:

- i. All areas outside urban areas;
- ii. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas;
- iii. Areas zoned for use as public open space or equivalent zoning within urban areas.

The development does not constitute a listed activity and an Environmental Authorization (EA) is therefore not required.

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SECTION D: POLICY AND LEGISLATION

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D.1. CITY OF CAPE TOWN TELECOMMUNICATION MAST INFRATSTRUCTURE POLICY, 2015

For ease of reference the table below illustrates how this proposal complies with the CTTMIP, 2015 (Table 5).

Table 5 - Compliance of application with objectives 1-10 of the CTTMIP, 2015

	Objective content:	Compliance to Objective
01	To improve and maintain communication	This application is in line with this objective as it aims at providing the inhabitants of the said neighbourhood with effective and efficient voice and data coverage
02	To ensure that the TMI is placed in the best possible location	This application is in line with this objective as this is near a commercial/residential cluster which ultimately will benefit from the cellular coverage.
03	To ensure the co- location or sharing of TMI wherever possible	This application is not for the purpose of a mast which can be used for co-location. The lamppost option focus on reducing the visual impact rather than co-location. Other operators already have existing installations on Glengarry Centre as a rooftop solution and due to the nature of the building, another provider cannot be accommodated. A lamppost solution is the best option in this case. Co-location will not be needed in the future for other operators.
90	To retain the visual integrity, special character and amenity of the city of cape town	This application is in line with this objective as the lamppost mast which is proposed blend in well with its immediate surroundings. A lamppost mast duplicates the appearance of the surrounding lamp and electricity poles, thereby reducing the visual impact.
05	To design with the landscape and use modern mitigation measures to reduce impact	The lamppost mast will be visually acceptable for the users of Leetchfield Crescent.
90	To retain and improve the environmental and heritage quality of the public arena	The subject FSBTS will be erected in an area where no changes will be made to the environmental or cultural surroundings.
02	To preserve areas of environmental or heritage significance	This application will have no effect on the natural or cultural (heritage) environment as the surroundings will undergo no change or destruction.



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80	TMI must be situated and operated in a manner so as not to interfere with any other utility functions	This application is in line with this objective as no utilities services are nearby and the equipment being used is ICASA approved.
60	Where possible TMI should be placed on other structures such as light posts, road signs etc.	The lamppost mast is in an area where existing trees will lessen the visual impact.
010	To protect the health, safety and wellbeing of the inhabitants of cape town	This application is in line with this objective as there are no evidence that cellular masts have negative health effects on people. The FSBTS will be compliant with the ICNIRP document as well as the WHO document. Section E.2.5 will have more information concerning this matter.

D.2. SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013

This application complies with the land development principles (Chapter 2, SPLUMA, 2013) as referred to in section 42 of the *Spatial Planning Land Use Management Act, 2013* (Act 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA):

Table 6 - Compliance of application with Principles 7a-7e of SPLUMA, 2013

	HOW DOES THIS APPLICATION COMPLY WITH THIS PRINCIPLE?
<u>Principle 7a:</u> Spatial Justice	In a broader sense, spatial justice refers to an intentional incorporation of spatial (geographical) aspects. This refer to the fair and equally distributed services and enhanced accessibility of these services. The aim of this proposal is to provide excellent communication service to the inhabitants of an area.
<u>Principle 7b</u> : Spatial Sustainability	Spatial sustainability is an explicit concept which describe the relations between environmental, economic and socio-cultural facets related to a societal environment. Enhanced signal in an area will promote all three the dimensions of sustainability (economic, social and environmental facets). Economically, businesses in the area will benefit from enhanced connectivity. The social facet is addressed as more people will have access to emergency services (e.g. Healthcare, Police, Fire response etc.). The third dimension (Environmental facets) will be promoted as the sensible placement of telecommunication base stations and the possibility of co-location will limit the amount of base stations should there be sufficient signal in an area.
<u>Principle 7c:</u> Spatial Efficiency	Spatial efficiency relates to the concept of minimum distance to be travelled between a specific location and intended destination. FSTBS and RTBS is placed in an area (optimally situated between planned and existing stations) with a reason. This reason is to incorporate various factors (e.g. amount of users, quality of service etc.) when considering the placement in order to promote effectiveness and is not merely placed by random.



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Principle 7d: Spatial Resilience	Spatial resilience can be defined as the ability of a region to withstand possible arising shocks (e.g. economic crisis, social disruptions etc.). However, FSTBS and RTBS will be a service that will always be necessary. In a state of crisis, communication plays an integral role in a societal environment.
Principle 7e: Good administration	This installation will be lawful and reasonable, following an equal and fair public participation process in order to incorporate the views and opinions of all relevant parties.

D.3. OTHER POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

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Other policies and legislative frameworks include: Five-Year Integrated Development Plan (2017/2022), and the Cape Town Municipal Spatial Development Framework (CTMSDF), 2018.

D.3.1. Five-Year Integrated Development Plan (2017/2022)

Within the City Of Cape Town's IDP (2017-2022), there is a main focus on 11 priorities that span across the five strategic focus areas. These 11 priorities are as follows (City of Cape Town: Integrated Development Plan 2017 – 2022:31):

- "Positioning Cape Town as a forward-looking globally competitive business city
- Leveraging technology for progress
- · Economic inclusion
- Resource efficiency and security
- Safe communities
- · Excellence in basic service delivery
- Mainstreaming basic service delivery to informal settlements and backyard dwellers
- Dense and transit-oriented urban growth and development
- · An efficient, integrated transport system
- · Building integrated communities
- · Operational sustainability"



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The following figure shows the alignment between the five strategic focus areas and the 11 priorities.

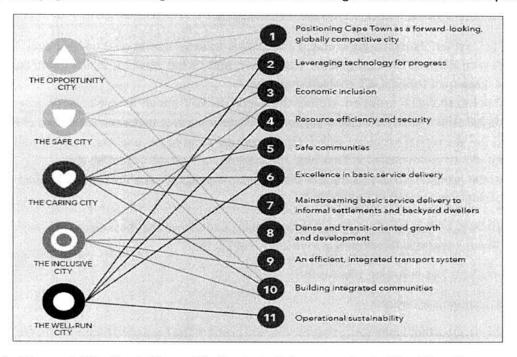


Figure 4 - Alignment of the 11 priorities and the five strategic focus areas for the City of Cape Town

With the 11 priorities listed and aligned with the five strategic focus areas, telecommunication mast infrastructure contributes and plays a big role in some of these priorities which integrates with each other. See below:

Priority 1: Positioning Cape Town as a forward-looking globally competitive city

Cape Town is known as a world-class tourism destination and is also regarded as an attractive emerging-market investment (City of Cape Town: Integrated Development Plan 2017 – 2022: 32). With priority 1 in terms of this application, Telecommunication Infrastructure can help the City of Cape Town to become competitive by enhancing the coverage for the business and tourism sector. Coverage for internet, emergencies, communication and education purposes are daily needs in any modern lifestyle. Coverage can promote Local Economic Development in Cape Town and attract further investment as competitive markets are seen on online devices which everyone in the modern day has access too with a cell phone.

Mentioning some key points above about telecommunication infrastructure that provide coverage to an area in City of Cape Town, one can refer to the next priority, namely:

Priority 2: Leveraging Technology for Progress

"This priority aims to transform Cape Town into the most digital city in Africa" (City of Cape Town: Integrated Development Plan 2017 – 2022: 33). The following benefits which will flow from achieving this priority are:

- "Cape Town becoming the preferred destination for technology start-ups in South Africa;
- Improved internet speeds;
- Greater use of digital platforms to improve service access and efficiency, and

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Universal access to internet services".

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The City of Cape Town will further leverage technology to:

- "Strengthen its digital government capabilities to drive operational transparency, enhance service delivery through process automation and online services, whilst improving citizen engagement through ICT-enabled channels;
- Emphasise digital inclusion, closing the digital divide through its public Wi-Fi programmes; digital skills improvement, and support for digital initiatives that enhance quality of life;
- Grow the digital economy within Cape Town by creating an enabling environment for the growth of tech-enabled enterprises, and maximizing their job potential; and
- Invest in digital infrastructure that will underpin the digital city objectives and reduce the cost of telecommunication for the city".

In order to build on it current progress towards making Cape Town the most digital city in Africa (City of Cape Town: Integrated Development Plan 2017 - 2022: 34).

Apart from these two priorities, there is the

Priority 3: Economic Inclusion

This priority is important in the sense that the City will invest in the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) (City of Cape Town: Integrated Development Plan 2017 - 2022: 34). The EPWP can link with the local economic development plan for a project/programme in a community where needs are identified, especially with unemployment as an obstacle in South Africa. As mentioned above, public Wi-Fi programmes and digital skills improvement in urban projects for communities in a City like Cape Town, one can reflect on the importance of telecommunication infrastructure which will promote these urban projects.

Telecommunication infrastructure further contributes to the rest of the priorities as listed above.

D.3.2. Cape Town Municipal Spatial Development Framework, 2018

The application is by no means a careless act as it complies with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) principles as set out in the Cape Town Municipal Spatial Development Framework Review, 2018 (p.4) approved on the 25th of April 2018. These principles are also echoed in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF). The core focus of the IDP principles and the MSDF review (2018: 4), are to ensure the spatial transformation through the integration of communities. Spatial transformation in this sense is only possible through the development of denser and more inclusive neighbourhoods. Denser and more inclusive neighbourhoods are possible through the harness of advances in energy, water, transport and telecommunication to improve resource efficiency. Therefore, this application is in-line with the MSDF of Cape Town



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SECTION E: MOTIVATION

This section is seen as the motivation of the application as it provides information with regard to the need and desirability, development parameters, site characteristics, visual impact, health and safety and alternative candidates relating to this specific application.

E.1. BACKGROUND

Over recent years' cellular communication in South Africa has evolved from merely a means of convenience to an essential business tool, means of communication and safety measure. Initial high tariff rates limited the accessibility of the product and its service. However, over time more reasonable consumer tariffs and packages have been introduced, making cellular communications more accessible to a much larger sector of the population.

Data usage on the mobile networks is also becoming faster, more affordable, and more accessible. User behaviour patterns are continuously changing in reaction to cheap internet, new data intensive smartphones, data intensive applications and websites, and an increasingly social-media-driven society. These factors resulted in the average consumer data usage doubling every year.

The current cellular infrastructure is not equipped to handle this level of high demand. As a result, the networks become congested with connection problems and dropped calls on the voice network and limited or unstable internet connections on the data network.

Cellular service providers are taking steps to improve their network by keeping abreast with the advances in communication technology and providing increased capacity in terms of coverage in the areas where there is an increased demand. Telkom Mobile strives to make this technology available to a wider spectrum of the population.

Newer technology such as LTE provides faster internet to more users which alleviates the pressure on the base station, however its range is very limited. A single old generation GSM voice based base station could cover dozens of kilometres. The new LTE base stations have a maximum coverage range of 500m depending on the number of users.

The congestion of existing sites together with the decrease in its coverage range necessitates that the distance between base stations decreases, resulting in the need for construction of new freestanding and rooftop cellular base stations.

It is estimated that cellular network operators in South Africa will build more than 4000 new base stations over the next 5 years.

The site is located at a nominal point as identified by Telkom Mobile network planners. By utilizing sites located at the networks' nominal points the number of future base stations is limited and an effective service network can be developed.

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E.2. DEVELOPMENT MOTIVATION

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Please read together with previous sections in this application. This rezoning application to allow for the erection of a FSBTS should be supported based on the following grounds:

E.2.1. Need and Desirability

In a modern-day society, the dependency on communicative technology becomes increasingly higher. This is due to the society's utilisation of more mobile devices and more than one device per household which mainly relies on internet connectivity (e.g. smartphones, portable computers, tablets/ipads etc.). These devices are used for multiple purposes including socialisation, business related uses and accessibility to important emergency services. Due to factors including densification, urbanisation and influx of seasonal guests especially over festive seasons and holidays, in a tourist attractive place like the City of Cape Town, dropped calls and poor network coverage (related to both voice and data) are experienced. This application is motivated by several customer complaints (from residents, businesses and commuters) received by Telkom Mobile in and around the area of Vredekloof. Telkom Mobile identified several positions in the area that need to be equipped with base stations to alleviate the pressure and to cater for the ever-increasing demand.

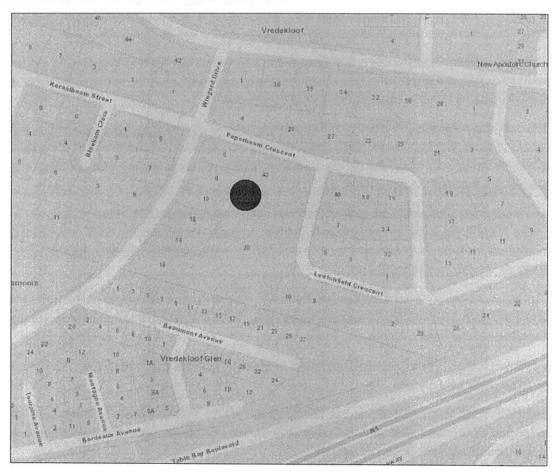


Figure 5- Service coverage for the area of Vredekloof



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Figure 5 illustrates the current coverage in Neighbourhood. It should be noted that some areas have very limited LTE, LTE Advanced, Fixed LTE coverage. Therefore, a FSBTS as proposed in this application will increase the amount of coverage in this area.

The increase in network strength brought by the subject FSBTS will aid the local businesses and can unlock growth potential which will have a positive economic impact. Residents, businesses and commuters will have a more secure connection to emergency services and armed response which will have a huge social impact.

The FSBTS will be erected at a cost of approximately R1.5mil. These high costs are a very good reason to rather co-locate on existing freestanding base stations or to settle for a rooftop base station in lieu of building a new freestanding base station.

The mix of land uses range from low density residential to open space. The subject base station will not interfere with the current use of the property and there are no negative impacts on the surrounding land uses and environment. No trees need to be removed to build the base station and no buildings with heritage value will be affected.

The subject use will have no impact on the external engineering services, on transport or traffic related considerations, or on the biophysical environment. Every possible measure has been taken to make the design as aesthetically pleasing as possible.

It is our submission that the subject use will have no detrimental impact on the surrounding properties and will provide an essential service to the surrounding community.

E.2.2. Site selection methodology

The current roll out of telecommunication infrastructure by cellular network providers is undertaken to upgrade and improve network coverage and quality to all customers. Telecommunication networks experience peak demand in the evenings between 18:00 and 23:00. This is because during these times people are at their homes and use internet intensive devices. Thus, a large portion of the network upgrade is aimed at residential areas. Business and other activity areas have been prioritised over the past 20 years, for commercial reasons and given the fact that legislation and policies steered proposals of this nature, towards non-residential areas.

When choosing a site for a telecommunication base station, service providers are guided by nominal points indicating the areas where poor signal is being experienced.

E.2.2.1. Choice of site

These points are selected because of an increase of customer complaints, within an area. As an increase in the number of users occurs, the area which is covered by the existing network decreases, leading to poorer network coverage. Figures 6-8 strive to explain how the need for an increase in cellular infrastructure evolves in a typical urban area.

Cellular infrastructure explained:

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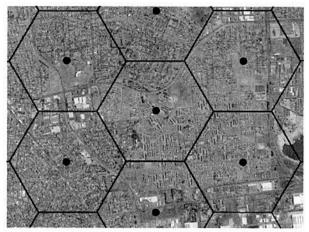


Figure 6 is an illustration of optimum network and data coverage. This is explained by envisioning the octagonal shape of a honeycomb (cells).

Figure 6 - Initial coverage (cell) provided by **Telecommunication Base Stations**

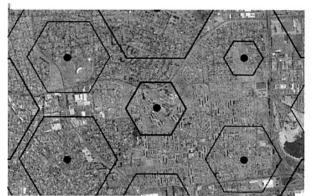


Figure 7 - Coverage decreases due to increase in network users - cell size decreases

As network users increase, the cells shrink which leads to gaps within this network of cells. This leads to dropped calls, weak/ limited signal and the failure to access the latest technologies in communication innovations.

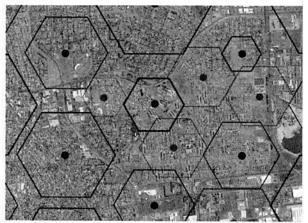


Figure 8 - Additional telecommunication base stations required to fill the gaps

Gaps between cells require new/additional telecommunication base stations to be placed in these gaps to retain good network coverage



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Locations for telecommunication infrastructure are primarily chosen within areas where a need exists for coverage (refer to Figure 8). If a need for coverage does not exist in a specific area, no company would invest capital to build a telecommunication base station in the said area. The fact that there are only a few telecommunication base stations in the surrounding area supports the statement that there is a clear need for coverage in the area.

The need for coverage is however not the only determining factor when identifying a possible position for a telecommunication base station. Other determining factors include altitude, zoning and the visual impact of the subject base station. Distance away from existing base stations in the surrounding area is also an influencing factor.

E.2.3. Site characteristics

Special consideration is given to geographical aspects so that each base station is positioned to ensure optimum functionality. This reduces the number of base stations necessary to provide an optimal network. At the same time, special attention is also given to ensure that there is minimal impact on the local, social, physical, natural and visual environments.

This site was selected for several reasons, namely:

- It is situated optimally between planned and existing sites,
- There is a huge demand by cellular users in this area and the surrounding base stations
 are unable to provide an acceptable level of coverage to the area,
- It is accessible to contractors during construction and maintenance,
- The proposal and location of the base station is the best solution to the coverage problem
 of the area with the least negative impacts,
- The proposal is secure due to its locality, and
- Most importantly it will serve the complaint area (the area with the lowest levels of cellular reception due to locality and high volumes of users) optimally.

It is important to note that the nature of such development is dependent on a "willing landlord" scenario. The theoretically best position is determined by the radio engineers and the closest properties that adhere to the above guidelines are targeted. Often several properties are targeted before a willing landlord is discovered that terms can be agreed with.



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There has been increasing public concern about health risks associated with cellular communication. Current scientific research is yet to produce conclusive evidence suggesting adverse health effects associated with, working with or living close to cellular technology. Although antennae and base stations emit radio waves, their frequency is not considered high enough to pose a health risk. Antennae mounted on towers, masts or any other structures are usually substantially elevated above ground level, and as radio waves are emitted at this level thereby further reducing the amount of radiation at ground level. Furthermore, regular tests regarding the compliance to safety regulations add to reducing the health risk factor.

South Africa's Department of Health has published EMF exposure limit guidelines. These are based on guidelines endorsed by the ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection). an independent scientific organization established in 1992. Emissions from the base stations and antennae comply with these guidelines.

In a statement made by the Department of Health dated 19 January 2018 on the Health Effects of base stations states the following:

"The Department is therefore satisfied that the health of the general public is not being compromised by their exposure to the microwave emissions of cellular base stations. This also means that local and other authorities, in considering the environmental impact of any particular base station, do not need to and should not attempt, from a public health point of view, to set any restrictions with respect to parameters such as height of the mast, distance to the mast, and duration of exposure."

There are no conclusive studies linking emissions at these levels to any health effects and scientific research that may reveal such a link is ongoing. The steps taken by the cellular communication companies to ensure the safety of the public against any possible harmful emissions, along with the above facts, concerns about health issues can be allayed.



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E. 3. SUMMARY

Table 9 provides a summary on the motivation part above in terms of the section 99(3) of the Municipal Planning By-Law, 2015 and relates to the objectives above of the Telecommunication Mast Infrastructure Policy.

Table 7 - Motivation Summary

(a) Socio-Economic impact	The subject mast will attract more businesses and tourists to the area which can benefit from the enhanced connectivity that will be available in future once the mast is erected. It will especially be helpful to small businesses in the local areas as this will contribute to economic growth. With the economic impact being positive, means it will also impact the social aspects of the community on a positive way. An example will be where more local people will have access to emergency services (e.g. Healthcare, police, Fire response etc.).
(d) Compatibility with surrounding uses	Most of the surrounding properties are utilised for residential purposes. A FSBTS is not a primary right or consent use application on most of these properties as well. We of the opinion that the proposal is therefore compatible with the surrounding uses.
(e) Impact on the external engineering services	The subject use will have no impact on the external engineering services.
(f) Impact on safety, health and wellbeing of the surrounding community	See E.2.5 Health concerns above.
(g) Impact on heritage	No buildings with heritage value will be affected.
(h)Impact on the biophysical environment	The subject use will have no impact on the biophysical environment. No trees need to be removed to build the base station.
(i) Traffic impacts, parking, access and other transport	The subject use will have no impact on traffic impacts, parking, access and other transport.
(j) Whether the imposition of conditions can mitigate an adverse impact of the proposed land use.	The subject equipment and mast will be colour coded (painted green) to match the backdrop and further mitigate the visual impact to blend in with its surroundings.

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SECTION F: CONCLUSION

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This rezoning of a footprint of the base station applications for a FSTBS on the Remainder of Erf 8067 Brackenfell will provide an essential and sort after service to the surrounding community, businesses, and commuters. This application is in line with the current policy and legislation on a local level. Furthermore, this application is in compliance with the Five-Year Integrated Development Plan (2017-2022), and the Cape Town Municipal Spatial Development Framework (CTMSDF), 2018.

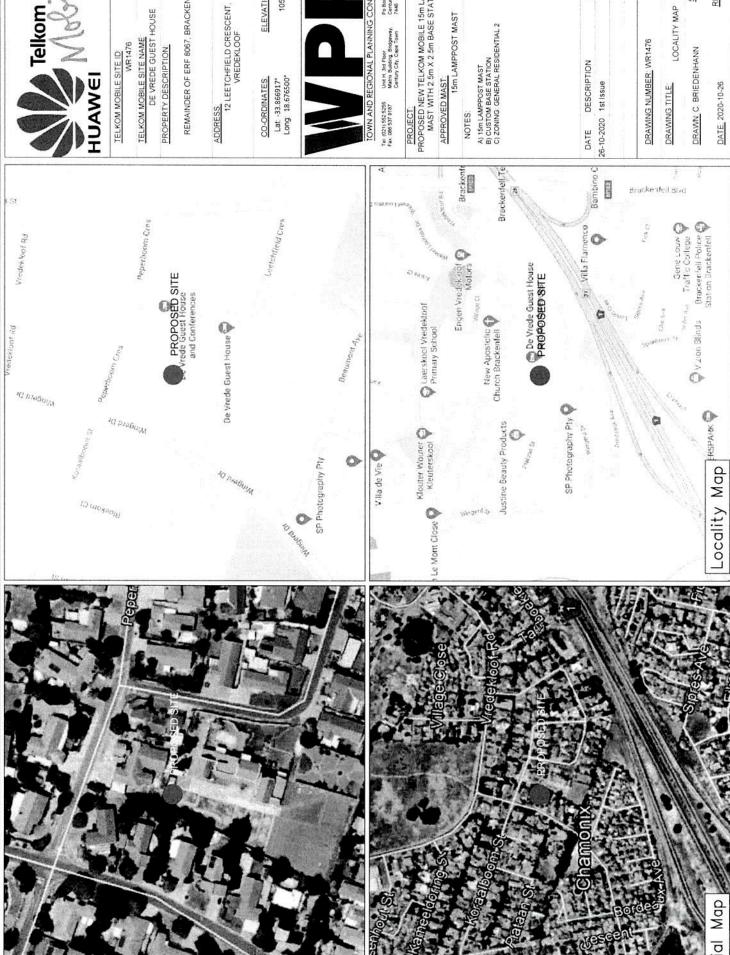
We would like to emphasise the positive contribution this base station will have on the immediate as well as the surrounding community and passing commuters:

- Most households in the surrounding area depend on the services of the cellular telecommunications providers, including internet and social networking media (Facebook, Twitter etc.). With such a high demand for their products, it follows that service providers are responsible for supplying a high level of network coverage.
- Please note: The residents in the area are not the only ones being provided with these services. Visitors to the area, businesses and daily commuters will benefit by having access to improved communication facilities.
- Mobile communication has become an important safety and security element in modern society. In an emergency, such as housebreaking, medical alert or fire, a member of a household can quickly and easily contact the emergency services for help. However, if the coverage of mobile service providers' is poor, then contacting emergency services becomes a difficult task.

Finally, we would like to emphasize that communications companies deliver an important service to the wider public, and in terms of their license with ICASA they have to meet certain standards in order to retain their licenses. One of these standards is to supply adequate network coverage to their demanding customers. The proposal also allows for all other service providers to share this installation and refrain from constructing another base station in this area.

Please notify us should any additional information be required. We look forward to your positive consideration of this application.

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TELKOM MOBILE SITE NAME

DE VREDE GUEST HOUSE PROPERTY DESCRIPTION REMAINDER OF ERF 8067, BRACKENFELL

ELEVATION

105m

Po Box 152, Century City, 7445

Unit H. 3rd Floor Matrix Building, Bridgeway, Certury City, Cape Town

PROJECT: PROPOSED NEW TELKOM MOBILE 15m LAMPPOST MAST WITH 2.5m X 2.5m BASE STATION

APPROVED MAST: 15m LAMPPOST MAST

REVISION DESCRIPTION

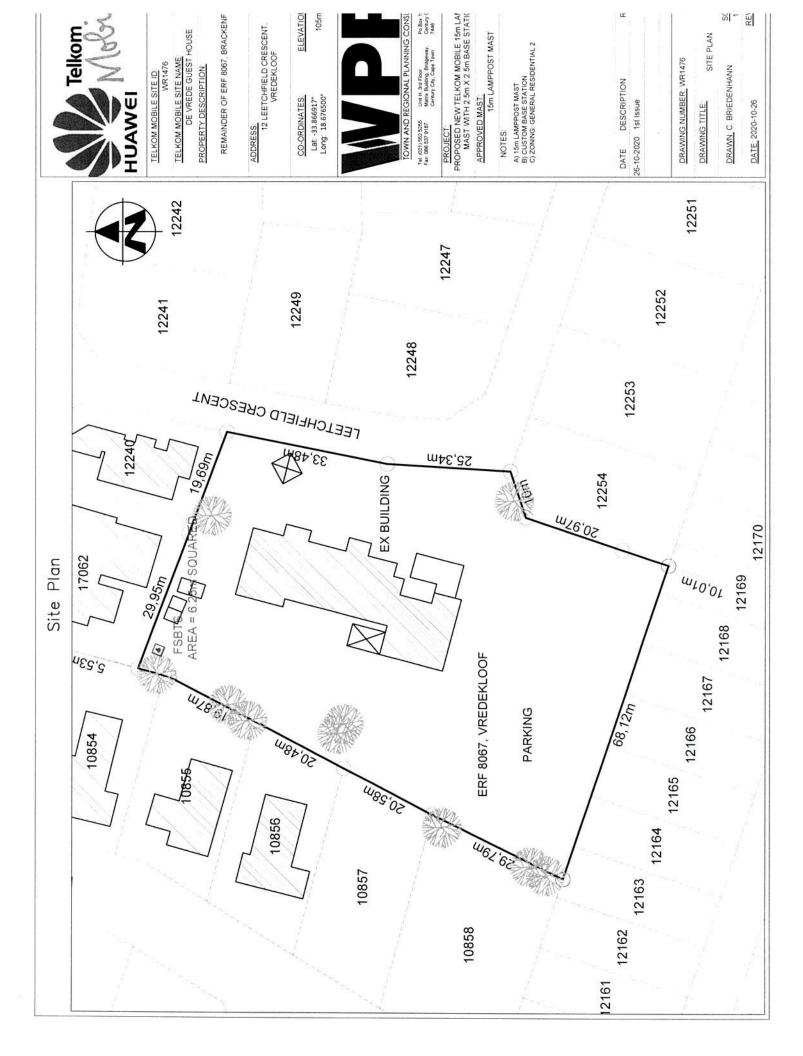
DRAWING NUMBER: WR1476

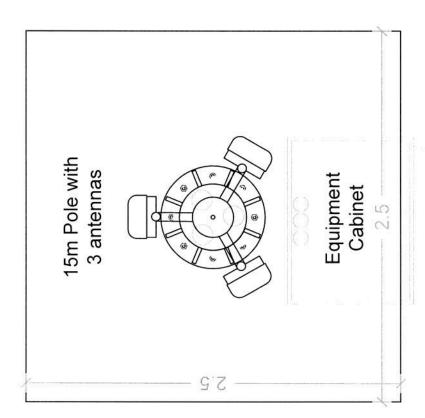
1 OF 7

LOCALITY MAP

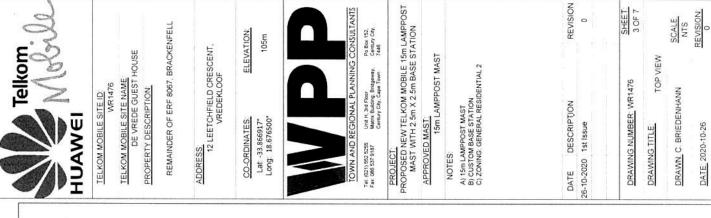
DRAWN C. BRIEDENHANN

REVISION SCALE

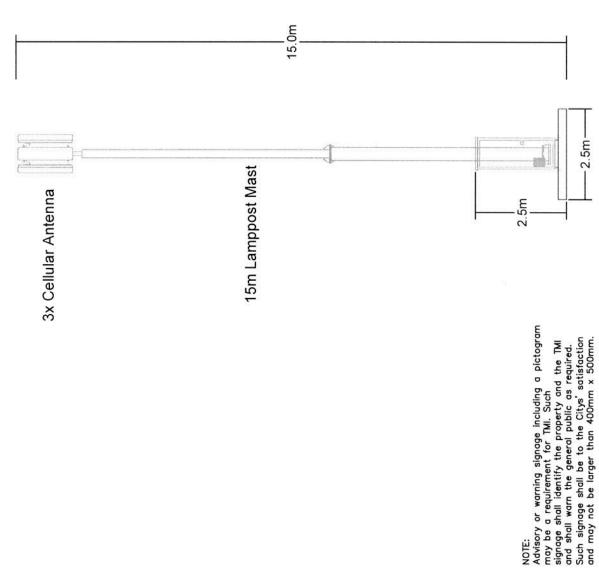












Elevation

This application will comply with the COCT, Telecommunication Mast Infrastructure Policy, as approved in April 2015.

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DATE: 2020-10-26

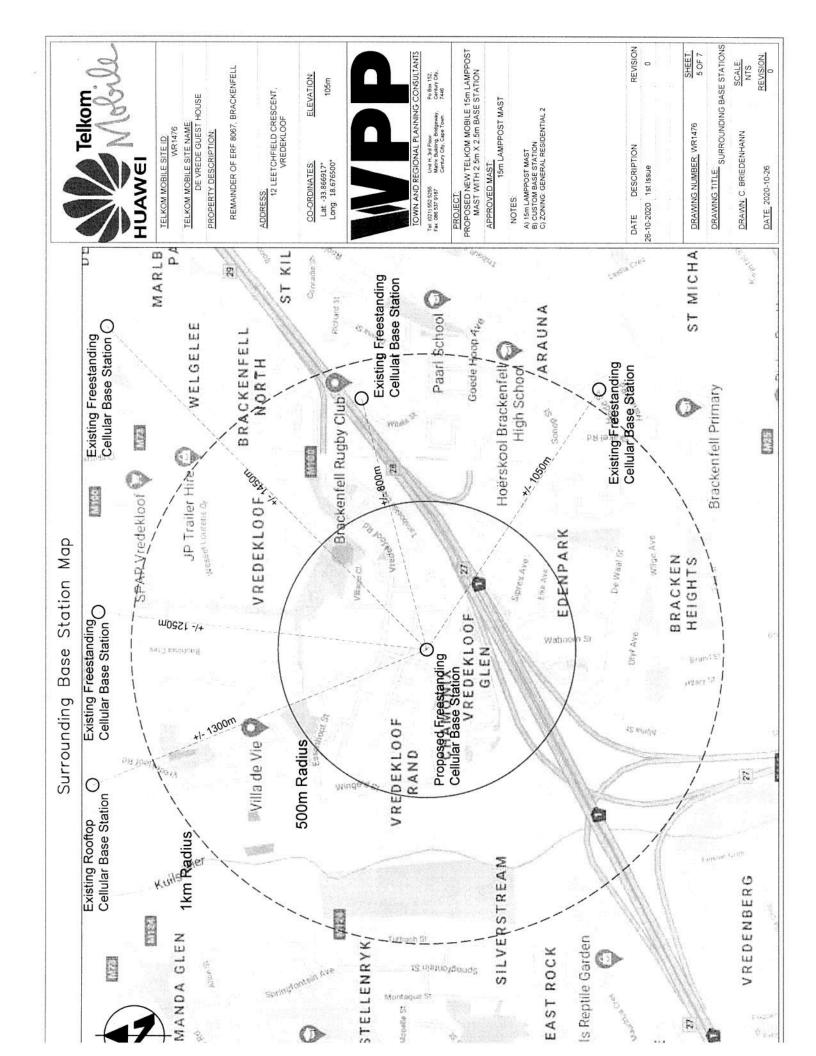
ELEVATION

DRAWING TITLE:

DRAWN: C. BRIEDENHANN

DRAWING NUMBER: WR1476

ELEVATIO 105m PROPOSED NEW TELKOM MOBILE 15m LAI MAST WITH 2.5m X 2.5m BASE STATIC REMAINDER OF ERF 8067, BRACKENF TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING CONS ADDRESS: 12 LEETCHFIELD CRESCENT, VREDEKLOOF DE VREDE GUEST HOUSE 15m LAMPPOST MAST A) 15m LAMPPOST MAST B) CUSTOM BASE STATION C) ZONING: GENERAL RESIDENTIAL 2 Tet. (021) 552 5255 Unt H. 3rd Floor Fax. 086 537 9187 Matrix Building, Bridgeway, Certury City, Cape Town TELKOM MOBILE SITE NAME TELKOM MOBILE SITE ID: WR1476 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: DESCRIPTION Lat: -33.866917* Long: 18.676500* HUAWEI CO-ORDINATES: APPROVED MAST. 26-10-2020 1st Issue PROJECT NOTES DATE

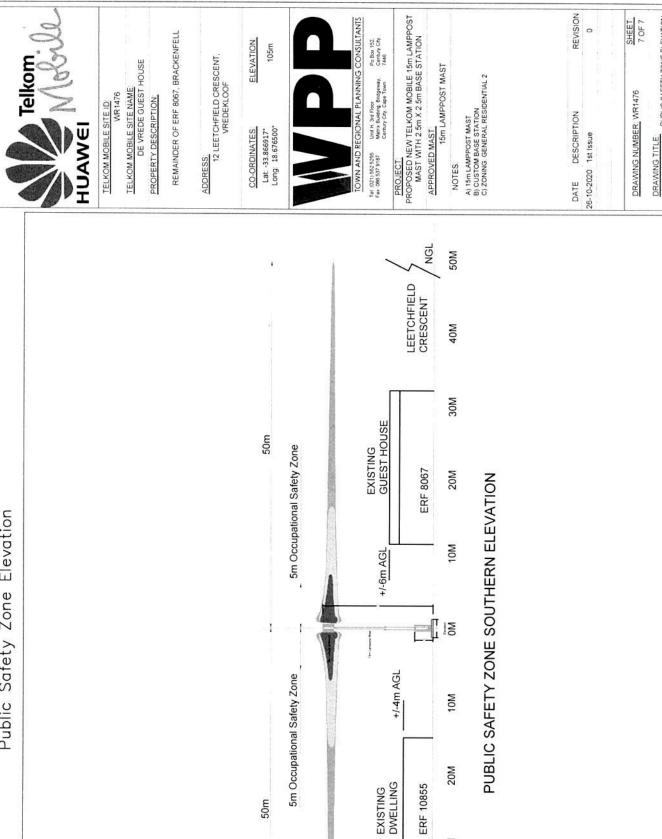


ELEVATIC PROJECT: PROPOSED NEW TELKOM MOBILE 15m L² MAST WITH 2.5m X 2.5m BASE STAT DRAWING TITLE: PUBLIC SAFETY ZON REMAINDER OF ERF 8067, BRACKENI 12 LEETCHFIELD CRESCENT, VREDEKLOOF TELKOM MOBILE SITE NAME: DE VREDE GUEST HOUSE 15m LAMPPOST MAST A) 15m LAMPPOST MAST B) CUSTOM BASE STATION C) ZONING: GENERAL RESIDENTIAL 2 Tei (021) 552 5255 Unit H. 3rd Floor Fax: 086 537 9187 Matrix Building, Bridgeway, Century City, Cape Town DRAWING NUMBER: WR1476 TELKOM MOBILE SITE ID: WR1476 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION DRAWN C. BRIEDENHANN DESCRIPTION Lat. -33.866917* Long: 18.676500* HUAWEI CO-ORDINATES: APPROVED MAST: DATE 2020-10-26 ADDRESS NOTES DATE 12247 12249 12241 9908 SONT SELECTION OF STREET O 25,34m 8065 EX BUILDING PEPERBOOM CRESCENT Public Safety Zone Map 17062 8064 ш<u>г</u>д'д ERF 8067, VREDEKLOOF AMAGERO DRIVES SHOW SOUND SAFEN ZONE 1,0810.3 PUME 105 Note 10 Sold 10 So 9880 W62'8 10857 10858 13033 13034 13035

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Elevation Public Safety Zone



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50M

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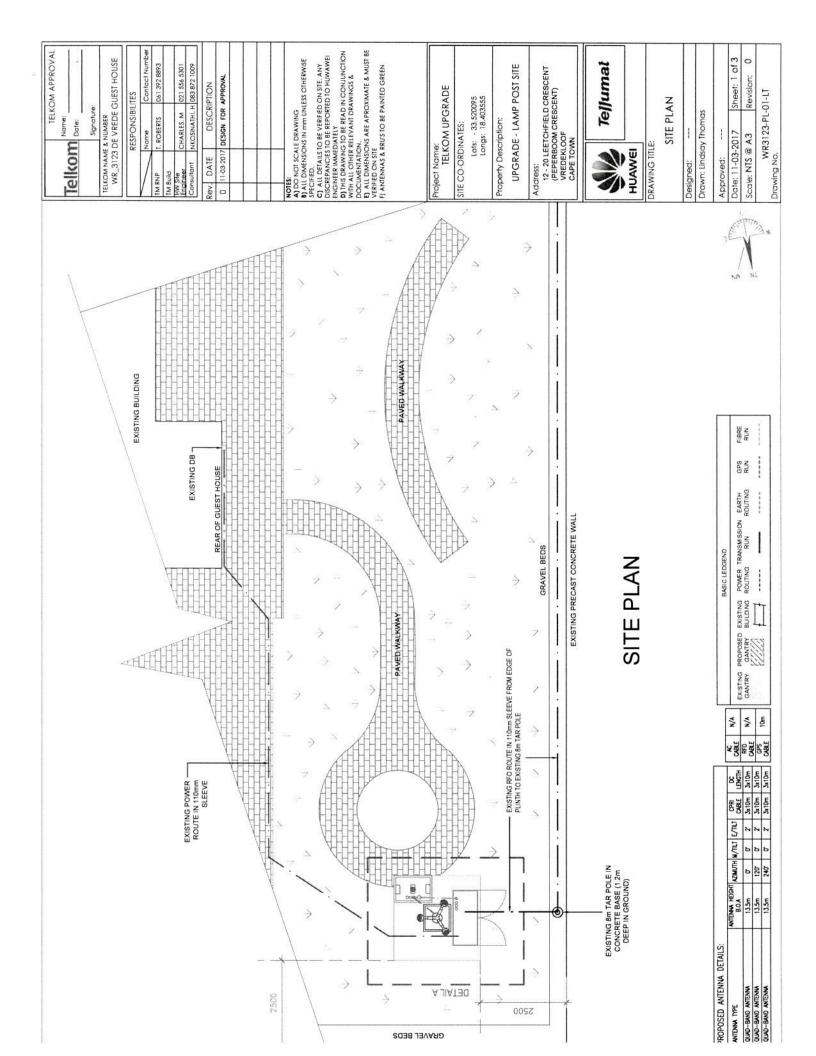
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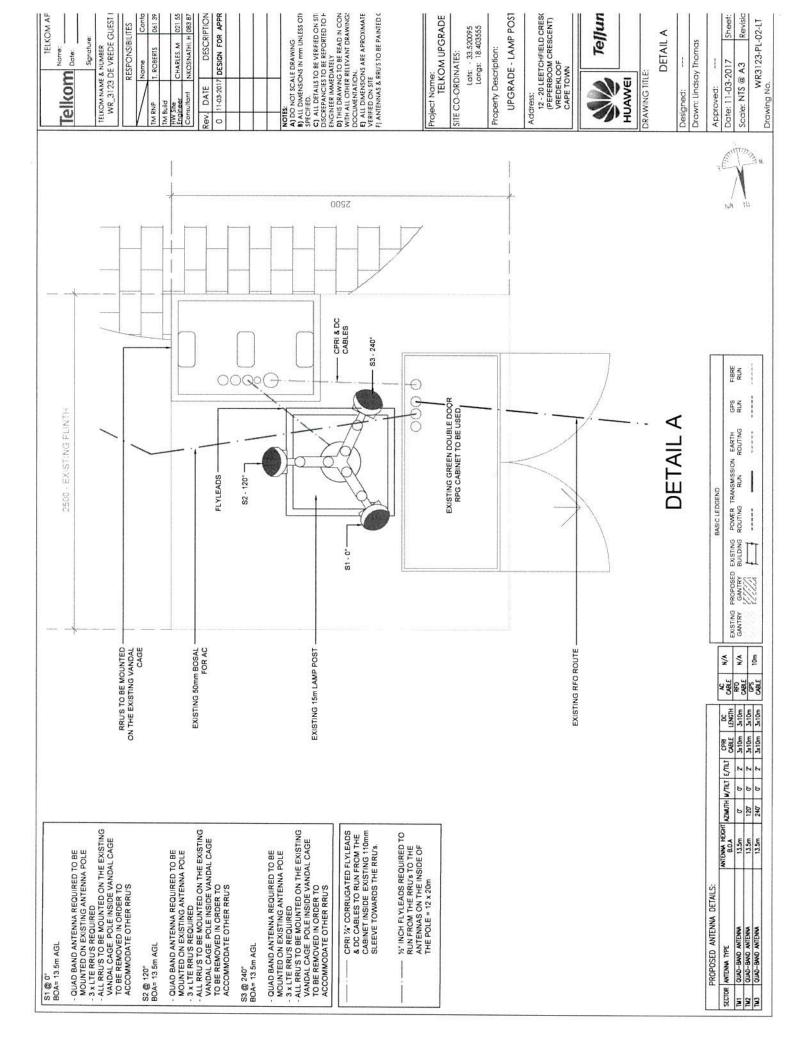
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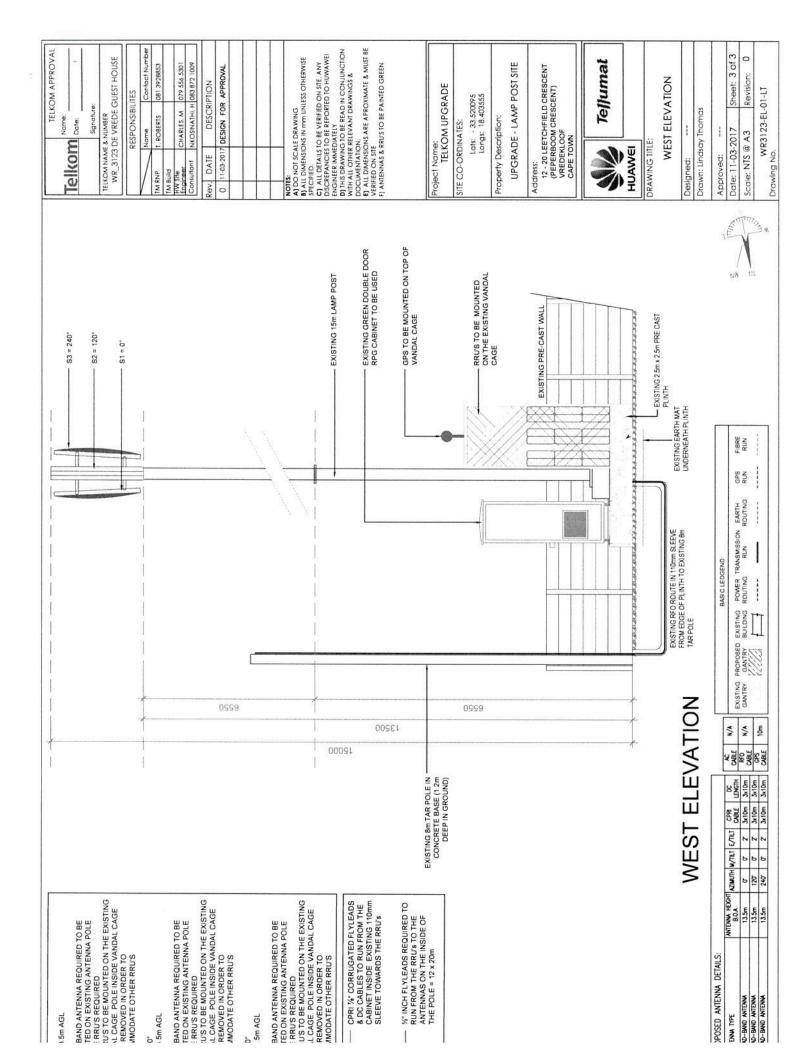
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DRAWN, C. BRIEDENHANN







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PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A CONSENT USE: ERF 8067-RE, Brackenfell

CASE ID: 70523753 JASON PHILANDER

ERF 12254 M LOURENS 10 LEETCHFIELD CRESCENT VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

ERF 12248 RC ENGELBRECHT 5 LEETCHFIELD CRESCENT VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

ERF 12249 JJ VAN ZYL PO BOX 977 BRACKENFELL 7561

ERF 12241 TA NEL 40 PEPERBOOM CRESCENT VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

ERF 12240-RE R ERASMUS 22 LEETCHFIELD CRESCENT VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

ERF 17062 E & J ROSSOUW 42 PEPERBOOM CRESCENT VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

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ERF 8064 F WANG 31 PEPERBOOM CRESCENT VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

ERF 10854 P & M DU PLESSIS 8 WINGERD RYLAAN VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

ERF 10855 M & C LEIBBRANDT 10 WINGERD RYLAAN VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

ERF 10856 JFC & J SCHEREKA 12 WINGERD RYLAAN VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

ERF 10857 S & J VAN RENSBURG 14 WINGERD RYLAAN VREDEKLOOF BRACKENFELL 7560

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