

To date, there has been no effort on the part of government and officials in South Africa to monitor the geographical overlay of all service providers' installations and the effect they have on the health of the community. Our country has done no studies on the safety or efficacy of microwave-based learning for young children in particular and for the society at large, nor are any planned. The ANC's plan for government, to support and develop free Wi-Fi areas in cities, towns and rural areas, requires a paramount full life-cycle assessment of economic and health costs and benefits of wireless technology first before it is rolled out.

In this respect may we remind you that the levels used and quoted by our Department of Health are based on ICNIRP – an organization started by the wireless industry themselves. Most countries around the world have ignored ICNIRP and even our neighbours, Namibia, through their Atomic Energy Board statement have recognized that ICNIRP levels are not protective of human health. India has also discounted ICNIRP and has lowered their legislated levels to **one tenth** of South Africa's.

Despite repeated pleas from our group, South Africa has no training or research programmes under way in this field at tertiary and industry level and is forced to rely on outdated science and foreign reports. In this beautiful country, people have a right to be upheld and defended, not ~~downtrodden, bullied and coerced especially when it concerns their health.~~

One often hears about "safe levels" of exposure and that there is "no proof of health effects", but we argue that it is very important to realise, from a consumer's point of view, that "no accepted proof for health effects" is not the same as "no risk". Often, 'experts' have claimed to be experts in fields where actually the only expert comment should have been: "I/we just do not know". Examples of such areas include: DDT, X-rays, radioactivity, smoking, asbestos, BSE, heavy metal exposure and depleted uranium, among others. In these areas the "no risk" flag was raised before true knowledge came around. Later on, the same flag had to be quickly lowered, after enormous economic costs and suffering of many human beings had already occurred.

The Precautionary Principle is a design of the scientific establishment to ensure that the above disasters in public health never repeat themselves. Now it is up to the political establishment to implement the Precautionary Principle.

Critically, we would like to remind you that South Africa signed the Precautionary Principle at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992, which was reinforced in 2002 at the Johannesburg Summit.

The situation in the Western Cape

We are bringing this yet again to your attention as the number of people being affected by wireless technology in South Africa and the Western Cape in particular is growing dramatically. This urgent request comes in the light of our organisation receiving yet another letter of appeal in the last few weeks from a resident of Stellenbosch who has had to leave her home and her teaching job because of the Wi-Fi that is transmitting throughout Stellenbosch. She has become extremely EHS and is now struggling to have a normal family life and raise her three-year-old. This is just one of many cases registered by our organisation that describe EHS-affected people who have had to flee their homes. These affected people come from diverse ethnic groups and socioeconomic backgrounds, and many are not able to see their families or make a living, and will require disability grants now that the precedent has been established.

Questions for Political Parties

Given the evidence, the questions for which we require answers are:-

- Has your party done a health survey in schools with cell towers and Wi-Fi?
- What has been the result of the ten schools in Stellenbosch that have been made “guinea pig” sites to trial what the industry has called Super Wi-Fi?
- Are doctors in South Africa being trained to recognise EHS symptoms, so that people can be diagnosed correctly?
- Does the government intend to roll-out additional Wi-Fi throughout lower SES areas in the Cape Provinces where many people are already suffering the effects of poverty and infectious diseases and if yes, have your officials taken cognisance of the latest studies that we have sent to your offices?
- Why is your party now allowing yet another service provider – ORANGE to blanket Cape Town with more Wi-Fi in addition to the many service providers South Africa already has rolling out wireless technology across the Western Cape?

Conclusion

We call on you and the government to take measures to apply the Precautionary Principle. We must protect our citizens and give people the choice of whether they want to be exposed to Wi-Fi and related cell phone technology in their homes. **In your 2014 Election Manifesto, you confirm that “communities should be involved in the decisions that affect them.”**



ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION RESEARCH
FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA



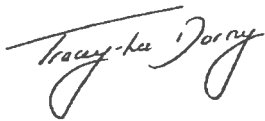
In line with international trends, South Africa must encourage the growth of fibre-optic and Ethernet cables and order the drop of wireless expansion into schools with young children — relying instead on wired systems.

Perhaps in the interim, given the absence of democratic intent in this roll out programme, you would consider taxing the service providers with a levy that can be used to assist those being affected; develop an area that could be made an RF quiet zone close to Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg (as there is in France) so that those that are EHS could live without pain with their families; and lastly, provide funding for further independent surveys or research in South Africa.

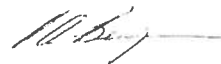
It is critical that some action is taken now to prevent this ongoing degradation of people's health and the environment. **ICASA, the Departments of Health and Environmental Affairs have failed the South African public in this regard and ignored all reports that they have received.** It is also your responsibility to ensure the well-being and safe development of our future generation.

Your response would be appreciated.

Sincere regards,



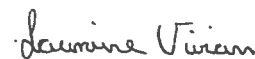
Tracey-Lee Dorny – Chairman
EMRRFSA



Advocate Vicky Benjamin
Legal - EMRRFSA



Dr. Jenny Gardy – Medical advisor
South Africa



Dr. Lauraine M H Vivian – Medical Researcher
South Africa

Professor Olle Johansson – Medical Advisor
The Experimental Dermatology Unit
Department of Neuroscience, Karolinska Institute
Stockholm, Sweden



ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION RESEARCH
FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AFRICA





TP-A Theart
(Holiwier)

Meu Sylvania Doran

Posbus 265

Onrusrivier

7201

14 Julie 2015

U Verwysing: 3458 HON (2932)

DEPARTEMENT STADSBEPLANNING, HERMANUS

OVERSTRAND MUNISIPALITEIT

PATERSONSTRAAT 16

HERMANUS

7200

FILE NO:	EL 3458-0N
SCAN NO:	
COLLABORATOR NO:	820929

PER HAND

ERF 3458, RHEEZICHTSINGEL, ONRUSRIVIER, OVERSTRAND MUNISIPALE AREA:
VOORGESTELDE AFWYKING: WARREN PETERSON PLANNING (nms JGJ DU TOIT)

- 1 U skrywe van 19 Junie 2015 en bovermelde aansoek verwys.
- 2 Skrywer is die eienaar (mede-eienaar) van erf 2391, geleë te Krighesstraat 4, Onrusrivier. Skrywer maak hiermee beswaar teen die aansoek om afwyking, welke beswaar steun op die gronde hierin vermeld.

-2-

3 Kategorisering van 'n Transmissietoring en die Skemaregulasies

- 3.1 In die skemaregulasies word daar nie vir 'n "transmissietoring" voorsiening gemaak in die lys van erkende/moontlike vergunningsgebruike op 'n enkel residensiële erf nie.
- 3.2 Daar word wel in die skemaregulasies vir 'n "transmissietoring" voorsiening gemaak as 'n moontlike vergunningsgebruik in die besigheidsnodes.
- 3.3 As sulks hoort die gebruik van 'n transmissietoring in die besigheidsarea.
- 3.4 'n Vergunningsgebruik in die algemeen moet versoenbaar wees met die primêre gebruik in sodanige area en betrokke erf. Gevolglik hoort die oprigting en gebruik van 'n "transmissietoring" nie in 'n residensiële area nie, alternatiewelik nie op 'n enkel residensiële erf nie.
- 3.5 Die naaste besigheidsnodes in Onrusrivier, (naamlik die gebied van die kruising van Van Blommensteinstraat, Hoofweg en Rheezichtstrate) is 'n kort afstand weg van die beoogde ligging van oprigting, moontlik so naby as 150 meter.
- 3.6 Die aansoek spreek nie die moontlike tegniese tekortkominge wat die bestaande besigheidsnodes bied, aan nie en die aansoek word onvoldoende motiveer om 'n vergunningsgebruik op 'n enkel residensiële erf te regverdig. Applikant kan beswaarlik argumenteer dat 'n kort afstand van honderd of tweehonderd meter tegniese tekortkominge sal veroorsaak.

4 Tydperk van Afwyking

- 4.1 Afwykingsgebruike is geldig vir 'n periode van 5 (vyf) jaar en het ten doel om die aansoeker die geleentheid te gee om 'n geskikte perseel (wat korrek soneer is) te bekom om sodoende 'n dringende, tydelike kommersiële behoefte te bevredig. In hierdie verband vestig skrywer die Raad se aandag op die volgende:

-3-

- 4.1.1 die Applikant versuim om die duur van die beoogde gebruik te vermeld; en
- 4.1.2 die Applikant versuim om sy pogings te openbaar wat onderneem was om 'n geskikte perseel in die besigheidsnode van Onrusrivier te bekom. Applikant se versuim skep die persepsie dat die afwykingsgebruik van 'n permanente aard pogg te wees; en
- 4.1.3 die Applikant die afwyking wil gebruik as 'n uitbreiding van sy dienste. Die aansoek spreek nie die dringendheidsaspek of nie-beskikbaarheid van besigheid-gesoneerde erwe aan nie.

5 Hoogtebeperking

- 5.1 In terme van die skemaregulasies is die hoogtebeperking 8m (agtmeter). Die Applikant se aansoek toon dat sodanige hoogtebeperking met 1,5m oorskry gaan word.

- 5.2 Alhoewel "skoorstene" nie binne die 8m beperking ingereken word nie, kan die beoogde transmissietoring weens die funksie en selfstandige identiteit, nie as 'n "skoorsteen" van 'n woning beskou word vir doeleindes van die skemaregulasies nie. Srywer is van mening dat die verbloeming van die transmissietoring vir estetiese doeleindes nie die ware selfstandige identiteit van die transmissietoring verander nie. Transmissietorings wat algemeen as bome verskans word, neem tog nie die identiteit van 'n boom aan vir doeleindes van die skemaregulasies nie.
- 5.3 Die korrekte benadering sal eerder wees om die transmissietoring as 'n addisionele struktuur te beskou wat bo-op die woning aangebring gaan word.
- 5.4 Die Applikant versuim egter om ook aansoek te doen vir die afwyking van die hoogtebeperkings en kan die aansoek weens die oorskryding van die hoogtebeperking nie suksesvol wees nie.

-4-

- 6 Gesondheidsrisiko's
- 6.1 Die Applikant versuim om enige inligting van die tegniese spesifikasies van die beoogde transmissie te vervat.
- 6.2 Dit is egter opmerklik dat die Applikant (met die aanhegting van die skrywe van die Departement van Gesondheid) poog om die persepsie te skep dat die Departement van Gesondheid, die tegniese spesifikasies ondersteun en die gesondheidsrisiko's verbonde aan die spesifieke transmissie apparaat besweer.
- 6.3 Die skrywe van die Departement van Gesondheid is egter 'n ope en generiese brief wat (skrywer aanvaar) MTN ter ondersteuning van soortgelyke aansoeke elders gebruik. Daar is geen verwysing in die Departement van Gesondheid se brief na die spesifieke aansoek nie. Die skrywe verwys nie en is insgelyk nie ondersteunend van die tegniese spesifikasies van die beoogde transmissie apparaat nie.
- 6.4 Die realiteit is dat die Applikant nie die Raad en publiek in sy vertrouwe neem met die tegniese spesifikasies nie. Dit skep 'n verwronge beeld om voor te hou dat die Departement van Gesondheid die spesifieke transmissietoring (met die besondere tegniese spesifikasies) ondersteun.
- 6.5 Die raad se aandag word ook daarop gevestig dat die skrywe van die Departement van Gesondheid die aansoek met 4 jaar voorafgaan en dit hoogs onwaarskynlik is dat die tegniese spesifikasies steeds van toepassing of relevant is.
- 6.6 Voormelde kritiek is selfs meer nog van toepassing op die aangehegde verslag van die World Health Organization van Mei 2006 wat bykans 9 jaar oud is.
- 6.7 In die verband vestig skrywer die raad se aandag op die derde bladsy van die World Health Organization se verslag wat ondermeer lees; *"From all evidence accumulated so far, no adverse short- or long term health effects have been shown to occur from RF signals produced by base stations."*


-5-

Dit is egter opmerklik dat beide die skrywe van die Departement van Gesondheid en die verslag van die World Health Organization van Mei 2006, nie onomwonde die gesondheidsrisiko van 'n nabygeleë transmissietoring uitsluit nie. Sodanige verslag toon bloot dat geen bewys deur die betrokke instansie gevind kon word nie.

- 6.8 Dit is ook opmerklik dat beide die Departement van Gesondheid se brief en die aangehegde verslag van die World Health Organization nie die kumulatiewe effek van bestraling van erkende apparate oorweeg het nie en die basis transmissietoring bloot in afsondering beoordeel was. Die verslag kan dus nie relevant wees vir werklike elke dag blootstelling waaraan die publiek blootgestel word nie.
- 6.9 In die afwesigheid van onweerlegbare bewyse deur die Applikant dat 'n transmissietoring geen gesondheidsrisiko's inhou nie, kan die beoogde transmissietoring nie in 'n residensiële area opgerig word nie en nog minder op 'n enkel residensiële erf wat omring word met erwe van soortgelyke sonering.

U goedgunstige oorweging van die besware sal hoog op prys gestel word en skrywer versoek dat die afwykingsaansoek van die hand gewys word.

Die uwe





TP- A Theart
(H Olivier)

D van Brakel
Rheezichtstraat 6
Erf 3456
ONRUSRIVIER 7201
16 Julie 2015

U Verwysing: 3458 HON (2932)

DEPARTEMENT STADSBEPANNING, HERMANUS
OVERSTRAND MUNISIPALITEIT
PATERSONSTRAAT 16
HERMANUS
7200

FILE NO: EL 3458-04
SCAN NO: 14
COLLABORATOR NO: 820644

PER HAND

**ERF 3458, RHEEZICHTSINGEL, ONRUSRIVIER, OVERSTRAND MUNISIPALE AREA: VOORGESTELDE
AFWYKING: WARREN PETTERSON PLANNING (nms JGJ DU TOIT)**

1. U skrywe van 19 Junie 2015 en bovermelde aansoek verwys.
2. Skrywer is die eienaar (mede-eienaar) van erf 3456, geleë te Rheezichtstraat 6, Onrusrivier. Skrywer maak hiermee beswaar teen die aansoek om afwyking, welke beswaar steun op die gronde hierin vermeld.
3. **Kategorisering van 'n Transmissietoring en die Skemaregulasies:**
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TP
16 JUL 2015

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Die uwe



MEV D VAN BRAKEL

0732648318
0283162918



LWJ van Brakel

Rheezichtsingel 6

(ERF 3456)

ONRUSRIVIER 7201

9 Julie 2015

Die Direkteur Stadsbeplanning

Overstrand Munisipaliteit

Posbus 20

HERMANUS 7200

Waarde heer

TP - A Theart
(H Olivier)

ERF 3458 RHEEZICHTSINGEL, ONRUSRIVIER, OVERSTRAND MUNISIPALITEIT : VOORGESTELDE AFWYKING

U skrywe gedateer 19 Junie 2015 met verwysing 3458 HON (2932) verwys.

Ek is seker dat GEEN munisipaliteit sal toelaat dat die inwoners blootgestel word aan enige potensiële gesondheidsrisiko's nie.

Ek is van mening dat die dak-basisstasie, op die betrokke eiendom, daar geen konkrete bewys is dat daar geen gesondheidsrisiko as gevolg van die radiobestraling op die hoogte van 19,5 meter is nie. Die bestraling in die middel van 'n residensiële gebied is na my mening geheel en al onaanvaarbaar.

My erf 3456 is twee wonings vanaf erf 3458. My woning is ook 'n dubbelverdieping en omtrent dieselfde hoogte. My familie word ook blootgestel aan die risiko van die bestraling.

Ek wil 'n definitiewe NEE vir hierdie projek op rekord hê.

Ek wil u daarop wys dat daar by die Parke-Kerk Kraaifontein, ongeveer 10 jaar gelede, 'n toring opgesit is wat hoër as die kerk is. Die toring was deur Cell C gebou. Tans is daar 2 ander firmas ook nou betrokke. Cell C staan tans as ATC bekend. (American Tower Company.)

U kan nou na die bome by die kerk gaan kyk en u sal sien dat die bome doodgaan. Twee is al afgekap en een staan nog wat ook dood is. Na bewering word nou gesê dat die torings daarvoor verantwoordelik is, maar gewoonlik word dit deur die firmas ontken.

'n Verdere belangrike faktor wat oorweeg moet word is die waarde van huise in die area wat omring word deur die voorgestelde toring. Dit sal 'n negatiewe invloed op die toekomstige verkoopprijs hê.

Ek wil sommer verneem hoekom was al die inwoners in die onmiddellike omgewing nie per pos in kennis gestel nie. Selfs die persoon agter erf 3458.

Die uwe

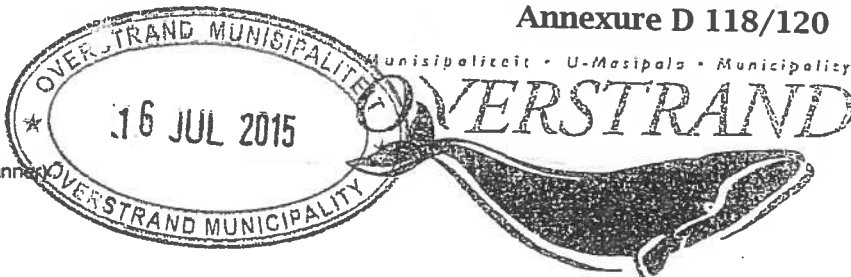

LWJ VAN BRAKEL

028316 2918/0837171468

FILE NO:	EL 3458-ON
SCAN NO:	
COLLABORATOR NO:	818886

TP 10 JUL 2015 NB: Heerlike Beheerder brief verneem die verneem en met se-emoed i.

13 JUL 2015



Navrae: H Olivier (Town Planner)
 Enquiries: H Olivier (Town Planner)
 Lêervervysing: 3458 HON (2932)
 File Reference: 3458 HON (2932)
 Datum: 13 July 2015
 Date: 13 July 2015

TOWN PLANNING / STADSBEPLANNING
 HERMANUS

TP - A Theart
 (H Olivier)
 K Ehrenberg
 1 Rheezicht Crescent
 ONRUS RIVER
 7201

FILE NO: EL 3458-ON
SCAN NO: 13
COLLABORATOR NO: 820640

Dear Sir / Madam

ERF 3458, RHEEZICHT CRESCENT, ONRUS RIVER, OVERSTRAND MUNICIPAL AREA : PROPOSED DEPARTURE

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter regarding the above dated 7 July 2015. Your letter will be forwarded to the applicant for comment, and a further communication will be addressed to you in due course.

Yours faithfully

S MÜLLER
 DIRECTOR : INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING

Your reply is noted. With respect, I have nothing to do with the applicant. My letter was directed to the municipal authority who must weigh up the facts and take a decision to either reject or approve the application for departure.

I may mention that we have a petition with over 50 signatories which is being submitted to your offices

Yours faithfully K Ehrenberg

Tel: 028 3138900
 Fax: 028 3132093
 E-mail: loretta@overstrand.gov.za

PO Box 20 / Posbus 20
 HERMANUS
 7200

16/07/2015

16 JUL 2015

5B2g

Registered Mail TP-A Theart
(Holivier)



The Director : Infrastructure + Planning
Overstrand Municipality
P.O. Box 20
Hennarums
7200

K Ehrenberg
1 Rheezicht Crescent
Orrus River 7201
7 July 2015

FILE NO: EL 3458-ON
SCAN NO:
COLLABORATOR NO: 818372

Dear Sir

Erf 3458 Rheezicht Crescent - Proposed Departure

Your letter dated 19 June 2015 under reference 3458 HON (2932) refers.

I am certain that it is not the intention of any Municipal Authority to allow its residents to be exposed to potential health hazards of any nature.

By consenting to the erection of the proposed roof-top base station while there is no conclusive evidence that adverse health effects will not arise from the radio waves emitted at such a low level of 19.5 mtrs directly in the centre of a residential area is, to my opinion, totally unacceptable.

My residence on Erf 3472 is situated directly opposite the proposed structure and my family stands a far greater ~~than~~ risk to health hazards. I, therefore, must register a definite NO to this project and will appreciate that is recorded as such.

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A further important factor to be considered is that the value of houses in the area surrounding the proposed tower will surely be negatively impacted and will influence future selling prices.

yours faithfully

K Ehrenberg

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SCAN NO:	19
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The Municipal Manager
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For Attention: S. Müller

10 September 2015

Dear Madam/Sir

TEMPORARY LAND USE DEPARTURE APPLICATION FOR A PROPOSED ROOFTOP CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS BASE STATION ON ERF 3458 ONRUSTRIVIER

Your letter dated 27 August 2015 refers.

This application is for a temporary land use departure to accommodate the installation of a rooftop cellular communication base station on Erf 3458 Onrustrivier. During the public participation process 27 letters/emails of objection were received from the public. The main concerns raised by the objectors relates to health, alternative sites and property value. We have addressed these issues and the others of concern below.

Take note: all the objectors signed an additional petition letter also submitted. The petition letter is therefore regarded as a duplicate.

Overview:

It should be noted that the current roll out by cellular network providers including MTN is to upgrade and improve network coverage and quality to all customers. Currently the highest demand on the networks is in the evening between 19.00 and 23.00. This is when people are at home and use the internet and their devices for various applications.

As a result of this a large portion of the network upgrade is aimed at residential areas, business and other activity areas having been targeted over the past 20 years, for commercial reasons as well as the fact that panning and other legislation was more lenient towards proposals in these areas.

With the advances in technology (LTE/4G) that provide top quality internet coverage as well as the massive increase in use of various wireless and handheld devices, the cells that each base station covers have decreased drastically. In certain areas base stations are as close as 250m - 300m apart.

TP 15 SEP 2015

15 SEP 2015

We are currently faced with the challenge of having to provide coverage in residential areas in order to satisfy the demand mentioned above as well as the decrease in cell size.

This has to be done taking the relevant zoning schemes, planning and other legislation as well as any policies into account. Furthermore, smaller, more appropriately designed and aesthetically pleasing equipment has been introduced in order to help overcome some of the issues we face as applicants in certain areas.

Health:

Health is a commonly feared phenomenon by the public when discussing cellular communication. However, most households have several mobile devices, all of which are used regularly and all of whom expect an excellent uninterrupted service.

Current research on telecommunications base stations has reached a point whereby scientists are satisfied that the base stations do not pose a health threat. Research on handsets is however ongoing, as it is deemed that placing the handset against your head could pose a greater threat to health. Mobile phones are low powered radiofrequency transmitters. They operate at frequencies between 450 and 2700 MHz. The handset only transmits power when turned on. Using the phone in areas of good reception decreases exposure as it allows the phone to transmit at reduced power levels.

In a statement made by the World Health Organisation (WHO) it is stated that effects from base stations and wireless networks are so low that the temperature increases are insignificant and do not affect human or animal health. Radio waves are emitted by numerous instruments including microwave ovens and television screens inside our households. Walking along any street exposes us to RF emissions. RF emissions are part of modern day society and scientists continuously monitor the impacts of these.

ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection), an independent scientific organization established in 1992 published guidelines providing a means of limiting and guiding human exposure to electromagnetic fields. These guidelines have become the world standard for human exposure to electromagnetic fields. ICNIRP considers both the thermal and non-thermal effects of RF exposures as well as all other identified hazards of RF exposure. Cellular equipment needs to comply with all the regulations of ICNIRP as well as the WHO and also National Legislation governing the use of this equipment and the emissions of radio waves. Mobile Network Operators monitor the health impact of their base stations carefully, and spend large sums of money researching this topic annually.

South Africa's Department of Health has also published EMF exposure limit guidelines. These are based on guidelines endorsed by the ICNIRP. Emissions from all existing and proposed base stations are in compliance with these guidelines and are far below international standards.

A statement made by the Department of Health dated 14 October 2011 on the Health Effects of cellular communications base stations states the following (see letter attached in application):

"Considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects".

Further on in the document (attached in application), the Department of Health goes on to say that:
"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."

Furthermore, a test done by the City of Cape Town's Department: City Health – Specialised Services at a similar installation in Camps Bay proved that emissions from base stations are a mere fraction of a percentage point of the ICNIRP guideline. The same test was also conducted by EMSS, a private company specialising in this RF emission testing. This study as an example is available on request. The Municipality is more than welcome to take its own readings or request that they be provided once the cellular communications infrastructure is operational.

We are therefore of the opinion that all health aspects regarding the proposed base station were taken into consideration and that his proposal will not be in violation of any individual's constitutional right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or general wellbeing.

A condition may be included in the approval stating that should it be proven that there is negative health effects from base stations (in accordance with specific guidelines), and this base station falls within those guidelines, it will be rectified or if not possible, be decommissioned.

Base Station in a Residential Area:

The subject property is zoned single residential 1. According to the Overstrand Zoning Scheme the said zoning accommodates rooftop base station with Council's approval of a Temporary Departure. In terms of the Overstrand Zoning Scheme a temporary departure is valid for 5 years. Should MTN wishes to continue providing coverage to the subject community, an application for a Temporary Departure will have to be submitted once again and the normal approval process followed.

Onrus is a residential area with limited alternatives for the placing of the proposed equipment, and typically the reasoning mentioned above becomes of relevance. The zonings that may accommodate such an installation by means of Council's Consent (Business Zone 3, Utility Zone, Authority Zone) in this proximity were considered, however offered little advantage other than the possibility of a Consent approval as opposed to the Temporary Departure being applied for. The reason for this being as follows:

Firstly an area of poor coverage is identified by the network specialists.
Secondly a prerequisite is a willing land lord, prepared to accommodate the proposed infrastructure.
Thirdly we consider the type of installation and the appropriateness for the subject environment.

In this (Overstrand) area, based on previous experience and the fact the area is part of a pristine sea and mountainous scenic area, we are of the opinion that a discrete/disguised, as low as possible, rooftop rather than a free standing installation be proposed. Previous proposals for freestanding masts in this area have been turned down.

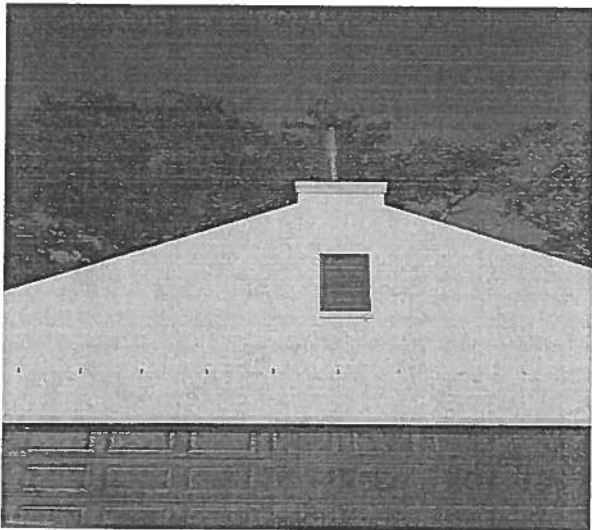
As a result, many of the more appropriately zoned properties above did not meet the criteria. Furthermore all these more appropriately zoned properties are also surrounded by residential

properties, which does thus not provide any relief from this potentially contentious issue. The Rheezicht Café roof is too low and we would need to erect a small mast on the premises. The office and apartment buildings across the road are poorly designed for a rooftop installation, and due to the numerous residents living on the top floor, we expected strong opposition and internal disputes. The subject property fulfilled the requirements above and is designed in a way in which a disguised installation can be installed.

Precedent has been set in the City of Cape Town (amongst other cities) where these installations are disguised as chimneys. Furthermore the City's Policy on Telecommunications Infrastructure policy suggests the following:

- **A1.4 TMI placed on domestic structures**

As TMI gets smaller, it is becoming easier to place it on domestic structures unobtrusively. TMI is often placed on or next to a chimney and generally has less visual impact than a satellite dish.



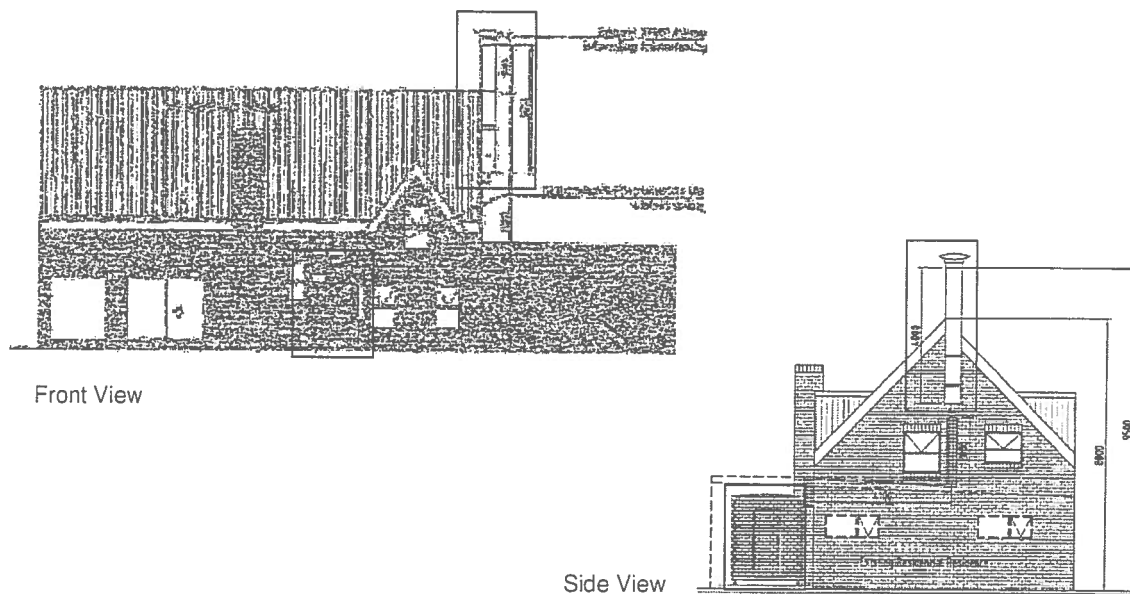
There are in addition certain technical issues which cannot be overlooked. The affected residential area is currently experiencing substandard reception. Any base station has a set capacity in terms of the number of users that it can accommodate. Network failure, slow internet speeds and dropped calls for example occur in areas where the capacity of a base station is reached, or where the surrounding base stations serve the areas closest to them and those areas furthest away experience poor connectivity levels.

We would like to emphasise the positive contribution this base station will have on this populated residential area and its surrounding community:

- A vast majority of the households 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.

- Mobile communication has become an important safety and security element in modern society due to the ease of access, the fact that one usually carries a handset with you at all times and the fact that our fixed line services are not always reliable. In an emergency, such as a 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 is a difficult task.

It is inevitable that the location of a base station in a residential landscape will have an aesthetical impact. Therefore the proposed base station's antennae will be disguised as a chimney on the roof and the equipment unit will be placed next to the house as indicated on the drawing below.



Furthermore, it should be noted that this installation has been strategically located in order to provide a service to the busy R43 main road which lies to the north and carries significant amounts of traffic.

Property Values:

There is no evidence suggesting that base stations reduce the property values in any given area. If anything, value will be added by improved communication and subsequent virtual accessibility and safety in an area. Properties throughout the Western Cape have been enjoying above expected value increases.

Alternative Sites:

As previously mentioned, the position of the proposed base station will ensure that the areas of concern, with lack of coverage, will obtain the required coverage. Particular sites are identified for the positioning of base stations. The following aspects are considered regarding the positioning of a base station:

- Required coverage to be achieved in the area,
- Least aesthetical impact,
- Taking the locality of existing base stations in consideration,
- Landlord agreement, and
- Optimal placement of base stations will limit the number of base stations.

With many years of experience in the telecommunication infrastructure business we have become sensitive to the fact that communities often oppose masts rather than rooftop or discrete installations such as this. The idea of a mast is not appealing to communities and has a far greater impact, therefore no mast (Tree or any other) was proposed in the public open space site located to the south of Erf 3458.

The closest business area to the proposed site is located approximately 150m to the east of Erf 3458, with an elevation level of 5m below the proposed site. This would mean that if a base station were to be proposed on the closest business property a 5m higher mast will have to be installed. This is in addition to the reasons above.

Conclusion:

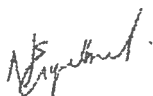
In our opinion, this application represents the best solution and provides maximum benefit to MTN with minimal impact on the surrounding area, community and environment. It must also be considered that should this application be refused, the service providers will have no choice but to scour the area for alternatives. Alternatives would be similar or may even mean erecting individual freestanding masts in a locations that has a far greater visual impact on the environment as well as a far greater number of people.

Finally, we would like to emphasize that communications companies such as MTN deliver an important service to the 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.

We believe that the Overstrand Municipality can be satisfied that this proposal has been well thought out, alternatives considered, will have no negative impact, can be managed through the "temporary" nature of the approval and should consider approving it.

Your favourable consideration is appreciated.

Yours faithfully



N. Engelbrecht
Warren Petterson Planning