

Khangela Emoyeni Wind Energy Facility,
Western Cape and Northern Cape

for

Emoyeni Wind (Pty) Ltd

Addendum to Visual Impact Assessment

September 2020

Prepared for

Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Prepared by

Quinton Lawson, Architect
Bernard Oberholzer, Landscape Architect

1 Introduction

This report serves as an Addendum to the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) prepared for the previous Umsinde Emoyeni Phase 2 Wind Energy Facility (WEF) in September 2015, and amended in February 2018. Previously a joint report was produced for Phase 1 (Umsinde Emoyeni WEF) and Phase 2 (Khangela Emoyeni WEF), whereas this Report only focuses on Khangela Emoyeni WEF.

The Addendum includes an evaluation of both the previous authorised 2018 and the current WEF proposals to enable a comparison between the proposals and to determine if there are any changes to the visual impact significance ratings.

2 Description of the Proposed Revised WEF Project

The currently proposed Khangela Emoyeni WEF near Murraysburg forms part of two proposed adjacent wind farms, the other being the Umsinde Emoyeni WEF, which is assessed in a separate report. The location of the proposed wind farms is indicated in Figure 1. The connecting powerline forms part of a separate application.

The main difference between the authorised WEF of 2018 and the current layout is that there would be up to a maximum of 33 turbines instead of 35, (but still 147 MW capacity), and that the hub height and rotor diameter would increase in direct relation to the reduced number of turbines given the increased generation capacity per turbine, as indicated in Table 1 below, with indicative 3D models shown in Figures 4.

The layout of the turbines has also slightly changed, as illustrated in the comparative Figures 2a and 2b. The visual informants to determine sensitivity are indicated in Figures 6 and 7 these having been taken into account in the authorised and current layouts.

In the previous amendment of 2018, the turbines were moved further north, away from the Trouberg and sensitive receptors. Distances from sensitive receptors increased in some cases, and with the fewer turbines, the viewshed would be less extensive, particularly towards the south. A comparative assessment of the previous (2018) and current (2020) viewsheds, shown in Figures 3a and 3b, indicates that the zone of visual influence would hardly change. In reality, the increased size of the turbines would probably only be noticeable within a range of about 5 km.

3 Site Sensitivity Verification

In terms of Government Notice 320 of 20 March 2020 Part A, a site sensitivity verification is required where no specific assessment protocol has been identified. Accordingly, the required level of assessment is based on the visual sensitivity findings of the initial VIA carried out in 2015, and applied in the 2018 amendment, as well as the currently proposed amendment. The visual sensitivity mapping is indicated on Figures 6 and 7.

Table 1: Comparison of Authorised and Current WEF Components

Component	Authorised	Proposed Amendment
Holder of authorisation	Emoyeni Wind Farm Project (Pty) Ltd	Emoyeni Wind Farm Project (Pty) Ltd
Project name	Phase 2 of the Umsinde Emoyeni Wind Energy Facility	Khangela Emoyeni Wind Energy Facility
Project location	Beaufort West and Ubuntu Local Municipalities Northern and Western Cape Provinces	Beaufort West and Ubuntu Local Municipalities Northern and Western Cape Provinces
Facility area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardstanding area: Up to 45 m x 25 m • Turbine foundation: 30 m x 30 m • Onsite office compound, including site offices, parking, an operation and maintenance facility and a control room: • Anemometer masts • CCTV monitoring towers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardstanding area: Up to 55 m x 35 m • Turbine foundation: 30 x 30 m • Onsite office compound, including site offices, parking, an operation and maintenance facility and a control room: • Anemometer masts • CCTV monitoring towers
Site access	Existing farm access tracks and watercourse crossing will be upgraded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal roads: 9m width during construction. • Reduced to 4-6m during operations. • Internal road length: 35.8 km 	Existing farm access tracks and watercourse crossing will be upgraded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal roads: 12m width during construction; • Reduced to 4-6m width during operations • Internal road length: 29.3 km
Export capacity	147 MW	147 MW
Number of turbines	Up to a maximum of 35	Up to a maximum of 33
Turbine generation capacity	1.5 – 4.5 MW	Up to 10 MW
Hub height from ground level	Up to 135m	Up to 160m
Rotor diameter	Up to 150m	Up to 180m
Blade length	75m	Up to 90m
Blade tip height	210m	Up to 250m
Area occupied by substations	200 x 250 m single storey substation compound	No amendment required.
Capacity of substation	33/132 kV	No amendment required.
Temporary construction hardstand area/ turbine	60 x 30 m (1,800 m ²)	95 x 23 m (2,185 m ²)
Crane pad	14,000 m ²	(Not applicable ¹)
Area occupied by both permanent and construction laydown areas	Temporary laydown area: Up to three laydown areas of 9 000m ² each (150m x 60m)	No amendment required.
Location of construction camps/ laydown areas	As per layout map included in the Final EIA Report.	No amendment required.
Area occupied by buildings	200 x 250m	No amendment required.
Internal powerline/cables	All power lines linking wind turbines to each other and to the internal substation must be buried (Condition 35 of the EA)	Condition remains applicable. No amendment required.
Height of fencing	2 – 2.5m	No amendment required.
Type of fencing	Steel palisade fencing around construction camp. Concrete palisade around substation.	No amendment required.

¹ Note that the crane pad described in the original reports has been confirmed by the design engineers as not being required in addition to the temporary construction hardstand areas required for the amended layout.

4 Visual Assessment Criteria

The visual assessment for the previous and current layouts is based on a number of quantitative and qualitative criteria to determine potential visual impacts, as well as their relative significance. The criteria, listed below, have been updated to reflect the new layout.

Visibility (Figure 2b)

Visibility is determined by distance between the energy facilities and the viewer. The difference in distance between the 2018 authorised layout and the current layout is marginal, and therefore the visibility categories remain the same (See Table 2 below).

High visibility:	Prominent feature within the observer's viewframe 0-2.5km
Mod-high visibility:	Relatively prominent within observer's viewframe 2.5-5km
Moderate visibility:	Only prominent with clear visibility as part of the wider landscape 5-15km
Marginal visibility:	Seen only in very clear visibility as a minor element in the landscape 15-30km+

Table 2: Potential Visibility for comparative distances

View-point	Location	Coordinates	Distance (2018)	Distance (2020)	Visibility
VP1	Essex	32.0262S, 24.1343E	24.90	24,98	Not Visible
VP2	Marino	32.0008S, 24.0994E	20.82	20,90	Not Visible
VP3	Poortjie	31.9825S, 24.0600E	17.46	17,47	Moderately visible
VP4	Witteklip	31.9014S, 24.0702E	10.14	10,21	Mod. to highly visible
VP5	Rhenosterfontein	31.7482S, 24.0921E	10.77	10,75	Moderately visible
VP6	Avontuur	31.6701S, 24.0614E	16.27	16,58	Not Visible
VP7	Philipskraal	31.7712S, 24.0484E	6.04	6,03	Mod. to highly visible
VP8	Vleiplaats	31.9818S, 23.8395E	19.06	19,08	Not Visible
VP9	Badsfontein gate	31.8016S, 23.7373E	15.27	15,29	Moderately visible
VP10	Badsfontein opstal	31.7935S, 23.7433E	14.84	14,85	Moderately visible
VP11	Badsfontein dam	31.7949S, 23.7455E	14.60	14,62	Moderately visible
VP12	Elandspoort	31.6164S, 23.7734E	23.18	24,52	Not Visible
VP13	Ratelfontein ridge	31.6162S, 23.6745E	29.32	30,69	Not Visible
VP14	Ratelfontein east	31.6269S, 23.6833E	27.90	29,26	Marginally visible
VP15	Ratelfontein saddle	31.6262S, 23.6769E	28.41	29,74	Marginally visible
VP16	Rooisandheuwel	31.6885S, 23.7959E	15.49	16,67	Moderately visible
VP17	Snyderskraal	31.8500S, 23.7432E	15.06	15,08	Moderately visible
VP18	Brookfield	31.8882S, 23.7233E	18.27	18,29	Marginally visible
VP19	Murraysburg town	31.9627S, 23.7711E	20.09	20,11	Not Visible
VP20	Brandkraal	31.9638S, 23.7406E	22.02	22,04	Not Visible

Note: Sometimes the WEF is not visible from a viewpoint because the viewpoint is in a view shadow.

Visual Exposure (Figure 3b)

Viewsheds are compared for both the authorised and the current WEF proposals. The viewsheds are roughly the same despite the increase in height of the turbines, as distance from the turbines plays a significant role.

Visual Sensitivity (Figures 6 and 7)

Visual sensitivity is determined by topographic features, steep slopes, rivers, scenic routes, cultural landscapes, and tourist facilities such as guest farms, together with the related setbacks as indicated on the Visual Informants Maps. Visually sensitive areas have been avoided in the proposed layout.

Landscape Integrity

Visual quality is enhanced by the scenic or rural quality and intactness of the landscape, as well as lack of other visual intrusions. The Karoo landscape of the study area is at present generally intact with few visual intrusions. The authorised and current WEF proposals would alter the rural landscape and sense of place to the same degree.

Cultural Landscape

Besides natural attributes, landscapes have a cultural value, enhanced by the presence of palaeontological and archaeological sites, historical settlements, farmsteads and cultivated lands. The heritage specialist (Hart, 2015) has given a grade 3A field rating to the setting and landscape of the greater site, indicating high local significance and details of these are included in his report (Hart, 2015, 2018 and 2020).

Visual Absorption Capacity

Ridges and koppies tend to have a screening effect at the broader scale, but the study area is otherwise relatively open and visually exposed in terms of the immediate surroundings, with a relatively low visual absorption capacity. There would be no little or no difference between the previous and current layouts.

Cumulative Visual Impact

This is the accumulation of visual impacts in the area, particularly in relation to other existing or proposed energy projects and industrial-type facilities in the immediate area, (see Fig. 1). The proposed Khangela WEF, with a maximum of 33 turbines, along with the proposed adjacent Umsinde WEF (max. 33 turbines) would have some cumulative visual effect on the general area when seen together.

The authorised Ishwati Emoyeni WEF (65 proposed turbines) adjacent to the project site, would increase the cumulative visual effect. Seen together, these WEF projects, along with their associated substations and powerlines, could have a significant visual effect on the visual character and scenic resources of the area. However, the scenic resources tend to be of local significance.

The existing Victoria West WEF (30 wind turbines), the Noblesfontein WEF, (under construction), and the approved Modderfontein WEF, are all to the west of the N1, about 50km away, and would not be visible from receptors in the Umsinde Emoyeni project area.

The cumulative visual impact of the original authorised WEF was indicated as 'significant', and there would be no change in rating for the current amended layout.

5 Visual Assessment Methodology

The visual impact assessment ratings used in the tables below are based on the methodology provided by the EAP in the original 2015 VIA. A summary of the Tables used in the original 2015 VIA and in the 2018 amendment are provided below, and indicate that there would be no change to the overall visual impact significance ratings. There would also be no change to the ratings for related infrastructure and construction impacts, which have less visual significance than the turbines.

The criteria were considered in combination to determine the potential visual impact 'intensity' for both the authorised and the current proposed layouts as indicated in Table 3. The photomontages in Figures 8 and 9 were also used to assess potential visual impact.

The significance of the potential visual impacts was determined through a number of steps, both without and with essential mitigations, in Table 4 for both layouts.

Table 3: Comparison of Intensity of Potential Visual Impacts

Criteria	Comments	Authorised WEF layout (2018)	Current WEF layout (2020)
Visibility of facilities Distance from selected viewpoints (Table 3)	Viewing distances are marginally further for the current proposals from those of the previous proposals.	High (4)	High (4)
Visual exposure Zone of visual influence	Visual exposure is marginally less for the current proposal, covering a slightly smaller geographic area.	Medium (3)	Medium (3)
Visual sensitivity Effect on landscape features	Visual sensitivity of the landscape is slightly less for the current layout.	Medium (3)	Medium (3)
Landscape integrity Effect on rural/ natural character of the area	Effect on landscape integrity would be similar for both previous and current layouts.	Very high (5)	Very high (5)
Visual absorption capacity (VAC)	VAC is similar for both proposals.	Medium (3)	Medium (3)
Overall visual impact intensity	Combination of characteristics above.	High (18)	High (18)

Rating values: Very low (1), Low (2), Medium (3), High (4), and Very high (5).

Overall values: Very low (1-5), Low (6-10), Medium (11-15), High (15-20), Very high (21+)

Table 4: Potential Visual Impacts for both WEF layouts (operational phase)

	Extent	Intensity	Duration	Consequence	Probability	Significance	Status	Confidence
Previous without mitigation	Local 1	High 3	Long-term 3	High 7	Definite	HIGH	- ve	High
Current without mitigation	Local 1	High 3	Long-term 3	High 7	Definite	HIGH	- ve	High
Essential mitigation measures: (with reference to Figure 7):								
a) Visually sensitive peaks, major ridgelines and scarp edges, including 500m buffers, to be avoided, because of silhouette effect on the skyline over large distances. Peaks marked in yellow are important topographic features to be avoided in particular.								
b) Slopes steeper than 1:5 gradient to be avoided.								
c) Cultural landscapes or valuable cultivated land, particularly along alluvial river terraces to be avoided.								
d) Stream features, including 250m buffers, to be avoided.								
e) Buffers around settlements, farmsteads and roads to be observed.								
Previous with mitigation	Local 1	Medium 2	Long-term 3	Medium 6	probable	MEDIUM	- ve	Medium
Current with mitigation	Local 1	Medium 2	Long-term 3	Medium 6	probable	MEDIUM	- ve	Medium

The mitigation measures indicated in Table 4 are the same as those proposed in the 2018 layout, and have been applied to the current amended layout.

6 Findings and Conclusions

Using the comparative assessment methodology described above, it was determined that the visual impact significance of the currently proposed WEF would be similar to the previous authorised layout of 2018, given the slightly reduced number of wind turbines (up to 33 turbines), which offsets the current larger size of turbines. There would be about 5 km less internal roads, which would reduce visibility, but would not change overall visual significance ratings.

The visual effect of the proposed WEF has been significantly reduced through the elimination and relocation of many of the turbines in previous iterations. Buffers around topographic features, settlements and roads have been recommended and these mitigations have been implemented in both the authorised and current layouts. No additional mitigations have been recommended for the current amended layout.

The construction phase of the WEF and associated infrastructure would be short-term and would therefore have a lower visual significance rating. The related infrastructure has less visual significance than the turbines and therefore there would be no change to the overall visual significance ratings.

Based on this comparative study, the visual impact significance of the currently proposed WEF would be similar to that of the authorised 2018 WEF, and therefore no fatal flaws are anticipated. The amendment to the authorised WEF could therefore be approved from a visual perspective, provided the visual mitigations are implemented.

Appendix A: CV of Visual Specialists for Amendment Report

Quinton Lawson, Architect
SACAP Reg. no. 3686
8 Blackwood Drive, Hout Bay 7806
Email: quinton@openmail.co.za

Bernard Oberholzer, Landscape Architect
SACLAP Reg. no. 8701
PO Box 471, Stanford, Western Cape, 7210
Email: bernard.bola@gmail.com

Expertise

Quinton Lawson has a Bachelor of Architecture Degree (Natal) and has more than 12 years of experience in visual assessments, specializing in 3D modelling and visual simulations. He has previously lectured on visual simulation techniques in the Master of Landscape Architecture Programme at UCT.

Bernard Oberholzer has a Bachelor of Architecture (UCT) and Master of Landscape Architecture (U. of Pennsylvania), and has more than 20 years of experience in visual assessments. He has presented papers on Visual and Aesthetic Assessment Techniques, and is the author of Guideline for Involving Visual and Aesthetic Specialists in EIA Processes, prepared for the Dept. of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Provincial Government of the Western Cape.

Both authors worked on the Landscape Specialist Study of the National Wind and Solar PV Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), in association with the CSIR for the Department of Environmental Affairs (now DEFF).



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference	12/12/20/ or 12/9/11/L
Number: NEAS	DEA/EIA
Reference Number:	

Application for integrated environmental authorisation and waste management licence in terms of the-

- (1) National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014; and
- (2) National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) and Government Notice 921, 2013.

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed Umsinde Emoyeni Wind Energy Facility near Humansdorp, Eastern Cape

Specialists:	Bernard Oberholzer and Quinton Lawson		
Contact persons: Postal address: Postal code:	As above		
Telephone:	PO Box 471, Stanford		
E-mail:	7210	Cell:	0833093338
Professional affiliations (if any)	0835135696	Fax:	
	Bernard.bola@gmail.com	quinton@openmail.co.za	
	SACLAP, SACAP		
Project Consultant: Contact person: Postal address:			
Postal code: Telephone:			
E-mail:		Cell:	-
		Fax:	-

4.2 The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations_

We, Quinton Lawson and Bernard Oberholzer declare that --

General declaration:

We act as the independent specialists in this application;

We will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;

We declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise our objectivity in performing such work;

We have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;

We will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;

We have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;

We undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in our possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by us for submission to the competent authority;

all the particulars furnished by us in this form are true and correct; and

We realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

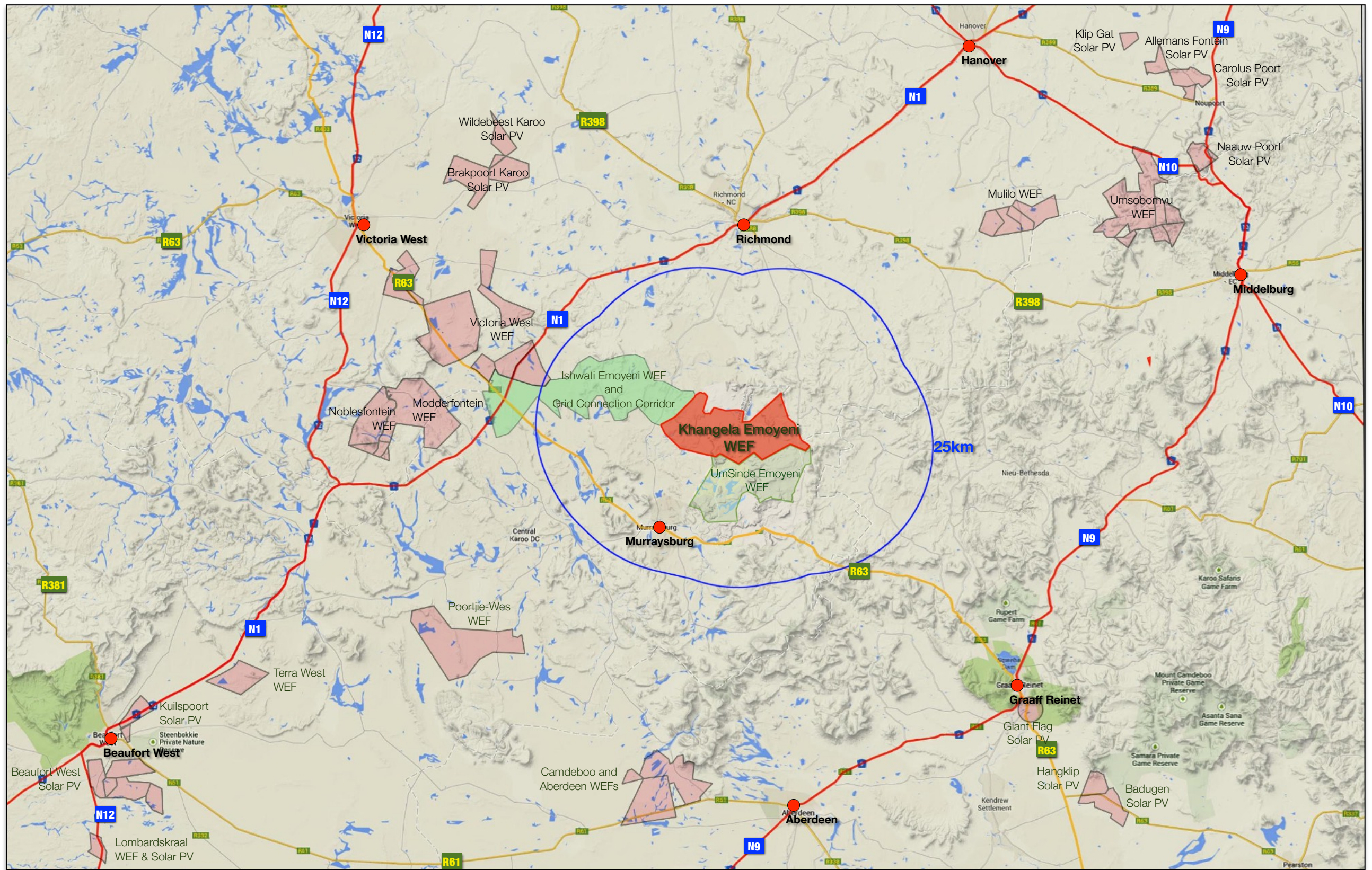
Signatures of the specialists:

Quinton Lawson, Architect and Bernard Oberholzer, Landscape Architect

Name of company (if applicable):

05 September 2020

Date:

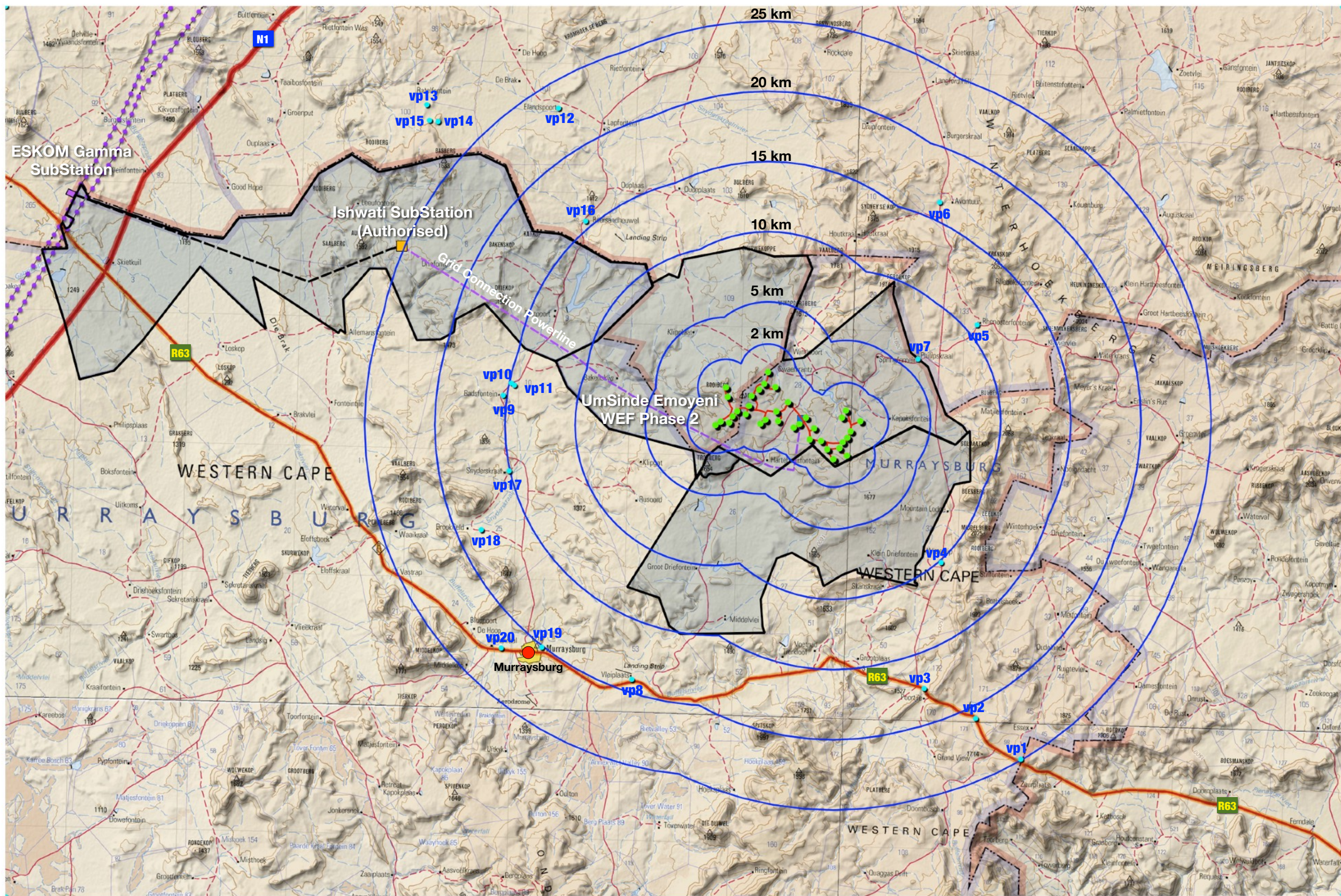


Base Map Source : Google Maps 2015

Figure 1 • Location Map - Cumulative Wind Energy Facilities

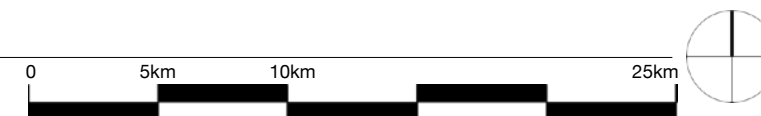
scale 1 : 1 000 000 (approx)

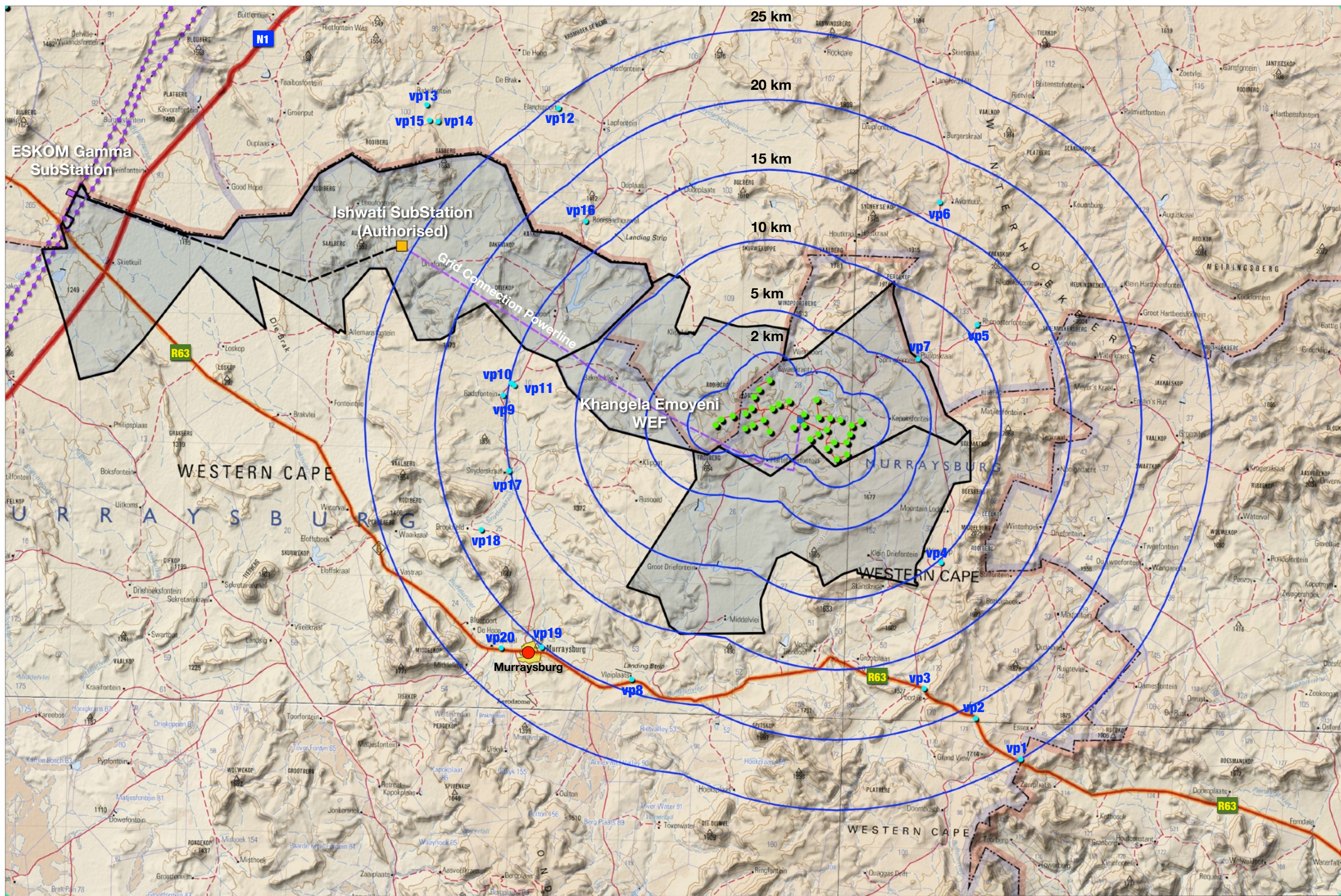




Base Map Source : Chief Directorate : National Geo-Spatial Information : 1:250 000 Topo-Cadastral Series : 3122 Victoria West (4) 2005, 3124 Middelburg (5) 2009, 3222 Beaufort West (5) 2005, 3224 Graaf Reinet (5) 2005

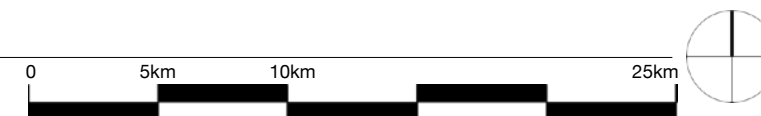
Figure 2a • Umsinde Emoyeni WEF Phase 2 Authorised Layout 2018, Viewpoints and Distance Radii

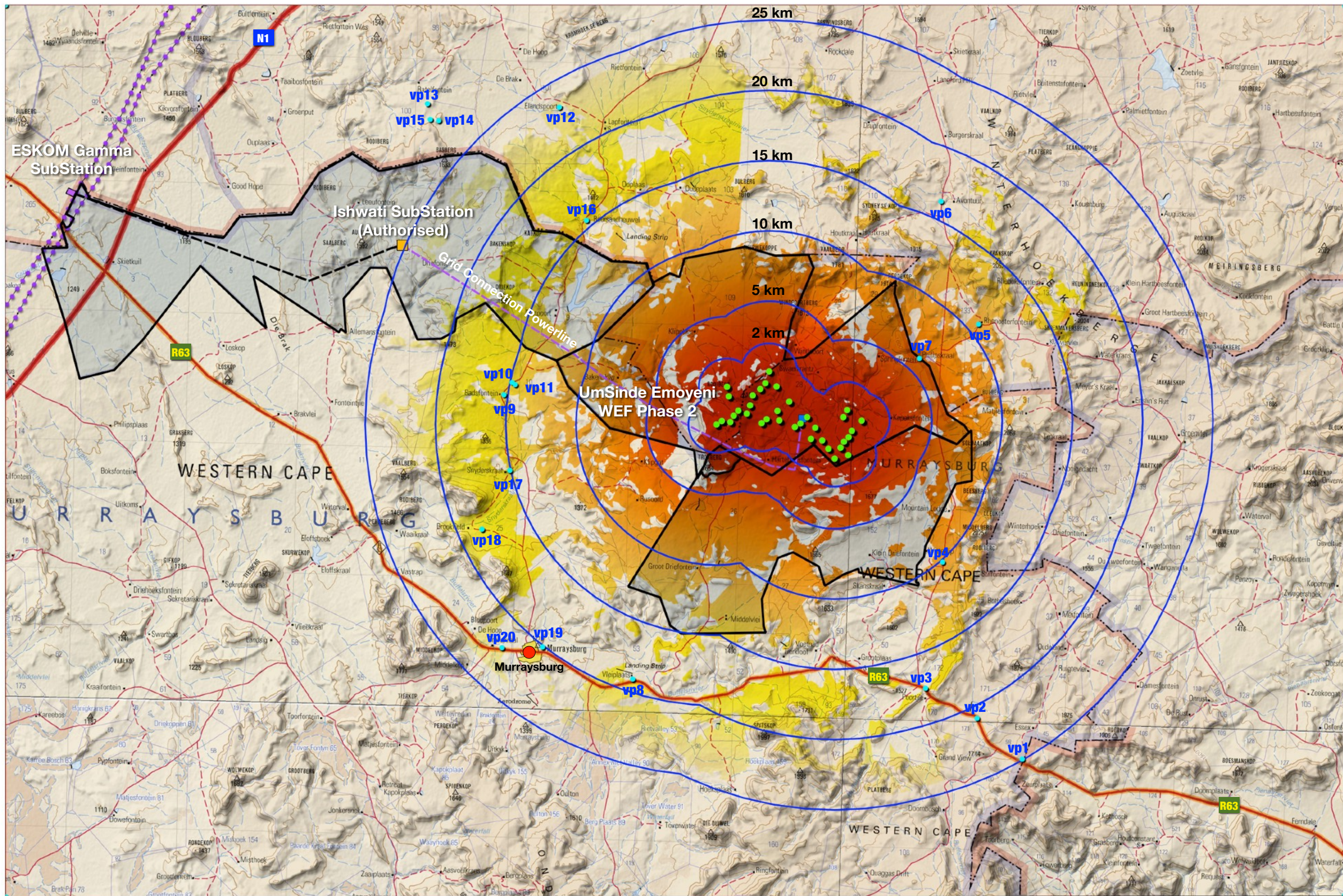




Base Map Source : Chief Directorate : National Geo-Spatial Information : 1:250 000 Topo-Cadastral Series : 3122 Victoria West (4) 2005, 3124 Middelburg (5) 2009, 3222 Beaufort West (5) 2005, 3224 Graaf Reinet (5) 2005

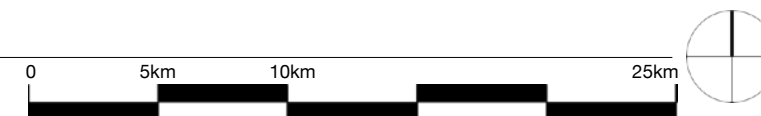
Figure 2b • Khangela Emoyeni WEF Amended Layout 04/09/2020, Viewpoints and Distance Radii

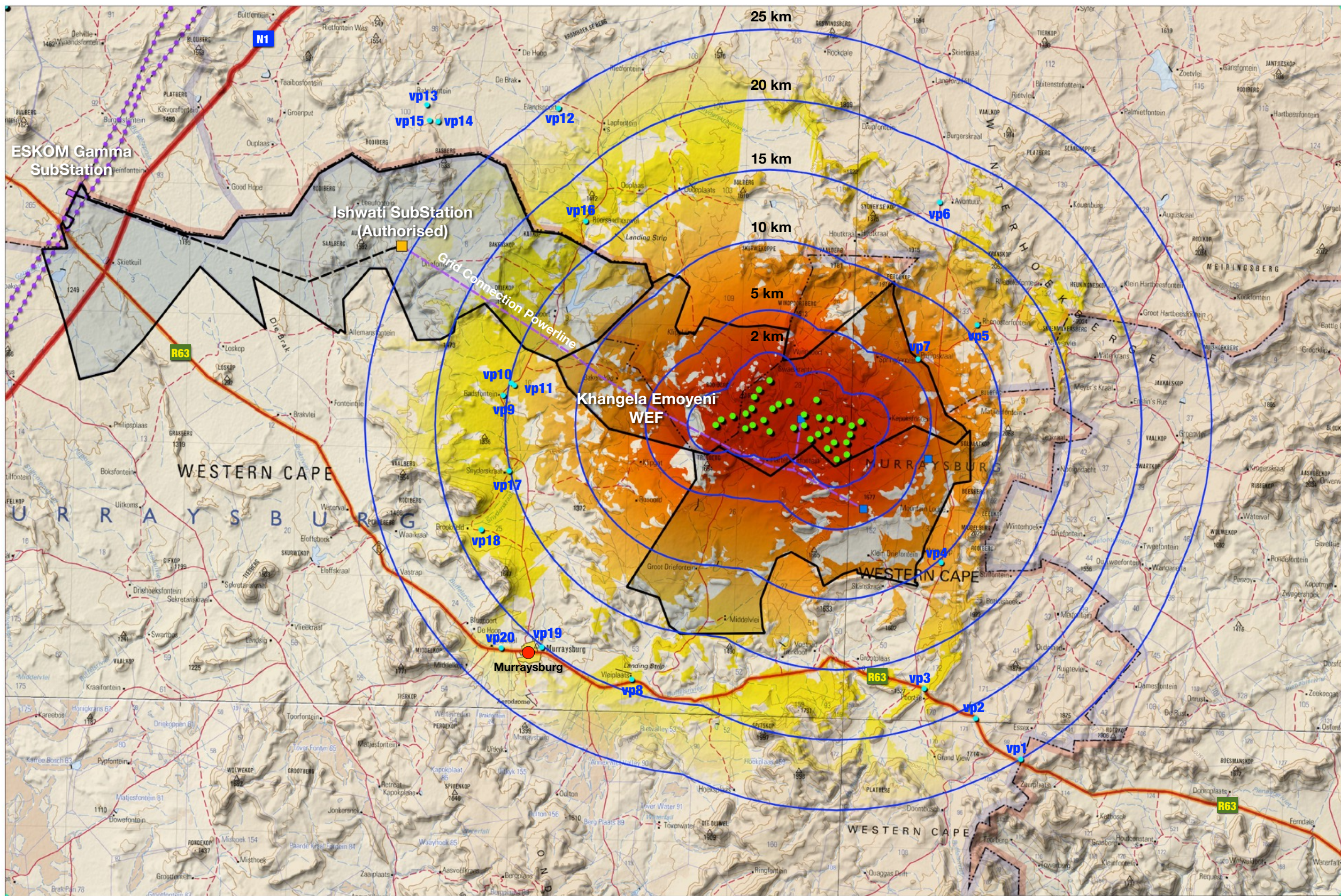




Base Map Source : Chief Directorate : National Geo-Spatial Information : 1:250 000 Topo-Cadastral Series : 3122 Victoria West (4) 2005, 3124 Middelburg (5) 2009, 3222 Beaufort West (5) 2005, 3224 Graaf Reinet (5) 2005

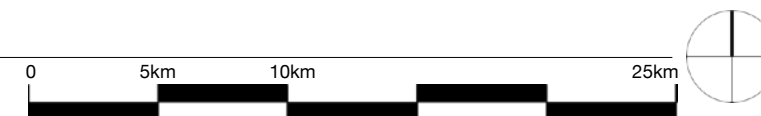
Figure 3a • Umsinde Emoyeni WEF Phase 2 Authorised Layout 2018, Viewshed

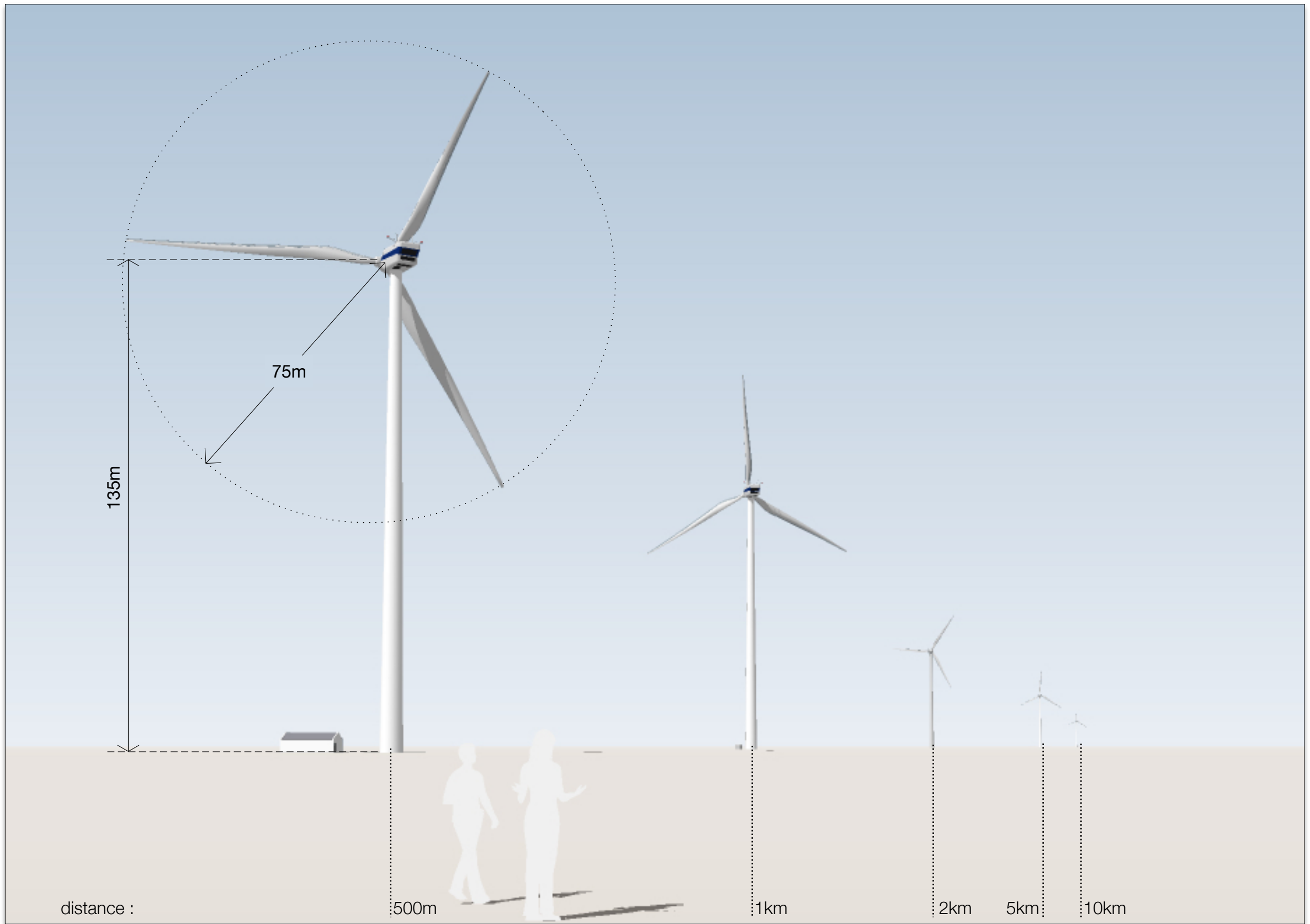




Base Map Source : Chief Directorate : National Geo-Spatial Information : 1:250 000 Topo-Cadastral Series : 3122 Victoria West (4) 2005, 3124 Middelburg (5) 2009, 3222 Beaufort West (5) 2005, 3224 Graaf Reinet (5) 2005

Figure 3b • Khangela Emoyeni WEF Amended Layout 04/09/2020, Viewshed

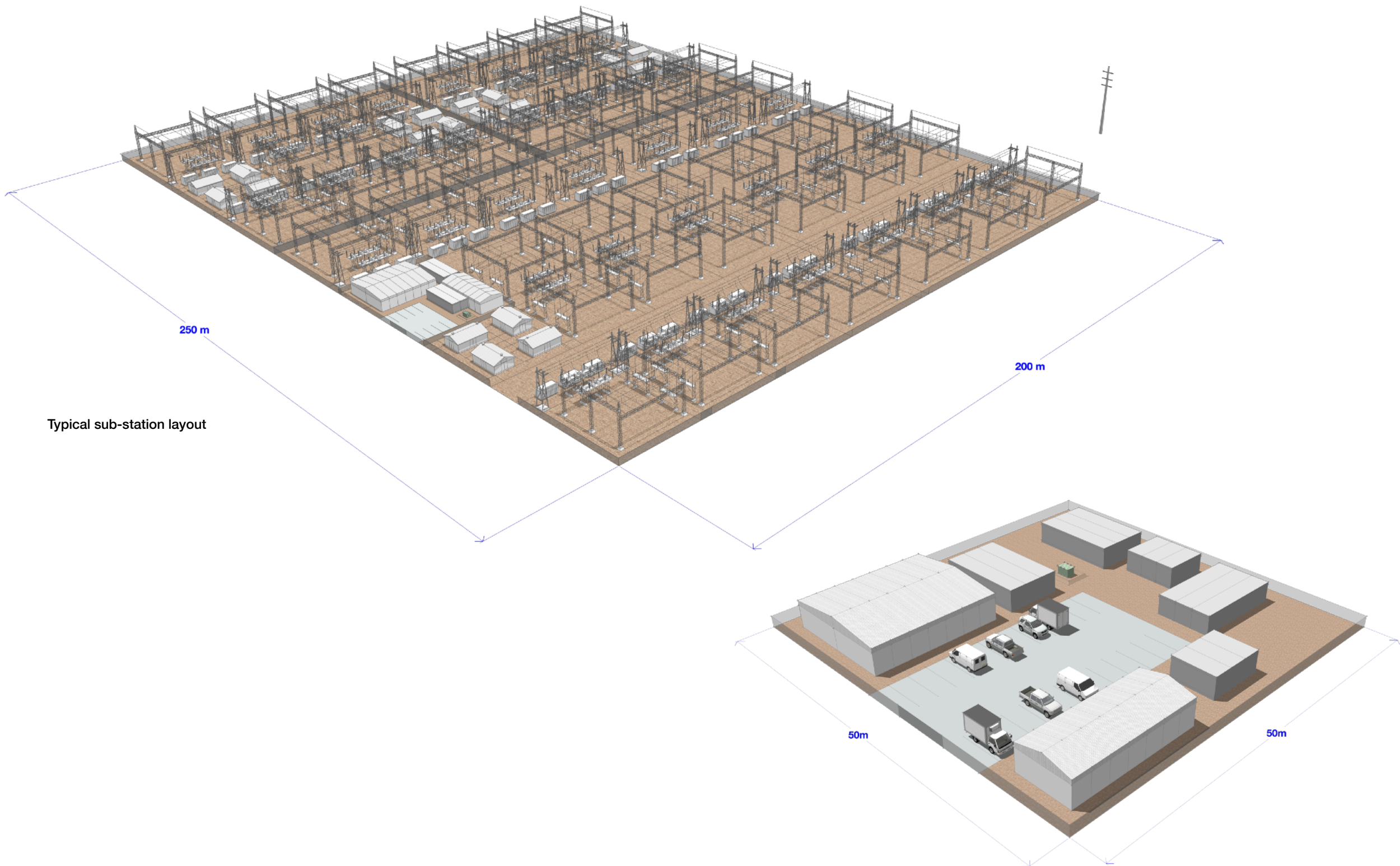




3D Model and projection by mlb/BOLA 2015

Figure 4 • Indicative Visibility of Wind Turbines at increasing distances

no scale



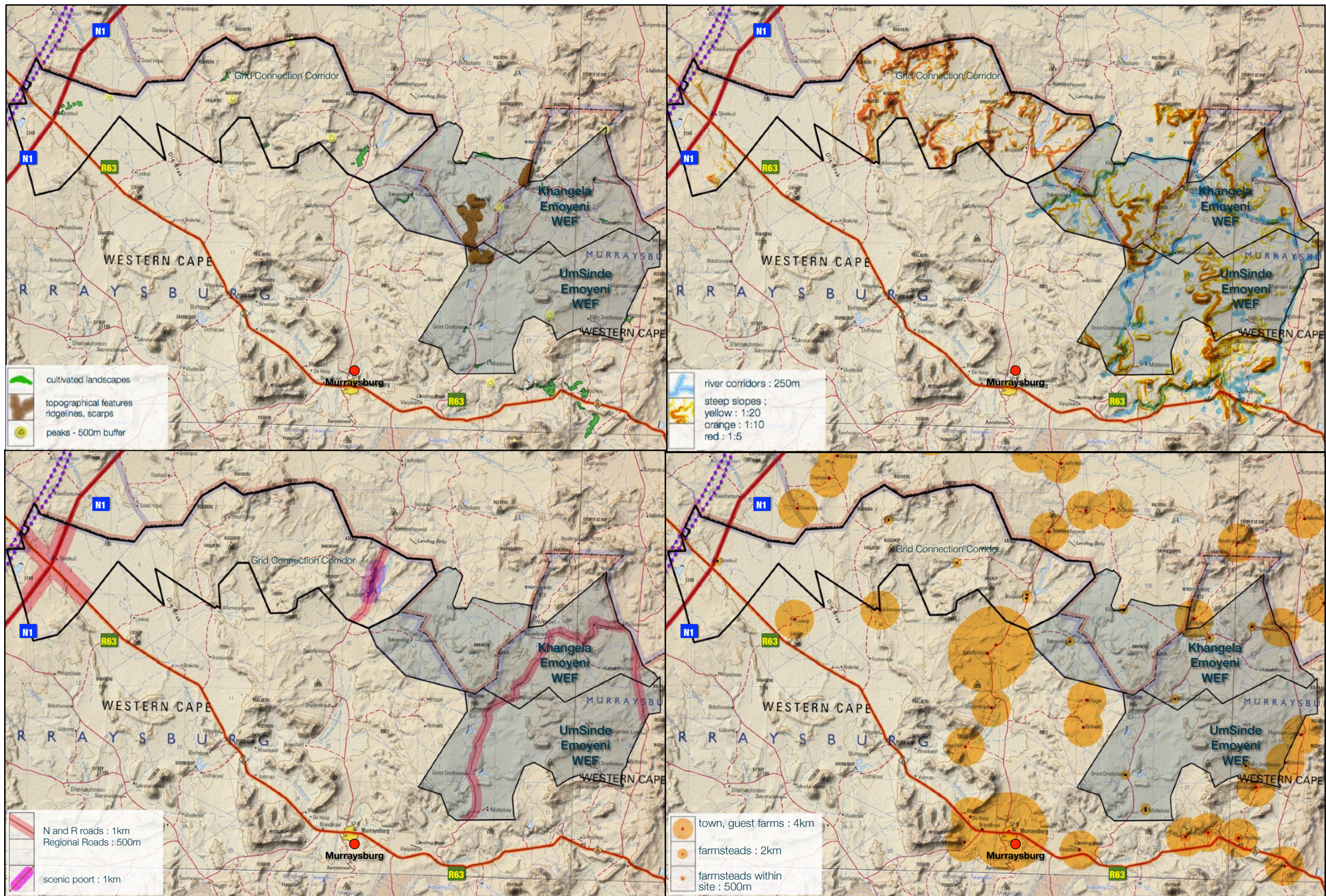
Typical sub-station layout

Typical Operations and Maintenance buildings and parking
(size unconfirmed)

3D Models by qarc/BOLA 2020

Figure 5 • Indicative 3D views of Facilities

no scale

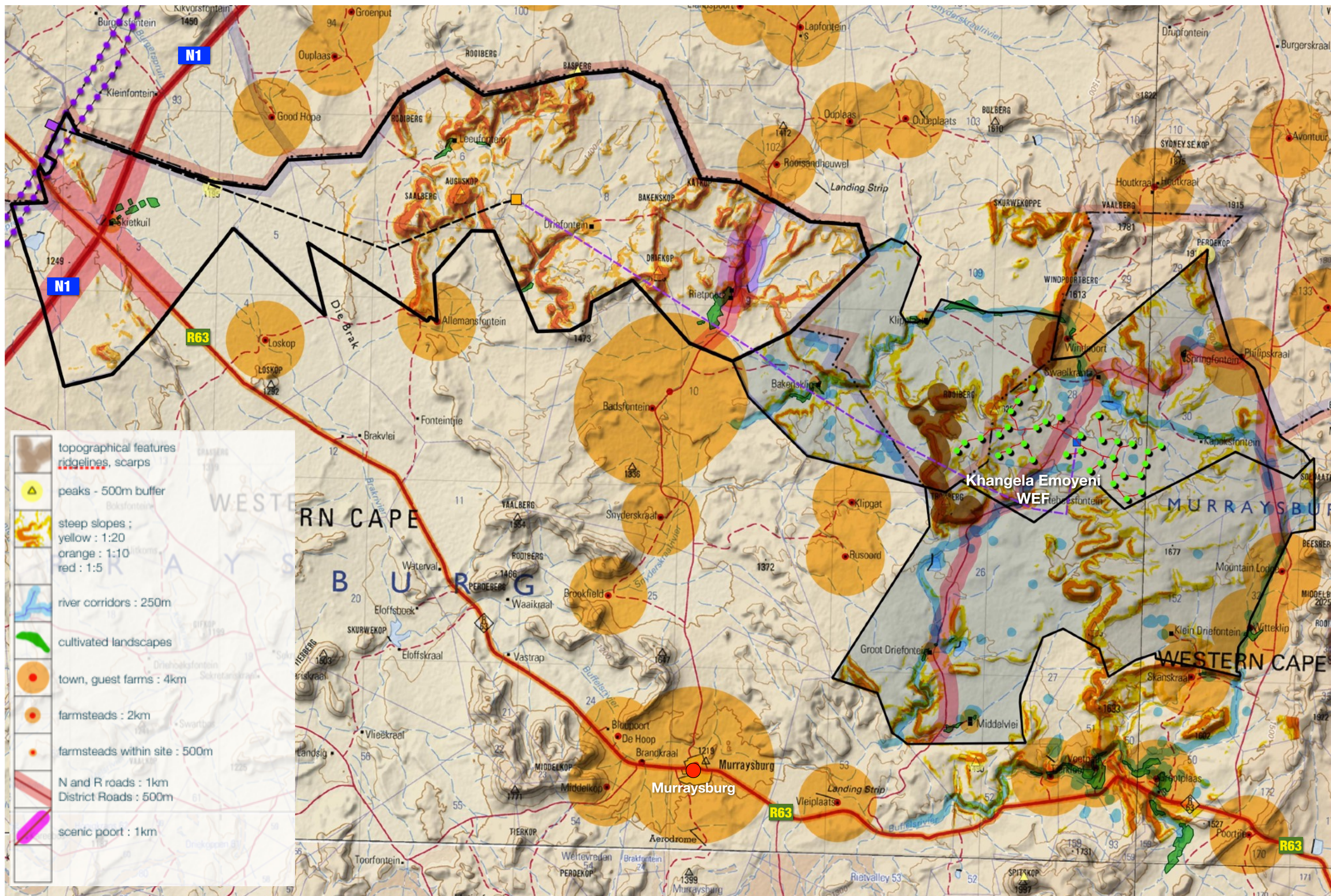


Base Map Source : Chief Directorate : National Geo-Spatial Information : 1:250 000 Topo-Cadastral Series : 3122 Victoria West (4) 2005, 3124 Middelburg (5) 2009, 3222 Beaufort West (5) 2005, 3224 Graaf Reinet (5) 2005

Figure 6 • Visual Informants Mapping

0 5km 10km 25km





Base Map Source : Chief Directorate : National Geo-Spatial Information : 1:250 000 Topo-Cadastral Series : 3122 Victoria West (4) 2005, 3124 Middelburg (5) 2009, 3222 Beaufort West (5) 2005, 3224 Graaf Reinet (5) 2005

Figure 7 • Visual Informants Composite Map • Khangela Emoyeni Amended Layout 04/09/2020





viewpoint 4 • regional road at Witteklip - looking west towards WEF site. Phase 2 WEF would be marginally visible in the distance.

31.9014S, 24.0702E 10.21km



viewpoint 5 • near Rhenosterfontein farmstead - looking south-west towards WEF site. Phase 2 WEF would be moderately visible but partly obscured by foreground ridges.

31.7482S, 24.0921E 10.75km



viewpoint 7 • Phillipskraal - looking south-west on boundary of WEF site. Phase 2 WEF would be moderately visible beyond ridges.

31.7712S, 24.0484E 6.03km

Figure 8 • Viewpoint Photomontages



viewpoint 10 • Badfontein Opstal - looking east towards WEF site. Phase 2 WEF would be marginally visible in the distance.

31.7935S, 23.7433E 14.85km



viewpoint 11 • Badfontein Dam - looking east towards WEF site. Phase 2 WEF would be marginally visible in the distance.

31.7949S, 23.7455E 14.62km



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST, DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	DEA/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed Amendment of the Khangela Emoyeni Wind Energy Facility near Murraysburg, Western Cape Province

Kindly note the following:

1. This form must always be used for applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting where this Department is the Competent Authority.
2. This form is current as of 01 September 2018. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
3. A copy of this form containing original signatures must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
4. All documentation delivered to the physical address contained in this form must be delivered during the official Departmental Officer Hours which is visible on the Departmental gate.
5. All EIA related documents (includes application forms, reports or any EIA related submissions) that are faxed; emailed; delivered to Security or placed in the Departmental Tender Box will not be accepted, only hardcopy submissions are accepted.

Departmental Details

Postal address:

Department of Environmental Affairs
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Private Bag X447
Pretoria
0001

Physical address:

Department of Environmental Affairs
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Environment House
473 Steve Biko Road
Arcadia

Queries must be directed to the Directorate: Coordination, Strategic Planning and Support at:
Email: EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za

1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Specialist Company Name:	BOLA		
B-BBEE	Contribution level (indicate 1 to 8 or non-compliant)	5	Percentage Procurement recognition
Specialist name:	B. Oberholzer		
Specialist Qualifications:	B. Arch M.L. Arch		
Professional affiliation/registration:	SACLAP		
Physical address:	16 Caledon St.		
Postal address:	PO BOX 471 Stanford		
Postal code:	7210	Cell:	
Telephone:	028 341 0264	Fax:	
E-mail:	bernard.bola@gmail.com		

2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, B. Oberholzer, declare that -

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

BJO

Signature of the Specialist

BOLA

Name of Company:

27 July 2020

Date

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

I, B. Oberholzer, swear under oath / affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.

B/O
Signature of the Specialist

BOLA
Name of Company

27 July 2020
Date

Karin Sfredo
Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

27 July 2020
Date





environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST, DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:
NEAS Reference Number:
Date Received:

DEA/EIA/

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed Amendment of the Khangela Emoyeni Wind Energy Facility near Murraysburg, Western Cape Province

Kindly note the following:

1. This form must always be used for applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting where this Department is the Competent Authority.
2. This form is current as of 01 September 2018. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
3. A copy of this form containing original signatures must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
4. All documentation delivered to the physical address contained in this form must be delivered during the official Departmental Officer Hours which is visible on the Departmental gate.
5. All EIA related documents (includes application forms, reports or any EIA related submissions) that are faxed; emailed; delivered to Security or placed in the Departmental Tender Box will not be accepted, only hardcopy submissions are accepted.

Departmental Details

Postal address:

Department of Environmental Affairs
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Private Bag X447
Pretoria
0001

Physical address:

Department of Environmental Affairs
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Environment House
473 Steve Biko Road
Arcadia

Queries must be directed to the Directorate: Coordination, Strategic Planning and Support at:
Email: EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za


1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Specialist Company Name:	qarc		
B-BBEE	Contribution level (indicate 1 to 8 or non-compliant)	4	Percentage Procurement recognition
			100%
Specialist name:	Quinton Lawswon		
Specialist Qualifications:	BArch (Natal)		
Professional affiliation/registration:	SACAP, SAIA		
Physical address:	8 Blackwood Drive, Hout Bay, Cape Town		
Postal address:	as above		
Postal code:	7806	Cell:	083 309 3338
Telephone:	021 790 5119	Fax:	-
E-mail:	quinton@openmail.co.za		

2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, Quinton LAWSON, declare that –

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.



Signature of the Specialist

QARC

Name of Company:

24/7/20

Date

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

I, Quinton LAWSON, swear under oath / affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.

Quinton Lawson

Signature of the Specialist

QARC

Name of Company

24/7/20

Date

I certify that the DEONENT has acknowledged that he / she knows and understands the contents of this affidavit, that he / she does not have any objection to taking the oath, and that he / she considers it to be binding on his / her conscience, and which was sworn to and signed before me and that the administering oath complied with regulations contained in Government Gazette No. R 1258 of 21 July 1972, as amended.

[Signature]

DAZUL PETERSON

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

Designation: BRANCH MANAGER ex officio Republic of South Africa
Date: 2020-07-24
Place: CONSTANTIA Post office
Business Address: OLD VILLAGE MAIN RD
CONSTANTIA 7806



2020-07-24
Date

Date